

PEKING REVIEW

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March 23, 1973

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Party Building Must Be Closely Linked With Its Political Line

— Study notes on *Introducing "The Communist"*

Support for Latin American Peoples' Just Struggle

Soviet Revisionists' "Welfare Plan" Fraud Exposed

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Egyptian Foreign Minister Visits China

Mohamed Hassan El-Zayyat, Foreign Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and his wife left Peking on March 15 after a four-day friendship visit to China.

Speaking at the banquet he gave on the evening of March 13 in honour of the distinguished Egyptian guests, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei praised the Egyptian people for their long, heroic struggle for national independence and against imperialist and colonialist aggression. "As regards her foreign policy," he said, "Egypt persists in her position of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and non-alignment, and supports the struggle for national liberation of the Indochinese peoples and the other peoples of the world, thus contributing to the cause of unity of the people of the third world against imperialism."

Referring to imperialist hegemony and aggressive policy, the Chinese Foreign Minister pointed out: "In the Middle East, the superpowers, in pursuing their respective expansionist designs, are redoubling their efforts to grab energy resources and spheres of influence, and to this end, they have deliberately created and maintained a no-war-and-no-peace situation. As a result, Egypt and the other Arab countries suffer a great deal and the Middle East question remains unsettled for a long time. Aided and abetted by the superpowers, Israeli Zionism continues to occupy Arab territories and trample upon the national rights of the Palestinian people in total disregard of the just voice of the Arab peoples and the other peoples of the world. Recently, Israel committed successive acts of aggression against Syria, carried out air raids on Egypt, invaded Lebanon, and even wantonly shot down a Libyan airliner, perpetrating a series of new crimes of aggression against the Arab and Palestinian peoples."

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei vehemently condemned Israeli Zionism for its barbarous acts of aggression and resolutely supported the just struggle of the Egyptian, Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Zayyat condemned imperialism for backing Israeli Zionism in occupying the land of Palestine and other Arab territories and attempting to occupy more Arab territories. He also condemned world imperialism for its political and economic pressure on Egypt.

Dr. Zayyat reaffirmed that the Egyptian people would never surrender, but would determinedly settle the question of the occupied territories and recover all rights. "To this end," he said, "we take all possible means in our power, we fear no pressure whatever and we will not shrink from any sacrifice. I am convinced that all the people in the world who uphold justice will support our just cause and support us in recovering the lost territories and rights." He thanked the Chinese Government and people for their stand towards the Arab cause, primarily the Palestinian cause.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister expressed firm support for the Chinese people in their struggle to liberate Taiwan.

Consolations Cabled to President Velasco

Premier Chou cabled a message of consolation to Peruvian President Juan Velasco during the latter's illness.

According to news from Lima, President Velasco was suffering from abdominal aneurism and underwent two operations on February 23. Amputation of the right leg was performed on March 9 because of some circulatory trouble. The President's condition took an obvious turn for the better following the operation.

Peruvian Naval Vessel Visits Shanghai

The Republic of Peru's naval training ship *Independence* received a rousing welcome from commanders and fighters in the Chinese People's Liberation Army units stationed in Shanghai, militiamen and other people when it arrived in the port on March 11. The vessel is on a friendly visit to China.

Streamers in Chinese and Spanish on the wharf building in the port read: "Warmly Welcome the Peruvian Naval Training Ship *Independence!*" and "Firmly Support the Peruvian People in Their Just Struggle to Safeguard National Independence, State Sovereignty and 200-Nautical-Mile Territorial Sea Rights!"

As Captain Alejandro Perez, Captain of *Independence*, and his officers and men landed, they were cordially received by Chou Chun-lin, Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and Commander of the P.L.A. Shanghai Garrison; Feng Kuo-chu, Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Wang Hsueh-ching, Deputy Commander of the East China Sea Fleet of the P.L.A. Navy.

Deputy Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence Yin Tso-chen and Peruvian Ambassador to China Eduardo Valdez and his wife made a special trip to Shanghai to greet the guests from Lima.

The East China Sea Fleet sent escort ship No. 209 on the evening of March 10 to the mouth of the Yangtze River to greet the Peruvian ship.

Hsiao Ching-kuang, Chinese Vice-Minister of National Defence and Commander of the Navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, on the evening of March 12, hosted a banquet in honour of Captain Perez and representatives of the ship's officers and men.

While in China, officers and men of the Peruvian ship visited factories

Statement by Foreign Ministry Spokesman

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China issued a statement on March 15, 1973, the full text of which reads as follows:

Recently, *Glomar IV*, a sea-bed oil-drilling ship registered in Panama and chartered by United States oil companies, and several auxiliary vessels have been conducting intense drilling in the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea with the consent of the south Korean authorities.

It is a well-known fact that international oil monopolies have long coveted China's coastal sea-bed resources. In recent years, they have again and again con-

ducted intense explorations in the coastal sea areas of China. The latest drilling mentioned above is obviously a new step taken by international oil monopolies in an attempt to grab China's coastal sea-bed resources. It cannot but arouse the attention of the Chinese Government and people.

The sea-bed resources along the coast of China belong to China. The areas of jurisdiction of China and her neighbours in the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea have not yet been delimited. Now, the south Korean authorities have flagrantly and unilaterally brought foreign oil companies into the aforementioned region for drilling activities. The Chinese Government hereby reserves all rights in connection with the possible consequences arising therefrom.

in Shanghai and people's communes on its outskirts. On March 12, Captain Perez and his officers and men visited ships in a unit of the East China Sea Fleet. The Peruvian guests also made a sightseeing tour of West Lake in Hangchow before leaving Shanghai on March 16.

David Bruce Appointed Chief of U.S. Liaison Office in Peking

U.S. President Richard Nixon announced on March 15 at a press conference that the United States would open its liaison office in Peking on approximately May 1, and "Ambassador David Bruce would be the chief of the office," with Alfred Jenkins and John Holdridge as his top assistants.

President Nixon added he trusted that his trip to China in February last year "was the beginning of a longer journey; a journey in which we will have our differences, but one in which the most populous nation in the world and the United States of America can work together where their interests coincide for the cause

of peace and better relations in the Pacific and in the world."

On the same day, the White House also made an announcement on the U.S. liaison office in Peking, saying that "the President considers the establishment of these liaison offices as a significant step forward in our relations with the People's Republic of China. It will facilitate communications and accelerate the already substantial programmes of trade and exchanges between our countries."

The establishment of liaison offices in the Chinese and U.S. capitals was agreed upon during the visit to China by Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs, from February 15 to 19, 1973.

Two U.S. Pilots Released

China's organs of dictatorship have released two U.S. pilots — Philip Smith, a U.S. Air Force pilot, and Robert Flynn, a U.S. Navy pilot.

Philip Smith, male, 39, intruded into China's air space over Hainan Island on September 20, 1965, flying

a U.S. F-104 fighter plane, and was shot down and captured. Robert Flynn, male, 36, intruded into China's air space over the Kwangsi region on August 21, 1967, flying a U.S. A-6A attack plane, and was shot down and captured. After being released, they left China via Shumchun on March 15.

For More Electricity

Power industry construction has been stepped up. Building and enlargement of large and medium-sized hydroelectric and thermal generating stations last year boosted capacity 53 per cent compared to those that went into operation the year before. This was the highest attained since liberation. Installed capacity of small rural hydroelectric plants equalled twice that of 1969.

With energetic collaboration by workers, cadres and technicians, a huge enlargement project for a big Shanghai power plant was completed in less than ten months, from designing to the day it started production. Speed was also the keynote in erecting and expanding power plants in Hunan, Hopei, Peking, Tientsin and other provinces and cities.

Workers and staff in the industry everywhere paid strict attention to construction quality. Workers and staff installing the 50,000-kilowatt generator set for the Taiyuan No. 2 Thermal Power Plant, using the triple-check system (self-checking, mutual checking and quality checking), enabled the set to function successfully at the first go.

The enormous number of small countryside hydro-power stations were built by self-reliance. Of the 117 in Chinhua County, Chekiang Province, 70 per cent of the funds were provided by the communes and production brigades themselves. Equipment for most of these plants in the hinterland was turned out by local industry. The state helped financially and by way of equipment and deploying workers and technicians from urban centres to help design the plants and train people in the villages to operate them.

Party Building Must Be Closely Linked With Its Political Line

— Study notes on *Introducing "The Communist"*

by Yu Tung

"The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party." To enable our Party to effectively lead the proletariat and the revolutionary people to fulfil the revolutionary tasks in different historical periods, we should build it into a Marxist-Leninist political Party which is fully consolidated ideologically, politically and organizationally. Our great leader Chairman Mao has always paid great attention to this important question. Chairman Mao's *Introducing "The Communist,"* made public in October 1939, is a brilliant Marxist-Leninist work for correctly solving this question.

In this introduction, Chairman Mao summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines (correct and erroneous political lines — *Tr.*) in the 18 years following the birth of the Chinese Communist Party and clearly set forth the important thesis: The building up of the Party is **"closely linked with its political line."** In the period of the new-democratic revolution, the united front and armed struggle were our two basic weapons for defeating the enemy. The question of building up the Party was always closely linked **"with the correct or incorrect handling of the questions of the united front and armed struggle."** When these questions were correctly handled by the Party, it moved forward a step in its development and consolidation; but when it incorrectly handled these two questions because of the interference and sabotage of the opportunist lines pushed by Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming and others, it then went back a step. Building up our Party, therefore, involved a process of struggle between the correct and erroneous lines. It was precisely in the course of this struggle that the Party achieved its development, growth in strength and consolidation. This is a very important historical experience in building up our Party.

Party Building in the Socialist Period

To restudy at this time Chairman Mao's teaching that Party building must be closely linked with its political line is of great importance in further strengthening Party building according to the Marxist-

Leninist revolutionary theory and style in the socialist period.

Socialist society covers a fairly 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 modern revisionism. Under such historical conditions, a proletarian political Party may turn from a Marxist-Leninist Party into a revisionist party if it is not guided by a Marxist-Leninist line. The basic line* formulated by Chairman Mao for our Party during the historical period of socialism has not only correctly solved the problems of theory, principles and policies for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, but it has also correctly solved the fundamental question concerning Party building in the socialist period. According to the Party's basic line, Party building must be linked with the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road, the strengthening and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and persistence in continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. The Party must, in the complex class struggle, be good at correctly distinguishing between and handling the two different

* The Party's basic line formulated by Chairman Mao is:

"Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line."

types of contradictions—those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people. Only in this way can it rally the people of all nationalities in the country to defeat the class enemies at home and abroad who make trouble and carry out disruptive activities and to advance the socialist revolution and construction from victory to victory.

Chairman Mao has pointed out with special emphasis that the three great revolutionary movements—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment—“are a sure guarantee that Communists will be free from bureaucracy and immune against revisionism and dogmatism, and will for ever remain invincible. They are a reliable guarantee that the proletariat will be able to unite with the broad working masses and realize a democratic dictatorship.” Only when we carry out the Party’s basic line, learn to correctly handle the two different types of contradictions, persist in the three great revolutionary movements and uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat, can we prevent our Party from degenerating and changing its nature and give full play to its leading role as the vanguard of the proletariat. Should we depart from the Party’s basic line and the three great revolutionary movements, liquidate or slacken the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, abandon or weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat and fail to correctly handle the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people, the building up of our Party would be weakened and undermined, making it impossible for the Party to play its role as the vanguard of the proletariat. Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers fundamentally betrayed the Marxist-Leninist thesis on the proletarian dictatorship and theory of Party building. Their revisionist line on Party building was aimed at changing the Party’s proletarian nature by spreading reactionary bourgeois ideas, plotting to split the Party and corrupting cadres and Party members, thereby making it their tool for restoring capitalism and subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In order to persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, our Party, guided by Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line, has since the founding of the People’s Republic of China more than 20 years ago led the nation in a series of great struggles on the economic, political and ideological fronts, repulsing one frenzied attack after another unleashed by the bourgeoisie and its representatives who wormed their way into the Party. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has completely shattered Liu Shao-chi’s bourgeois headquarters and demolished the counter-revolutionary schemes of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. It was in these sharp and fierce struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines that our Party went through profound tests and was consolidated on an extensive scale, thus giving fuller play to its role as the force at the core leading the cause of revolution and construction forward. Our Party today is more fully developed than ever politically,

purser organizationally and more united ideologically. The practical experience of struggle for more than the last 20 years has time and again borne out the truth that the Party’s basic line is the lifeline of our Party. Only by closely linking Party building with this line can we correctly solve the problems of what kind of party is to be built up and how to do it.

Upholding the Party’s Philosophy of Struggle

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao pointed out: “The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy.” This brilliant instruction of Chairman Mao’s once again elucidates our Party’s nature of being the vanguard of the proletariat and sets forth the great militant task of the Party organizations under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The basic programme of the Communist Party of China is the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the triumph of socialism over capitalism. The ultimate aim of the Party is the realization of communism. Our Party is to all intents and purposes a tool in the hands of the proletariat for waging struggles against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. On the eve of nationwide liberation, Chairman Mao pointed out that the entire Party must learn how to engage in political, economic and cultural struggles against the imperialists, the Kuomintang and the bourgeoisie. “If we do not pay attention to these problems, if we do not learn how to wage these struggles against them and win victory in the struggles, we shall be unable to maintain our political power, we shall be unable to stand on our own feet, we shall fail.” Party organizations at all levels, therefore, should make carrying out class struggle, especially the one in the realm of the superstructure, their task of prime importance and never place it in a secondary position. For Communist Party members, this should be their lifelong duty, to be performed every day, every month and every year. A Party organization cannot possibly play the role of a fighting bastion of the vanguard of the proletariat if it neglects or slackens in grasping class struggle. If a Communist turns a blind eye to the living reality of class struggle, he is hardly worthy of the title of a vanguard fighter of the proletariat. In its true sense, the vanguard of the proletariat must act according to the Communist Party’s philosophy of struggle, carrying on an unremitting battle against the class enemy as well as the ideas of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. Experience has proved that wherever the Party organization makes constant efforts to take class struggle as the key link in all its work and leads the masses to fight the class enemy, the Party members and the masses there are imbued with

vitality, the revolution and production thrive from day to day and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies are implemented to the letter. On the contrary, if the Party organization does not grasp class struggle, an atmosphere of political apathy is bound to prevail and both revolution and production fail to be satisfactory.

Basic Principles of Inner-Party Struggle

The struggle between the two classes and the two roads which exists in society inevitably finds expression within the Party. Having summed up the historical experience of the struggles between the two lines in the Party for more than half a century, our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire."** These are the three basic principles to be followed in waging inner-Party struggles. All the struggles between the two lines hitherto carried out in the Party involved, in the final analysis, the question of whether to practise Marxism or revisionism. In the socialist period, such struggles have always centred around the question of whether to uphold or to change the Party's basic line. Though manifested in different forms, the Kao Kang-Jao Shu-shih anti-Party alliance, the Peng Teh-huai Right opportunist anti-Party clique, the Liu Shao-chi renegade clique and the counter-revolutionary conspiracies of political swindlers like Liu Shao-chi are, in essence, one and the same. Their aim is to change fundamentally the Party's basic line and policies, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Practising Marxism, one naturally strives for unity and is open and aboveboard, whereas practising revisionism entails splittist and conspiratorial manoeuvres. The Marxist-Leninist line formulated by Chairman Mao for our Party represents the interests and wishes of the masses and reflects the objective law governing the development of history. It is because of this that our Party is able to strengthen its unity on the basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and our Party members can be open and aboveboard politically, always ready to voice their political views and mobilize the masses to struggle for the implementation of the Party's line. The revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers represents in a concentrated form the interests of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists and caters to the needs of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism in its attempt to subvert the proletarian dictatorship of our country. Since their line runs counter to the development of history and cannot be tolerated by the people, they can only resort to splittist activities and engage in counter-revolutionary conspiracies in dark corners, plotting to betray the Party and the country.

Contradiction and struggle within the Party are the motive force propelling the development of the Party. If there were no contradictions and struggles in the Party, the Party's life would come to an end. All Communist Party members are living amid the struggle be-

tween the two lines, and it is impossible to keep themselves aloof from this struggle. Evading inner-Party struggles and covering up inner-Party contradictions are both in contravention of revolutionary dialectics and detrimental to the revolutionary cause. Inner-Party contradictions cannot be covered up but can only be solved through struggle. Only by resolutely fighting against and completely triumphing over the erroneous lines which jeopardize the revolution can the correct line be implemented and the Party members' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines be raised to a higher level. When waging struggles in the Party, however, it is imperative to adhere to the correct principles and policies and strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions. This is an important guarantee for strengthening Party unity so that it can lead the proletariat and the masses to defeat the enemy, and it is also an important aspect in carrying out the Party's basic line. The principle of **"unity, criticism, unity"** and **"learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient"** advanced by Chairman Mao in dealing with comrades who have made mistakes is the criterion for correctly waging struggle in the Party. It is aimed at achieving both clarity in ideology and unity among comrades. Following this principle of Chairman Mao's during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, our Party exposed and repudiated the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers and their counter-revolutionary crimes, saved quite a number of comrades who had committed errors and educated the broad masses of cadres and Party members. As a result, the entire Party has become more united on the principled basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. This constitutes an important hallmark for the thriving of our Party and a solid foundation which no class enemy can undermine.

Remoulding World Outlook

To maintain our Party's nature of being the vanguard of the proletariat, it is essential to give all Party members an education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and to do a good job of remoulding their world outlook. This is an important content in building up the Party ideologically. Chairman Mao has always stressed the importance of remoulding one's world outlook and opposed Liu Shao-chi's "ideological self-cultivation" based on idealism. Chairman Mao has pointed out that **"this change in world outlook is something fundamental."** The key problem in remoulding one's world outlook lies in using dialectical materialism to oppose idealism and metaphysics and using historical materialism to oppose historical idealism. Only when a Communist Party member establishes a dialectical and historical materialist world outlook can he firmly and consciously implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and play the role of a vanguard fighter of the proletariat in struggle. If

he does not remould his world outlook and lets idealist and metaphysical ideas remain in his mind, he will not be able to recognize sham Marxism and resist erroneous lines.

The dialectical and historical materialist world outlook does not drop from the skies, nor is it innate in the mind. It comes from prolonged and bitter tempering in practical struggle under the guidance of Marxist theory. Man's subjective world is remoulded in the course of transforming the objective world. Divorce from practice in the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment — especially divorce from the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, will only make people rotten to the bottom of their souls. Remoulding one's world outlook is bound to entail a protracted and repeated process. "Getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh" ideologically never ceases and the ideological struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie runs through the entire historical period of the proletarian dictatorship. Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers worked overtime to peddle their idealist "self-cultivation" which was characterized by

splitting the subjective from the objective and divorcing knowledge from practice; their aim was to use the bourgeois world outlook to transform and corrupt our Party, making it depart from the Marxist-Leninist line and turning Party members into bourgeois hypocrites and double-dealers through "self-cultivation."

In *Introducing "The Communist,"* Chairman Mao called on us to sum up both historical and current new experience in building up the Party on the basis of our understanding of the unity between the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the practice of the Chinese revolution, and to spread this experience throughout the Party, so that our Party becomes as solid as steel. We must follow Chairman Mao's instruction and conscientiously sum up our experience in strengthening Party building so as to make our Party more consolidated, more staunch and more vigorous and always advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

(Abridged translation of an article published in "Hongqi," No. 2, 1973. Subheads are ours.)

Support for Just Struggle of Latin American Countries and Peoples

— Chinese representative's speech at Panama meeting of U.N. Security Council

The U.N. Security Council held a meeting in Panama from March 15 to 21. This was the first meeting held in Latin America by the Security Council at the invitation of the Panamanian Government. The agenda included "Consideration of measures for maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security in Latin America in conformity with the provisions and principles of the (U.N.) Charter."

Addressing the meeting, General Omar Torrijos, Head of the Government of Panama, expressed the Panamanian people's determination to recover their sovereign right over the Panama Canal Zone. Rep-

resentatives from more than ten Latin American countries reiterated in their speeches the stand of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and safeguarding their national independence, sovereignty and natural resources.

Speaking at the March 19 meeting, Chinese Representative Huang Hua expressed firm support for the just struggle of the Latin American countries and peoples and for the patriotic struggle of the Panamanian Government and people to recover their sovereign right over the Panama Canal Zone. Following are excerpts of his speech. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

HUANG Hua began his speech by saying: Over a year ago, the U.N. Security Council successfully held its special meetings in Africa. Today, at the request of the Panamanian Government and with the support of other Latin American countries, the Security Council meets in Latin America. This is the first time that the Security Council has met in either of these two regions since the founding of the United Nations. This shows that in the 28 years after the end of World War II, im-

portant changes have taken place in the international situation and international relations, great progress has been made in the national independence movement of the peoples of Africa and Latin America, and the third world countries are enjoying an increasingly higher and stronger position and role in international affairs.

Huang Hua extended cordial greetings and high respects to the peoples of Panama and other Latin

American countries and expressed sincere thanks to the Panamanian Government which has provided facilities for the meetings here. He said: "The Chinese Delegation hopes that, through our joint efforts, these meetings can make due contributions towards supporting the Latin American peoples in their struggle to defend their national independence, sovereignty and national resources and oppose superpower aggression, interference, subversion, plunder and control."

Latin American Countries' Role in International Affairs

He went on: Latin America is a beautiful and rich continent. The industrious and intelligent peoples of Latin America have created a brilliant civilization and made great contributions to human progress. After the barbarous invasion by the European colonialists at the end of the 15th century, Latin American regions were reduced to colonies of Spain, Portugal and other countries one after another, and the peoples of Latin America were subjected to brutal plunder, enslavement and exploitation. However, the fiercer the oppression, the stronger the resistance. The heroic and indomitable peoples of Latin America have waged arduous struggles for national independence and liberation, adding a glorious chapter to the annals of the struggle of the world's colonial peoples. After the independence of a number of Latin American countries, colonialism and imperialism, refusing to give up their sinister designs, have continued their oppression, interference and infiltration against the Latin American countries by every possible means and in different forms. Particularly since the beginning of this century, U.S. imperialism, under the signboard of "pan-Americanism," has subjected the Latin American countries to aggression and enslavement, plunging the Latin American peoples into continued dire misery. To date, imperialist and colonialist oppression and control are still menacing the independence and security of the Latin American countries and peoples. The struggle of the Caribbean colonial peoples for independence continues to be suppressed and sabotaged. Foreign military bases and foreign troops still remain on the territories of some Latin American countries. The territories and sovereignty, national resources and economic lifelines of many Latin American countries are still being subjected to infringement, plunder and control.

"However, the Latin American people are no docile slaves of imperialism. They have waged unflinching struggles to achieve and safeguard national independence, winning one victory after another. We are pleased to note that in recent years new changes have taken place in the situation of Latin America. A number of newly independent countries have continued their advance on the road of national independence. There has been greater progress in the Latin American people's struggle to safeguard national independence, sovereignty and maritime rights and to defend their national resources and develop their national economies. The Latin American countries and peoples are getting

united on an ever broader scale in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. At the various meetings in the United Nations, a great number of Latin American countries, together with other countries of the third world, have resolutely defended the principles of national self-determination and non-interference, firmly opposed the hegemonism of big countries bullying the small and strong ones bullying the weak, and strongly condemned superpower economic monopoly, plunder and expansion. The Latin American countries and peoples have become an active force in the third world, playing an increasingly greater role in international affairs together with the Asian and African countries and peoples."

Panama Canal Zone Is Territory of Republic of Panama

Referring to the question of the Panama Canal, Huang Hua said: "As is known to all, the Panama Canal Zone is an inalienable part of the sacred territory of the Republic of Panama. At the turn of the century, the United States imposed an unequal treaty on the Panamanian people, whereby it has forcibly occupied the Panama Canal, stationed large numbers of troops in the Canal Zone and enforced a colonial rule there. This constitutes a violation of the territorial integrity and state sovereignty of the Republic of Panama as well as a threat to the independence and security of all Latin American countries. The Panamanian people have waged long and heroic struggles against U.S. aggression and for the recovery of their sovereignty over the Canal Zone. They have won the sympathy and support of the people of Latin America and the rest of the world. Like the Panamanian people, the Chinese people used to be the victim of imperialist aggression, expansion and unequal treaties over a long period. The Chinese Government and people fully understand, deeply sympathize with and actively support the Panamanian Government and people in their patriotic struggle. Recently the Panamanian Government has reaffirmed the inviolability of the territory and sovereignty of the Canal Zone and demanded the abrogation of the unequal treaty, an end to the colonial rule in the Canal Zone and the gradual recovery of the entire jurisdiction over the Canal Zone with a set time limit. The Panamanian Government's position is just and its demand reasonable. We firmly support them. We believe that, so long as the heroic Panamanian people strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, they will certainly win final victory in recovering their territory and sovereign right over the Canal Zone."

200-Nautical-Mile Maritime Rights

Huang Hua pointed out: "The struggle in defence of the 200-nautical-mile maritime rights initiated by the Latin American countries and peoples is a struggle of the small and medium countries to protect their marine resources and oppose superpower maritime hegemony. In recent years this struggle has grown in depth and momentum. The one or two superpowers have been

frustrated repeatedly in their attempt to undermine the unity and struggle of the Latin American countries by threat and cajolery. The Latin American countries have openly exposed the superpowers' despicable act of imposing so-called economic sanctions, detained the latter's piratic fishing boats which have intruded into their territorial seas, and waged tit-for-tat struggle against the superpowers which have fallaciously described the claim for 200-nautical-mile territorial sea as a 'violation of international law,' 'infringement upon the rights and interests of other countries' and as creating international 'confusion' and 'conflict.' By their strong will and heroism, the Latin American countries and peoples have greatly encouraged the small and medium countries in their struggle against power politics and hegemony."

Huang Hua said: "We have consistently held that countries, big or small, should be equal. All coastal countries are entitled to determine reasonably the limits of their territorial seas and jurisdiction according to their geographical conditions, taking into account the needs of their security and national economic interests, and have the right of disposal of their natural resources in their coastal seas, sea-bed and the subsoil thereof. This is the sovereign right of every country which other countries should respect. The superpowers have no right to impose their will on others. We are resolutely opposed to the arbitrary and peremptory acts of one or two superpowers and their schemes to cut down the limit of the territorial seas of other countries."

Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Latin America

Huang Hua said: "At present, the main threat to world peace comes from the imperialist policies of aggression and war. The superpowers which possess a huge amount of nuclear weapons keep on stepping up their nuclear arms race. They have established nuclear bases and stationed nuclear troops on the territories of other countries; their planes, warships and submarines carrying nuclear weapons are flying or plying everywhere, posing a grave threat to the security of the people of various countries. In order to oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war and to safeguard peace and security in Latin America, the peoples of Latin American countries have put forward the just proposal for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America. The Chinese Government attaches great importance to and supports the efforts of the Latin American countries for the denuclearization of Latin America. In his note of November 14, 1972, the Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei solemnly declared on behalf of the Chinese Government: 'China will never use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear Latin American countries and the Latin American nuclear-weapon-free zone, nor will China test, manufacture, produce, stockpile, install or deploy nuclear weapons in these countries or in this zone, or send her means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons to traverse the territory, territorial sea and territorial air space of Latin American

countries.' We are pleased to find that China's position regarding the Latin American nuclear-free zone has been welcomed and understood by many Latin American countries.

"It must be pointed out that owing to the superpowers' continued refusal to undertake not to use nuclear weapons against the Latin American nuclear-weapon-free zone or to dismantle its military bases in Latin America, and to undertake not to send means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons to traverse the territory, territorial sea and air space of Latin American countries, Latin America still cannot be freed from the threat of nuclear war. A certain superpower, while talking profusely about supporting the establishment of a Latin American nuclear-weapon-free zone, has created one pretext after another for refusing to undertake commitments regarding it. Therefore unremitting struggles must be waged against the superpower policies of nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail in order truly to bring about a Latin American nuclear-weapon-free zone. The Chinese Government has consistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. We are ready to work together with the peoples of Latin America for the attainment of this lofty goal."

Developing National Economy and Opposing Superpowers

Huang Hua pointed out: "Latin America has very rich natural resources and an enormous potential for the development of economy. But the economy of most Latin American countries has so far remained underdeveloped in varying degrees. This is a malignant result of the prolonged colonial rule and imperialist aggression. It has been the common aspiration of the Latin American countries and peoples to alter the lopsided unitary economy, rid themselves of their dependence on the superpowers and attain an independent status and equal rights in international economic relations. In recent years Latin America has seen a new upsurge in the struggle to safeguard national independence, protect national resources and develop national economy. Many Latin American countries have tightened their control, restriction and management of foreign capital and have nationalized a number of foreign monopoly enterprises which manipulated their national economy and people's livelihood and infringed upon their independence and sovereignty. The Latin American countries have continuously expanded the economic and trade relations between themselves. The formation and growth of the Andean group and other regional organizations have played an important part in the unity, co-operation and mutual support among the Latin American countries. In the struggle to protect the interests in the export of such traditional products as petroleum and copper and to oppose the imperialist monopoly of international markets and shifting of economic crises, the Latin American countries are getting united with the Asian and African countries on an ever broader scale. The superpowers have been strongly condemned by the people throughout the

world for using what they call international economic co-operation as a means to retaliate and exert political and economic pressure upon those Latin American countries which firmly oppose superpower economic aggression."

Huang Hua stressed: "Like the Latin American countries, China is also a developing country. The Chinese Government and people deeply sympathize with and firmly support the Latin American countries and peoples in their just struggle to safeguard national independence, protect national resources and develop national economy. We know from our own experience that for the independent development of national economy, it is most essential to rely on one's own strength and to wage protracted arduous struggle in pursuance of the policy of relying mainly on one's own efforts while seeking external assistance as an auxiliary. The Chinese Government and people are glad to note that many Latin American countries and peoples are gradually changing their economic outlook and improving the people's livelihood in a planned way while taking into account the actual conditions and possibilities at home and that they have achieved successes. We believe that the industrious and courageous Latin American people will certainly surmount various difficulties, rid themselves of imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist control and interference and attain independence and a happy life."

United Nations Fails to Support Latin American Countries' Legitimate Demands

Huang Hua pointed out: "Despite the steady upsurge of the Latin American peoples' struggles to achieve

and safeguard national independence, the United Nations Organization, under the obstruction and sabotage by the superpowers, have over a long period failed to firmly support and reasonably meet the many legitimate wishes and demands of the Latin American countries. Today such a state of affairs must not continue any longer."

Huang Hua held that "the Security Council should support the struggle for independence waged by the colonial peoples in the Caribbean; it should support the struggle of the Panamanian people to recover their territory and sovereignty over the Canal Zone; it should support the Cuban people's struggle to recover Guantanamo where the United States is maintaining its military base; it should demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the dismantling of all foreign bases from Latin America; it should support the struggle of the Latin American countries and peoples to safeguard national independence, protect national resources and develop national economy."

Huang Hua concluded: "The Latin American people are the masters of Latin America. The affairs of Latin America should be settled only by the Latin American countries and peoples themselves; no foreign interference is permissible. The Chinese Government and people have always regarded as their own the struggles of the Latin American peoples to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, to defend their natural resources and develop their national economies; and we have regarded their victories in these struggles as our own. The Chinese Government and people will unswervingly stand together with the countries and peoples of Latin America, and we shall fight shoulder to shoulder and march forward together."

Soviet Revisionists' "Welfare Plan" Fraud Exposed

THE Soviet revisionist leading clique has of late drastically slashed its 1973 consumer goods production targets. This fully shows the bankruptcy of the plan of "giving priority to the development of industrial consumer goods" which the Soviet revisionists have loudly trumpeted in recent years. It also reveals that the so-called "vast programme for improving the people's welfare" set forth at the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is nothing but a big fraud.

The Soviet revisionist leading clique spoke glibly about "welfare" at the C.P.S.U. "24th Congress" in 1971. Brezhnev bragged to the congress that "the major task" of the Ninth Five-Year Plan (1971-75) was to bring

about "a substantial rise in the living standards of the working people" and that "the supreme aim of the Party's economic policy" was to improve the people's welfare. The Soviet revisionist leading clique lauded its "welfare plan" to the skies, alleging that the Soviet Union today differed from the past "historical time," that it "has built a developed socialist society," that "priority will be given to the development of industrial consumer goods" and that it was entirely within its power to "switch to a greater extent the whole national economy to improving the people's welfare and their working and living conditions." The Soviet revisionists promised that in the period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, "major structural changes" would be made in the

national economy so that there would be a bigger increase in consumer goods than in the means of production, and to "provide the market with an ample supply of consumer goods."

However, hardly two years had passed since the Soviet revisionists' "24th Congress" and this plan, the central link of their "vast programme for improving the people's welfare," had already met with grave setbacks. According to the Year-Book published recently by the Soviet Central Statistical Board, the growth rate of consumer goods in 1971 failed to surpass that of the means of production. Official statistics published recently by the Soviet revisionists reveal a more disastrous situation in 1972 because not only have they failed to fulfil the plan but the growth rate of consumer goods was much lower than that of the means of production, accounting for only 88.2 per cent of the latter. The output value of the light and food industries increased only 3 per cent. The actual output of some major consumer goods such as milk, granulated sugar, vegetable oil and leather shoes was below that of 1971. The promise to provide the market with "an ample supply" of consumer goods proved to be empty talk. The successive failures of the consumer goods production plans forced the Soviet revisionist leading clique to drastically cut, at the Supreme Soviet meeting last December, the growth rate of consumer goods in 1973 from the 8.1 per cent set down in "the law on the development of the Soviet Union's national economy for the 1971-75 Five-Year Plan" to 4.5 per cent, or only 71.4 per cent of that of the means of production for 1973. Thus in the first three years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the growth rate of consumer goods has failed to catch up with and surpass that of the means of production and the gap is widening. The so-called "priority to the development of industrial consumer goods" has become a laughing-stock.

The Soviet revisionist leading clique's "welfare" hoax to deceive the Soviet people, its promise of giving "priority" to the development of consumer goods, is nothing new. Khrushchov in his time put forward a "goulash-type programme for communist construction." He said time and again at the C.P.S.U. 21st Congress that in the Seven-Year Plan (1959-65) "the historic task of catching up with and surpassing the most developed capitalist countries in per-capita output must be carried out." He boasted that the Soviet Union "has built a heavy industry of the first rate" and that "the state can earmark huge sums of funds for the development of the chemical industry, agriculture and light industry so as to turn out more grain and daily necessities." However, up to the eve of Khrushchov's downfall, the living standards of the Soviet people were far from "surpassing the most advanced capitalist countries." Moreover, they had the bitter taste of "the average 30 per cent rise in the retail prices of meat and meat products, a 25 per cent rise in that of animal fats" and other "benevolent policies."

Brezhnev has talked even louder than Khrushchov, but like his predecessor he could do no more than paint cakes to satisfy hunger. The average annual growth rate of consumer goods between 1961 and 1965 dropped to 6.3 per cent. But Brezhnev failed to reach even this in the first three years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. If Brezhnev has achieved anything remarkable in this respect, it is that he has imported far more consumer goods and grain than in Khrushchov's time.

Ridiculous as it is, after facts had blown up the "welfare plan" hoax, Brezhnev and company have put on a bold front and tried to justify themselves. They glibly asserted recently that the policy of their "24th Congress" to give "priority to the development of consumer goods" was not only "correct" but also "beyond question and possible so far as the existence of objective possibilities is concerned." They imputed the present "regrettable" situation to the failure of the leaders of some economic departments "to understand the essence of the Party's policy aimed at the steady improvement of the working people's welfare" and to their "inefficiency." These leaders, they said, were responsible for relegating the consumer goods industry to a "secondary" position and "hindering the growth of the output of commodities." It is noteworthy that Brezhnev and company have recently directed the press to insolently ask "the planning organs, departments concerned and other departments in charge of the work" to make "formal replies" in newspapers to the charges. This is an obvious propaganda campaign to find scapegoats for themselves.

Neither Brezhnev's "vast programme for improving the people's welfare" nor Khrushchov's "goulash-type programme for communist construction" can materialize. The fundamental reason is that the revisionist line they push has destroyed the socialist economic base and hampered the development of the productive forces; their social-imperialist policy of aggression and expansion, moreover, has added an unbearable burden to the Soviet economy. They are engaged in rabid arms expansion and war preparations and advocate that "the problem of national defence should be put above all." Since Brezhnev came to power, the Soviet Union's military expenditures have reached an all-time high. Tens of thousands of millions of rubles have been allocated for the development of missiles and nuclear weapons. Even Brezhnev himself had to admit that "the expenditures on the army and armaments have been a very big burden to our budget and national economy." Thus the Soviet revisionists' "welfare plan" has been doomed to fail from the outset. Their much-vaunted "priority to the development of consumer goods" is a big swindle to deceive the Soviet people and an attempt to allay their discontent. But facts have mercilessly exploded their lies. Brezhnev and company will go on trying in every way to deceive the Soviet people, but they will find doing so more and more difficult. Their prospects can be no better than Khrushchov's.

A Visit to Tananarive

WE arrived in Tananarive, capital of the rich and beautiful island country—the Malagasy Republic—on January 16 after flying across the Indian Ocean from Tanzania's Dar-es-Salaam for about two hours.

Beautiful Mountain City

Tananarive is on a ridge in the central highlands 1,000 to 2,000 metres above sea level. Palms and other tropical trees and flowers intersperse the buildings on the slopes lining the downtown streets. January in Peking is still winter but in Tananarive, the rainy season has just set in. The weather is quite pleasant with a moist breeze blowing in from the Indian Ocean. The sky is soon blue and the air fresh and invigorating after the showers.

The biggest city in the country, Tananarive has a population of 340,000 and is the political, economic and cultural centre of the republic. The site of the Central Government of Malagasy is right on top of a mountain. The main commercial centres and cultural and recreational premises are concentrated along the main streets in the valley. Asphalt roads and cobbled streets wind around the mountain. Malagasy University and Tananarive University are in this city. The international airport on the outskirts provides a close connection to the African mainland while a railway and roads linking the capital to other major cities and seaports make Tananarive the hub of the island's communication network.

Independence Street and Revolution Park

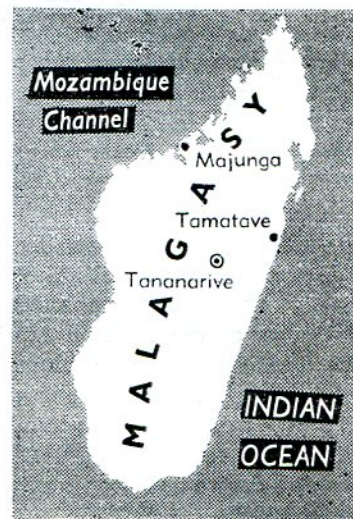
The wide and straight Independence Street running through the city's centre is the busiest street. Friday Bazaar, the Malagasy people's traditional fair, takes place in a square of this street. Each Friday, various farm products and handicrafts are available at the fair and people get dressed in their best to attend. Folk singing and dancing make the fair a very lively affair.

Independence Street was given its name after the country's independence. The Malagasy people, who have an unyielding anti-imperialist tradition, have in the last 100 years or so risen time and again against the aggression and domination by the imperialists and colonialists. National independence was finally attained on June 26, 1960.

Since independence, the Malagasy people have been carrying on an unremitting struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. Pointing to a park in the city, a Malagasy friend told us

that this had been the starting point of last May's mass movement. It was here that the students and workers of Tananarive demanding political, economical, social and educational reforms and the elimination of vestiges of colonialism held rallies before marching to demonstrate along Independence Street. They were joined by more and more people, bringing the number of demonstrators to more than 100,000. Under

the strong demands of the entire people of the country, former President Tsiranana had to transfer full administrative power to General Ramanantsoa, the present head of the government. The park has since been known as Revolution Park.



Tananarive Museum

Our hosts arranged for us to visit the Tananarive Museum, which we did on January 17. On top of a hill, it once was a palace of the Malagasy rulers.

Malagasy is composed of more than a dozen tribes. Since the 14th century, various tribes in the central, western and eastern parts of the island had each established small states. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Imerina tribe in the central part had founded a centralized feudal kingdom, which united the whole island in the 19th century as the Malagasy Kingdom. Since the colonialists' invasion of the island in 1500, the Malagasy people never stopped their fight against the invaders from abroad. In the museum, we saw spears, shields and crude guns and cannons which the Malagasy people had used to resist aggression. According to historical records and what the person in charge of the museum told us, when the colonialists occupied Tananarive in 1895, the Queen of the Malagasy Kingdom was sent into exile because she had sympathized with and supported the people's struggle against aggression.

After General Ramanantsoa became head of the new Malagasy Government in May 1972, the Malagasy Government has taken measures to consolidate national independence, safeguard state sovereignty, and develop the national economy. It has carried out a policy of opposing imperialism and racism, supporting African liberation movements and adopting a friendly attitude to China.

Friendly People

Malagasy Foreign Minister Didier Ratsiraka led a delegation on a visit to China last November and diplomatic relations between China and Malagasy were established at ambassadorial level. The traditional centuries-old friendly contacts which had been interrupted by imperialist aggression were resumed and a new page in the annals of the friendly relations opened between the two peoples.

This important and firm action by the new Malagasy Government has the wide support of the Malagasy people. Newspapers in Malagasy all front-paged the news of the Foreign Minister's visit to China and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. During our visit, Malagasy friends told us: "We have long been looking forward to establishing diplomatic relations with China. Now the Malagasy people's desire has been realized and we are very happy about this."

When Li Yao-wen, the first Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Malagasy, arrived in Tananarive on January 16, he received a warm and friendly reception at the airport by high-ranking officials of the Malagasy Government.

After Ambassador Li Yao-wen presented his credentials to General Ramanantsoa on January 18, the General had a cordial and friendly talk with him and asked him to convey his best regards to Chairman Mao, Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai. General Ramanantsoa said: "Our two countries should be linked together and support and co-operate with each other on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence." His words expressed the common desire of the Malagasy people and their friendly feelings towards the Chinese people. When we were on the streets of Tananarive for the first time, many people waved and smiled at us. Some came up and shook hands and talked with us like old friends.

When we left Tananarive on January 18, our Malagasy friends came to say goodbye and told us: "Though we never saw each other before we have now become old friends. Our only regret is that your visit here is too short. We hope you'll come again."

The overseas Chinese in Malagasy were happy to see their kinsmen from the motherland. In their nearly 100 years of residence in Malagasy, they have contributed to the promotion of friendship between the Chinese and Malagasy peoples.

The two peoples have common experiences in the past. Today they are closely linked in their common task of opposing imperialism and colonialism. The establishment of diplomatic relations has opened up new prospects for the friendly relations and co-operation between the Governments of China and Malagasy, and the traditional friendship of the two peoples will be further developed.

— *Hsinhua Correspondents*

Serving the People

Shanghai's Hsinghuo Shop

OPEN 24 hours a day, the Hsinghuo (Spark) Shop in Shanghai specializes in candies and cakes. Located at a busy intersection on Hsitsang Road Central, this small (about 60 square metres) shop does a thriving business, especially after dusk when customers start streaming in.

For customers' convenience, the shop also carries a variety of everyday items such as matches, tooth-brushes and tooth-paste, soap, cigarettes, postage stamps, screws, safety pins and monthly bus tickets.

Upwards of 10,000 customers a day are served by a staff of 36 working three shifts. No matter how busy, they live up to their reputation for patience, courtesy and consideration and excellent service. In accordance with patrons' requests, the list of articles available has been raised from 240 to more than 600.

Nine categories of service are provided, including pumps for cyclists (like other Chinese cities, this metropolis has plenty of bicycles), as nearby bicycle shops are closed at night. The shop also has rail and ferry time-tables and airline schedules posted for the many travellers who go through Shanghai. Shop assistants answer inquiries about city transportation, hotels, restaurants, cinemas and theatres and addresses of other public buildings.

Two tables and some chairs in the middle of the shop are there especially for customers' use. Workers coming off afternoon shift and suburban commune members after delivering fresh vegetables to the city like to come in for a cup of tea or a glass of milk. On the walls are two boards for people to write their comments and suggestions. Customers' demands and criticism on these

are replied to by the shop. It frequently sends members out to nearby factories, villages and neighbourhoods to get comments. This gives them ideas about varying their stock and improving work.

A woman worker getting off a bus at the stop opposite Hsinghuo late one night fainted on the pavement. Being the only lighted place in the vicinity, passers-by notified the people on duty in the shop. An assistant took the woman on a tricycle cart to the nearest hospital and stayed with her until she regained consciousness. He left her only after finding out her place of work and notifying her factory. The doctors only then realized that the man was not the patient's relative but a Hsinghuo shop assistant.

Such incidents are not uncommon. What motivates the Hsinghuo's personnel? Below are some excerpts of articles by different staff members. Guided by Chairman Mao's teaching "**Serve the people wholeheartedly**" they have made every effort and thought a great deal about continually improving their work of serving the people.

For Better Service

Serving an unending stream of customers, we make about 10,000 sales a day. During rush hours one pair of hands sometimes is not enough. This is what is called "being put into a passive position." How can we reverse this and take the initiative into our own hands? To this end, investigation and study have to be made. Through this, we have gradually grasped the objective laws to enable us to take an active role in serving the people.

Dividing the day into four periods—morning, afternoon, evening and night—we carefully observed the customers' purchasing habits. These varied on the part of the nearly 10,000 customers each day. Milk, cakes, cigarettes, stamps and pickled vegetables were most in demand in the early morning when most buyers were on their way to work and kept an eye out for the bus as they handed over the money. Later in the day, shoppers did their buying in a more leisurely fashion, picking and evaluating things before making a purchase. Cakes were a big item in the evening, as most buyers were coming off work. Our peak period started at five in the afternoon and lasted until eleven at night. Later in the night we found that a number of people came in to ask about other matters, such as how to get somewhere. These were comrades from other parts of the country.

March 23, 1973



Serving the people—Inside the Hsinghuo Shop.

Understanding the pattern and making the necessary adjustments put the initiative in our hands. For example, since morning customers generally were in a hurry, we met this situation by having plenty of small change, stocking goods that did not cost much, having them in easy reach and putting enough people on to give fast service and quick and correct change. Because unexpected things were asked of us at night, we put experienced people on this shift. We realize that by doing more investigation and study of the situation and continually recognizing and grasping objective laws in the course of practice, we can serve the customers better.

(Cheng Ching-mei)

In Serving the People, There Is No Limit

The inclusion of postage stamps after our shop went over to day-and-night service was an added convenience to the masses, but there was no letter-box close to the shop for people to drop their letters in. Comrades saw this and said: "Serving the people has not been thorough enough." Consultation with the post office led to a large letter-box installed just outside our shop.

We sold stamps and there was a letter-box handy. Were there any more improvements we could make? The stamp counter was on the opposite side of the shop from the letter-box. When this was brought to our attention, we immediately switched the stamps over to the opposite counter for the convenience of the masses.

Was there still any improvement we could make in this aspect in serving the people? Facts proved there was. A customer once asked us about the extra postage for a very heavy letter. We hurriedly copied a sheet of postal rates and stuck it by the door.

Had the limit been reached? No. On holidays and when commemoration sets were issued, stamp sales became quite a task. Our comrades who were swamped with work turned round the display card showing the colourful commemoration stamps so that they wouldn't attract any attention, hoping thereby to ease the pressure. Later, during a summing-up, the comrades said: "That display card facing in and not out shows we're not serving the people wholeheartedly." Now the display card always faces the street.

As we continued improving our work more and more people bought stamps from us, and the letter-box is made full use of. Practice has proved there is no limit when one wants to serve the people wholeheartedly.

(Third Shift)

"Giving and Taking and"

I am an old hand and during my many years behind the counter I got into the habit of giving customers what they wanted, taking the money and then turning to wait on another customer. And that was the end of that, I had thought. But over the last couple of years I've come to see this in another light. Many young assistants in the shop didn't think serving the people stopped at giving them what they wanted and taking what it cost.

For example, if they knew that customers had far to go they would wrap purchases in wax paper. If a sick or elderly person bought a glass of hot milk they would find them a seat and bring it to the table. If someone came in with the help of a walking-stick and bought stamps they would paste the stamps on and drop the letter into the box. When it rained and women shoppers left carrying parcels in one hand and a child in another, they would help them open their umbrellas and escort them to the bus stop across the street, and so on. These small, considerate courtesies by the younger assistants made me realize that just "giving and taking" was not enough. Their spirit of "serving the people wholeheartedly" as Chairman Mao teaches us is something I have to learn.

(Sung Ti-chiang)

A Small Purchase but No Small Matter

A sale involving a few fen is troublesome, it doesn't add up to much and brings in a small return. But are small purchases minor matters? Looking at it from the point of profits and total sales they are insignificant. But customers view them in a different light. One fen of fuse wire on hand is invaluable if a fuse is blown and residential lighting all around is out. Would you say that was a "small" purchase?

We know there are big and small sales, but this should not affect the quality of our service. A small

sale involves little cash, but how we perform our service involves the big question of orientation in serving the people. Our attitude should be the same whatever people buy. Once our thinking is on this higher plane, our actions automatically follow suit and nothing is too small to be considered troublesome. To give better service in accordance with various demands, we extended our list of one and two fen items, mainly by reducing quantities available for sale. When we learnt that people bringing commune vegetables into the city at night liked to eat a certain cake, we added this low-priced but tasty item; in cold weather we set up a steamer to heat and soften these cakes for them. Our enthusiasm should never waver in serving the people, no matter how small a sum is involved.

(Sheng Chih-kang)

Between Shop Assistant and Customer

Relations between customer and shop assistant in our socialist society are not purely one of buying and selling but a new form of comradeship. This new relationship is something we have learnt to cherish.

Complete strangers to us, workers, some of them retired, frequently come in on their own to help collect and wash crockery, sweep and tidy up and do other odd jobs. Also, people have confidence in us. They bring money, fountain-pens, watches and other things they've found in the street to us for the owners to claim. There is the story of a worker buying a popsicle and being given one with milk in it which costs a bit more than he paid. He sent a letter with four fen enclosed to the shop the next day, saying he was catching a bus and didn't have time to do anything about it that day. Four fen is no great sum, but we are a state commercial enterprise and every fen belongs to the state.

Many constructive comments from customers have been invaluable to us in improving our service.

Our pump that cyclists use free of charge was proposed by night shift workers. One of our assistants did not care much about having a pump, feeling it was too troublesome, especially when there was a rush. He tossed it into a corner and left it there when something went wrong with the pump. A worker who wanted to pump his tyres on his way to work early one morning found no pump. Besides saying that he would be late for work, he criticized the assistant.

On thinking it over the assistant realized he had been at fault. He saw that it was a matter of serving the people wholeheartedly or not. He immediately set about learning how to repair bicycle pumps.

We have four solidly made pumps now. Two of them are new, and were designed, made and given to our shop by two workers who said: "You serve us, we serve you."

(Second Shift)

NOTEBOOK

The Well-Digger. As the Chinese saying goes, "When we drink water we should not forget those who dug the well." The meaning of this is self-evident; the exploits of those who sweated to sink the well for others to drink the water will always be remembered with gratitude.

At the banquet in honour of the visiting Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party Delegation last September, Premier Chou En-lai spoke of the far-sighted personages in the Liberal-Democratic Party who had made positive contributions to China-Japan friendship over a long period of time. In this regard, the Premier mentioned Tatsunosuke Takasaki, Kenzo Matsumura and Tanzan Ishibashi. Premier Chou said that the Chinese people will never forget the Japanese friends who have sown the seeds of China-Japan friendship.

To honour the memory of Mr. Takasaki, the late Japanese statesman of great renown, his friends decided to build a monument in his home town Kawanishi in Hyogo Prefecture. Started last November, it was completed in four months. The seven-character inscription on the monument is a tribute to Mr. Takasaki's merits and is in the handwriting of his close friend Kaheita Okazaki, a representative of the Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office. Another inscription "May the Friendship Between the Chinese and Japanese Peoples Last From Generation to Generation!" is by Liao Cheng-chih, President of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

The monument was unveiled on March 6. In a message to the Takasaki family, Liao Cheng-chih said: "Mr. Takasaki made great efforts during his lifetime to promote China-Japan friendship and economic exchanges between the two countries. When we drink water we should not forget those who dug the well. We cherish the memory of Mr. Takasaki all the more now that the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan has been realized. May the friendship between

the Chinese and Japanese peoples last from generation to generation!"

With Kindest Regards. Premier Chou En-lai and President Liao Cheng-chih of the China-Japan Friendship Association on March 7 met Kinkazu Saionji, his wife Yukie Saionji and eldest son Kazuteru Saionji, and Shiro Minamimura, Chief of the Saionji Office in Tokyo. Speaking to these Japanese friends who have been to China many times, the Premier thanked Mr. Saionji for his efforts in promoting the establishment of China-Japan diplomatic relations and friendship between the two peoples. Premier Chou also asked Mr. Saionji to convey his regards to Japanese friends in various circles upon his return.

Co-operation. Sudanese President Nimeri attended the inaugural ceremony on March 7 for construction of the Wad Medani Blue Nile Bridge and a highway leading to Gedaref. He also laid the foundation stone for the project. Both the bridge and the road are to be constructed in accordance with the Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation signed by the Sudanese and Chinese Governments in August 1970. When completed, this 227-kilometre-long highway will link Wad Medani in Blue Nile Province with Gedaref in Kassala Province to serve a number of agricultural centres in between.

Agreements. An agreement on the exchange of goods and payments for 1973 between the Governments of China and the German Democratic Republic was signed on March 5 in Peking.

• The Chinese and Hungarian Governments signed a similar agreement for 1973 on March 7 in Budapest.

Trade. Nguyen Tranh, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, arrived in Peking on March 10 for a visit.

• Herminio Garcia Lazo, Head of the Cuban Government Trade Delegation and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived in Peking on March 10.

• Lennart Rydfors and the Swedish trade delegation led by him for trade talks left Peking for home on March 6.

• The delegation of the Chinese Council for the Promotion of Trade led by the council's vice-president Li Chuan concluded a friendly visit to Ecuador and returned to Peking on March 14.

• The Chinese Export Commodities Fair for Spring 1973 is scheduled to take place from April 15 to May 15 in Kwangchow. This twice-a-year trade fair is sponsored jointly by the national foreign trade corporations of the People's Republic of China.

Contact. Joaquin Bernal, Director General of Ceremony of the Mexican Foreign Ministry, and his party arrived in the Chinese capital on March 3 to make arrangements for the forthcoming visit of Mexican President Luis Echeverria Alvarez and Mrs. Echeverria. Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua met Joaquin Bernal and his party on March 5.

• Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with all members of the Burmese journalist delegation led by U Ba Kyaw on March 9. The delegation came to Peking on March 5 for a friendship visit as guests of their colleagues in Peking.

• At the invitation of the Chinese Medical Association, a 10-member Malaysian Medical Association delegation arrived in Peking on March 12 for a friendly visit.

• Ibrahim Helmi Abdel-Rahman, Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), arrived in Peking on March 15 at the invitation of the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries.

Exhibitions. The Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition which ran for 18 days in Aden closed on March 10. Following Prime Minister Ali Nasser Mohammed's cutting of the ribbon at the February 20 opening ceremony, well over 100,000 visitors saw the exhibition. Among them were Robaya, Chairman of the Presidential Council, and Ismail, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the National Front. The exhibition was the first of its kind held in Democratic

(Continued on p. 21.)

VIET NAM

Production Restored and Developed

The north Vietnamese people have gone all out to heal the wounds of war and restore and develop production. Workers and staff at power plants in Viet Tri, Ham Long, Vinh City, Thuong Ly and Uong Bi worked day and night to rush repairs of high tension transmission lines, transformer stations and other power installations. As a result, production was speedily returned to normal.

To restore production early and turn out more coal, workers in the coal industry overhauled machinery and equipment destroyed by U.S. planes. This brought about early restoration of production and an enormous increase in productivity. Efficiency of the power shovel teams and rock drilling teams in the Ha Tu Coal-mine rose 20-48 per cent. Tonnage lifted by each shift of the electrical crane group at the Hong Gay Dock more than doubled the set targets. Each coal haulage group's efficiency leapt over the target of 280 tons to 350-400 tons.

Workers and staff in the Nam Dinh Textile Combine rapidly cleared away the debris left by U.S. bombing, transported machinery back to the plant and installed an additional 120 spinning, weaving and other machines, thereby greatly raising cotton production.

Transportation workers have been restoring communication lines damaged in the war. Craters have been filled in and highways and bridges repaired in good time. Smooth transportation has thus been ensured.

Transportation is now two or three times faster than before as a result of two-track highways and pontoon bridges having been built in many sections of the highway leading to the former fourth military zone.

Hanoi's workers repaired six railway stations in less than a month. The people of Quang Binh Province completed building a bridge over the Nhat Le River in ten days. Workers and shock teams made up of youth in Thanh Hoa Province repaired several hundred kilometres of roads in three days.

One of the biggest in Indochina, the Long Bien Bridge spanning the

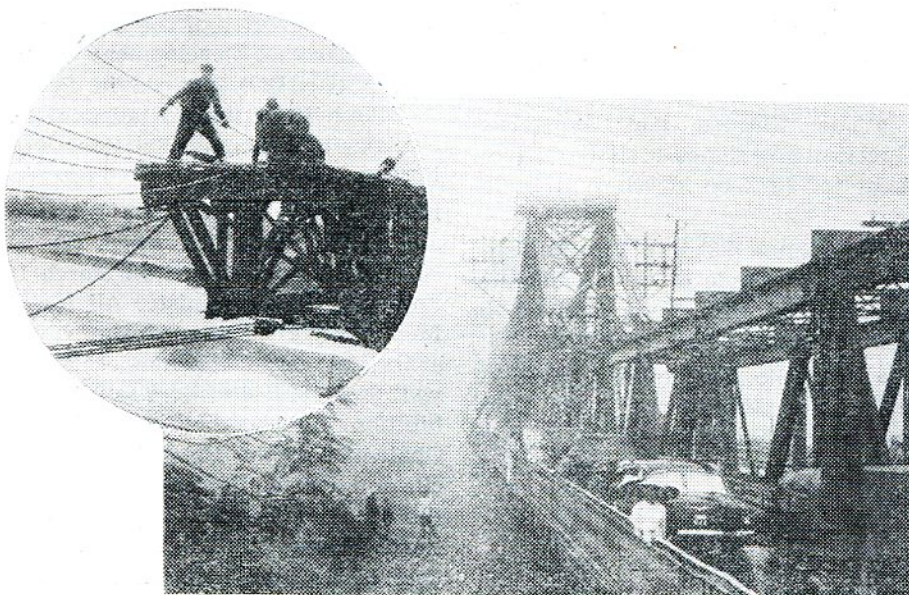
Red River in Hanoi was reopened to traffic on March 4 after being repaired. The 2,290-metre rail-highway bridge had been bombed and damaged many times by U.S. planes during the war. Repairs on the bridge were started by Hanoi's railway workers immediately after peace was restored and the job was finished in 41 days.

Meanwhile, workers and staff of the transportation and communications department, bringing into full play their spirit of hard struggle, have repaired in a short period six railway and highway bridges destroyed by U.S. aircraft. They are Tam Bac, Tao Xuyen, Duong, Dap Cau, Bac Giang and Song Hoa Bridges. The reopening of these bridges has vigorously promoted production and construction in north Viet Nam.

Encouraged by the victory in the fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, agricultural producers' co-op members are working with greater confidence for early and spring rice production, making every effort to speed up transplanting.

Up to February 25, 90 per cent of the early and spring rice transplantation was completed in north Viet Nam with an increased acreage of over 135,000 hectares as compared with that of the same period last year. The speed of the transplantation was faster than ever before.

After the United States stopped its bombing, co-op members in many places immediately filled in craters with the help of tractors and bulldozers and repaired water conservancy projects. "We will transplant wherever the craters have been filled in" is a slogan of co-op members in Hanoi's suburbs. Members of the Cuong No agricultural co-operative in the Dong Anh district recently filled in 200 craters and rushed work to transplant early rice and then re-transplanted spring rice. The co-op members in other places have concentrated their efforts on filling in bomb craters and repairing damaged water conservancy projects, thus



Long Bien Bridge restored. (inset: The damaged bridge under repair.)

ensuring the water supply for spring farming.

CAMBODIA

Lon Nol Clique's Sharpening Crisis

Hit hard by military setbacks, the Lon Nol clique has intensified its fascist suppression of the people of various strata in areas under its control to maintain its reactionary rule. Since May last year, the clique has banned 16 newspapers, charging them with endangering so-called state security. Anybody showing discontent with the clique is subjected to arrest, torture or execution.

The clique's corrupt rule has aggravated inflation and pushed up prices of daily necessities, and the people are living in misery. Phnom Penh newspapers recently revealed that the price for one sack of rice (100 kg.) shot up from 630 reals to 3,500 reals. Prices of meat, vegetables and other foodstuffs were also soaring. The traitors, meanwhile, are robbing the people and making fabulous profits by hoarding or speculation.

These perverse acts by the Lon Nol clique have aroused growing opposition from the working people. Several thousand workers in the textile, printing and dyeing, shoe-making and tyre-manufacturing trades struck and demonstrated in Phnom Penh last December to oppose the clique's fascist rule and cruel exploitation and to demand democracy and freedom, higher wages and better working conditions. The strikes lasted more than two months.

An impressive general strike was staged in Phnom Penh by more than 60,000 workers early last month. They received wide sympathy and support from teachers, students and other citizens and their struggle was soon extended to all of the enemy-controlled areas. Workers in Battambang, Kompong Cham, Prey Veng and Kampot also downed tools and went on strike.

The month-long strike by teachers and students in Phnom Penh begin-

ning on February 20 has spread to middle and primary schools in many parts of the country.

The puppet Phnom Penh troops, too, resent the reactionary and corrupt rule of the Lon Nol clique. The information minister of the traitorous clique admitted that officers had put out lists of 120,000 phantom soldiers and pocketed their pay. At the same time, they embezzled the soldiers' pay, rations, clothing and bedding. Puppet troop morale is very low and the soldiers are unwilling to risk their lives for the clique. Some 200 fully armed officers and men of Lon Nol's 1st commando battalion, his crack troops, staged a sit-down demonstration before the presidential house recently in protest over not having been paid for three months and against soaring prices.

Instances of groups of puppet soldiers going over to the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces happen time and again. In late February, a whole battalion of puppet troops stationed in Tram Khnar town near Phnom Penh crossed over to the people, turning their guns against the traitorous Lon Nol clique.

The contradictions within the Lon Nol clique, which has suffered disastrous military defeats and become more isolated than ever politically, have become increasingly acute.

Lon Nol recently tried to drag the traitors Sirik Matak and In Tam back into the cabinet to tide over the current crisis. But as the contradictions between Sirik Matak and In Tam on the one hand and Lon Nol and his brother Lon Non on the other are irreconcilable, another odious round of power struggle was unfolded and the political situation became even more unstable with the crisis aggravating. Lon Nol's "Khmer republic" is now tottering in the storm.

AFGHANISTAN AND IRAN

Treaty on Helmand River Water

Afghan Prime Minister Mohammad Moussa Shafiq and Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda signed

Ninth Anniversary of Australian Communist Party (M-L)

Vanguard, Organ of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), published an editorial on March 15 in commemoration of the ninth anniversary of the founding of the C.P.A. (M-L).

"On March 15, 1964," the editorial said, "the Australian Communists repudiated the betrayal of communism then being carried out by the Aarons and company and decided to carry on the cause of communism under the name of the Communist Party of Australia (M-L).

The editorial added: "Events over those nine years have richly confirmed the correctness of that decision. The Communist Party of Australia (M-L) has tried hard to uphold the cause of Marxism-Leninism and to integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the Australian conditions. It has grown greatly in strength—ideologically, politically and organizationally."

"We are strong because our Party, our movement is in harmony with the irresistible trend of history towards independence and revolution," the editorial stressed. Because "our cause is correct, our case is true. A just cause and truth are indestructible."

"We enter our tenth year determined to work harder in the cause of the Australian independence and people's democracy," the editorial concluded.

in Kabul on March 13 a treaty on the Helmand River water and two supplementary protocols on behalf of their respective governments. This brings an end to the century-old controversy between the two countries over the distribution of Helmand River water for irrigation.

The treaty provides for the volume of water to flow from the river into Iran, while the supplementary protocols specify the duties of water com-

missioners and arbitration for disputes which may arise.

The *Kabul Times* said in an editorial on March 11 that the "water of the Helmand River has been a source of disagreement between Afghanistan and Iran for over a century and now that both sides agree to the solution of this question there is every reason to hope that the traditional friendship and good-neighbourliness between the two countries will be translated into fruitful co-operation which will contribute to the welfare of both Afghans and Iranians."

The Helmand River originates in the mountains in central Afghanistan and has a course of 1,400 kilometres. The Helmand basin makes up one-third of Afghanistan's farmland, and one-quarter of her population live there. The Helmand Delta lies between Afghanistan and Iran. Since part of the delta is Iran's territory, she has water rights.

The Iranian Prime Minister arrived in Afghanistan on March 12 and left for home on March 14 after an official visit.

ZIMBABWE

Death Sentences for Freedom Fighters Condemned

The Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in a March 11 press release condemned the Smith regime of Rhodesia for sentencing on March 8 three Zimbabwean freedom fighters to death.

The release said the three freedom fighters were captured in the course of a military engagement, when they were carrying out their duty to their country and, indeed, to the cause of freedom and justice generally.

It said: "The Smith regime is illegal and its courts as constituted today are illegal in every respect. In these circumstances, Smith's courts have no right to try, let alone 'sentence' these men to death."

If the "sentences" were carried out, the press release pointed out, all policy-makers in the Smith regime

would be held responsible for the cold-blooded murder.

"No doubt, the Smith regime and its illegal courts expect to intimidate ZANU freedom fighters and the Zimbabwean people by the so-called death sentences and other cruel punishment. But this is a futile hope," the press release said. "These so-called death sentences and other harsh measures which the illegal Smith regime and its illegal courts are imposing on our freedom fighters and the Zimbabwean people will only serve to strengthen the Zimbabwean people's resolve to fight on to the bitter end and to complete victory."

U.S.A.

Ban on Military Sales to Pakistan, India Eased

U.S. State Department spokesman Charles Bray announced on March 14 that the United States had decided to ease its embargo on the sale of military equipment to Pakistan and India, and that it would sell them "non-lethal equipment" and spare parts for equipment which it had previously supplied to the two countries.

Bray said the United States "will permit delivery to Pakistan of 300 armoured personnel carriers," which are valued at 13 million dollars, as well as "approximately 1.1 million dollars worth of spare parts, parachutes and reconditioned aircraft engines." He added that if it desires, India can now purchase the communications gear of a radar system, with which the United States supplied the Indians some time ago, as well as enter into contracts for "non-lethal equipment" and military spare parts.

Appearing before a House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on March 12, Joseph Sisco, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, said, "We would be concerned if any one major power achieved dominance in the area." He noted that there is a military imbalance between India and Pakistan. India's armed forces have been geared

more to Soviet supplies and India has received more than 1,000 million dollars in arms aid from the Soviet Union, while Pakistan has received less than half that amount from the outside. Sisco emphasized that "we would be concerned about any policy that would be a new threat to the integrity of Pakistan." He said a factor the United States has to weigh is giving Pakistan a defensive capacity. At the same time, he said, the United States wants co-operative relations with India.

THE DOLLAR CRISIS

Compromise at 14-Nation Finance Ministers' Conference

The finance ministers and central bank governors of the nine West European Common Market countries and the United States, Canada, Japan, Sweden and Switzerland again met in Paris on March 16 to discuss ways and means to resolve the current dollar crisis which had lasted more than a fortnight.

After intense consultations and haggling before and during the meeting, the participating countries reached a certain measure of agreement on the following questions:

1. With regard to the request that the United States intervene in the foreign exchange markets to support the dollar, the United States and the other participating countries "agreed in principle" that each nation will be prepared to intervene at its initiative in its own market when necessary and desirable. Such intervention will be financed, when necessary, through use of mutual credit facilities.

2. With regard to the request that the United States restrict the outflow of dollars, the United States had originally intended to gradually phase out control over the dollar outflow before the end of 1974, but this was strongly opposed by the West European countries. The communique released after the meeting announced that the United States had promised to "take due account of exchange market conditions and the balance of payments trends" before

deciding on whether or not to carry out its phasing out plan.

3. With regard to the request that the United States take steps to reduce the stock of some 80,000 million Eurodollars, the United States promised to "review possible action to encourage a flow of Euro-currency funds to the United States as market conditions permit."

4. With regard to the request that it take steps to encourage foreign capital investments in the United States, the United States promised to "review actions that may be appropriate to remove inhibitions on the inflow of capital in the United States." On the other hand, "countries in a strong payments position" — Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany in particular — "will review the possibility of removing or relaxing any restrictions on capital outflows, particularly long-term."

5. With regard to the U.S. request for an early reform of the capitalist world's monetary system,

the participating countries at the conference promised to view it as a matter which "deserved thorough and urgent attention."

All this shows that concessions and compromises were made by the countries taking part in the conference in order to ease the protracted dollar crisis temporarily.

At the 14-nation finance ministers' conference on March 9, the nine West European Common Market countries had requested that the United States do its bit by supporting the dollar, restricting the outflow of dollars and bringing home some of the Eurodollars. However, the United States in fact had rejected these proposals at the meeting. At the March 11 meeting of the finance ministers of the nine West European E.E.C. countries, it was decided that the F.R.G., France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Denmark float their currencies jointly against the dollar (i.e., the six currencies were to be bound together in a collective float against the dollar and other curren-

cies while maintaining a fixed parity among themselves), with a 3 per cent upward revaluation of the mark. The currencies of Britain, Ireland and Italy were to continue to float independently.

The agreements reached at the March 16 meeting, however, could not fundamentally resolve the dollar crisis. British Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber said that the progress achieved by the meeting was relatively limited because the United States had not given a clear answer to the Common Market's proposals. U.S. Treasury Secretary George Shultz reaffirmed that there had been no significant change in U.S. monetary policy. There had been no formal commitment and it would thus be up to the United States itself to decide if and how to intervene to support the dollar, he added.

The West European exchange markets reopened on March 19, and Sweden has joined the six countries in collectively floating their currencies against the dollar.

(Continued from p. 17.)

Yemen since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries five years ago.

- An exhibition of Japanese paintings by Hokusai Katsushika opened at the Museum of Chinese Art in Peking on March 12. On display were more than 150 items representative of the works by this noted *ukiyo-e* (genre) painter who lived between 1760 and 1849. Including his landscapes, they vividly portray the life of the Japanese people and showed how they worked in his time. Sponsored by the China-Japan Friendship Association and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the exhibition was made possible by the co-operation of the Executive Committee of the Japanese Hokusai Painting Exhibition in China, the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association and the *Nippon Keizai Shimbun* which provided the exhibits. This was the first such exhibition undertaken by people's organizations in the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic

relations. The opening ceremony was attended by Mikio Mizuta, leader of the Hokusai exhibition and former Finance Minister and a Liberal Democratic member of the House of Representatives.

- The Economic and Trade Exhibition of the People's Republic of China opened in Addis Ababa on March 19. After cutting the ribbon to inaugurate the exhibition, Emperor Haile Selassie I made a warm speech at the opening ceremony. The Emperor, Prime Minister and other senior Ethiopian officials then went round to see the exhibition in the company of Chinese Ambassador Yu Pei-wen and head of the exhibition delegation Li Chuan.

- Britain is to have an industrial technology exhibition in Peking. John Keswick, President of both the Sino-British Trade Council and the exhibition, arrived in Peking on March 12. **Leipzig Fair.** The 1973 Leipzig Spring International Fair in the German Democratic Republic closed on March 18. More than 400,000 people from the German Democratic Republic and other countries visited the Chinese

Pavilion during the eight days of the fair.

Sports. A Chinese women's basketball team arrived in Havana on March 8 for the 1973 International Women's Basketball Tournament. The team will also make friendship trips to Albania and France after the tournament.

- A Chinese gymnastics team left Peking on March 14 to pay friendly visits to Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland.

- The Chinese ice hockey team made friendly visits to Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany before competing in the world championships from March 9 to 18 in The Hague. In Italy, team members went sightseeing in Venice, the native place of the noted traveller Marco Polo who pioneered the cultural interflow between China and Italy and indeed between China and the West as a whole. While in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Chinese players and the host players together planted a Chinese mulberry in front of the gymnasium in Grefrath and named it "Friendship Tree."

Changsha

AN ancient city in central-south China that goes back 3,000 years, Changsha is now the seat of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

Last year, archaeological workers dug up a 2,100-year-old tomb of a feudal marquis' wife on the city's eastern outskirts (see *Peking Review*, No. 32, 1972). The well-preserved



burial accessories found in it are ample proof of the extravagance of the feudal ruling classes and their ruthless exploitation of the labouring people.

Down through the centuries before liberation, Changsha was a paradise for the exploiting classes and a hell for the labouring people. The following statistics are self-evident: In 1949, 62,000 people in the city proper, or 16 per cent of the population, were jobless. There were only seven factories each with more than 100 workers. Servants and waiters serving the rich numbered as many as 50,000, or 14 per cent of the population. Slums made up 77 per cent of the city's total housing floorspace.

Great changes have taken place since liberation under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao. This once run-down city

on the banks of the Hsiangchiang River has a new look. A bird's-eye view from the top of Yuehlu Hill reveals blocks of new buildings on both banks of the river, groups of factories amid a myriad of chimneys and criss-crossing boulevards. When night falls, the several-kilometre-long waterfront is flood-lit.

In the 23 post-liberation years, Changsha has added 8 million square metres to its floorspace, which is twice the 1949 figure. Most of the labouring people have moved into new houses which take up one-fourth of the new floorspace. A workers' housing estate in north suburban Changsha covers an area of 60,000 square metres and consists of three- to five-storeyed buildings. Shops, schools, kindergartens, hospitals, recreational centres and other facilities are within easy reach of the inhabitants. There are now more than 20 such residential areas.

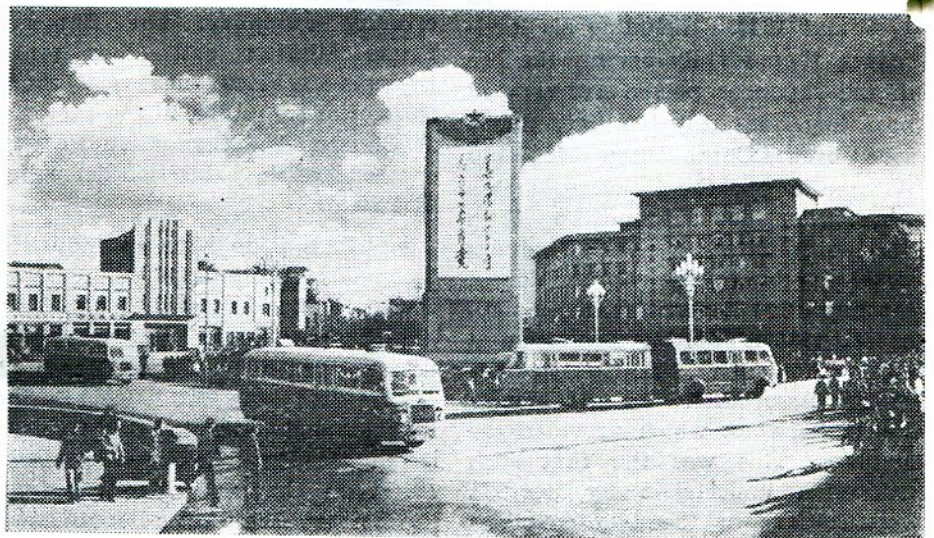
In the past the Kuomintang reactionary authorities on many occasions collected compulsory contributions and donations allegedly to build a waterworks for tap water. Nothing came of it to the day of liberation. Now running water is available all over the city.

Before liberation, there were only four ramshackle imported buses running on the 4.5-kilometre-long round-the-city road. In striking contrast, Changsha has laid 19 new roads and re-paved the old one. About 120 buses ply on 14 routes totalling 130 kilometres. Last year, a 1,250-metre-long and 20-metre-wide highway bridge was built across the Hsiangchiang River.

Alongside increased production, the people's living standards have gradually improved. In bygone days, Changsha had a tiny number of small factories and workshops and several enterprises owned by bureaucrat-capitalists. Most were light industry — processing food and producing cigarettes, textiles and other products. Today the city boasts 620 factories with more than a hundred workers each. In addition to a variety of light and heavy industrial enterprises, it has set up 1,600 collectively owned neighbourhood factories, enabling more people to take part in socialist construction. Working in these factories are 55,000 inhabitants, including a significant number of housewives.

Highways in Kwangsi

NEW motor roads built one after another now connect all 86 counties and cities of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in southwest



The newly-built "May 1" Road in Changsha.

China. They climb high mountains and cross turbulent rivers, passing through villages, forests and mining areas, forming a network of roads totalling 30,000 kilometres long.

Before liberation, Kwangsi had only 5,100 kilometres of roads, of which only 3,000 kilometres could actually be used. More than one-third of the counties were inaccessible to modern transport, especially those in the mountainous regions inhabited by many national minorities. This made it extremely difficult to send out farm produce and by-products and to bring in industrial goods. The people of the various nationalities were ruthlessly exploited by unscrupulous merchants. In some places they had to give several dozen *jin* of rice in exchange for one *jin* of salt. After liberation, they took an active part in building bridges and roads together with the workers of the highway construction department.

Road-building has gone ahead even more quickly since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, with the building of 11,000 kilometres of highways and over 2,200 highway bridges. Motor roads now penetrate virgin forests and remote mountain areas where minority peoples live. Highways total over 30,600 kilometres in length, six times the pre-liberation figure. Not only counties and cities, but also 94 per cent of the rural people's communes (every county has several people's communes) have bus and transport services.

Kwangsi is nearly all hills and rivers. Big rocky mountains cover some areas. Here, road-building encountered tremendous difficulties. But the people of all nationalities, with dauntless revolutionary spirit, overcame them one after another. A highway to the Yalung People's Commune in the Tuan Yao Autonomous County had to pass along a high, precipitous mountain slope. The Yao nationality members of this commune, safety ropes tied about their waists, blasted a way out of the

cliffs. By the end of 1971, the motor road was finished.

The construction of highways has facilitated the socialist construction of the whole region. Now, motor transport in the whole autonomous region handles 931 times the volume dealt with in the early years following liberation. Every day, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, cement and various kinds of agricultural machinery reach the countryside by truck, while farm produce and by-products are sent to the cities. Inhabitants of the mountain areas on first seeing the highways were beside themselves with joy. These highways lead to happiness, many of them say.

Housewives Run Workshops

IN Nanking, Kiangsu Province, workshops run chiefly by housewives have made big strides in recent years.

Guided by the Party's general line of **"going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism,"** housewives of this city got organized in 1958 and began running some collectively owned neighbourhood workshops.

Neighbourhood industries like these have helped liberate the productive forces of women, enabling them to burst through the confines of their homes and channel their energies into socialist construction.

Development has been rapid since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Now the city has more than 500 workshops and producers' co-ops embracing 20,000 workers and staff members, 75 per cent of whom are women. Total output value of neighbourhood industries in 1972 was 43 times that of 1965, the year before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, or equal to the city's total industrial output value in 1949 when the country was liberated.

These workshops turn out over 1,000 different products including precision instruments and meters, radio parts, hardened glass, lathes and planing machines as well as daily necessities. They play a useful role in supplementing the work of the large state-run industries.

The women manage the neighbourhood industries in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. There were only 30 housewives working at the Yunghung Meter Workshop in 1970 when it was first set up. They turned an unused public bath-house into a workshop, learnt technique from workers in a nearby electrical meters factory and started out by processing electric meters for big factories in order to build up capital. In less than three years, the workshop has expanded into one with a staff of 150 people, most of them now skilled workers.

The neighbourhood workshops were generally set up by indigenous and improvised methods. Then gradually as the equipment was renovated, the workers' technical level rose. The Shengli began by producing only leather shoes and canvas bags. The women workers decided to trial-produce glass fibre during the Great Cultural Revolution when they learnt that it was urgently needed by the state. By seeking the help of technicians and veteran workers from other plants and using indigenous methods, they succeeded in trial-producing a crucible which, indispensable in making glass fibre, is usually made of costly rare metals. Now, the factory not only turns out 13 tons of spun glass and 40,000 metres of glass fibre cloth a month, but is making many other hardened glass products.

The workshops' Party organization often organizes the women workers to study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and give them ideological and political education. Women directors head 300 out of the 500 neighbourhood workshops.

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