

PEKING REVIEW

45

November 8, 1974

北
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周
報

**A Great Practice of Hundreds of
Millions of People in Opposing
And Preventing Revisionism**

Accent on Environmental Protection

***Social-Imperialism: Rapacious International
Exploiter***

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CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
Prime Minister Williams Arrives in Peking	
Cambodian Economic and Financial Delegation Visits China	
Greetings to Comrades Lleshi and Shehu	
20th Anniversary of Algerian Armed Revolution	
People's Communes Set Up in 90 Per Cent of Tibet's Townships	
New CAAC International Air Service	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution: A Great Practice of Hundreds of Millions of People in Opposing and Preventing Revisionism—Yu Tung	6
Accent on Environmental Protection—Kuo Huan	9
Arab Summit Conference: Fighting in Unity for Common Arab Cause—A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent	12
At UNESCO General Conference: China's Principled Stand Explained	13
U.N. General Assembly: Resolution on Cyprus Question Adopted	15
Social-Imperialism: Rapacious International Exploiter—Tearing off the mask of "natural ally" from the Soviet revisionists—Nan Ching	16
What's Happened to the Vegetables and Cowhides?—Szu Hsin	19
ROUND THE WORLD	20
Albania: Eighth People's Assembly	
United Nations: Expulsion of South African Racist Regime Demanded	
International Telecommunications Union: Regional Administrative Conference	
ON THE HOME FRONT	22
Less Soot in China's Cities	
Amateur and Professional Writers Work Together	
THIRD WORLD CHRONICLE	23

Prime Minister Williams Arrives in Peking

DR. Eric Eustace Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, arrived in Peking by special plane on November 5 for a state visit to China.

Prime Minister Williams and the other distinguished guests from Trinidad and Tobago in the Caribbean region were given a warm welcome at the airport by Chinese leaders Li Hsien-nien, Ni Chih-fu and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, leading members of the departments concerned, as well as several thousand well-wishers in the capital.

The people of Trinidad and Tobago and China have supported and encouraged each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and have established friendly relations. This visit to China by Prime Minister Williams shortly after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries gives the Chinese people exceptional pleasure.

That day, Peking's main streets were decorated with red flags and colourful bunting. Huge streamers trailing from tall buildings on both sides of the streets read: "Warm welcome to Prime Minister Williams!" "Warm welcome to the distinguished guests from Trinidad and Tobago!" "Firmly support the people of Trinidad and Tobago in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty!"

A grand welcome ceremony was held at the airport. The gaily-dressed welcomers waved bouquets and colourful ribbons and shouted slogans to welcome the guests.

Premier Chou En-lai met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Prime Minister Williams in a hospital in the afternoon.

Chinese leaders Chiang Ching, Li Hsien-nien, Ni Chih-fu and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme and leading members of the departments concerned

met on the evening of November 5 with Dr. Williams and the other distinguished guests accompanying him on the visit.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien was host at a grand banquet given the same evening in the name of Premier Chou En-lai to welcome Prime Minister Williams and his party.

Cambodian Economic and Financial Delegation Visits China

The Economic and Financial Delegation of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia arrived in Peking on November 3 for a friendly visit to China. The delegation was headed by Ieng Sary, Special Adviser to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien; Keng Piao, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; and leading members of the departments concerned.

Also at the airport to greet the delegation were Samdech Penn Nouth and his wife, as well as other Cambodian officials.

Chinese leaders Chang Chun-chiao and Li Hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all the members of the delegation on the evening of November 3.

A banquet was given by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien the same evening at the Great Hall of the People to warmly welcome the delegation. Among the guests were Samdech Penn Nouth and his wife. Comrade Chang Chun-chiao and others attended.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li said: For independence and national liberation, the heroic Cambodian peo-



Prime Minister Williams receives a rousing welcome at Peking Airport.

ple have held high the banner of "fighting against U.S. aggression and for national salvation," persevered in the correct line of people's war, defied sacrifices, fought valiant battles and brought about an excellent situation. The liberated areas are being consolidated and expanded and vitality prevails everywhere. At the same time, the R.G.N.U.C. has constantly developed its friendly ties with Third World countries. It is recognized by more than 60 countries, and its international prestige is rising daily. The Cambodian people have friends all over the world.

"Under the telling blows of patriotic army men and civilians of Cambodia," he said, "the traitorous Lon Nol clique is disintegrating and beset with difficulties. The economy in the Lon Nol-ruled areas is worsening and the struggle by the people of various walks of life against fascist rule is rising with each passing day. Not long ago, the traitorous Phnom Penh clique, under U.S. instigation, made a 'peace negotiation' proposal in an attempt to hoodwink public opinion. As soon as it came out, the proposal was thoroughly exposed and solemnly condemned by the Cambodian people and despised by world public opinion."

The Chinese Vice-Premier reiterated: "The Chinese Government firmly supports the solemn and just stand of Head of State and Chairman of N.U.F.C. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the R.G.N.U.C. concerning the settlement of the Cambodian question."

He pointed out: "No matter how the traitorous Lon Nol clique changes its tactics and no matter how the United States tries to boost its morale, the traitorous clique will not escape its inevitable failure."

In conclusion, Vice-Premier Li stressed: "The Chinese and Cambodian people are close comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. In the protracted revolutionary struggles against imperialism, we have consistently supported and helped each other. The Chinese

Government and people, following their great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, will, as always, go all out to support the Cambodian people in their just struggle until complete victory is won."

In his speech, delegation leader Ieng Sary gave an account of the victories won by the Cambodian armed forces and people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He said: Pinned down by the Cambodian people and armed forces in the previous dry season, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the traitorous clique of Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Cheng Heng, In Tam, Long Boret and Sosthene Fernandez, tried to take advantage of torrents in the recent rainy season for military manoeuvring in an attempt to drive the Cambodian armed forces far away from the cities, especially from Phnom Penh, the clique's last lair. However, the rainy season and torrents were over and their operations were all smashed by the Cambodian people and armed forces and the enemy's effective strength suffered great losses.

He pointed out that simultaneous with its military defeats, the traitorous Phnom Penh clique also has met with extremely grave and daily worsening financial and economic crises which can never be solved by the traitorous clique and its master — U.S. imperialism.

He spoke of the economic achievements of the Cambodian people under the leadership of the N.U.F.C. with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Chairman, and the R.G.N.U.C. with Samdech Penn Nouth as Prime Minister and His Excellency Khieu Samphan as Deputy Prime Minister.

He said: "Our Cambodian nation and people have a glorious tradition of fighting valiantly against foreign colonialism and imperialism. In order to win great strategic victory, our Cambodian people, fighters and cadres have given much blood and sweat on the Cambodian battlefield

where the fighting is raging. Our Cambodian people will go on fighting till final victory, that is, to liberate all the land of Cambodia and the entire Cambodian people."

In conclusion, delegation leader Ieng Sary expressed the conviction that the rock-firm revolutionary friendship and militant unity long forged by the Cambodian and Chinese people will surely grow stronger.

Greetings to Comrades Lleshi and Shehu

Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, sent a message on November 1 to Comrades Haxhi Lleshi and Mehmet Shehu, most warmly congratulating them on their re-election as President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania respectively.

The message reads: "The Chinese people sincerely wish that, under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the fraternal Albanian people will win new and still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in their struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism.

"May the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the Chinese and Albanian peoples flourish for ever.

"May you achieve new successes in your work."

20th Anniversary of Algerian Armed Revolution

Chaieb Taleb-Bendiab, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria to China, and his wife gave a reception on November 1 to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Algerian armed revolution.

Attending the reception were Hsu Hsiang-chien, Vice-Chairman of the

Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and leading members of departments concerned.

Ambassador Chaieb Taleb-Bendiab and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei proposed toasts at the reception which was filled with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the peoples of China and Algeria.

The Algerian Ambassador reviewed the history of the armed struggle by the Algerian people against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation. He said the Algerian people have not forgotten the freedom fighters who fought for the cause of national independence, the people's rights and the settlement of their own affairs without outside interference. Algeria, he declared, resolutely supports the just struggles of the people of the Third World countries.

In his toast, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei said: The Algerian people, with a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism, are a shining example to the African national-liberation movement in winning the great victory of national independence through arduous armed struggle. He pointed out: "The Algerian Government led by President Houari Boumediene pursues a policy of non-alignment in international affairs. It opposes imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, resolutely supports the Egyptian, Syrian and Palestinian people in their just struggle against Israeli aggression and renders active support to the African, Asian and Latin American people in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence. It has thus made an outstanding contribution to the united struggle of the people of the Third World countries against imperialism and won the admiration and appreciation of the Chinese people and the people of various countries of the world."

The Chinese Government Delegation, the Military Goodwill Delegation of China, the Peking Opera Troupe of Peking and the Men's Basketball

Team of Kirin Province which had recently arrived in Algeria attended the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Algerian armed revolution.

People's Communes Set Up In 90 Per Cent of Tibet's Townships

Tibet's agriculture and livestock breeding have undergone socialist transformation in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Today, people's communes have been set up in more than 90 per cent of the townships in Tibet, an epoch-making transformation in the region. (Before the establishment of the people's communes, the township was the basic unit of state power in China.)

After putting down the armed rebellion launched by the Dalai traitorous clique in 1959, the Tibetan people, under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, carried out the democratic reform and thoroughly smashed the reactionary and brutal feudal serf system under which the serf-owners, who made up less than 5 per cent of the total population, owned all the land and the bulk of the livestock, while the masses of serfs and slaves were regarded as "beasts that could talk."

After the democratic reform, the million emancipated serfs joined the rest of the Chinese people as masters of the country. They set up more than 20,000 mutual-aid teams which were of a rudimentary socialist nature, and achieved good results in both agriculture and livestock breeding in the following years. With the development of production, peasants and herdsmen eagerly demanded that people's communes be set up.

Some people's communes were set up on an experimental basis in 1965 at selected places in the Tibet Autonomous Region. Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began in 1966, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has struck a deeper chord in the hearts of the people. The peasants' and herdsmen's enthusiasm for socialism led to a high tide in establishing people's communes, and

Party organizations at all levels set about the task in a planned way. The state, by way of help, provided the funds and materials needed.

The people's communes have further liberated the productive forces, thus promoting the rapid growth of agriculture and animal husbandry. In 1973, 90 per cent of the people's communes increased their production, and total grain output in the whole region more than doubled that of 1959 while the number of livestock doubled.

In the course of setting up and consolidating and developing the people's communes, a great number of Tibetan cadres at the basic level have matured. More than 11,000 Tibetans have been admitted into the Party from 1972 to 1973. Party organizations and revolutionary committees have been established in all the communes. Poor and lower-middle peasants' (herdsmen's) associations and women's, youth and militia organizations have also been founded.

New CAAC International Air Service

The General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (CAAC) Peking-Karachi-Paris international air service was officially inaugurated on October 29. A Chinese goodwill delegation led by Ma Jen-hui, Director-General of the CAAC left for Pakistan on this inaugural flight to take part in the inauguration celebrations and pay a friendly visit to Pakistan. The first Chinese airliner to Paris arrived on October 30.

International air service from Karachi to Peking via Rawalpindi and international air service from Paris to Peking were inaugurated in 1973.

News Briefs

• Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on October 29 met all members of the Delegation of the Japanese Worker and Peasant Writers

(Continued on p. 14.)

A Great Practice of Hundreds of Millions of People in Opposing and Preventing Revisionism

by Yu Tung

OUR socialist motherland, led by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao, is 25 years old. During these years, the Chinese people have firmly adhered to the revolutionary road of opposing and preventing revisionism.

At the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee, held on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao pointed out: "To win countrywide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li." Chairman Mao's teaching indicated the correct orientation for our Party in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The proletarian revolution is different from the revolution in which one exploiting class replaces another. It aims at thoroughly eliminating the exploiting classes and the system of exploitation step by step and finally eliminating classes. For the proletarian revolution, seizing political power is only the beginning of the revolution, and more arduous and more glorious revolutionary tasks lie ahead. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. Only through class struggle and continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship can the proletariat solve the question of who will win and accomplish its historical mission. Since the founding of New China, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's theory and line in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have adhered to the socialist road, waged a series of struggles against the bourgeoisie and its agents in our Party, deepened the socialist revolution step by step and promoted socialist construction. In essence, these struggles centred round the question of whether to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat or to restore the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, to practise Marxism or to practise revisionism. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is another big test of strength between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on a broader scale and in a more deep-going way in the wake of many previous tests. It is a great practice by hundreds of millions of people in opposing and preventing revisionism and a development of Chairman

Mao's great concept of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Propelling Social History Forward

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has promoted the development of China's social history. Facts have fully proved that "the current Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism." Led by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the Great Cultural Revolution has mobilized hundreds of millions of people, smashed the two bourgeois headquarters with Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao as their chieftains and removed the danger hidden in the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus purifying our Party ranks and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship in an unprecedented way. In the realm of the superstructure, including every cultural sphere, the bourgeoisie and revisionism have been scathingly criticized and the leadership of the proletariat has been strengthened. Socialist new things — such as the revolution in art and literature and in education, educated youth settling in the countryside, "May 7th" cadre schools, co-operative medical service and "bare-foot doctors," contingents of Marxist theoretical workers among the masses, millions of people studying the historical experiences of the struggle between the Confucian and the Legalist schools and class struggle as a whole — are developing vigorously. In their struggle, the masses are conscientiously studying and practising Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, using the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to study the current situation and history, linking lofty ideals and historical experience with present-day struggle, and enhancing their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle so that their mental outlook has undergone tremendous changes.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has transformed those parts of the superstructure which were incompatible with the economic base and further released the productive forces. Chairman Mao's revolu-

tionary line has struck deep root in people's minds. The revolutionary spirit of independence, self-reliance, hard struggle and building the country through diligence and frugality has been carried forward further. With soaring enthusiasm, the masses of the people, emulating Taching in industry and Tachai in agriculture, are steadily expanding production in breadth and depth. Socialist China's economy is flourishing and people's living standards are rising steadily. This thriving and promising scene is in sharp contrast to that of the panicky capitalist world suffering from serious political and economic crises.

In view of the fact that the first socialist country, the Soviet Union, has degenerated into a social-imperialist country, imperialist prophets have asserted that a socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat inevitably would go revisionist and restore capitalism. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has announced the bankruptcy of this fallacy. Its basic experience shows that the most reliable guarantee for preventing capitalist restoration is provided so long as we persistently implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, firmly rely on the masses and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Directly Mobilizing Hundreds of Millions of People

One of the basic features of the Great Cultural Revolution is that it has directly aroused hundreds of millions of people to wage a great struggle to oppose and prevent revisionism. **"Never before in any mass movement have the masses been aroused so thoroughly and on so broad a scale."** It can be said that without the full mobilization of hundreds of millions of people, there can be no Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Mobilizing the masses in breadth and depth in the struggle to oppose and prevent revisionism is determined by the nature of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Proletarian political power under the leadership of the Communist Party is a dictatorship of the vast majority over a small number of exploiters. The fact that the masses have been fully aroused in such a way in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution clearly shows the nature of our dictatorship of the proletariat and demonstrates that our political power faithfully represents the fundamental interests of the people in their hundreds of millions. The dictatorship of all exploiting classes, including the fascist dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, is a dictatorship of the few over the majority, and there is a life-and-death antagonistic contradiction between this kind of dictatorship and the masses. The day hundreds of millions of people have been mobilized is the doomsday of the exploiting classes which, therefore, regard the revolutionary masses and their revolution as something disastrous and have a morbid hatred for them. This is the basic reason why Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao, the Chiang Kai-shek traitorous clique, and landlords, rich

peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists all have done their utmost to vilify the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Marxists hold that the people are the makers of history. **"Direct reliance on the revolutionary masses is a basic principle of the Communist Party."** During the stage of democratic revolution, we relied on doing propaganda among the masses, organizing them and freely mobilizing them to seize political power. During the stage of socialist revolution, we should also rely on these methods to consolidate our political power, oppose and prevent revisionism and carry the revolution through to the end. In old China, the oppression by imperialism, bureaucrat-capitalism and feudalism forced the people to live in dire poverty and without any political rights. It is only under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party and through several decades of revolutionary wars and arduous struggles that they seized political power, were liberated and became masters of the country. Since the founding of the People's Republic, they have embarked on socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, struggling to rid themselves once and for all of poverty and backwardness and prevent capitalist restoration. From their own experience they know very well that only socialism can save China. It is precisely because of this that they are the basic force in carrying the socialist revolution through to the end, and workers, peasants and soldiers armed with Mao Tsetung Thought are the reliable main force in opposing and preventing revisionism.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has aroused hundreds of millions of people to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in struggle and grasp the theory and line of continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, and has raised their ability to distinguish Marxism from revisionism and the correct line from the erroneous line. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a mammoth exercise in preventing capitalist restoration and a large-scale drill in averting a revisionist accession to power. The people have braved the storm and faced the world and have been educated and tempered in this great revolution. Some people do not understand why the Great Cultural Revolution should mobilize hundreds of millions of people to directly participate in the struggle against the revisionist line. This is because their world outlook is idealist and they do not understand or accept the basic Marxist principle that only the masses of the people are the motive force in the making of world history. Chairman Mao points out: **"A line or a viewpoint must be explained constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to explain them only to a few people; they must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses."** It is the hundreds of millions of people armed with the Party's basic theory and line that play the decisive role in the struggle to oppose and prevent revisionism in the entire historical period of socialism. Herein lies the historic

significance and principal achievement of the Cultural Revolution.

Revolutionary Unity Is the Basic Guarantee for Victory

The strength of the proletariat stems from its revolutionary unity. During the Cultural Revolution, by relying on the great revolutionary unity of the entire Party, army and people of all nationalities, we have smashed the two bourgeois headquarters, that of Liu Shao-chi and that of Lin Piao, done away with sabotage by the class enemies, overcome interference by erroneous trends of thought and won tremendous victories in the struggle to oppose and prevent revisionism. **"The proletariat is the greatest class in the history of mankind. It is the most powerful revolutionary class ideologically, politically and in strength. It can and must unite the overwhelming majority of people around itself so as to isolate the handful of enemies to the maximum and attack them."** Since the day the proletariat entered the political arena, it has always stressed the unity of the revolutionary ranks and held that revolutionary unity is the basic guarantee for victory. The line and policy of the proletariat is to unite with members of its own class, with its allies, and with all those forces that can be united. And it is not the line and policy of the proletariat not to stress and safeguard revolutionary unity. What the class enemies fear most is the mobilization and unity of the proletariat and the masses. They invariably cudgel their brains to sow discord and splits within the revolutionary ranks. Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao resorted to many counter-revolutionary tactics and schemes, and one of their major aims was to try to split the Party and the masses and disrupt our revolutionary unity in order to advance their anti-Party, anti-socialist revisionist line. We must maintain high vigilance against the class enemies' schemes to undermine our unity. To unite and not to split is a basic principle of Marxism and also one of the basic experiences for winning great victories in the Cultural Revolution.

The Cultural Revolution is a serious class struggle to smash the class enemies' schemes for restoring capitalism as well as a big school in which one learns the method of correctly handling the contradictions among the people. In this revolution, the principles of **"unity — criticism — unity"** and **"learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient"** have been widely applied to comrades who had committed errors of varying degrees and many comrades have been helped to make progress politically. The Cultural Revolution has helped many people learn how to correctly handle differences of understanding in the revolutionary ranks, how to carry out deep-going and careful political and ideological work and how to unite and work together with those comrades who hold different opinions. Of special importance is that the Cultural Revolution has given the people a profound understanding of the importance of the line and a profound un-

derstanding of the truth that **"the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything."** This has therefore greatly heightened their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and enabled them to apply the Party's basic line more consciously in observing and handling problems in their work and in dealing with relations among the people. All this will be of far-reaching significance to future struggles in opposing and preventing revisionism as well as to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The tremendous victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution have shattered the fond dreams of the class enemies at home and abroad in trying to restore capitalism in China, greatly consolidated and fortified the dictatorship of the proletariat and built a great wall of steel among the masses of the people in opposing and preventing revisionism. This is helpful to the people all over the world. History has recorded a sad lesson: Owing to the revisionists coming to power, capitalism has been restored in an all-round way in the Soviet Union, turning the socialist state founded by Lenin into a social-imperialist country. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique carries out fascist dictatorship and cruel exploitation and bloody suppression of the people at home. Abroad, they have done numerous wicked and shameless things in domineering over others and in bullying, invading and exploiting other countries. They have done everything they could to undermine the revolutionary cause and liberation movements of the people of various countries. China is a socialist country with nearly 800 million people. If capitalism were restored in China, it would mean a serious calamity for the Chinese people and also a great harm to the world's people. The Chinese people's interests and those of the world's people are identical. The purpose of our Great Cultural Revolution is to make sure that our socialist state will never change its political colour, that China will always stand by the oppressed people and nations in the world and will endeavour to make greater contributions to mankind.

A Continuation of the Great Cultural Revolution

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, initiated and led by Chairman Mao, is a continuation of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It is a political and ideological struggle in the superstructure through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. This movement has brought forth a host of socialist new things which are of great importance to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Great victories have already been won in this movement. We must bear firmly in mind the basic experience of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, have faith in and rely on the broad masses, give scope to the role of the workers, peasants and soldiers as the main force, unite with all the forces that can be united, and continue to broaden and deepen the movement for a long time. Only when the masses

have taken an active part in the movement can Lin Piao's revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius — the ideology of the decadent and declining exploiting classes — be thoroughly criticized. Only then can the great struggle of opposing and preventing revisionism be fought well. The victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have deeply convinced

us that, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and with the direct participation of hundreds of millions of people, the cause of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is full of promise, as is the cause of socialism and communism.

*(Translation of an article in "Hongqi,"
No. 10, 1974. Subheads are ours.)*

Accent on Environmental Protection

by Kuo Huan

PROTECTION and improvement of the environment in China and elimination of pollution caused by the "three wastes" (waste gas, waste liquid and residue) are regarded as vital to the protection of the people's health, consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance and development of industrial and agricultural production with greater, faster, better and more economical results. They also constitute an important part of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in economic work.

Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Communist Party have always paid attention to environmental protection. In the wake of national economic development since liberation, China's environment has been improved tremendously. Extensive water conservancy works on the farmland and afforestation by the masses have effectively improved agricultural production conditions as well as the natural environment and have enhanced our ability to combat natural calamities. Rational distribution of industries and large-scale construction in the vast hinterland have resulted in a number of new industrial centres in the once economically backward areas and in regions inhabited by the minority nationalities, thus bringing about an initial change in the situation where industries were mainly concentrated in a few coastal cities. Much has been done by way of multi-purpose use of the "three wastes" in industry and turning them from liabilities to assets. Workers and staff members' living quarters and public sanitary conditions in the older cities have been gradually improved as a result of socialist transformation and construction. Through nationwide patriotic health campaigns, environmental sanitation and the people's health have greatly improved, the incidence of disease has been lowered and mortality rate has gone down steeply.

Crux Lies in the System and the Line

China's constantly improving environment eloquently proves that, under the socialist system, produc-

tion can be developed at high speed and that the environment can be continuously improved and pollution eliminated. It is the social system and the line taken that determine whether or not economic development will pollute the environment and become a public hazard. Environmental pollution is inevitable under the capitalist system where high profits are sought and production is highly competitive and anarchistic. In socialist China, the means of production are publicly owned, the economy is planned, production is solely to serve the people, and the proletarian revolutionary line of "proceeding in all cases from the interests of the people" is carried out. It is therefore entirely possible to develop the economy and at the same time protect the environment, and the pollution that has already appeared can gradually be eliminated.

Industrial Development and Environmental Protection

Developing industrial production and protecting the environment are a unity of opposites. Though the two are mutually contradictory, they promote each other. If correctly handled, pollutants under certain conditions can be turned into assets benefiting the people. The crux of the matter lies in correctly recognizing and handling this problem dialectically. Protecting and improving the environment is basically a question of protecting the health of the people and the generations to come so as to protect and promote the development of the productive forces.

In our socialist society, developing production is to serve the people and protecting the environment also is to serve the people. While they are doing their utmost to fulfil and overfulfil state production plans, socialist industrial enterprises must at the same time pay attention to eliminating pollution and to protecting the people's health and promoting the development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fisheries. Should a plant produce the goods required by the state and the people but neglect

the proper treatment and disposal of "wastes" harmful to the people, it is departing from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, departing from the basic aim of developing production and going directly against its very nature as a socialist enterprise. It may be fulfilling its production quotas, but it cannot be said that it is carrying out fully and well the task given it by the state.

Experience proves that if attention is paid only to expanding production and not to environmental protection, the effort will be self-defeating. For example, if corrosive liquids and gases are discharged without any consideration for the environment, a plant's buildings and equipment will be damaged, water resources polluted and the quality of products affected. The point even could be reached where certain products could not be turned out.

Pollution is bad for the health of the workers and staff and eventually affects efficiency. For example, a chemical works that was negligent in disposing of the "three wastes" resulted in lower-quality products and less productivity. Two years later, after it began extensive multi-purpose utilization and proper disposal of the wastes, it basically did away with pollution, lowered consumption of raw materials and fuel and production costs and overfulfilled state targets each year. Multi-purpose utilization also enabled it to produce numerous products for the state. All this shows that developing industrial production can go hand in hand with environmental protection. While industrial production does create problems of pollution, at the same time it must be realized that it enhances the ability to protect the environment. Environmental protection and improvement create the conditions required for industrial production and further promote the development of production.

Protecting and Improving the Rural Environment

When we speak of protection and improvement of the environment, we hold that special attention must be devoted to protecting and improving the natural environment in the socialist countryside. As agriculture is the foundation of our national economy, socialist industry and, in fact, the entire national economy must be based on the development of agriculture. Only when agriculture develops will there be greater industrial development. Consequently, protection and improvement of the natural environment in the rural areas is of strategic significance in guaranteeing the development of socialist agriculture at a still faster tempo. Simultaneous development of industry and protection and improvement of the rural environment also have a direct bearing on the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance.

A copper refinery once did nothing to recover and treat sulphur dioxide fumes which were damaging the crops in its vicinity. After mass revolutionary criticisms, during which the question of aiding agriculture or harming agriculture was treated in terms of which

line was being implemented, the plant's leadership mobilized the masses to suggest ways and means and to carry out repeated experiments to solve the problem. In the end a complete set of equipment to recover and eliminate the noxious fumes was made. Sulphuric acid was recovered and converted into phosphate fertilizer to boost agricultural production, which was warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the area.

Our emphasis is on implementing the general principle of **"taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor"** in developing the national economy, taking immediate steps to prevent the "three wastes" from harming agriculture, and through multi-purpose utilization changing liabilities into assets and turning out products to aid and promote agricultural production.

Rational Distribution

One important measure in preventing pollution and protecting the environment is to make full use of the superiority of the socialist system, plan things in an overall manner, map out a rational distribution of industries and carry out multi-purpose utilization. A planned socialist economy provides the possibility for a rational distribution of industries and effective environmental protection. Engels pointed out: **"Only a society which makes it possible for its productive forces to dovetail harmoniously into each other on the basis of one single vast plan can allow industry to be distributed over the whole country in the way best adapted to its own development, and to the maintenance and development of the other elements of production."** Under the Party's unified leadership and according to the principle of **"overall planning and proper arrangements,"** we can handle in an overall, planned and rational manner the relations between industry and agriculture, city and countryside, production and livelihood, development of the economy and protection of the environment so that co-ordination is ensured.

In setting up new industries we particularly heed their rational distribution. In accordance with Chairman Mao's directives, our industries are dispersed and widely distributed in the various provinces, while in a small locality the industries are concentrated and close to each other, and we have built many small towns. This is a strategic measure that helps reduce the difference between countryside and city and also an effective way of solving the contradiction between developing industry and protecting the environment. Small towns possess the characteristics of both the city and the countryside and of industry and agriculture, are conducive to production, make life more convenient to the people and facilitate environmental protection. Small in area and population, these towns make for easier disposal of industrial and household refuse. With large areas of open land and waterway networks and dense forests around them, the smaller amounts of pollutants generated can be easily diluted and got rid of.

We hold that the idea of building large and medium-sized projects in large cities and continually expanding the cities simply because the conditions there are good is erroneous. As the cities grow in size, land utilization, water resources, housing, transport, the supply of agricultural and side-line products and public welfare utilities and so on all add to the difficulties of building these plants. While paying attention to strictly restricting the size of the cities, we are working on the transformation of the older cities in a planned and systematic way, keeping the urban population from getting too big and gradually transforming factories and plants which pollute the environment so as to continuously improve the urban environment.

Prevention First

A constructive and effective way of protecting the environment is to incorporate pollution prevention equipment into the plant's main project both in designing and in the course of building, so that both will be operative by the time production begins. This is a concrete application of the policy to "put prevention first" in industry. In this way many pollutants are eliminated in production or are effectively disposed of as soon as they appear and thus the environment is protected. Experience has proved that environmental contamination is rapid but getting rid of it is time consuming. It would be more costly and more time and more trouble would be involved to effectively overcome pollution when it appears or after it has become serious. Moreover, some forms of pollution are not readily detected. Hence we make it a point to prevent the forming of the "three wastes."

An important aspect in environmental protection is the proper and rational use and protection of natural resources. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "We must learn to look at problems all-sidedly, seeing the reverse as well as the obverse side of things." The natural world consists of many elements which interact and influence one another. When any one natural factor is changed, and if it is mishandled, then natural resources and the natural environment will be affected. Consequently, planning and foresight must be given due and proper attention in making arrangements for industrial and agricultural construction.

Whether it is lumbering or mining or building water conservancy projects, or reclaiming grasslands and tree-covered hills, we must take into account both the benefits and their effects on ecology, the climate, hydrology, aquatic life and soil and water conservation. Overall planning and rational distribution must also be considered when setting up industries in a city or an area. In selecting a site for an industrial enterprise, for instance, the source of raw materials, power, water and transport as well as geological, topographical, hydrological, climatic and other factors must be considered in an overall manner and suitably handled so as to avoid any detrimental effects on the inhabitants

living in the vicinity, and meet the requirements of environmental protection.

Reliance on the Masses

Since the scope of environmental protection is wide and many-sided and involves the vital interests of hundreds of millions of people, the masses must be mobilized and reliance put on them so as to do a good job by adhering to the principle of self-reliance. Under a capitalist system, environmental pollution in many countries is a serious threat to the people's lives and property. The harm it causes is not made known to the people and when pollution is mentioned, as often as not it is from the angle of the interests of the bourgeoisie. Since ours is a socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat, both developing production and protecting the environment are for the interests of the people. This is why we are always publicizing the significance of having to protect the environment and mobilizing the masses to expose contradictions, work out measures to prevent and eliminate pollution and rely on the masses to protect the environment.

The masses are the heroes and practice begets truth. The workers and staff on the frontline of production are all for eliminating pollution and improving the environment and they have boundless wisdom in effectively controlling pollution. Once their enthusiasm for socialism is fully brought into play, the difficulties of getting rid of the "three wastes" are easily and rapidly solved.

An oil refinery at one time relied on a handful of people to get rid of the gaseous tungstic acid the refinery gave off and polluted the atmosphere. For eight years these people worked behind closed doors, thinking big and copying foreign methods and using up a lot of money, but nothing was accomplished. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution when the revisionist line was criticized and faith in and reliance on the masses were put to the fore, the masses were activated and "three-in-one" teams composed of workers, technicians and leading cadres were formed. They did everything themselves, making use of whatever they had on hand, merged native with foreign practices, repaired and put into use things which had been discarded. Without asking for investment from the state, they built in four months an effective recovery equipment which eliminated pollution and recovered more than 3 million yuan's worth of liquid tungstic acid for the state each year. A host of facts prove that once the masses are mobilized, effective measures are quickly forthcoming and greater, faster, better and more economical results are obtained.

In the days ahead China's socialist construction will expand. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line we shall certainly build a great socialist state and at the same time eliminate pollution and create a better and more beautiful environment for the people to work and live in.

Fighting in Unity for Common Arab Cause

FILLED with an atmosphere of fighting in unity against imperialism and Zionism, the historic 7th Arab Summit Conference successfully concluded in Rabat, the capital of Morocco, on October 29.

The heads of state and government of all 20 member countries of the Arab League or their representatives came together to review the Middle East situation and discuss the common task facing the Arab countries in their struggle against their enemies. "Strengthen Arab unity!" "Never give up an inch of land!" and "The legitimate rights of the Palestinian people must be restored!" — these were the thunderous calls of the summit conference which vividly demonstrated the aspirations of the 120 million Arab people.

Unity is strength. The heads of state and government unanimously emphasized the importance of Arab unity. Through the practice of struggle, they came to realize that only by uniting together can the Arab people defeat their enemies. King Hassan II of Morocco pointed out: "Our cause, whether in Sinai, the Golan Heights, the west bank of River Jordan or Palestine, is the cause of the entire Arab people." The Arab countries and people are closely linked by their common aim and cause.

Strengthening unity against the enemies highlighted the conference. In their discussions at the conference and consultations outside, the Arab leaders concentrated their efforts on co-ordinating the actions of Arab countries. After full consultations, they unanimously adopted a resolution on the Palestine question. It firmly supports Palestine's revolutionary cause, recognizes the Palestinian people's inalienable rights to return to their homeland and exercise self-determination. It stresses that the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), their sole legitimate representative, have the right to establish an independent national authority on any part of Palestine to be liberated. It points out that all Arab countries are to support the unity of the Palestinian people and not to interfere in their internal affairs. This is a positive achievement of the conference. Furthermore, the summit passed a resolution on convening in the near future a four-party meeting to be participat-

ed in by Egypt, Syria, the PLO and Jordan with the aim of further co-ordinating their policies and taking united action by the front-line countries against aggression and occupation by the Israeli Zionists.

The summit decided to establish an Arab military fund to provide 2,350 million dollars in financial assistance to the front-line countries to strengthen their military defence. The aid fund is to be supplied by the Arab oil-producing countries.

The conference highly evaluated the pioneering action by the Arab countries in the 1973 October war of using oil as a weapon and repudiated the fallacies spread by the West that worldwide inflation was caused by the rising price of oil, Arab oil in particular. The participants made it clear that if the aspirations of the Palestinian and other Arab people were not realized and if Israeli Zionism and its allies ignored the Arab cause, the possibility of the Arab oil-producing states again using the oil weapon would not be ruled out.

The struggle by the Arab people is just and therefore enjoys ample support. The Arab countries highly praised the powerful support by African countries in the 1973 October war. The conference invited Ugandan President Idi Amin, Head of State of the host country of the next O.A.U. (Organization of African Unity) Summit, to take part and discuss jointly the strengthening of Arab-African co-operation. The conference, meanwhile, decided to increase Arab financial and economic assistance to Africa.

The conference also decided to convene a summit conference of Arab and African countries to further strengthen mutual relations. The positive results of the conference foiled the villainous attempts of the superpowers and Israeli Zionism to sow discord among the Arab and African countries.

The four-day summit has come to a successful close. The success of the conference will encourage the Arab countries and people to increase unity in fighting and advance in big strides towards the victory of their common cause.

*(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent,
November 1)*

China's Principled Stand Explained

TSENG TAO, head of the Chinese Delegation to the 18th General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), explained at the general debate of the October 28 plenary meeting China's principled stand on a number of issues discussed at the session which opened on October 17 in Paris.

Profound Changes. In his speech, Tseng Tao recalled that since the conclusion of 17th session of the general conference in 1972, the international situation has undergone further profound changes favourable to the peoples of the world. He pointed out that the dynamic Third World has become the main force in the struggle of the peoples of the world against the superpower power politics and hegemonism. While striving to eliminate the vestiges of colonialism, safeguard state sovereignty and develop their national economies since attaining independence, he said, the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, by relying on the wisdom and strength of their own people, have made unremitting efforts and gratifying achievements in developing national education, science and culture.

Root Cause of Intranquillity. Referring to the item on the agenda of the session, the discussion of the problem of the UNESCO's contribution to peace and the elimination of colonialism and racialism, Tseng Tao pointed out that it is of primary importance to ascertain where the threat to peace comes from and where the source of war lies. In recent years, he said, the two superpowers have tried their utmost to create a false impression of "detente." The superpower which styles itself a "socialist" country, in particular, has made the loudest utterances. However, their so-called "detente" is only a smokescreen intended to cover up their rivalry for world hegemony and their aggression and expansion. He noted: "It is the contention for hegemony between the two superpowers and their policies of aggression and expansion that are the root cause of the intranquillity in the world."

Talking One Way and Acting Another. Tseng Tao pointed out: "A certain superpower has put forth at the current session, with ulterior motives, an item on curbing 'warmongering.' Obviously it aims at diverting the attention of the people. In the present world, who is it that flagrantly dispatched its troops, warplanes and tanks to occupy one of its allies? Who is it that brazenly instigated and backed the armed aggression against and dismemberment of Pakistan? And who is it that of late openly supported and encouraged the expansionists in the subcontinent of South Asia to annex a neighbouring country? Again, who is it that makes

a show of strength and creates tension in the various regions of the world? Isn't it known to all? This superpower always talks in one way and acts in another."

He noted: As long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist in the world, there is the danger of war. The present danger of war comes from the superpowers.

"Therefore, if UNESCO is to make its contribution to peace, it must firmly oppose hegemonism and power politics of the superpowers and thoroughly expose their double-dealing tactics of mouthing fine words about 'detente' on the one hand and subjecting, with might and main, other countries to their aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying on the other," he added.

Referring to the problem of combating colonialism, Tseng Tao said: While old-line colonialism has not completely disappeared, neo-colonialism of all descriptions, including that particular brand which flaunts the banner of "socialism" and claims to be "anti-imperialist" and "anti-colonialist," is now engaging in new colonial expansion in a vain attempt to replace old-line colonialism. People must be vigilant against this.

How to Educate the People. On the question concerning the general concept to be followed in educating the people within the framework of UNESCO's programme activities, he said: "We maintain that taking into account the reality of the contemporary world and the universal desires of the peoples of the world, it is necessary to give youth and all those to be educated an education against imperialism, colonialism, racialism and hegemonism, for it is these evils, particularly hegemonism practised by the superpowers, that constitute the severest threat to the struggles of the peoples of the world to strive for and safeguard national independence, the biggest obstacle to friendly co-operation among the peoples of the world and the greatest hindrance to the development of history. The Chinese Government and the Chinese people have always supported all oppressed nations and peoples of the world in their struggles for liberation. We regard it as our bounden internationalist duty. Chairman Mao Tsetung has instructed us to 'dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony.' By 'digging tunnels deep,' and 'storing grain everywhere,' it is meant that, threatened with aggression and war by imperialism and social-imperialism, we must get materially prepared against a war of aggression, and 'never seeking hegemony' means that at no time and under no circumstances will China be a superpower or seek hegemony,

neither at present nor in decades or in a century to come when China becomes strong. Both the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the campaign of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius we have launched in China, in the final analysis, are campaigns for the purpose of educating the people so that the socialist China will be assured of never changing its nature and for ever standing side by side with the oppressed peoples and nations."

Policies UNESCO Should Follow. Tseng Tao said: "In the promotion of international co-operation in the fields of education, science and culture, our organization should respect the sovereignty and independence of each country and wipe out and resist the harmful effects and influences of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism on developing countries in education, science and culture, particularly opposing and preventing control and infiltration by the superpowers. Secondly, in its co-operation with developing countries for promoting their education, science and culture, UNESCO should pay closest attention to their urgent needs with a view to helping them improve, materially and technically, their capabilities of self-reliance. Thirdly, in the training of personnel, UNESCO should bear in mind the desires and specific conditions of Third World countries in order to help them to form and expand the ranks of their own cadres. We hold that these should constitute the major points of the activities of the organization."

He further stated: "As to the policies each country would like to pursue and programmes and projects it is to undertake in the fields of education, science and culture, it is entirely a matter of the sovereignty and internal affairs of the country concerned and can only be determined by the government and people of that country in the light of its specific conditions. In this

connection, an exchange of information and experience is necessary, of course, but any foreign experience must be integrated with the reality at home. It is only by integrating with the reality of the native country that the most correct way comes out. It is harmful to impose experience on other countries with no regard to their specific conditions. It is all the more impermissible to interfere in and control another country's internal affairs on the pretext of assistance."

UNESCO Constitution Must Be Revised. The head of the Chinese Delegation said: "As is known to all, the constitution of UNESCO, adopted in the mid-40s, has serious drawbacks. Since the time of its adoption, 28 years have elapsed and the world as well as UNESCO have undergone great changes. Therefore, it has become inevitable to have an overall examination of the constitution and make necessary revisions based upon a serious consultation among member states at large and those of the Third World in particular so as to bring it in line with the present world situation."

Representatives of over 130 countries and regions attended the conference. A number of resolutions were adopted at the plenary meetings on admitting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of San Marino as members and Papua-New Guinea and Namibia as associate members of UNESCO. On the proposal of African and Arab countries, the October 25 plenary meeting adopted the resolutions on revising certain clauses concerning UNESCO rules of procedure. It was clearly stated that African national-liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and the Palestine Liberation Organization recognized by the Arab League were admitted to UNESCO activities and invited to attend the conference as observers.

(Continued from p. 5.)

with worker-writer Jinichiro Nakada as leader, worker-poet Masao Matsuura as deputy leader and Hisayoshi Fukushima, a member of the writing group of the "Hagurumaza [Gear]" Theatrical Company, as secretary-general.

- Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on October 29 met all members of the Polish Delegation led by E. Wisniewski, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy. The delegation came to China to take part in the 12th session of the shareholders' meeting of the Chinese-Polish Ship Broker's Company.

- Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on October 29 met all members of the Visiting Group of Dietmen of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party led by Seigo Hamano, Member of the House of Representatives.

- Hua Kuo-feng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on October 31 met the Japanese Socialist Party Activists' Delegation with Yuuji Soga as leader and Yasutoshi Akamatsu as secretary-general.

- Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met the Friendship Delegation of National Education of Zaire led by

- Mabolia Inengo Tra Buato, Commissioner of State for National Education, on November 1.

- Wu Teh, Head of the Cultural Group Under the State Council, on November 1 met the Australian Cultural Delegation led by Professor P.H. Karmel, Chairman of the Australian Council for the Arts. After the meeting, he accompanied the Australian guests to a music and dance performance.

- Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on November 2 met George H.W. Bush, Chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in the People's Republic of China.

Resolution on Cyprus Question Adopted

THE debate on the question of Cyprus at the U.N. General Assembly, which began on October 28, came to an end on the evening of November 1. A resolution was unanimously adopted by 117 votes, calling upon all states to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts of intervention directed against it.

The resolution commends the contacts and negotiations taking place on an equal footing between the representatives of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, and calls for their continuation with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable political settlement based on their fundamental and legitimate rights.

The resolution also urges a speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and foreign military facilities and personnel from the Republic of Cyprus and the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs. The resolution considers that all refugees should return to their homes and calls upon the parties concerned to undertake urgent measures to that end.

The Chinese Delegation made a statement to explain its stand before voting in favour of the resolution. Chinese Representative Chou Chueh said: "We appreciate the conciliatory attitude shown by the parties concerned with the Cyprus question. We hope that the two Cypriot communities and the countries concerned will conduct patient negotiations and settle their differences by peaceful means and on an equal footing. In our view, in order to settle the Cyprus question, it is imperative to resolutely do away with superpower meddling and intervention." He pointed out that the wording of a paragraph in the draft should in no way be construed as a pretext for permitting the superpowers to interfere under any name whatsoever.

He also pointed out: The Chinese Delegation has always held its principled position on the question of the dispatch of U.N. forces. Consequently, it has reservations about that part of the draft concerning the U.N. forces in Cyprus.

During the debate, Albanian Representative Rako Naco said that the present crisis in Cyprus was due first of all to the hegemonic policies of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, which plotted against the peoples and sovereign countries. It proved that the two superpowers were scrambling for strategic positions in the Mediterranean and doing their utmost to dominate this region. The so-called "world detente" they advertised was only empty talk, he added.

He pointed out that the diplomatic activities of the two superpowers on the Cypriot question would not be

good for the peoples of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey. All the Soviet Union wanted was to make this question a part of its deal with the United States.

The Albanian representative said that the Albanian Government stood for strict respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, and hoped that the two communities in Cyprus, as well as the Greek and Turkish peoples, would live in peace and entente for this conformed with their common interests and was in the interest of peace in this region.

The representative of Dahomey said that the Security Council had clearly failed to solve the grave problem placed before it as a result of the rivalries of the superpowers. He said that instead of relieving the great suffering of the people of Cyprus, the superpowers, animated by their greed, were governed only by considerations of their own interests.

Speaking at the debate, representatives of the two superpowers tried to justify their objectives. The Soviet representative continued to hawk its quack medicine — dispatch of a so-called "special mission" by the Security Council and the proposal for an international conference to establish "new international guarantees" — which had been rejected by many countries long ago. While bragging about U.S. aid to Cyprus, the U.S. representative tried his utmost to make people believe that the United States had nothing to do with the serious situation in Cyprus today.

Chinese Representative Huang Hua spoke at the plenary meeting in the afternoon of November 1. He said: "Fundamentally speaking, the Cyprus question is a legacy of imperialist colonial rule. The imperialist policy of divide and rule and binding one to the other sowed the seeds of conflict." "Today," he added, "the internal cause of the renewed eruption in Cyprus and its grave development is the absence of a settlement of the issues between the two Cypriot communities, and its external cause is the fierce contention between the two superpowers."

Huang Hua said: In recent years, the contention between the two superpowers over Cyprus has grown fiercer with the intensification of their contention for hegemony in Europe, the Middle East and over the seas. After the July coup in Cyprus, a superpower has done its utmost to incite dissension and exacerbate the situation so as to plunder a burning house, so to speak. At the same time, it issued one government statement after another. Flaunting the banner of "maintaining peace and security" and "supporting national independence" and professing a compassionate concern for the interests of the Cypriot people, it submitted to the Security Council meeting a draft resolution one day and a pro-

posal the other day, calling for the dispatch of a "special mission" at one time and advertising the convocation of an international conference and the establishment of "new international guarantees" at another.

Huang Hua stated: "Just look at the inglorious record of this superpower which has in recent years kept on sending more naval vessels for a show of force in the Mediterranean and is seeking open and disguised military bases there; look at its ugly deeds of reaping fabulous profits in the Middle East war through munition deals under the signboard of 'assisting the Arab countries' and its expansion and infiltration into the Middle East; look at its acts of betrayal in promising to send tens of thousands more emigrants to the Israeli Zionists every year at the expense of the interests of the Palestinian and other Arab people for the purpose of seeking most-favoured-nation treatment from the other superpower; and look at its various performances in the South Asian subcontinent. It will not be difficult to see that the acts of this superpower on the Cyprus question are a repetition of past deeds, definitely not to serve the interests of the two Cypriot communities but its own selfish interests. No matter how it masquerades itself, it has only one aim in mind, i.e., to make its way into that area by hook or by crook to squeeze out the other superpower and realize the old tsar's century-old ambitious design of controlling the Mediterranean so as to contend with the other superpower for world hegemony."

Huang Hua added: "The Chinese Government and people firmly hold that the independence, sovereignty

and territorial integrity of Cyprus must be respected. We sincerely hope that through earnest negotiations the Greek and Turkish communities will find a reasonable solution to the problems existing in their relationship so that they can live together in equality, co-operation and harmony, and we are firmly opposed to superpower meddling. We maintain that, in the final analysis, the settlement of the Cyprus question depends only on the Cypriot people themselves. The Cypriot people won their independence through long struggles in the past, and now they will surely be able to safeguard their independence in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and manage their own state affairs well. Despite the complexities of the Cyprus question, so long as the Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus and the countries concerned seek to settle their differences through peaceful, patient and friendly consultations on an equal footing and with sincerity, the Cyprus question can eventually be settled in a reasonable way."

The Chinese representative pointed out: "On the international scope, the Cypriot people's struggle to safeguard national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity is now also a component part of the struggle of the Third World countries and peoples against imperialism and hegemonism. We appreciate the efforts made by many Third World countries to oppose the meddling and intervention of the superpowers, facilitate the rapprochement and talks between the two Cypriot communities and promote a settlement of the Cyprus question. We hope that they will further play a positive role."

Social-Imperialism

Rapacious International Exploiter

— Tearing off the mask of "natural ally" from the Soviet revisionists

by Nan Ching

SOME time ago, one of the bosses of Soviet revisionism personally took the field at the United Nations to assert by a falsification of the facts that the Soviet Union under them is the "natural ally" of the Third World. Behind this tall tale is a shameless claim that they "unswervingly" pursue a policy of giving "aid and support" to the developing countries. But their actions do not square with their words. No amount of fine rhetoric can cover up the Soviet revisionists' rapacious plunder and exploitation of the Third World. The more they strike a pose and whitewash themselves, the more they mess up the image and reveal their ugly features.

Nature of Social-Imperialism

In *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism*, Lenin penetratingly exposed over 50 years ago the economic essence of imperialism and its basic charac-

teristics. Monopoly capital, he pointed out, is bound to carry out foreign expansion. In the Soviet Union under the reactionary rule of the revisionist renegade clique today, capitalism has been restored in all spheres of endeavour. It is inevitable that internationally the Soviet revisionists will grab raw material sources, seize outlets for investment, scramble for markets and contend for world hegemony. This is determined by the nature of social-imperialism, which precludes them from taking the side of the Third World and giving genuine support to the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and people. They say one thing and do another. They have professions of "support" ready on their lips but plot sabotaging activities on the sly. Their self-exposure has made people see more and more clearly that they are not the "natural ally" of the Third World as they describe themselves. If anything, they

are, as Third World public opinion has pointed out, "in fact an imperialist country" which "acts in accordance with the ambitions and intrigues of a superpower."

The Kremlin's revisionists, to buttress up their claim that they are the Third World's "natural ally," miss no opportunity to speak about and flaunt their so-called "aid." In so doing, they hope to conceal their behaviour of the strong bullying the weak, the big oppressing the small, profiting themselves at others' expense and reaching out aggressively everywhere. They hope thus to induce people to believe that they are the "natural ally" of the Third World. But whether judged by its motive, tactic or outcome, this so-called "aid" shows up Soviet revisionism as nothing but an insatiable international exploiter who has honey on his lips but dagger in his heart.

In exposing imperialism's plunder and exploitation abroad, Lenin pointed out: "Typical of the latest stage of capitalism, when monopolies rule, is the export of capital." This special phenomenon of capital export is closely connected with the carving of spheres of influence in the world, economic, political and territorial, by the imperialist powers. Lenin's proposition not only penetratingly exposed the fact that the exploiting nature of the imperialist countries which are bent on raking in monopoly superprofits leads inevitably to expansion abroad. It also pointed out that by capital export imperialism is out to divide the world into spheres of influence and contend for world hegemony. Soviet revisionists' "aid" is in essence imperialist capital export, the only difference being that it carries a "socialist country" tag.

Soviet Revisionists' Export of Capital

In giving "aid" to Third World countries, "economic aid" and "military aid" included, Soviet revisionism is motivated by its counter-revolutionary global strategy. It takes advantage of the strong desires of the Third World countries to shake off the imperialist and colonialist shackles and develop their national economies and uses "economic aid," in the form of loan or investment, to carry out economic penetration in the recipient countries — to control their vital economic departments, plunder their natural resources, hinder the development of their national economies and reduce them to a greater or lesser extent to political and economic appendages, so as to reinforce its position and strength in the scramble for world hegemony.

Lenin, in exposing the crimes of imperialist capital export, pointed out that finance capital is concerned with "skinning the ox twice — first, it pockets the profits from the loan; then it pockets other profits from the same loan which the borrower uses to make purchases from Krupp, or to purchase railway material from the Steel Syndicate, etc." In their capital export today, the Soviet revisionists carry out fourfold exploitation with one single loan. First, they get interest on the loan. For example, the amount of interest on outstand-

ing loans and the compound interest which the Soviet revisionists receive from India annually is one-fourth more than what it borrows from them in the same year. Second, as the recipient country is obliged to buy with the loan outmoded Soviet equipment and goods from dead stock at high prices, Soviet revisionists rake in fabulous profits from commodity export which follows capital export. Third, it is specified that when the "aid project" is completed the recipient country must repay the loan with products the enterprise turns out or with cheap raw materials. Thus the Soviet revisionists extort profits from price differentials by pressing down the purchasing price. Fourth, high salaries and allowances and inappropriate privileges are exacted for the large numbers of Soviet revisionists' "specialists" and "advisers" in the recipient country. They even worm their way into the country's vital economic departments, play the role of a "shadow cabinet," interfere in its internal affairs, manipulate things from behind the scenes and edge out or attack by any means those who show any sign of dissatisfaction with the Soviet revisionists. Such Soviet revisionists' "aid" actually seeks to skin the ox four times. What is more, in the name of "international division of labour," they try their utmost to incorporate important economic departments of other countries into Soviet economic "planning" so that their economy will suffer from a lop-sided development and depend more and more on Soviet revisionism till they become Soviet revisionists' raw material supplying bases and processing plants.

World's No. 1 Merchant of Death

As to Soviet revisionist "military aid," it is all the more a tool for naked encroachment on the sovereignty of other countries and interference in their internal affairs. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique often brags about its "military aid" as a "salient example of principled internationalist policy." But the fact is that such "military aid" is given only when advantage can be taken of the difficulties in a recipient country. It extorts exorbitant profits from selling outdated arms and uses "military aid" as blackmail to tighten control over the recipient country. Any country which receives "military aid" from the Soviet revisionists must accept the following: First, it must buy Soviet arms at jacked-up price in hard cash or in foreign exchange. These harsh conditions drive the recipient country to European money markets to borrow Soviet-needed U.S. dollars. Second, Soviet revisionism makes the most of the arms sales by grabbing the recipient country's important raw materials and having them resold on the market to reap fabulous profits. For instance, the Soviet revisionists sold arms in the Middle East in exchange for its oil, which in turn was put on the European market for manifold superprofits. Third, the Soviet revisionists' military "advisers" seek to control the military command, supply and training of the recipient country, which must grant them the right to use its ports and bases, etc. Is there even a particle of proletarian internationalism in such "military aid"? It is a "salient example" of dyed-in-the-wool Soviet revisionist big-

power chauvinism and national egoism. By the early 1970s, the Soviet Union had surpassed the United States in arms sales, becoming the No. 1 merchant of death in the world.

Economic and military "aid" apart, the Soviet revisionists have of late actively followed the example of the trans-national corporations of capital-imperialism in directly investing abroad in a big way. Donning the cloak of "economic co-operation," they set up many "joint-stock enterprises" in trade, navigation, banking, insurance, maintenance and assembly in Third World countries and openly indicated their readiness to team up with the monopoly capitalists of the other super-power to jointly run enterprises in a third country. An article published last year in *Communist*, organ of the central committee of the Soviet revisionist party, flagrantly urged the developing countries to "take part gradually and by stages in the international socialist division of labour" and plumped for the establishment of "joint-stock enterprises" by the Soviet revisionists in these countries. It described this as "a new form of co-operation" to which "top priority has been given with increasing firmness." This much-vaunted "new form" created by the Soviet revisionists is, to put it bluntly, only a refurbished version of the trans-national corporations. It reflects a new trend on the part of the Soviet revisionists to intensify export of capital.

Another sharp practice by which the Soviet revisionists exploit and plunder the Third World is the so-called "equal and mutually beneficial" trade which holds the same important place as "aid." Trade as such is synonymous with exchange of unequal values. The Soviet revisionists go one better than the capital-imperialists in buying cheap and selling dear. It is known to all that the present price relationship between primary products and finished goods on the international market came into existence as imperialism occupied a monopoly position. This relationship in itself represents an exchange of unequal values. Prices of Soviet exports to Third World countries are generally 15-25 per cent higher than world market prices while the prices of Soviet imports from Third World countries are 10-15 per cent lower. This means an additional exchange of unequal values on top of the imperialist exchange of unequal values, a case of double exploitation. No amount of water from the Volga River can cleanse the dirty features of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as an unscrupulous international racketeer.

A Variant of Imperialist Economic Annexation

Imperialism, as Lenin pointed out when he unmasked its overseas expansionist tactics, is interested in economic as well as political annexation. Economic annexation means that the imperialist countries, through controlling other countries' railways, mines, land, etc., plunge them into debts and make them dependent economically on the imperialist countries to which they can only end up as economic appendages. Such economic annexation does not disrupt the nominal

political independence of the countries annexed. Lenin said: "The imperialist powers, . . . under the guise of politically independent states, set up states that are wholly dependent upon them economically, financially and militarily." This was precisely what some old-line imperialist countries did in the past.

After World War II, with the national-liberation movements surging forward in Asia, Africa and Latin America, imperialism's colonial policy was opprobrium itself, becoming something like a rat darting about the streets with everybody giving chase. For it had incurred the wrath of the people and was completely discredited. So the imperialist countries fell back on more covert and cunning colonialist devices to press on with neo-colonialism. They groomed puppets, bought over hatchetmen, banded together military and political blocs and used "aid" as a bait to exercise control. The Soviet revisionists' economic infiltration and control over the Third World in the guise of "aid" are a new variant of the imperialist policy of economic annexation.

Economic and Class Origins of Soviet Revisionists' Expansion and Plunder

Such frantic expansion and plunder abroad by Soviet revisionism have profound economic and class origins. Lenin pointed out that the imperialist stage was characterized by "monopolies, oligarchy, the striving for domination instead of striving for liberty, the exploitation of an increasing number of small or weak nations by a handful of the richest or most powerful nations." Exploitation and oppression of the great majority of countries in the world by a few imperialist powers are the result of monopoly, which is the deep seated economic base of imperialism. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique now in power in the Soviet Union is a handful of agents of the bourgeoisie who are themselves bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists. They push a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in all fields by means of usurpation of the state apparatus. This has reduced the socialist state economy to a state-monopoly capitalist economy, wedded monopoly capital to state power and put the economic lifelines of the Soviet Union as a whole in their own hands. Soviet state monopoly capital is more concentrated and more of a monopoly character than the private monopoly capital or state monopoly capital of capital-imperialism.

Monopoly capital is characterized by its exclusiveness and rapacity. Rule by monopoly capital at home inevitably leads to expansion and aggression abroad. In order to get maximum monopoly profits, shift the burden of internal crises on to others and maintain their reactionary rule, the Soviet revisionists have reached out and stirred up troubles everywhere. Since the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists were late comers to the spoils when spheres of influence in the world came to be divided, they found many major raw materials and markets they coveted already in the possession of other imperialists, particularly the U.S. imperialists. So

What's Happened to the Vegetables and Cowhides?

SOME queer things have been going on in Bulgaria, a country known for growing a lot of vegetables, or, as it is sometimes called, a "vegetable garden country." The Bulgarian Government is having to dip into its foreign exchange resources to import onions, potatoes and cabbages, "traditional products" of the country.

"Bulgaria, a vegetable garden country since ancient times, has to import vegetables!", said a commentary "Problems, Problems . . ." appearing in a Sofia newspaper. "How," it asked, "did such an abnormal situation come about?"

This is no isolated case. Strange things like this also have been happening in Mongolia where the livestock breeding industry is the main factor in the people's lives. A cobbler had to tell a long queue of people wanting to get their shoes mended: "Sorry, no leather."

The Mongolian people can't help asking: How come in a country like this which has so many herds there is a shortage of leather even for mending shoes? What's happened to the cowhides?

For things to have gone this way in both countries is strange indeed. But the answer is easy to find, considering that both are members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Vegetables from Bulgaria and cowhides from Mongolia have been carted off to that avaricious international exploiter Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. This is one of the inevitable dire consequences of Soviet revisionist plunder of CMEA members.

Khrushchov and Brezhnev both have used this body as an instrument to exploit and plunder their "allies." In the name of "international division of labour" and "specialization of production," they have

they went for the U.S. imperialists in a fierce scramble. Not stopping at attempts to exploit, plunder and control the Third World countries, the Soviet revisionists have also tried to gain control over those of the Second World which they deem inferior to them in strength. As for their attitude towards the so-called "socialist community," the Soviet revisionists have cast all scruples overboard in sucking the lifeblood of the members of the "community" behind closed doors.

Soviet Revisionism — a Paper Tiger

The conduct of the Soviet revisionists makes it clear that the landlord-capitalist classes overthrown by the Great October Revolution are back in power. Brezhnev is tsarism incarnate, and his clique is trying to revive the fond dream of a "Pan-Slav empire" and build a vast Soviet revisionist empire astride Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. However, as a Chinese saying goes, "Luck turns against those who live at the end of a dynasty." The imperialist system, like the sun

turned Bulgaria into their own vegetable patch and made Mongolia their own ranch. They have a tight grip on the economic arteries of these countries and force them to supply the Soviet Union with large quantities of products.

Official CMEA figures show that Soviet revisionism's annual fruit and vegetable imports from Bulgaria today are more than 20 times as much as in the 1950s. Of the latter's total vegetable exports, 58 per cent goes to the Soviet Union. Soviet revisionists' plunder of Mongolia is even more shocking, as evidenced by the fact that the number of live animals shipped off to the Soviet Union accounts for three-fourths of the total purchases in the country. The meat and animals (in terms of meat produced from them) supplied to the Soviet Union in 1972 amounted to 40,000 tons. That is to say, an average of over 30 kilos per capita has to be supplied to the Soviet revisionists.

Lenin severely condemned the old tsars for using the prerogatives characteristic of serfdom to treat their neighbours. Today, these prerogatives are being used by the new tsars in dealing with neighbours and "fraternal allies."

The tragedies in "vegetable garden country" Bulgaria and the livestock-breeding country Mongolia once again prove that the CMEA, far from being the "paragon" of "economic co-operation" as Soviet revisionist propaganda tries to pass it off, is an instrument in Soviet revisionists' hands for carrying out neo-colonialist domination. It does not bring anything resembling "prosperity" of the national economy or "improvement" in the people's standards of living to some East European countries and Mongolia. What it does bring them is nothing but calamity.

by Szu Hsin

setting over the hills, is sinking fast. The ambitions of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism are not equal to its strength. The contradictions brought on by its inherent weakness and aggressive policy determine that the Soviet revisionists' ambitions can never be realized. The plight of Soviet revisionism is one in which, as another Chinese saying puts it, "Flowers fall off, do what one may." Nothing can change this situation, no matter how hard the Brezhnev renegade clique may try.

Chairman Mao said: "Revisionist Soviet Union is a paper tiger too." Big but hollow, ferocious but weak — this is the real nature of Soviet revisionism, the greedy international exploiter and oppressor. Bluffing and blustering, Soviet revisionism, like a colossus with feet of clay, is fierce of visage but faint of heart, outwardly strong but inwardly brittle. In the Soviet Union today where state monopoly capital holds sway, the people are increasingly impoverished and the

(Continued on p. 21.)

ROUND THE WORLD

ALBANIA

Eighth People's Assembly

The First Session of the Eighth People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic was held in Tirana on October 28 and 29. Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as other Albanian Party and Government leaders attended.

Comrade Shehu delivered a report on the formation and programme of the new government of the Albanian People's Republic. He reviewed successes since the Seventh People's Assembly and pointed out the new tasks of the new government.

He noted: "Domestically, the new government will chiefly aim at developing industrial and agricultural production and ensuring the further strengthening of the economy and other sectors and, on this basis, further improve the well-being of the working masses and increase the defence capacity of the homeland."

Speaking about the present international situation, he said that it is not characterized by detente as the U.S. imperialists and social-imperialists propagate, but by mounting tension. He added that the two superpowers "speak about disarmament and they themselves are arming to the teeth. They speak about peace but are making war preparations. They speak about solutions of conflicts and delicate problems, but instigate quarrels among states. They speak about aid, but intensify efforts to plunder and exploit other people and countries."

Referring to U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism as the most savage enemies of mankind and the cause of progress, he said that they regard "socialist Albania as a thorn in their flesh, look ambitiously at her all-round victories and achievements, have tried and are trying to divert her from the road of socialism and rev-

olution in various ways, sometimes by threat and blackmail and sometimes by flattery and demagogy. They have failed and will continue to fail ignominiously." He continued: "Either today or tomorrow, nothing can move Albania from her firm socialist anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist stand."

Comrade Shehu pointed out that the Mediterranean people and countries should fight to compel the fleets of the two superpowers to leave the Mediterranean and demand that they disband their military bases and those in the sea.

UNITED NATIONS

Expulsion of South African Racist Regime Demanded

The U.N. Security Council held 11 meetings from October 18 to 30 reviewing the relationship between the United Nations and the South African racist regime, in accordance with a resolution recently adopted by the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Before the council was a draft resolution jointly sponsored by four member states of the council, Kenya, Mauritania, Cameroon and Iraq, asking the council to recommend to the General Assembly "the immediate expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations in compliance with Article 6 of the Charter."

Statements were made at the council meetings by representatives from many Third World countries. They severely condemned the South African racist regime for its policy of apartheid and racial discrimination at home and its various criminal activities abroad, including the illegal occupation of Namibia, collusion with the reactionary authorities of Rhodesia in suppressing the Zimbabwe people and repeated armed provocations against neighbouring countries. They unanimously demanded the immediate expulsion of the reactionary racist regime of South Africa from the United Nations.

Chinese Representative Huang Hua reiterated in his speech that the Chinese Government and people have consistently supported the people of Africa and Azania in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Huang Hua pointed out: The General Assembly had adopted by an overwhelming majority a decision rejecting the credentials of the "representatives" of the South African racist regime and calling upon the Security Council to review the relationship between the United Nations and South Africa. The decision calls upon the Security Council to pass a solemn verdict on the South African racist regime in accordance with the principles of the U.N. Charter. This is entirely just.

After sternly refuting the argument of the "representative" of the reactionary South African authorities at a council meeting in defence of their crimes, he said the Chinese delegation held that the Security Council should adopt without any delay the resolution calling for the expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations.

The draft resolution then was put to a vote. Ten voted in favour of the draft resolution, including Australia, Cameroon, China, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Mauritania and Peru. Austria and Costa Rica abstained. But the draft resolution was vetoed by the United States, Britain and France, permanent members of the council.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION

Regional Administrative Conference

The First Session of the Regional (region 1: Europe and Africa, and region 3: Asia and Oceania) Administrative Conference for Long Frequency and Medium Frequency Broadcasting of the International Telecommunications Union was held in Geneva from October 7 to 25 at the initiative of African countries. More than 300 delegates from some 90 member countries of the union took part.

The session's main tasks were to draw up a plan of the long frequency and medium frequency broadcasting

bands in regions 1 and 3, set up planning methods and formulate necessary technical criteria.

The session began with a struggle on the problem of planning methods.

One superpower's delegate came out with the proposal that the conference must consider the existing registration in the master of international telecommunications frequency register. This was an attempt to protect its vested interests and push ahead hegemonism in the use and assignment of broadcasting frequencies. This proposal was rejected by the delegates of many developing countries.

In his speech, the Turkish representative pointed out: The "master of international frequency register" is based on the principle of "first come, first serve" under which all frequencies have been occupied by a few developed countries while the

numerous developing countries have been unable to register at all. It has become a tool for protecting the privileges of the superpowers and a few developed countries.

The Chinese delegate pointed out that it is the monopoly of the superpowers and a few developed countries that has caused the present disorder and congestion of the broadcasting frequencies.

On the basis of a Chinese draft resolution firmly supported by Albania, Algeria, Pakistan and other developing countries, the conference adopted, after several debates, the following principle for drawing up the plan for broadcasting frequencies: "The plan will be drawn up in accordance with the principle that all countries, large and small, have equal rights. It should also be based on the needs of administrations and should bring about satis-

factory reception conditions for all peoples, having regard to the different conditions of the countries in regions 1 and 3 and, in particular, the needs of the developing countries."

The conference reached agreement on the question of channel spacing — one of the technical criteria.

Owing to the different channel spacings used by region 1 and region 3 and the resulting interference with each other, the broadcasting of the developing countries in western Asia and northern Africa has been very difficult. The African countries proposed that the channel spacings of these two regions be unified. This proposal was adopted by the closely united Asian and African developing countries through full consultation in a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation and proceeding from the situation as a whole.

(Continued from p. 19.)

masses of the working people reduced to wage-slaves, deprived of their means of production and always haunted by the nightmare of dismissals and unemployment. The policy of militarization of the national economy pursued energetically by Soviet revisionism, a policy which gives priority to guns instead of butter, has played havoc with Soviet industrial and agricultural production and caused serious consumer goods shortages and food troubles. To cap all this, the tightened fascist rule and high-handed policy towards the national minorities have accentuated class and national contradictions at home. To divert the people's attention and alleviate class antagonisms and conflicts between the nationalities, Soviet revisionism tries hard to step up its expansion overseas. An intensified arms drive, larger military spending, financial deterioration, economic dislocation and a further dip in the people's standards of living are the results.

The more Soviet revisionism escalates its aggression and expansion abroad, the heavier its burden becomes and the more nooses are fastened around its neck. The longer the range of its manoeuvres stretches, the more it exposes its weaknesses. From their own experience the Third World countries and people have seen more and more clearly the true colour of Soviet revisionism; their struggle to defend state sovereignty and combat foreign control and plunder is rolling on with ever greater momentum. The bankruptcy of the policy of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is demonstrated by the head-on blows it got at the recent Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea from many Third World countries determined to protect their sovereign rights over marine resources against its plot

to maintain its maritime hegemony by pretending to "recognize" the 200-mile economic zone. The struggle by certain countries and people in the Second World against Soviet revisionist control and plunder is also making headway. In its intensified expansion abroad, Soviet revisionism contends with the other superpower for world domination and this has sharpened the contradictions between them. The collusion between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, is relative and transient while their rivalry is absolute and protracted. Collusion is for the sake of rivalry on an even greater scale.

Since Soviet revisionism is following the beaten track of imperialism, it is bound to be engulfed by the contradictions and conflicts inherent in the imperialist system. Throwing its weight about and poking its nose everywhere as it is, it can never find the remedy to save imperialism from its inevitable doom, no matter how much it may cudgel its brains. It can shout itself hoarse that it is the "natural ally" of the Third World, but such ballyhoo only points up its isolation and the tight corner in which it finds itself. Chairman Mao said: "There are true and false friends. But through practice one can tell the true from the false." From their own experience, more and more Third World countries and people have seen through the neo-colonialist features of Soviet revisionism. They have come to realize more clearly who are their true allies and who are their enemies. The stream of united struggle by the Third World against hegemony will roll on irresistibly; it will breach and break the dam built by imperialism and social-imperialism.

(Translation of an article in "Hongqi," No. 9, 1974. Subheads are ours.)

ON THE HOME FRONT

Less Soot in China's Cities

NO visible smoke or only faint white smoke is rising from more than half the chimney-stacks in the industrial districts of Shenyang, a big industrial city in northeast China. The situation in which black smoke poured into the skies has been much improved.

Work on cutting down soot in Shenyang started in 1972. By July this year, 70 per cent of the city's furnaces and kilns had been renovated or fitted with soot-absorbing devices, and 71 per cent of the chimney-stacks no longer belch black smoke.

This change in Shenyang is an example of constant environmental improvement in China's cities. Black smoke now has been basically eliminated from 30 to 90 per cent of the chimneys in big industrial cities like Peking and Shanghai, and 11 other cities including Changchun, Hangchow, Lanchow, Wusih, Loyang and Shashih. Industrial dust fall in these cities has been drastically cut. In Shenyang, it dropped by 19 per cent in the first half of this year as compared with the same period in 1972, and by 38 per cent in Tiehhsi, once a heavily polluted industrial district in the city. Working conditions in the factories and the environment in nearby residential areas have been conspicuously improved.

To popularize this work, a national meeting was held recently in Shenyang to exchange experiences in eliminating smoke and reducing dust.

One important reason for improved results in dust-and-smoke elimination is reliance on the collective efforts and wisdom of factory workers and staff members. Proceeding from the actual situation in their plants, workers and staff have come up with many proposals that required little investment but gave good results. Without asking the state for funds or facilities, the No. 6 Pharmaceutical Plant in northeast China has produced a set of meters which can automatically control its furnaces. Boiler workers, sitting in the meter

room, can add oil and water and blast by remote control. The plant also has saved nearly 1,000 tons of fuel oil in the past year.

Environmental protection departments have been set up in many cities under the unified leadership of each city's Party committee to tackle soot-control work systematically and in a planned way. In the city of Kaifeng in Honan Province, big plants have taken the initiative in assisting smaller ones, and within a year and a half all boilers and chimney-stacks in the city were equipped with soot-absorbing devices. As a result, this old city's environment has been greatly improved.

Amateur and Professional Writers Work Together

THE Shanghai People's Publishing House has greatly improved the quality of its publications by forming "three-in-one" groups with the worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers as the mainstay and with leading members of related Party organizations and professional editors and writers taking part.

When this practice was first introduced during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the "three-in-one" groups produced mostly literary works. Later, the scope was gradually extended to cover political science, philosophy, history, education, science, technology and fine arts. New "three-in-one" editing and writing groups were recently formed to work on literary theory, classical literature, encyclopaedias, dictionaries and translations. Formerly such works — regarded as "forbidden zones" "too technical" or "too theoretical" for workers, peasants and soldiers — were handled only by "specialists."

Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius started, "three-in-one" editing and writing groups have been set up to study writings of the Legalist school. Using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, they have criticized Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the doctrines

of Confucius and Mencius and some works of the Confucian school. They have written theses, articles and annotations based on their analytical studies of Legalist works.

At present, groups organized by the above-mentioned publishing house or in close contact with it number 420 with a total of 3,000 members, the majority of whom are young workers, peasants and soldiers. One-third of the publications put out by the Shanghai People's Publishing House over the past few years were prepared by these groups.

A number of good theoretical articles linked with practice have been written by amateur writers from among dockers, "barefoot doctors" and educated young people who have settled in the countryside. Dockers of the Yangshupu Work Zone in Shanghai took up the study of Marxist political economy and linked their study with the actual conditions on the wharves to criticize the revisionist line in running enterprises. As a result, they fulfilled their 1973 state quotas 40 days ahead of schedule. Drawing on these experiences, amateur writers among the dockers co-operated with professionals to produce a book entitled *Political Economy on the Docks*, which provides a theoretical analysis and vivid examples of the dockers' struggle.

In the course of editing and writing, many of these groups have developed into permanent units for bringing out theoretical writings. One such group, made up of 30-odd amateur worker-writers, has published over 200 theoretical or critical essays on philosophy, political economy, literature and art since February 1970.

The Shanghai People's Publishing House recently asked some editors and writers on social and natural sciences to go among workers, peasants and soldiers to form new "three-in-one" editing and writing groups. At the same time, it has invited worker, peasant and soldier writers to work in rotation as part-time editors. This helps the publishing house recruit new editors and writers and is conducive to augmenting the ranks of Marxist theoretical workers.

THIRD WORLD CHRONICLE

Sri Lanka

The food production drive launched by the Government of Sri Lanka is crowned with success. The maha paddy crop this year is the best since independence in 1948. Total output is about 55 million bushels, 13 million more than last year's figure. Good harvests of other subsidiary crops are also reported.

Sri Lanka used to be self-sufficient in rice with two crops a year. Invasion and exploitation by foreign colonialists in later years reduced the country to an importer not only of rice but non-staples such as chillies and onions, indispensable items in the life of the people. Insufficiency impeded the development of the national economy.

To change this situation, Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike designated 1973 as a "year of production." The campaign began with the planting of chillies and onions to achieve self-sufficiency in subsidiary foodstuffs. This was followed by the food production drive she started last September. In a speech to the nation, she declared: "Agriculture has from now on been placed on a war footing." She called on the people to overcome food difficulties by themselves without depending on foreign nations or international lending institutions; she asked them to be "self-reliant, courageous and determined."

In the nationwide food production drive, farmers built small-scale irrigation works and reclaimed land. Office workers and students pitched in to grow many kinds of crops on spare land around offices and schools.

The government adopted a series of measures to ensure the success of the production drive. It extended a huge sum of short-term agricultural credits and supplied fertilizer and seeds. An area of 1.3 million acres

were sown to maha paddy and more than half a million acres to other crops, such as maize, groundnuts, sweet potatoes. This year, Sri Lanka has become self-sufficient in chillies and onions.

The common experience of many Third World countries shows that the national economy must be developed to safeguard national independence. And here self-sufficiency in food is of first importance. In the old days, imperialism and colonialism used food to bully and oppress the people of Asian, African and Latin American countries. Today, the superpowers also profit themselves by taking advantage of the food question in the Third World countries. To launch the food production drive independently is a great step taken by the people of Sri Lanka to uproot the remnants of colonialism, uphold national independence and develop the national economy.

The successes they gained in food production have demolished the fallacy spread by imperialism, especially the superpowers, in order to thwart the economic development of the Third World countries. The imperialists rave that over-population is the root cause of poverty, starvation and unemployment in the Third World countries. They advertise that only by depending on their "charity" and accepting "interdependence" with them (meaning submitting to their exploitation) can the Third World exist. The achievements made by the people of Sri Lanka in the short space of a year have given them a resounding slap in the face.

Some Third World countries in South Asia have also achieved successes in developing agriculture. Already self-sufficient in food, Pakistan has surplus to export to other Third World countries. Nepal reported the best wheat crop in its history last year. All this shows much can be done by Third World countries in the way of developing their agriculture.

Morocco

In recent years, the Moroccan Government has taken various meas-

ures to develop agricultural production, particularly food production. These include taking back land held by foreign nationals, building reservoirs, enlarging the irrigated area, providing good seeds and fertilizer and extending agricultural credits. Official statistics show that the total wheat output this year has reached 51 million quintals, exceeding last year's figure by 23 million quintals.

Many fruit and vegetable producing regions have also begun to pay attention to food production. The Taroudant region on the Sous plains in southern Morocco which made a great effort to develop food production has gathered in a very much bigger crop of wheat than last year. Now the region is not only self-sufficient in food but has surpluses in hand.

Cameroon

Cotton occupies a very important place in Cameroon's economy, second only to cocoa and coffee as foreign exchange earners. Cameroon began planting cotton in a big way in 1950 in the northern part of the country where the climate is favourable. Under colonialist rule, cotton was in the hands of foreign companies from production, sales, processing all the way to exports, and its output was very low.

In the 13 years since independence; the government adopted a host of measures to push cotton production. Its output showed a marked increase. The unginned cotton which in 1951 registered only 500 tons increased to 91,300 tons during 1969-70. The area sown to cotton today totals 100,000 hectares as compared with 1,400 hectares in 1951.

To meet part of the needs of the home market, the country set up the Cameroon Cotton Industrial Company in 1965 to produce cotton cloth from crops grown locally.

CORRECTION: In our last issue (No. 44), page 9, left-hand column, lines 7 and 8 of the second paragraph should read ". . . consumer price increases in 1973 in 24 major capitalist countries. . ."

New Booklet in English

CHINA—

A Geographical Sketch

This richly illustrated booklet in English is a fairly comprehensive introduction to China's geography. It has 17 articles briefly outlining the geography, administrative areas and the minority nationalities of China, describing the country's topography, mountain ranges, climate, rivers, lakes, deserts and natural resources as well as introducing some of the magnificent constructions of ancient times and the achievements in transforming nature since the founding of New China.

138 pages

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