

PEKING REVIEW

6

February 7, 1975

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報

**Greeting 45th Anniversary of
Viet Nam Workers' Party**

**Great Strategic Measure for
Carrying Out People's War**

New Progress in Industry

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

Vol. 18, No. 6 February 7, 1975

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

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Message of Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party To Central Committee of Viet Nam Workers' Party

— Greeting 45th anniversary of founding of Viet Nam Workers' Party

The Central Committee of the
Viet Nam Workers' Party,

On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China extends its most cordial and fraternal greetings to the Viet Nam Workers' Party.

The Viet Nam Workers' Party, created by the Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho Chi Minh and applying Marxism-Leninism to the concrete practice of revolution in Viet Nam, has traversed an arduous, glorious and great course of struggle and led the revolution in Viet Nam from one victory to another during the past 45 years. The founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam opened a new era in Vietnamese history. The great victory won in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has added a colourful page in the annals of the cause of national liberation of Viet Nam, and made a great contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle of the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations the world over.

The Vietnamese people, warmly responding to the call of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and carrying forward the revolutionary tradition of determination to fight and win and of hard struggle, have been winning fresh victories in their resolute struggle to safeguard the Paris agreement and the fruit of revolution, and

in their production emulation drive to heal the war wounds and build socialism in the north. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people sincerely wish the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Vietnamese people still greater victories in the struggle for building the socialist north, pushing forward the national democratic revolution in the south and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Our two Parties have been sharing weal and woe in the prolonged struggle against the common enemy. There exists a deep friendship of long-standing between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. The revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and nurtured by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho Chi Minh, can stand any test. The Chinese Communist Party and people will never forget the forceful support which the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Vietnamese people have rendered to the Chinese revolutionary struggle. We will certainly follow the teachings of Chairman Mao Tsetung and, as always, extend our resolute support to the just cause of the Vietnamese people until complete victory is won.

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China
February 1, 1975

Prime Minister Williams Visits China

PRIME Minister Eric Eustace Williams of Trinidad and Tobago arrived in Peking on January 31 for a working visit to China.

He paid a state visit to China last year. His current visit is aimed at exchanging views with Chinese leaders on the further development of the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

Premier Chou En-lai met in a hospital on February 1 with Prime Minister Williams and two members of his party on the visit, George

Chambers, Minister of Finance, and Eustace Seignoret, Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

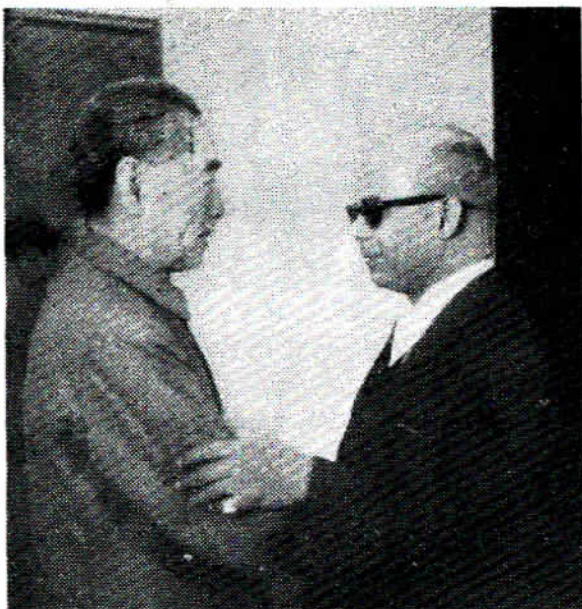
Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping hosted a welcoming banquet in the name of Premier Chou En-lai that day. Present at the banquet were Chinese leaders Chen Yung-kuei, Ni Chih-fu and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme.

In his toast at the banquet, the Vice-Premier said: "Dr. Williams is our well-known friend. The honourable Prime Minister made a successful state visit to our country not long

ago, which constituted a new chapter in the annals of friendly relations and co-operation between China and Trinidad and Tobago. Now, Prime Minister Williams has come to our country again. We are convinced that this visit will surely make another contribution towards further strengthening the friendship between our two countries and peoples."

In his toast, Prime Minister Williams said: Concrete discussions would be held during the current visit on the relations of friendly co-operation between the two countries.

He proposed a toast "to the success of our joint efforts in achieving a



Premier Chou En-lai meets Prime Minister Williams.

have been tempered in armed struggle, will certainly win total victory for their national independence struggle with the support of African countries and people and the people of the whole world, so long as they further strengthen their unity, maintain constant sharp vigilance, guard against meddling by external forces and persevere in unremitting struggle. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, stand firmly with the Angolan people and support your just struggle."

Gambian Minister of External Affairs in Peking

Alieu Badara N'Jie, Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of the Gambia, and his party arrived in Peking on January 30 for a friendly visit to China.

On January 31, Premier Chou En-lai met in hospital with him and Eric H. Christensen, Secretary-General of the President's Office.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met with the Gambian Minister of External Affairs on February 2.

On January 31, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished Gambian guests.

Speaking at the banquet, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua pointed out: In international affairs, the Gambian Government has pursued a policy of non-alignment, opposed imperialism, colonialism and racism, stood for African unity and solidarity, supported African national-liberation

greater dignity and a status, both economic and political, more in accord with national aspirations, for all the peoples and countries of the third world to which the People's Republic of China and Trinidad and Tobago belong."

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Prime Minister Williams held talks.

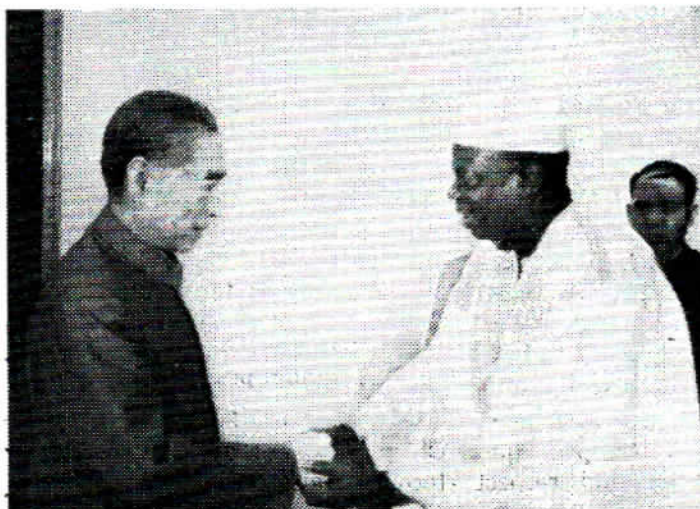
On February 3, they attended the signing ceremony of an agreement between the governments of the two countries on establishing embassies.

Angola's Victory Congratulated

On January 27, Premier Chou En-lai sent identical messages to the leaders of three Angolan liberation organizations, congratulating them on the signing of the agreement with the Portuguese Government on the independence of Angola. The three leaders are Holden Roberto, President of the Angolan National Liberation Front; Agostinho Neto, President of the People's Liberation Movement of Angola; and Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, President of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

The message reads: "The signing of the Angolan independence agreement is a major victory for the heroic Angolan people who have persisted in protracted armed struggle for national independence and freedom against imperialism and colonialism, and is an important success for the Angolan liberation organizations

that have allied themselves for common struggle on the basis of the principle of national independence. It is a heavy blow to imperialism, colonialism and racism as well as a powerful encouragement to the peoples in southern Africa still under colonialist and racist rule. Of course, the agreement is still something on paper, and it takes continued arduous struggle to achieve full implementation of its provisions. Old colonialist forces will not step down from the stage of history of their own accord, and neo-colonialist forces of various descriptions are bound to seek opportunities to make trouble and carry out sabotage. The Angolan people's struggle for complete national independence remains long and tortuous. We are convinced, however, that the Angolan people, who



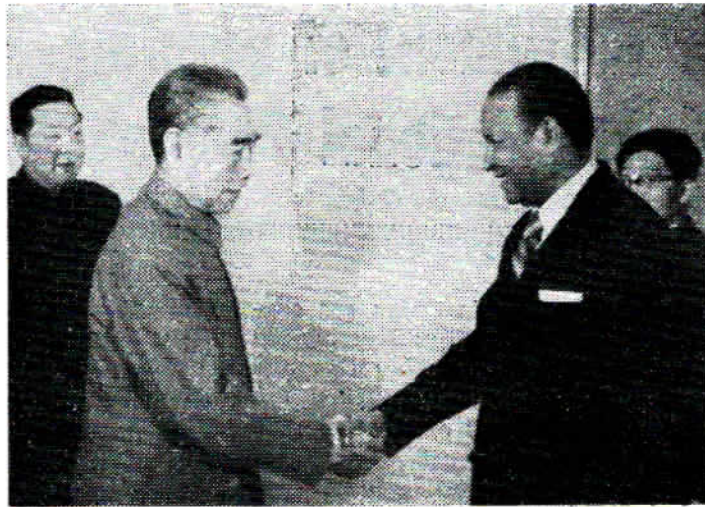
Premier Chou En-lai Meets Minister of External Affairs N'Jie.

movements and the just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian people, opposed the exploitation of poor countries by rich ones and called for a change in the inequitable international economic order, thus making useful contributions to the third world's cause of unity against imperialism.

He said: At present, the world is advancing amidst intense turbulence, and the situation is most favourable to the people of all countries. The two superpowers are contending more and more fiercely for spheres of influence and world hegemony. They are having a very tough time. The people of the third world countries are uniting more closely and carrying on an unremitting struggle with high morale and militancy to combat imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, defend their national independence and state sovereignty, protect their natural resources and develop their national economy.

Speaking of the victories the great African people have won in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and superpower hegemonism, he stated, from their experience in struggle, the African people, and particularly the people in southern Africa, have become keenly aware that the road of advance is not smooth, that their task is still arduous, and that they can victoriously forge ahead in struggle only by getting united, basing themselves on fighting and skilfully using revolutionary dual tactics against counter-revolutionary dual tactics. The Chinese people will always stand on the side of the African people and resolutely support the great African people in their just struggle to bury colonialism and racism and win the independence and liberation of the whole African continent.

Gambian Minister of External Affairs Alieu Badara N'Jie said in his speech: "My government appreciates the efforts of the People's Republic of China to protect the interests of the third world to which she belongs and in which she plays a vital role. The third world to which we proudly belong, detached from great power rivalries, is pledged to the principles of peaceful coexistence and respect



Premier Chou En-lai meets Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow.

for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations, to the assertion and protection of fundamental human rights, to recognition of the equality of all races and of all nations, large or small, rich or poor, to abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country and to the settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means. We are proud therefore that the Gambia and China are united with other third world countries in the defence of these principles, and thereby making a vital contribution in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racialism and superpower-domination."

"The trend of world events demonstrates that the struggle of people for independence represents an irresistible force which cannot be stopped by the wicked wantonness of imperialism, colonialism and racialism," he added.

He said: "My government is fully aware of the need to restore a permanent peace in the Middle East which at the moment due to big power rivalries and the arrogance of the Zionists is a serious threat to world peace and security. My government believes that the present state of uneasy peace in the Middle East should not divert attention from the necessity for the Zionist aggressors to withdraw from occupied Arab lands and respect and restore the rights of the Palestinian people."

On February 2, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and Minister of External Affairs N'Jie signed on behalf

of their respective governments an agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of the Gambia.

UNESCO Director-General Visits China

Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and his party visited China from January 22 to 28.

Premier Chou En-lai met the Director-General in a hospital on January 28. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met and had a friendly conversation with him the day before. Earlier, Minister of Education Chou Jung-hsin met and feted him and his party.

Ten Million School Graduates Go to the Countryside

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, approximately 10 million middle school graduates have gone to rural and mountainous areas to integrate with the workers and peasants. This is unprecedented in the history of youth movement in China.

For school graduates to go to the countryside is a revolution in the realm of ideology. Over the past eight years, more and more students have done so in response to Chairman Mao's call. By their action of

(Continued on p. 8.)

Strive for Fulfilment of Fighting Tasks Set by Fourth National People's Congress

The people of all nationalities in China are conscientiously studying and enthusiastically discussing the documents of the Fourth National People's Congress (see "Peking Review," No. 4, 1975), and they are working hard to implement the spirit of the Congress. Highly delighted in reviewing the achievements of the past, they look ahead to the future with confidence. They declare one and all that they will do their part well in fulfilling the tasks set by the Fourth National People's Congress. Following are excerpts of study notes by members of two revolutionary committees, commanders and fighters of a P.L.A. unit and a Tibetan woman cadre. — Ed.

A Congress of Unity And Victory

by the Revolutionary Committee
of the Taching Oilfield

WE Taching workers warmly acclaim the triumphant holding of the Fourth National People's Congress, fully support the documents of the Congress and are determined to implement them earnestly in revolution and production and to work hard to fulfil the fighting tasks set by the Congress.

The documents put the Party's leadership in the forefront and emphasize the Party's basic line. This is of great importance. Reviewing the growth of Taching, we deeply realize that the basic line for the entire historical period of socialism formulated for our Party by Chairman Mao is the lifeline of our Party and country. Under the unified leadership of our Party, we have always kept the Party's basic line firmly in mind, and used it to conduct propaganda among the masses, mobilize and organize them to fight against heaven and earth, against class enemies and against erroneous lines and, as a result, a socialist Taching Oilfield has emerged through struggle. The oilfield has made new achievements in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. As far as production of crude oil is concerned, today's Taching is five times bigger than in 1965, the year before the Great Cultural Revolution began. The militant course we have travelled in building Taching has proved that by upholding the Party's basic line, the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries can never obstruct us in our advance, Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao could not induce us to go along with them in their attempt to turn back the wheel of history, and no difficulties on earth can ever overwhelm us. By adhering to the Party's basic line, we can unite over 95 per cent

of the cadres and the masses, give full play to all positive factors and win fresh victories in building socialism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has issued the call: "In industry, learn from Taching." Premier Chou En-lai pointed out in his Report on the Work of the Government at the Fourth National People's Congress that the mass movement to learn from Taching should be deepened. This is the encouragement and concern shown for Taching's workers by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, and also is a further demand set on us. We are determined to study the documents of the Fourth National People's Congress conscientiously and implement the spirit of the Congress. We will continue to broaden, deepen and persevere in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. We must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and uphold the Party's basic line and the policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts. We should maintain the same vigour, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry on our revolutionary work to the end, and make new contributions in building China into a powerful modern socialist country before the end of the century.

Uphold the Party's Basic Line and Persevere in Continued Revolution

by the Revolutionary Committee
of the Tachai Brigade

THE Constitution of the People's Republic of China is our country's fundamental charter, expressing the Chinese people's common desire to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We will conscientiously study, actively propagate, earnestly implement and courageously defend the new Constitution.

The Party's basic line is the lifeline of our Party as well as of our country. Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao used every means to try to change this basic line, but they failed ignominiously. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has destroyed the bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and of Lin Piao and smashed their schemes to restore capitalism. These are great victories. However, the struggle has not ended. The task of opposing and preventing revisionism is a long-term and arduous one. To carry continued revolution under

the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end, we must always keep the Party's basic line in mind.

Reviewing the road traversed by the Tachai people, we can clearly see that adherence to the Party's basic line means victory. We have persisted in struggle and ceaselessly criticized revisionism, capitalism and the ideology of the reactionary and moribund exploiting classes over the last 20 years, thus enhancing the masses' enthusiasm for socialism, fostering in struggle a new generation of peasants who have socialist consciousness and consolidating and developing the socialist collective economy. All this has resulted in a rise in Tachai's grain output every year, enabling Tachai to make greater and greater contribution to the country.

Practice in struggle has made us realize that what is most important in implementing the Party's basic line is perseverance. No matter what kind of conditions, we should not waver but adhere to the socialist orientation and oppose capitalist tendencies. We will always adhere to the socialist orientation whether conditions are favourable or difficult, in good times or in years of natural disaster. Why were we victorious in fighting the terrific flood in 1963? Why have we achieved high yields despite dry spells in the last three years? It is because our cadres and commune members who have armed themselves with the Party's basic line have the greatest enthusiasm for socialism. We Tachai people have struggled against capitalism for several decades in our advance. Even now, there is the struggle between the two roads. If we lose our vigilance and give up struggle, there is the possibility of a capitalist restoration. Therefore, we are determined to fight capitalism through to the end. We will fight capitalism wherever it appears. No matter what trickery and gimmicks the capitalist class uses, we are sure to see through them with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as our weapon, and we will criticize and struggle against the bourgeoisie and fight for new victories in building socialism.

The First Session of the Fourth National People's Congress has set magnificent tasks for our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction in the days ahead. All cadres and commune members of our Tachai Brigade are determined to work hard to fulfil the fighting tasks set by the Congress. We will continue the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and do a really good job in our study and criticism. We should further advance the socialist revolution in all spheres of the superstructure. Grasping the broom of the proletariat tightly, we will clear away the rubbish of the bourgeoisie every day and use Marxism to occupy all fronts.

We should further implement the great strategic principles put forward by Chairman Mao: "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony." During the present winter slack season, we are doing capital construction on the farms. We pledge to strive for higher grain output this year and make

greater contributions in building China into a powerful modern socialist country in the near future.

Make Greater Contributions To Consolidation of Proletarian Dictatorship

by commanders and fighters of
an anti-chemical warfare com-
pany of a P.L.A. unit stationed
in Chekiang

THE new Constitution clearly stipulates: "The People's Republic of China is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." The dictatorship of the proletariat is the magic weapon with which the people of our country vanquish their enemies and protect themselves. Like food and clothing, this is something our people cannot do without even for a moment. We must treasure it and constantly strengthen it. The People's Liberation Army which is the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat has great responsibility in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Our dictatorship of the proletariat is, firstly, for suppressing within the country the reactionary classes and elements and those who resist socialist transformation and oppose socialist construction, as well as all treasonable and counter-revolutionary activities; secondly, it protects our country from subversion and possible aggression by external enemies. In order to fulfil these tasks, we must study and always remember the Party's basic line, never forget that in the entire historical period of socialism there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism.

In studying the documents of the Fourth National People's Congress, we have acquired a still better understanding of the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism. Characterized by great disorder under heaven, the present international situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the people. On the one hand, the trend of revolution by the people of the world is actively developing; on the other hand, the contention for world hegemony between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, is becoming more and more intense. Their fierce contention is bound to lead to world war some day. There is no detente, let alone lasting peace, in the world today. The factors for both revolution and war are increasing. Therefore, the people of all countries must get prepared against world war. All commanders and fighters in our company pledge to implement earnestly Chairman Mao's directive

"Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony," be prepared against war and ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to intrude.

In order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must do a good job in the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure. We must continue to take the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius as the primary task so as to spur our military training and other work and build our company into a fighting force and a theoretical force, thereby making greater contributions to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Strengthen the Great Unity Of All Our Nationalities

by Tsumu, Vice-Chairman of the
Women's Federation of the Tibet
Autonomous Region

IT is a joyful event of great significance that deputies from all of our country's 54 minority nationalities attended the Fourth National People's Congress. In old Tibet when serfs were spurned as "animals that can talk" and fared even worse than beasts, we had no say at all in politics. Now those miseries have gone for good. The liberated serfs elected their own deputies to attend the Congress in Peking, the capital of China, and discuss state affairs together with other fraternal nationalities of the country. This happy get-together fully demonstrated the great unity of all nationalities in China. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we will do our best to consolidate and develop this unity.

During those jubilant days, I recalled the course of the Chinese revolution under the leadership of Chair-

man Mao and the Communist Party. It is through the united struggle of the people of all our nationalities led by the great leader Chairman Mao that we overthrew the three great mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and founded New China. It is also through the close unity and arduous struggle of all nationalities led by our great leader Chairman Mao that we have transformed our backward and poverty-stricken country into a socialist country with the beginnings of prosperity. Facts have proved that unity means strength and unity means victory. Through unity and herculean efforts, the people of all nationalities in China can certainly build our country into a powerful modern socialist state in another 20 years and more before the end of the century.

Last year the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius continued to develop in depth and breadth and in a sustained way. In this excellent situation agricultural production showed great increases over vast areas in Tibet. This is a fruitful result achieved by the million liberated serfs through unity and struggle under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. We will continue to adhere to the Party's basic line and unite with all forces that can be united with, so as to achieve greater progress and deal telling blows at the vicious attacks and malignant slanders hurled at socialist new Tibet by imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries including the Dalai traitorous clique.

I am a woman cadre of Monba nationality. In the evil old society, my father died when I was five. I became a coolie at the age of 10. It is our Party that saved me from that morass of suffering. I will live up to the expectations of the Party and Chairman Mao without fail, work and study hard and do my best for the fulfilment of the fighting tasks set forth by the Fourth National People's Congress.

(Continued from p. 5.)

settling down in rural and mountainous areas, they have repudiated Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao's fallacies of "getting an education in order to become an official" and "doing manual labour is a form of punishment," and they have also criticized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, such as "those who work with their minds govern, those who work with their hands are governed." Their action is sweeping into the dust-bin the bromidic age-old concept of looking down on labour and the labouring people, bringing about a new look in social behaviour and customs.

School graduates integrating themselves with workers and peasants is a strategic measure for bringing up

successors to the cause of proletarian revolution as well as for preventing and opposing revisionism. Party organizations at all levels regard it as a matter of major importance, and they have sent some 40,000 cadres to the countryside to take part in manual labour and other work alongside these youngsters, to educate and take care of them. Since the beginning of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, many areas have strengthened leadership over their study during the off hours by publishing books, setting up spare-time colleges and running correspondence courses.

A dynamic and vigorous force in the countryside led by our Party, these 10 million youths have joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in developing socialist agriculture,

disseminating socialist culture and occupying the ideological and cultural positions in the countryside with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

An entirely new generation is fast maturing. According to figures from Tientsin, Inner Mongolia and Heilungkiang and 11 other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, over 70,000 educated youths have joined the Chinese Communist Party, 900,000 have become members of the Communist Youth League, and 250,000 have been appointed to leading posts at all levels. Some outstanding youngsters were elected Members or Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and some were elected deputies to the Fourth National People's Congress.

Warmly Greeting 45th Anniversary of Founding Of Viet Nam Workers' Party

TODAY is the 45th founding anniversary of the Viet Nam Workers' Party. With deep proletarian revolutionary feelings, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people extend fraternal greetings and militant salute to the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Vietnamese people on this glorious festival.

When the Viet Nam nation was in deep misery under the colonialist yoke 45 years ago, the Viet Nam Workers' Party created by President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, was gloriously born. The founding of the Party ushered the Vietnamese national struggle for independence and liberation into a new historical period. Integrating Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Vietnamese revolution, the Viet Nam Workers' Party has traversed a glorious and great course of struggle and won one splendid victory after another in leading the Vietnamese people in the most arduous fight. The victory of the 1945 August Revolution and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam opened a new era in Vietnamese history. After the victory of the war of resistance against French aggression in 1954, the Vietnamese people fought a war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation for more than ten years, dealt a heavy blow to the aggressors and finally forced the U.S. Government to sign the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam. Through their great victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation the Vietnamese people have written a chapter of heroism in the cause of Vietnamese national liberation and made a great contribution to the struggle against imperialism waged by the oppressed people and nations in the whole world.

The road traversed by the Viet Nam Workers' Party is the glorious one of leading the broad masses to rise and fight for liberation and wage an unrelenting revolutionary struggle. The shining victories of the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggles have vividly demonstrated that a just cause is invincible. A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big, if only they rely closely on the masses, dare to struggle, are good at waging struggle and persevere in struggle. Today, countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this historical trend cannot be resisted by any force. No matter how strong they fancy themselves, colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism are doomed to failure in trying to impose their will on the people of other countries.

In the past two years, the heroic Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party have carried forward their revolutionary tradition of determination to fight and win and of hard struggle, and entered into an arduous struggle in a new period. They are making indefatigable efforts to safeguard the Paris agreement and the fruit of revolution already won. The people in north Viet Nam have recorded outstanding successes in healing the wounds of war and in industrial and agricultural production through self-reliance and socialist labour emulation drives. Recently, remarkable new achievements have been made by the people in north Viet Nam in the labour, production and economization emulation drive they launched to greet the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Viet Nam Workers' Party. The south Vietnamese people who rally closely around the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government are marching along the road of national democratic revolution. They have put up a resolute struggle against the violation of the Paris agreement by the Nguyen Van Thieu clique supported by the United States and hit back forcefully at the nibbling operations conducted by the Saigon troops against the liberated areas. The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people are heartily elated over the splendid victories won by the heroic Vietnamese comrades-in-arms and wish them still greater victories in the struggle to build the socialist north, push forward the national democratic revolution in the south and proceed to the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

China and Viet Nam are neighbours linked by common mountains and rivers and closely related to each other like the lips and teeth. There exists a deep revolutionary friendship between our two peoples. Both in the hard days of war and the period of socialist construction, our two Parties and two peoples have always supported and encouraged each other, shared hardships and advanced together. This revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism can stand any test for they were nurtured by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho Chi Minh and have been forged and developed in the common revolutionary struggle. The Chinese people will never forget the glorious feat of the Vietnamese revolutionaries, with President Ho Chi Minh as their representative, who worked for the Chinese revolution when

it was in hard times. Nor will we ever forget that after the liberation of China, the Vietnamese people have given great support to our socialist revolution and socialist construction by their war against aggression. The Chinese people will certainly follow the teachings of Chairman Mao Tsetung in contributing to the further strengthening of the great friendship and militant

solidarity between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples. They will, as always, resolutely carry out their proletarian internationalist duties in continuing to support the Vietnamese people's just struggle until complete victory.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, February 3, 1975)

Thieu Clique Tramples Upon Paris Agreement

AS a result of their many years of valiant fighting, the south Vietnamese people forced the United States and the Saigon administration to sign the Paris agreement on January 27, 1973 and won a great victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have strictly implemented the agreement. But, before the ink was dry, the agreement was blatantly trampled upon by the Nguyen Van Thieu clique.

To weaken the revolutionary forces of the south Vietnamese people and eliminate the Provisional Revolutionary Government, Nguyen Van Thieu ordered, immediately after the signing of the Paris agreement, the Saigon troops to carry out a so-called "preventive" operation to "attack the areas occupied by the Communists."

In the last two years, the Saigon administration sent more than a million troops and police equipped with illegally supplied U.S. arms to push the plan of grabbing land in the liberated areas. According to announcements, more than 58,700 such nibbling operations supported by aircraft, tanks and artillery were launched. In the areas under its control, the regime conducted more than 378,500 police "pacification" operations and persecuted several million people. It imposed dozens of fascist decrees. It drove innumerable peasants into "strategic hamlets" and "populated centres" and arrested, tortured and detained a large number of innocent people and patriots. Up till now, it is detaining more than 200,000 patriotic progressives and over 15,000 military personnel. It has deliberately sabotaged the activities of the Joint Military Commission, broken down the work of the consultative conference between the two south Vietnamese parties and done its utmost to obstruct the actions of the international control and supervision bodies.

The Thieu clique's unscrupulous violations of the Paris agreement are instigated and supported by the U.S. Government.

Although the United States was forced to withdraw its troops from south Viet Nam after the signing of the Paris agreement, it has continued maintaining a large number of military personnel in south Viet Nam

disguised as civilian personnel, illegally supplied the Thieu clique with large quantities of weapons, ammunition and other war materials. It has openly sent aircraft to reconnoitre over the liberated areas of south Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and directed the Saigon regime's planes on bombing raids against the liberated areas.

As a matter of course, the frantic offensives against the liberated areas by the Saigon regime have met with counter-attacks in self-defence by the army and people there. The people's victories must be defended with fighting. Incomplete statistics have shown that in the last two years they wiped out over 370,000 Saigon troops and recaptured many places illegally occupied by the enemy. In particular, the victory of the people's liberation armed forces in their counter-offensives in the city of Phuoc Long early in January has further encouraged the people in various liberated areas in their struggle to defend their hard won gains.

The Thieu clique's refusal to implement the provisions of the agreement and its strangling of the democratic rights of the people under its control have caused increasingly strong dissatisfaction and opposition. In the past two years, just struggles for democracy and liberty have come wave upon wave in cities and the countryside it holds. The massive struggle against corruption, against dictatorship and for Thieu's overthrow, started in September in a dozen big cities including Saigon, Hue and Da Nang, continued for several months and involved people of all walks of life, dealing a heavy blow to the Thieu clique.

Having suffered disastrous defeats when the army and people in the liberated areas rose in counter-offensives, the Thieu clique recently has howled about war; at the same time, it distorted the facts and made false charges that the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam were violating the agreement. This is a brazen attempt to clear itself of responsibility. But this sinister manoeuvre cannot help the clique. The justice-loving people can come to correct conclusions from the facts. The Thieu clique is bound to meet with more disastrous defeats as long as it continues its perverse actions.

New Progress in Industry

Spurred on by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, China had another rich harvest in 1974, the 13th in a row. (See "Peking Review," No. 1, 1975.) Total output value of industry and agriculture increased last year as compared with 1973. Following is a report synthesizing the industrial situation in three cities—Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin—and northeast China's Liaoning Province, an important industrial base in the country.

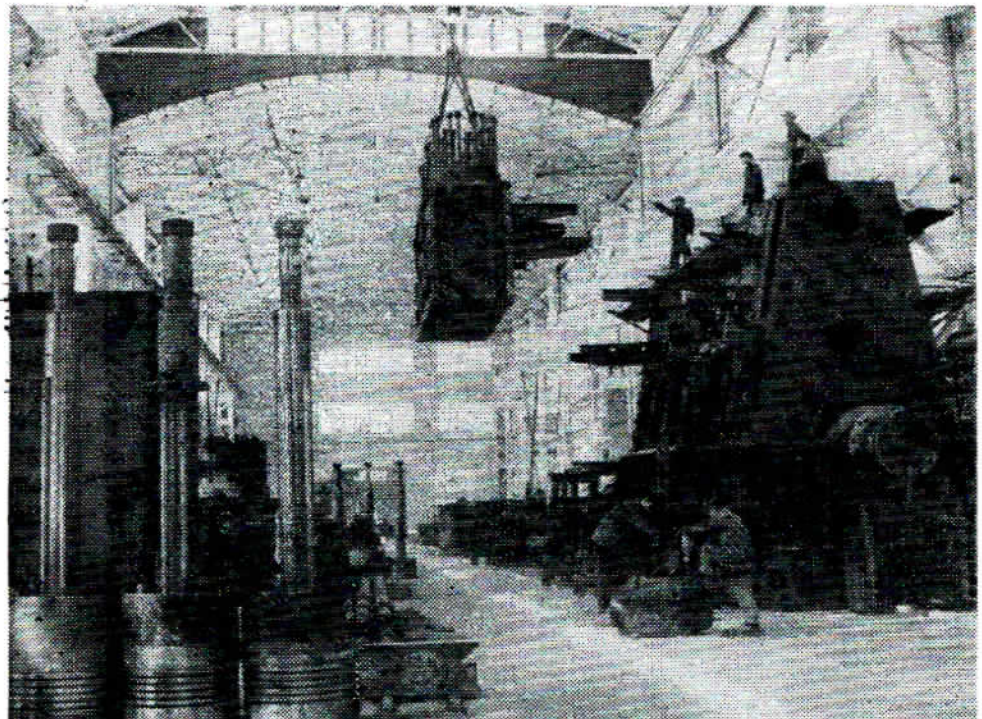
PEKING's industries have developed considerably in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The city's total industrial output value in 1973 was three times that in 1965, the year preceding the Cultural Revolution. Industrial production continued to rise by a big margin last year. Industry directly serving agriculture and light and heavy industries all made new progress. State plans for output, quality, specification and raw material consumption for major products were fulfilled quite well.

Statistics showed that 1974 state plans for steel, iron, rolled steel, coal, electricity, petroleum products, cement, chemical fertilizer, pesticides, caustic soda, synthetic rubber, motor vehicles, machine tools, mining equipment, forging and pressing equipment, cotton yarn and cloth, wrist-watches, paper, synthetic detergents and cigarettes all were fulfilled ahead of time. Output of many products registered 10 to 20 per cent increases over 1973 and quality was better. Both labour productivity and profits handed in to the state topped their quotas. Meanwhile, more than 1,000 new products were successfully trial-produced including low-temperature anti-magnetic steel plate, mini-type steel wire rope, a 100,000-kw. turbo-generator with inner-cooled stator and rotor, small multi-purpose electronic computer, lead screw detector using a laser beam, 400-ton truck tractor and hypothermic apparatus for medical purposes.

Following the successive big rises of preceding years, 1974's total industrial output value in China's largest city Shanghai saw a significant increase over 1973. In addition, total freight tonnage and total volume of goods turnover at the docks broke all records.

The city's 1974 output of tractors, rice transplanters, highly effective and low-toxic pesticides, clad rolled steel for making farm implements and other major products for agricultural production rose by at least 28 per cent, in some cases by as much as over 90 per cent. More than 60 varieties of light industrial goods including wrist-watches, cameras, TV sets, radio sets, cigarettes, sweets, synthetic detergents, cotton polyester fabric and knitwear rose at least 10 per cent, with some double the 1973 figure. Production of large high-precision machine tools, big air compressors, big air blowers, cooling and freezing units, motor vehicles and bulldozers urgently needed by various departments in the national economy went up by 20 to over 30 per cent. Shanghai workers last year turned out over 60 per cent more petroleum machinery than in 1973. Medium steel plates, silicon steel sheets, strip steel, high quality profile steel, seamless steel tubes and other urgently needed rolled steel showed new rises.

Many types of high quality, large, precision and advanced products were successfully trial-manufactured and went into production last year. This brought about new changes in the composition of Shanghai's industrial goods. Over 2,500 new materials were trial-produced by the city's metallurgical industry last year, among them many new metal materials for major projects and important scientific research. The machine-building



A workshop producing large diesel engines for ships in the Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant.

and meters and instruments industries trial-manufactured and made more than 700 varieties last year including a drilling machine which can process 12-metre-deep parts and digital control multi-process machine tools. The machine-building industry is now making complete sets of equipment larger, more effective and more automatic.

Rapid progress was achieved in the rising electronic computer industry. Output of medium-sized and desk calculators was seven and six times the 1973 figures respectively. The integrated circuit computer that does more than 900,000 calculations per second has been put into production, a success won in one year what was planned originally to take three years. In 1974, the city's chemical departments trial-manufactured 220 kinds of new drugs, pesticides and other chemical products. New varieties and patterns trial-produced and made by the light industrial and handicrafts departments exceeded 20,000 last year.

The north China industrial centre of Tientsin fulfilled 1974 state plans in advance for industrial production, transport and communications and capital construction. Total output value reached an all-time high. Also, many enterprises launched mass technical innovation drives to introduce advanced techniques and equipment and tap potential.

Liaoning Province reported a 6.3 per cent increase over 1973 in terms of total industrial output value, or a 2.16-fold rise over 1965, the year before the Cultural Revolution began.

Compared with 1973, Liaoning's output of major products such as crude oil, synthetic ammonia, chemical fertilizer, motor vehicles, tractors and transistor radios was up more than 10 per cent. Production of coal, elec-

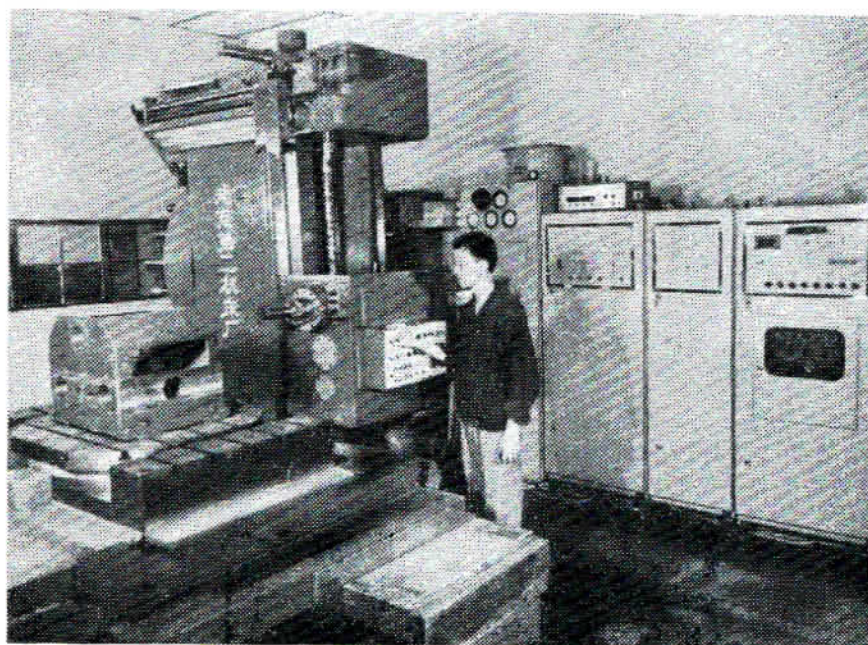
tricity, oil products, natural gas, tractors, walking tractors, bicycles and wrist-watches, which make up a substantial percentage of the country's total, topped previous records. The same was true for cotton yarn and cotton cloth production. Compared with 1965, production of machine tools, A.C. motors, tractors and walking tractors went up five to 36 times. At the same time, more than 1,200 new products were successfully trial-produced and put into mass production to meet urgent state needs in production and construction.

Revolution Promotes Production

All these industrial successes stem from the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Since the beginning of 1974 Party organizations at all levels on Peking's industrial front have been leading the masses in conscientiously studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao and in deepening the criticism of Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. This is also the case in studying the history of struggle between the Confucian and Legalist schools and the class struggle as a whole by applying the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method so as to serve present-day class struggle and two-line struggle.

In Peking, the workers' contingent for theoretical study now embraces 50,000 people, workers' spare-time study groups have grown to 11,000 and workers' spare-time schools number 950. Through study and criticism, workers and staff in the capital have raised their level of Marxist theory and their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines, and enhanced their initiative in sticking to the socialist road and speeding up socialist construction. The Shoutu Iron and Steel Company fulfilled last year's production plans for iron ore, steel, iron and rolled steel, and previous records of many economic targets were broken. This good production situation came from grasping the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The Peking General Petro-Chemical Works, completed in the Cultural Revolution, held 1,400 big and small criticism meetings and ran 170 study courses for criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius in 1974. By deepening their criticism of Lin Piao's crimes in attacking the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the workers and staff were determined to expand the results of the Cultural Revolution by action. They fulfilled their 1974 production plan three weeks ahead of schedule, with output of oil products rising sharply.

In Shanghai, a workers' contingent for studying Marxist theory embracing 200,000 members has grown in struggles. Revolutionary mass criticism meetings



The digital control machine tool made by the Peking No. 2 Machine Tool Plant.

took place everywhere in factories, on the docks, at work-sites and railway stations. Workers at the Shanghai No. 5 Steel Plant, who stand in the van of the movement, unfolded widespread and penetrating criticisms of the reactionary conceptions of philosophy, history, morality and education spread by Lin Piao, Confucius and Mencius. As a result, the workers' level of Marxist theory has been greatly raised, their proletarian revolutionary spirit further enhanced and a production situation of working harder and faster emerged. The plant's No. 1 workshop stopped production for an 80-day major repair last year as planned. A corresponding reduction in output targets was mooted. But the workers disagreed. They said that they not only wanted to make continual political progress, but was determined to break with conventional ways of doing things in production. A major repair should not lead to reduced production, they contended. As a result, annual steel output still reached a comparatively high level.

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius brought Tientsin workers' activities in studying revolutionary theory to a new high plane. Workers at the Tientsin Railway Station were among the first to study the history of the struggle between the Confucian and Legalist schools and summarize the experience of class struggle as a whole from the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint. They began having their voices heard in the field of history. In its wake, a big theoretical contingent was formed in Tientsin, which began to enter the fields of military affairs, art and literature, history of philosophy and political economy to criticize reactionary fallacies in various fields. On days off, workers from many enterprises went to the municipal library or libraries in various universities and colleges to intensively study Marxist-Leninist works and do research in abstruse Chinese classics. Late at night, women workers wrote criticism articles after the children were asleep and veteran workers put on reading glasses to compare notes after studying. Quite a number of workers who did not know how to read and write in the old society gave talks on the Marxist theory of the state and the history of the struggle between the Confucian and Legalist schools.

As the broad masses' consciousness of the struggle between the two lines is gradually enhanced, they pay more attention to state and world affairs. They stand for progress, revolution and socialism, and oppose retrogression, restoration and capitalism. They use the Party's basic line to examine every question at any time. They not only do production work well, but see to it that the political line is correct. In the movement



Workers of a chemical fibre factory in Tantung, Liaoning Province, checking the quality of their products.

to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, workers wrote thousands of big-character posters to criticize the influence and manifestations of the revisionist line in the light of the actual situation in their own enterprises. At the same time, they put forward measures for improving the work to ensure that the socialist enterprises will continue to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The rapid industrial progress in Liaoning Province also cannot be separated from the movement. Party organizations in industrial departments criticized the reactionary idealist conception of history that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid", advocated by Lin Piao and Confucius and brought into fuller play the role of the workers as the main force in both revolution and production. Many factories and mines promoted a number of outstanding workers to leading posts at different levels. Party organizations at various levels paid attention to mobilizing the workers to have constant discussions on major issues so that industrial enterprises will always move ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. A good number of factories and mines made further efforts to establish or improve the "mass management network," so as to rely on the workers to run the enterprises well. Some units pooled the masses' collective wisdom and strength and organized "mass battles" to solve many problems which were considered difficult to solve before. The province's light industrial departments last year organized "mass battles" to increase production of bicycles, wrist-watches and sewing machines, resulting in an output rise of from 13 to 34 per cent.

Great Strategic Measure for Carrying Out People's War

— On studying "Build Stable Base Areas in the Northeast"

by a theoretical group of a unit of the People's Liberation Army

FOLLOWING the victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan, Chairman Mao issued the directive *Build Stable Base Areas in the Northeast* (see *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Vol. IV) to the armed forces and people of the Northeast on December 28, 1945. In this brilliant Marxist work Chairman Mao made an overall analysis of the fighting situation in China at that time and scientifically foresaw the arduousness of our struggle in the Northeast and the inevitability of final victory, and clearly pointed out in good time the political and military tasks of our Party and armed forces in the Northeast. This directive was a great strategic measure for implementing the line of people's war.

Strategic Concept Guiding the Chinese Revolution

In August 1945 when Japanese imperialism had just announced its surrender, Chiang Kai-shek, with massive U.S. imperialist aid, tried to seize the fruits of victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan. He hurriedly dispatched Kuomintang troops by air and sea to north, east and northeast China against the lines of the Liberated Areas to unleash the counter-revolutionary civil war he had long planned. China was thus confronted with a big decisive battle between two destinies and two futures — whether to establish a new-democratic state of the people led by the proletariat, or establish a semi-colonial, semi-feudal state under the dictatorship of the big landlords and big capitalists. Chairman Mao foresaw how arduous the struggle in the Northeast would be and paid particular attention to the work of building and consolidating base areas there. In the autumn of 1945 the Party Central Committee mustered and sent more than 110,000 troops and 20,000 cadres to the Northeast to mobilize the people there to wipe out the remnants of the Japanese invaders and puppet troops, eradicate bandits and establish democratic political power at various levels. In his directive *Build Stable Base Areas in the Northeast*, Chairman Mao pointed out clearly: "Our Party's present task in the Northeast is to build base areas, stable military and political base areas in eastern, northern and western Manchuria." He also emphatically pointed out: "Otherwise we may not be able to stand our ground."

Building revolutionary base areas was Chairman Mao's great strategic concept for guiding the Chinese revolution and the only correct path to win victory in China's revolution. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Since China's key cities have long been occupied by the

powerful imperialists and their reactionary Chinese allies, it is imperative for the revolutionary ranks to turn the backward villages into advanced, consolidated base areas, into great military, political, economic and cultural bastions of the revolution from which to fight their vicious enemies who are using the cities for attacks on the rural districts, and in this way gradually to achieve the complete victory of the revolution through protracted fighting; it is imperative for them to do so if they do not wish to compromise with imperialism and its lackeys but are determined to fight on, and if they intend to build up and temper their forces, and avoid decisive battles with a powerful enemy while their own strength is inadequate." (*The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party*.)

In the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-37), Chairman Mao personally set up the Chingkang Mountains revolutionary base area, and during the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) he led the Party to set up over a dozen base areas for resistance against the Japanese invaders in north, central and south China, develop and expand the people's revolutionary forces, persist in a protracted war and win victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan. Chairman Mao's directive for building stable base areas in the Northeast was an extremely important strategic principle for winning complete victory in the liberation war in the Northeast. At that time the enemy in that region was extremely powerful; not only were there imperialist and feudal forces and the bureaucrat-capitalist class which was working hand in glove with imperialism, but Chiang Kai-shek had dispatched 300,000 troops to occupy Chinchow, Shanhaikuan and other strategic strong points. Only by building stable base areas was it possible for us to reverse the situation in which the enemy was powerful and we were weak and, in the face of a powerful enemy, enable our Party and our army to persevere in the revolutionary war, gradually amass strength, expand our ranks in the course of fighting, and prepare for the future shift to the counter-offensive, wage strategic decisive battles, completely wipe out Chiang's troops in the Northeast and win overall victory in the revolution.

Taking the Right opportunist stand, Lin Piao appraised the situation of the class struggle from an idealist point of view so that he failed utterly to see that the main contradiction at that time had already changed from one between the Chinese people and the

Japanese aggressors to one between the Chinese people and U.S. imperialism and its running dogs the Kuomintang reactionaries, and he cherished illusions about Chiang Kai-shek, the enemy of the people. Consequently, he did not implement Chairman Mao's directive to build stable base areas in the Northeast but actively pursued the capitulationist line of Liu Shao-chi and loudly proclaimed about "the Northeast going along with the rest of the country to the new stage of peace and democracy." Right up to November 1946 when Chiang Kai-shek had already unleashed all-out civil war and was frenziedly attacking the Liberated Areas, Lin Piao still did not put the centre of gravity of the work on building base areas in the cities and vast rural areas comparatively remote from the centres of Kuomintang occupation, but went and waged "roving rebel warfare."

Because the troops and people of the Northeast resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's directive, the interference and sabotage by the Right opportunist line of Lin Piao were defeated and rejected and base areas in the Northeast were gradually built and consolidated. After more than two years of arduous struggle the Liberated Area had expanded to 97 per cent of the total area of the Northeast (including the provinces of Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang and the former Jehol province) and 86 per cent of the population were liberated. Enemy troops were left cooped up in Shenyang, Changchun and a few other cities along the railway between Shenyang and Shanhaikuan. Of the 9,900 kilometres of railways in the Northeast, 9,000 were in our hands and this played a big role in our winning the two great campaigns of Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin (see *Peking Review*, No. 39, 1974, p. 30) and the War of Liberation as a whole.

Fully Mobilize the Masses

Following the historical materialist concept that the people are the motive force in the making of history, Chairman Mao pointed out that "mass work will be the centre of gravity of our Party's work in the Northeast" and that "if we rely firmly on the masses, we shall overcome all difficulties and reach our goal step by step." Because the revolutionary war is a war of the masses, it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them. Chairman Mao's line for guiding the war is based on faith in the masses and reliance on them to wage a people's war. By relying firmly on the masses we will always win. This is a truth repeatedly confirmed in the practice of revolutionary war in China. Lin Piao, however, proceeded from his reactionary idealist conception of history and was blind to the great strength of the people. He stubbornly opposed Chairman Mao's directive to freely mobilize the masses and viciously slandered the people of the Northeast as "backward."

Building armed units of the masses is basic to consolidating base areas. Chairman Mao placed particular stress on "building armed units of the masses." Because of the extremely reactionary nature and cruelty of the Kuomintang reactionaries and their possessing powerful counter-revolutionary forces, without

armed struggle neither the proletariat nor the people would have any standing at all in China and it would be impossible for the revolution to triumph. This experience was paid for in blood. "Thus the establishment of a base area is first and foremost a matter of building an armed force." (Mao Tsetung: *Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan*.) This is a major question concerning the survival of base areas. Chairman Mao's concept of people's war is to arm the broad masses under the leadership of the Party. This needs a people's army to serve as the backbone force in waging revolutionary war and as the main instrument for striking at the enemy troops, and also armed units of the masses—the people's militia—organized on a wide scale to directly co-ordinate with the army in battle so that there is a body of armed forces made up of regular troops, regional troops and people's militia fighting in co-ordination. To arm the masses in the base areas as quickly as possible, Chairman Mao directed that a considerable part of the regular troops be distributed among the military sub-areas to organize people's militia and self-defence forces so as to make our areas secure, co-ordinate with the field armies and smash the Kuomintang reactionaries' attacks. This directive of Chairman Mao's, however, was interfered with by Lin Piao so that both the building of the base areas and fighting at the front were adversely affected.

Mobilizing the masses to settle accounts with traitors and doing a good job in land reform were an important part of the mass work in the base areas of the Northeast. Chairman Mao clearly pointed out that "mass work consists in arousing the masses for struggles to settle accounts with traitors and in launching campaigns for rent reduction and wage increases and campaigns for production." Later the Party Central Committee again emphatically pointed out that "the land question in the Liberated Areas is the most basic historical task of our Party at present." In order to fully mobilize and organize the peasants in the Liberated Areas, the old relations of production had to be changed completely and the peasants freed from the feudal system of land ownership. Hence, we must under the leadership of the Party thoroughly settle accounts with the traitors, wipe out the bandits and establish democratic political power, and at the same time land reform had to be carried out, the system of feudal exploitation eliminated and the peasants' demand for land satisfied so that they could see that the Party and the democratic government represented their interests and shared a common destiny with them. In this way the masses would wholeheartedly support the revolution, join in and support the revolutionary war as masters and fight to the end for victory in the revolution. But Lin Piao stubbornly resisted the directive of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee for land reform. He repeatedly advocated peaceful land reform, with the result that for a while the hands of the masses were tied, land reform was obstructed and sabotaged and the building of the base areas adversely affected.

An important link in consolidating and developing the revolutionary base areas was to conscientiously im-

plement the Party's policies and unite with all the forces that can be united with. Our people's war carried out from the revolutionary base areas was in fact a peasant war under the leadership of the vanguard of the proletariat, the Communist Party. To win victory, a peasant war must not only have the leadership of the Communist Party but must also unite with and strive to win over as great a force as possible to take part. Hence establishing a solid worker-peasant alliance and uniting the people around the Party were crucial to winning victory in the revolution. To this end Party policies must be conscientiously implemented and all forces that could be united must be united to take part together in building base areas. But Lin Piao did all he could to distort the Party's policies and vigorously push Liu Shao-chi's opportunist line which was "Left" in form but Right in essence, and he encroached on the interests of the middle peasants, urban industrial and commercial circles, seriously disrupted unity in the revolutionary ranks and obstructed the consolidation and expansion of the base areas in the Northeast.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the army and people in the Northeast rejected and triumphed over the interference and sabotage by Lin Piao's Right opportunist line, carried out a thoroughgoing land reform and wiped out traitors and bandits. The poor peasants and farm labourers in alliance with the middle peasants demolished the feudal system of land ownership in an orderly and planned manner. This liberated the productive forces, promoted the development of production and improved the people's livelihood. The people flocked to join the army and fight so that the Party had a strong strategic base in the Northeast. By 1948, the Liberated Areas there had 700,000 regular troops and 300,000 regional troops, while the enemy had only 550,000 troops. This enabled our troops to wage strategic decisive battles against the enemy. In the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign, organs of people's political power at various levels in the Northeast organized more than 10,000 stretchers, 36,700 horse carts and 96,000 people for logistic support. Close co-ordination between army and people brought victory in the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign. This was also a victory for Chairman Mao's strategic concept of building stable base areas in the Northeast.

Carrying Forward the Revolutionary Spirit of Hard Struggle

Chairman Mao emphatically pointed out: "All our Party members must therefore resolve to undertake the most difficult tasks, swiftly arouse the masses, build our base areas." Hard struggle has always been the style advocated by our Party and it is the guarantee for the implementation of the correct line. Without this style of hard struggle, it is impossible to maintain a firm and correct political orientation.

To build base areas in the Northeast, particularly in the cities and vast rural areas comparatively remote from the centres of Kuomintang occupation, natural, economic, cultural and transport conditions were quite

harsh and there were numerous difficulties to be overcome. This demanded that we must go there to work and struggle to overcome these difficulties and be more eager to go where the difficulties were greater. At that time, the Northeast had just been liberated from Japanese imperialist enslavement and the remnants of Japanese invaders, puppet troops and traitors had not yet been thoroughly wiped out so that quite a number of people temporarily could not see the difference between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang. This made it imperative for us to go deep among the masses, go to the poor and show concern for their well-being and wholeheartedly serve the people. When large numbers of our cadres and troops sent by the Party first arrived in the Northeast, they had to make investigations and study, acquaint themselves with the place and the people there, integrate themselves with the people and strike roots among them. Then they had to train large numbers of activists and cadres from among the masses and spread the idea of building base areas and mobilize all forces to undertake this great task. As several hundred thousand of our troops had rapidly moved into the Northeast, they had to carry on production when not fighting or doing their regular work so as to lessen the burden of the people and provide more material resources for the war. All this could be accomplished only through hard struggle. That was why Chairman Mao repeatedly exhorted: "We must thoroughly clear away all ideas . . . of winning easy victories through good luck, without hard and bitter struggle, without sweat and blood." This was an important condition for building stable base areas in the Northeast and swiftly smashing the wild attacks of the Kuomintang reactionaries.

Loving comfort and pleasure, Lin Piao feared hardship and spent all his time in the cities. He had no liking for the arduous task of building base areas in the countryside, nor was he willing to send cadres there to do the work. Because he was loath to leave the cities, our main forces for a long time were deployed along the trunk communication lines fighting a war of attrition with the enemy which resulted in uncalled-for losses to our troops. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, however, the troops and people in the Northeast eliminated the interference and sabotage by Lin Piao's Right opportunist line and gave full play to our Party's fine tradition of arduous struggle so that within a matter of a few years stable base areas were built in the Northeast.

The creation of armed revolutionary base areas is a great strategic concept put forth by Chairman Mao by integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. The war we waged was not a purely military action, but a people's war waged by mobilizing the masses, organizing the masses and relying on the masses. It was precisely under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that we gradually built and expanded the revolutionary base areas and laid the foundation for the Chinese revolution to grow from small to big and advance from victory to victory.

Worst Postwar Economic Crisis

THROUGHOUT the United States, from New York to Los Angeles, from the auto centre of Detroit to the steel city of Pittsburgh, the picture is one of declining production, depressed markets, sharply rising unemployment, chaotic monetary markets and slumping stock exchanges. The country is in the grip of a deepening economic crisis, the worst since World War II.

Several Economic Ills Concur

Industrial production has been falling since December 1973. The overall index had dropped 7.3 per cent by the end of last year, 5.8 per cent in the final quarter alone — the sharpest postwar quarterly slide. The housing, auto and steel industries, the three pillars of the U.S. economy, have all registered big declines in output. Housing construction plummeted 60 per cent last November compared with January 1973 (the pre-crisis peak). Car production plunged 24 per cent in 1974 from that of the previous year, with December output down 35 per cent from a year before. Steel production fell more than 10 per cent in November compared with the same month of 1973. There were marked declines in the electric home appliances, textiles, tires, lumber, glass, paper and other industries.

Business orders are decreasing. Durable goods orders diminished by 11.1 per cent from November to December last year — the sharpest monthly drop in 20 years. Orders for machine tools nosedived 56 per cent in November as compared with the same month of 1973. The steep fall in auto production caused the industry to order 50 per cent less steel in the current quarter. A further industrial production shrinkage is forecast for the months ahead.

A depressed market has caused a piling-up of unsold stocks. The country's inventories increased 24 per cent last October from a year earlier, with unsold machine stocks (electric machines excepted) rising 27.4 per cent. Stockpiles of unsold cars were even greater.

Fixed investment has also dropped. In the third quarter of 1974, total domestic investment was down 8.8 per cent from the fourth quarter of 1973. Lacking confidence in economic prospects, the capitalists, one after another, have cut their originally planned investment. It is estimated that total investment in the

country will continue to dwindle this year. Business failures are also on the increase.

With the deepening of the economic crisis, unemployment is mounting sharply. The rate jumped to 7.1 per cent in December when the official jobless figure stood at 6.5 million — the first time since 1940 it topped 6 million. Plus the officially announced number of 3.2 million semi-employed workers, the jobless total reached nearly 10 million.

The country's stock markets have been in a seldom seen protracted slump. For instance, the New York stock price index in early December sank to its lowest point in 12 years, or nearly 50 per cent lower than the peak in January 1973.

U.S. News & World Report acknowledged that "the country will have suffered its longest and deepest business slump since World War II."

Like the one besetting the capitalist world as a whole, the current economic crisis in the United States is characterized chiefly by a periodic crisis of overproduction interwoven with rampant inflation and financial and monetary crises, that is to say, a concurrence of several economic ills. "This is an almost unprecedented economic ailment," *The New York Times* lamented.

Keynes' Theory Doesn't Work

Since the Great Depression of the 1930s, U.S. monopoly capital has used the state apparatus to intervene in economic affairs along the lines advocated by the bourgeois economist John Maynard Keynes. In the hope of avoiding economic crises, it adopted policies of increased government spending, arms expansion and war preparations, budgetary deficits, easy credit and currency inflation to stimulate the lopsided development of the economy and create false boom. But, as the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* points out, such measures adopted by the bourgeoisie to avoid crises are "paving the way for more extensive and more destructive crises," and "diminishing the means whereby crises are prevented." Constant state intervention and currency inflation more and more have aggravated the contradictions in both production and circulation of commodities and have become less and less effective and in time proved disastrous.

Every postwar U.S. administration greatly increased military expenditures and government spending. In 1929, federal government spending accounted for only 3 per cent of the GNP. Now it stands at close to one-fourth. The country's domestic production and employment are to a great extent dependent on government spending. Deficits appeared in 19 of the 25 fiscal years from 1950 to 1974, totalling 155,000 million dollars. An official announcement recently said that a 35,000 million dollar deficit is estimated for the current 1975 fiscal year, and that there will be a deficit of roughly 50,000 million dollars in the budget for fiscal 1976. For the two years alone, the deficits will total more than 80,000 million dollars.

The U.S. Government has always resorted to printing banknotes and issuing national bonds as a means of making up deficits. Compared with 1960, the money supply in 1973 increased 184 per cent. Government and private indebtedness also reached the staggering total of 3,000,000 million dollars at the end of June 1974, one-sixth of which was federal government debt. To pay the interest on the debt, the federal government has to spend more than 30,000 million dollars a year, or over 10 per cent of its entire expenditure. Corporation indebtedness exceeded 1,000,000 million, more than 15 times the total of annual net profits (after taxes) of all U.S. companies and corporations. Individual indebtedness reached over 800,000 million, or 93 per cent of the country's annual after-tax personal incomes total.

This, coupled with other factors, has brought about a spiralling inflation which reached a new serious stage in the last two years, with prices up by a big margin. In 1974, the U.S. consumer price index rose 12.2 per cent, more than 5 times the average annual increase rate in the 1960s. As a result, purchasing power has been greatly reduced. The retrenchment policy (raising interest rates, tightening credits, etc.) adopted by the U.S.

Government to deal with the rampant inflation has not only failed to turn the tide but worsened the over-production crisis.

The policies pursued by the U.S. ruling clique during the postwar years have also caused grave consequences in the financial and monetary field. The military and economic expansion abroad has resulted in huge deficits in international payments with a consequent large-scale dollar outflow. Inflation on its part has diminished the value of the dollar, weakening its position in the world market. In the years from 1960 to 1973 ten dollar crises broke out which plunged the Western financial and monetary system into chaos. Suspension of dollar convertibility into gold beginning as from August 1971, coupled with two devaluations, one in December 1971 and the other in February 1973, forced the West European countries and Japan to float their currencies one after another. The postwar Western monetary system with the dollar as its mainstay completely crumbled. Hit by serious inflation, the currency exchange rates of various capitalist countries fluctuated violently, interest rates rose to record levels, speculation on foreign exchange markets was rife, the dollar position became even weaker, and there were repeated waves of dollar sales and gold rush. Moreover, while the enormous domestic indebtedness and the serious disproportion between bank credits and deposits have already created a dangerous situation, the present acute shortage of funds and increasingly weakened capability to repay debts have added to the threat of a credit crisis. It is noteworthy that quite a number of bank failures have occurred. The U.S. Franklin National Bank with 5,000 million dollars worth of assets closed down last October. On the brink of bankruptcy, the Security National Bank was taken over by another bank not long ago. The Long Island Bank is also reported in financial difficulty. According to an announcement

of the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, commercial banks in fund shortage difficulties increased by 50 per cent last year.

All this shows that government interference and the inflationary policy pursued in the past by the U.S. ruling clique to stimulate the economy no longer work. They have not only failed to prevent economic crises, but on the contrary deepened and worsened the present crisis.



U.S. longshoremen looking for work.

The Deceitful Soviet "Budget"

by Hsiao Lou

OFFICIAL Soviet revisionist circles had the gall recently to tell the world the military budget for 1975 was only 17,400 million rubles (some 22,000 million dollars), ostensibly 250 million rubles less than for the previous year. As usual, this was followed by a fanfare of TASS news items and commentaries on how the Soviet Union succeeds in "trimming its defence expenditure," with headlines meant to impress people.

Can the Soviet revisionists really appropriate only that much for their military outlay which, moreover, is said to be "slashed" from time to time? Who is expected to believe this?

World public opinion for many years has been closely examining Soviet revisionist military spending and concluding that it must be somewhere on a par with that of the United States, which, for the current fiscal year, is over 80,000 million dollars. And the Soviet Union? The Soviet revisionist chieftains have never had the courage to deny the outside world's massive analyses of this matter. At this season for drawing up the military budget for the coming year, they find no alternative but to go on lying and brazening it out even though they know only too well this will convince no one, not even themselves.

It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union is a country with a militarized national economy. Ever since Brezhnev came to power, the ringleaders of Soviet revisionism have time and again made clear their intention to channel a "large amount of money to defence" and, in order to achieve "superiority" over the United States, "do everything" to keep their military strength at the "highest level" the development of events may call for. As things stand, they have been as good as their word in this.

They as well as the United States — both pay daily lip-service to disarmament — are locked in arms expansion day and night with the result that their arms race has become more unbridled than ever. Soviet revisionism now has the largest armed forces in the world. Having multiplied its ICBMs by more than tenfold over the last ten years and more and now pumping more money into trial-production of MIRVs and building of the latest type of missile-equipped nuclear submarines, it is at the same time redoubling efforts to beef up conventional armaments. Its scientific experiments conducted for military purposes are legion. Is all this not conclusive evidence of the substantial increase in its military spending year after year?

The men in the Kremlin sometimes are also liable to give themselves away. Khrushchov, for one, is remembered to have "talked" while visiting the United States in 1959. He said: "The military expenditure in your country [the United States] is at the annual average of over 40,000 million dollars. What about us? There's no need to hide the fact that every year we spend nearly 25,000 million dollars for the same purpose." Here, the figure he disclosed was already two and a half times the amount published by Soviet revisionism at that time. Of course, when Khrushchov talked about "no need to hide the fact," it did not mean that he wore his heart on his sleeve. But this could serve as a message that the actual military expenditure of Soviet revisionism is, to say the least, far greater than the figure it chooses to publish.

Brezhnev who takes pride in being smarter than his predecessor also once betrayed himself. For instance, in 1969 when he was participating in putting together an "important" document, he definitely and openly quoted the figure for the military spending of the Warsaw Pact grouping provided by the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies whose estimate was that the Soviet Union's military outlay at that time was about three times the figure published by official Soviet revisionist circles. The same institute was also of the opinion that the Soviet Union had over all these years kept pace with the United States in military spending, figuring out that the former's military outlay was at the annual level of 80,000 to 90,000 million dollars in the recent two years.

By now it is perfectly plain that officially published figures for Soviet revisionism's military expenditure are unreal. If one may add one more word, its lopsided economy caused by expansion of its arms industry is further proof. In this self-advertised "developed socialist country," there is an acute shortage of consumer goods, agriculture has long trailed behind, goods on the market are scarce and prices keep going up and the working people find themselves daily worse off. People may wonder where all the huge wealth the Soviet people have taken pains to create has gone. While a few persons, members of the bureaucrat monopoly capitalist class, live off the fat of the land, it is the arms drive that has got the lion's share of the national wealth.

To speak of a constant growth in military spending as a reduction is certainly a clumsy way of cheating

(Continued on p. 23.)

ROUND THE WORLD

OPEC

Ministerial Conference

Attended by the ministers of foreign affairs, petroleum and finance from 13 member states, the Ministerial Conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) took place in Algiers from January 24 to 26.

A communique published at the conclusion of the meeting stated that the conference examined the present world economic situation and denounced both the propaganda campaign which puts responsibility for the current economic crisis on the OPEC member states and the repeated threats against them.

"In view of the present international situation and conscious of the solidarity which binds their peoples together, the ministers agreed to start immediately the preparations for the conference of heads of state of OPEC member countries which will be held in Algiers at a suitable time between the 21st February and the 8th March, 1975," the communique said.

"To this end, a committee has been set up to prepare the agenda and working documents of the summit conference, including proposals for further co-operation with the other developing countries, in particular those which are most seriously affected by the present crisis," it added.

"OPEC member countries welcome the dialogue between the industrialized countries and the developing countries and are prepared to participate in an international conference, such as that proposed by the Government of France, which will deal with the problems of raw materials and development," it declared.

In his speech before the meeting closed, Foreign Minister of Algeria and president of the conference Abdelaziz Bouteflika praised the success of the conference.

Referring to the capitalist economic crisis, he said: "The reason for the world economic crisis has nothing to do with the so-called energy crisis. The problem of our countries' development is one of vital importance affecting the full realization of our political independence."

"I think that the balance of force is different today and with the change there is a new consciousness affecting all countries of the third world," he said.

THAILAND

New Victories for Armed Struggle

The people's armed forces of Thailand in a number of places won new victories in opening many attacks against the enemy.

From early October to mid-November 1974, they attacked the enemy in some districts of Nakhon Phanom, Kalasin and Sakon Nakhon Provinces in northeastern Thailand. More than 40 enemy troops were annihilated in addition to the destruction of one military vehicle, a helicopter and four military posts.

In northern Thailand, the people's armed forces laid six ambushes between October 16 and November 1 in the border areas of three provinces, Phitsanulok, Loey and Phetchabun. They killed or wounded 22 enemy troops and destroyed 3 military vehicles. The patriotic armed forces and people of Chiang Rai Province

fought seven battles in combating the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" operations in Terng District between November 26 and December 6, killing 29 troops and damaging one helicopter. In Nan Province, the people's armed forces attacked an enemy strategic highway construction command post in Bua District on November 15, killing 12 troops and wrecking an electric generating station and more than ten road-building vehicles. The people's armed forces of the province ambushed the enemy along the highway on December 4, killing several troops and wounding many others.

On November 28, the people's armed forces in Ban Nasan District in southern Thailand's Surat Thani Province attacked a post of "village guards." Earlier, they attacked a police station in one district directly under the province.

"ZERI I POPULLIT" (ALBANIA)

On Soviet Revisionists' Crime Of Militarism

The Soviet revisionists' crime of pushing militarism was exposed by the Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* in a January 25 article.

The article pointed out that the militarization of Soviet social-imperialism is linked with the intensified class contradictions and national contradictions at home and with the new tsars pursuing aggressive and hegemonic objectives internationally.

In the Soviet Union, the article said, the Soviet social-imperialists have set up a dictatorship of fascism, strengthened the apparatus of violence and exiled or imprisoned thousands upon thousands of people in concentration camps and mental hospitals.

The article stated that the Soviet revisionists are now increasing mili-

tary expenditures. It is estimated that in recent years military spending amounted to about 30 to 33 per cent of the state budgetary expenditures. To contend with the U.S. imperialists in a frenzied arms race, the Kremlin militarists are stepping up research and manufacture of new missiles, supersonic aircraft, atomic submarines and other up-to-date weapons. The Soviet social-imperialists have already militarized their national economy.

The article added that hundreds of thousands of Soviet troops occupy territory in other countries, scores of Soviet military vessels cruise the seas and oceans the world over and hundreds of Soviet planes cast covetous eyes on the territorial air of other sovereign states.

It pointed out that the Soviet revisionists also use art and literature to defend their policies of militarism, hegemonism and expansionism.

In conclusion, the article said that the Soviet bourgeoisie's dictatorship of fascism is bound to bring about a further sharpening of its contradictions at home and a steady deterioration of its political and economic crises. The Soviet revisionists' wild aggression, expansion and hegemonic politics will assuredly arouse still more vehement indignation among the people of all the countries in the world and will certainly meet with more dismal failures.

PAK CLIQUE

Another Fascist Outrage

On the pretext of the south Korean paper *Tonya Ilbo* and "Radio Tonya" violating "regulations on coverage," the Pak Jung Hi clique not long ago openly resorted to force to brutally suppress them. This is another of the clique's fascist outrages to intensify its cracking down on the south Korean people and public opinion as well as a new crime of sabotaging the entire Korean peo-

ple's cause of the independent and peaceful unification of their fatherland.

To maintain its shaky reactionary rule, the Pak clique has issued over 4,000 reactionary ordinances and set up numerous fascist secret service agencies and "extraordinary military tribunals" to persecute the south Korean people. Last year alone, several thousand people from all walks of life were unwarrantedly arrested and sentenced, including former "president" Yoon Bo Sun. South Korean poet Kim Ji Ha was sentenced to death simply for writing poems which exposed the Pak clique's crimes. All south Korea has become a hell on earth under its fascist rule.

The clique dreads the exposure and condemnation of its vicious fascist outrages by the south Korean people and progressive journalists. It has imposed strict censorship and tightly controlled the press and publications out of fear of the surging just struggle against dictatorship and tyranny that is being waged by patriotic people from all sections of society in south Korea. Since 1973, nearly 2,000 papers, news agencies and publishing houses have been banned or closed down and hundreds of journalists and newsmen have been arrested and dismissed. However, the clique's atrocities can only further bare its vicious features as the enemy of the people.

With their glorious revolutionary tradition, the south Korean people will never bow down to the Pak clique's savage rule. Last October, they set off a wave of struggle against dictatorship and for democracy, the third of its kind since autumn 1973. This was followed by rallies and demonstrations involving more than a thousand people from religious circles and many Seoul University students who denounced the Pak clique for its criminal acts of suppressing the people and sabotaging the peaceful unification of the father-

land. They demanded the abolition of the phoney constitution, guaranteed individual rights and release of all persons under arrest.

A recent rally by some 400 newsmen and publishers strongly condemned the clique's criminal actions of suppressing journalists and voiced their firm determination to struggle against the clique to the end. The Pak clique's perverse actions, whatever their form, cannot throttle the raging struggle of the south Korean people, or save it from ruin.

ITALY

Nationwide General Strike

Political and economic life in Italy was brought to a standstill on January 23 when 14 million people from all walks of life throughout the country held a general strike to demand employment guarantees and higher wages and to protest fascist outrages.

There was a mammoth demonstration that day by over 200,000 strikers in the centre of Rome. Carrying hundreds of red banners, as well as placards and streamers inscribed with "We want jobs," and "No fascism," and shouting slogans, they marched through the downtown area and held a rally in San Giovanni Square. The walkout in Rome lasted eight hours. Strikes in other places went on for 3-4 hours each.

Italy's present economic crisis has worsened further. The number of unemployed and partly unemployed is rising and prices are steadily soaring. The consumer price index for Italian working families last December was 25.3 per cent higher than in December 1973. Since the beginning of the year, sugar and cigarette prices and electricity rates have risen again, stirring up strong dissatisfaction among the broad masses.

The nationwide general strike was heralded by walkouts of workers and employees in many trades in January.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Continuing the Scientific Survey on Chinghai-Tibet Plateau

IN 1974 Chinese scientific workers continued their large-scale comprehensive survey on southwest China's Chinghai-Tibet Plateau. They collected valuable data and achieved new results in special research geared to the needs of local industrial and agricultural development.

The Chinghai-Tibet Plateau, known as the "Roof of the World," with its unique geographical features and abundant natural resources, poses a wide range of questions for scientific research. A team of scientific workers arrived here in 1973 to make a comprehensive survey, and more joined the effort in 1974. They came from institutes under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, provincial scientific institutions, colleges and the departments concerned in Tibet. The investigation involved participants from more than 30 fields of specialization including geology, geomorphology, the Quaternary age, geothermics, glaciology, geography, zoology, botany, soil, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, pastureland, water conservancy and altitude

physiology. It covered the area east of Shigatse, the Loka area and the city of Lhasa, and involved supplementary surveys in the vicinity of Mount Jolmo Lungma.

Most of the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau is over 4,000 metres above sea level; the air is thin and traffic facilities poor. The scientific workers overcame many difficulties as they carried out one survey after another. They made a study of the Meto area and the big river bend section of gorges along the Yalu Tsangpo River for the first time and collected fairly systematic data on hydrological characteristics, geological structure, river valley geomorphology, forest resources, natural geography, soil, vegetation and wild life. Many new species of animals and plants were discovered.

Surveyors working under freezing temperatures at high altitudes defi-

cient in oxygen recorded observations of melting and shifting glaciers to ascertain the laws of their formation, development and movement on the plateau. The data which they accumulated pertaining to the prevention of avalanches and similar disasters, and to the utilization of melted snow

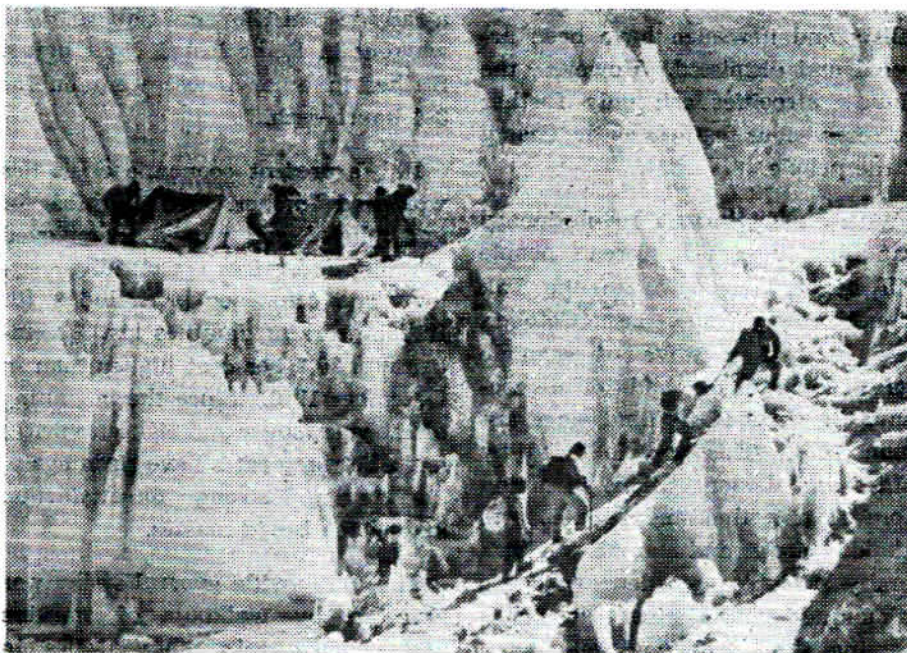


Local Tibetans welcome visiting surveyors.

and ice, has enriched China's achievements in glaciological research.

The Chinghai-Tibet Plateau abounds in hot springs, many of them 80 to 90 degrees centigrade in temperature (above the local boiling point), some so hot that they form spurting jets of steam. The surveyors' observations of each spring and analysis of specimens collected from them supply data for the exploitation and utilization of geothermal resources in the Tibet region.

While collecting basic scientific information and delving into theoretical questions pertaining to the plateau, the scientific workers studied special subjects bearing on local industrial and agricultural development so as to contribute to the building of a new socialist Tibet. For instance, due attention to the investigation of mineral resources enabled them to provide production departments with clues as to the whereabouts of mineral deposits, and to accumulate material for further research into the history of development of highland geology and the regularities of ore-formation on the plateau. They made forest surveys in several zones and handed in timely reports of timber resources, some already under utilization, others about to be opened up. As a focal



A surveyors' encampment.

point, one survey investigated how far areas suitable for growing wheat extended, how to increase grain yields and what possibilities existed for bringing water resources into wider use for irrigation.

Sharp Rise in Output Of Farm Machinery

IN 1974 a greater number and variety of farm machines were supplied to the country's rural areas than in any year since liberation in 1949. This indicates the growing pace of the nation's agricultural mechanization.

The farm machinery industry of our country has increased its output value at an annual rate of over 10 per cent in recent years. While significant rises were registered in the production of tractors, walking tractors, rice transplanters, big combine-harvesters and other major products in 1974, new varieties were added.

To support large-scale construction of water conservancy works on the farmland, a large amount of big power-operated irrigation and drainage equipment was turned out in 1974, in addition to great quantities of medium-sized and small equipment. Last year's output of water pumps with a diameter of 2.8 metres was 60 per cent higher than that of 1973.

Small crawler tractors for farming terraced fields, overhead cables for transport in mountainous areas and machines and implements for leveling the fields and moving earth were successfully trial-produced and turned out in 1974. The output of rice transplanters rose by 30 per cent over the year before.

The rapid development of the farm machinery industry has accelerated the mechanization of agriculture. A significant expansion was made in 1974 in acreage ploughed, sowed, irrigated and drained by machine. The capacity to combat natural adversities in agriculture has further risen. Acreage ploughed by tractor has nearly doubled since 1965, the year before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, and farmland with harvests guaranteed in spite of drought or flood has been increased to 33 million hectares.

Apart from building big farm machinery plants, the state actively encourages local industries to put out more equipment for farming. In 1974, socialist co-operation was organized in various places to speed up production of machines urgently needed in the immediate locality. Central China's Hupeh Province used this method to manufacture a number of large-diameter water pumps,

some of which were installed in nine big pumping stations built on a low-lying plain in the province. These stations, in combination with medium-sized and small ones, have extended irrigation and drainage to 400,000 hectares of land in this region and brought about an increase of 5 million tons in total grain output last year.

Our country, with its vast territory and complex geographical features, has widely varying natural conditions which call for different farming methods. Farm machinery administration departments and factories have sent out many investigation groups made up of cadres, workers and technicians to rural areas to study how they can adapt their products better to local needs.

During the process of designing and manufacturing, workers and staff of farm machinery plants do their best to lower production costs and selling prices. Workers of the Shanghai Fengshou Tractor Plant made technical innovations which reduced the price of its tractors by 23 per cent as compared with 1966. In the first half of 1974, a machinery plant in Hopei Province produced diesel engines at only half the cost of those first manufactured by the plant.

(Continued from p. 19.)

the Soviet people and world public opinion; it at the same time speaks volumes for the extremely vulnerable position the Soviet revisionist ruling group—a pack of reactionaries swimming against the historical tide—is in. These reactionaries are exceedingly hostile to the Soviet people and also fear them the most; they just do not dare to let the Soviet people learn the truth of the big arms race they are engaged in. Take the Soviet-U.S. summit for instance. Soviet revisionism has hesitated to tell the Soviet people the essentials of the agreement on strategic arms reached between Brezhnev and U.S. President Ford in November 1974.

As to the volumes of the high-sounding documents signed between Moscow and Washington in 1972, Soviet revisionism published them all with great publicity through its mass media; the only exception was the agreement on the so-called "limitation" on offen-

sive strategic weapons which was kept from the Soviet people. This is because that particular document explicitly provided that the Soviet Union will outnumber the United States in the ICBMs and other strategic weapons it is entitled to keep in possession. Having a guilty conscience, the chieftains of Soviet revisionism are afraid this may tear away their mask of "trimming military spending" and "improving the people's well-being"; they fear the Soviet people may rise in revolt.

As Lenin once pointed out: "There are renegades . . . in all countries, and there are always some among them who are past masters in the art of playing for effect." To play for effect, the Soviet revisionist chieftains yell about "trimming military spending." But this can in no way cover up their renegade features, nor the truth of their intensified arms race with U.S. imperialism.

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