

PEKING REVIEW

48

November 30, 1973

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**Hegemony Cannot Decide Destiny
Of World History**

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**Theory of Productive Forces: Its
Counter-Revolutionary Essence**

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*Oil Weapon in the Hands of
Arab Countries*

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Romanian Government Trade Delegation

The Romanian Government Trade Delegation led by Ion Patan, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Trade, visited China recently.

Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the delegation on November 23.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet on November 15 to welcome the delegation. In their speeches, Vice-Premier Li and Vice-Chairman Patan spoke highly of the fraternal friendship between the Parties and peoples of China and Romania.

Vice-Premier Li said: A profound friendship has been forged between the Chinese and Romanian peoples in their long revolutionary struggles. They have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and big-power hegemonism. The friendly relations between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples are founded on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and have been constantly developing in recent years.

Vice-Chairman Patan said he was very happy to have this opportunity to acquaint himself directly with the achievements of the Chinese people and, through talks, to contribute his share to the further development of the very friendly relations between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples. He added that constant growth of the economic capabilities of Romania and China had provided favourable conditions for broadening co-operation between both countries.

A protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1974 between the Governments of China and Romania was signed in Peking on November 23 by Li Chiang and Ion Patan on

behalf of their respective governments.

Zairese Government Delegation Visits China

A delegation of the National Executive Council of the Republic of Zaire led by Nguza Karl I'Bond, Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation, arrived in Peking on November 20 on a friendly visit to China. The visit took place at the time of the first anniversary of the normalization of state relations between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests the day after their arrival.

In his speech at the banquet, the Foreign Minister said: In its external affairs, the Zairese Government pursues a policy of non-alignment, opposes power politics and hegemonism by the superpowers, and condemns the exploitation and plunder by the rich countries as well as domination by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and white racism. It works for African unity, supports the national-liberation movements in non-independent territories in Africa, and backs the just struggles of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people, the Indochinese peoples and the Korean people. It has consistently made positive contributions to the cause of Afro-Asian unity against imperialism. The Chinese Government and people express their appreciation for the daring spirit of the Zairese Government in upholding justice and opposing hegemonism in international affairs.

In his speech, Commissioner Nguza said: We have come to express our friendship for our genuine and loyal friends as well as our desire for sincere co-operation.

He stressed: Zaire gives all-out support to the liberation struggles in

Africa, the cause of the Korean people, the cause of the Cambodian people and all nations that uphold justice and love peace. Zaire favours Afro-Asian co-operation and opposes hegemonism, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei met all members of the delegation on November 22.

The delegation went to visit other parts of the country on November 23. It left Peking by plane on November 25 after concluding its friendly visit.

Premier Chou Meets F.R.G. Interior Minister

Premier Chou En-lai and Minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission Wang Meng on November 22 met and had a friendly conversation with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Minister Genscher, his wife and party visited China from November 19 to 23.

Premier Chou Cables President Toure

Premier Chou En-lai on November 21 sent a message to President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea, warmly congratulating him on the third anniversary of the victory of the Guinean people's struggle against aggression.

The message said: "Three years ago, the heroic Guinean people, under Your Excellency's leadership, fought heroically with common hatred against the enemy and smashed the armed invasion by Portuguese mercenaries. The great victory won by the Guinean people in

(Continued on p. 31.)

Hegemony Cannot Decide Destiny of World History

by Wu Chun

DOES the development of world history depend on hegemony by colonialism and imperialism or on revolution by the people of different countries? Do big powers control the destiny of world history or is it the masses who create world history? Fundamental differences between the materialist-historical viewpoint and the idealist-historical viewpoint and between the Marxist-Leninist line and the revisionist line exist over these questions.

Masses Are Masters of History

Historical materialism holds that the masses are the masters of history. **"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."** The progress of world history is decided by people's revolutionary struggles and the fate of mankind must be determined jointly by the people of all countries in the world. Chairman Mao's instruction to **"never seek hegemony"** sums up the historical experience of China and the world, grasps the characteristic of the international class struggle at the present stage, reflects the general trend of the development of history and profoundly embodies the basic Marxist-Leninist principle that the masses are the creators of history. The proletariat is the greatest class in the history of mankind. To fulfil its historic task of eliminating all exploitation and oppression and realizing communism throughout the world, the proletariat must rely on the correctness of its political line and the unity and struggle of the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations of the world. The class nature of the proletariat determines that it will never seek hegemony and at the same time will resolutely oppose any country lording it over others. Our country is a socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat and it is also a developing country. As Chairman Mao has said: **"We all belong to the Third World, we are developing countries."** In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction to **"never seek hegemony,"** we have always stood together with the numerous small and medium-sized countries and placed our hopes on the peoples of the world. We have consistently maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal. International affairs should be solved through consultation by all countries and not by the superpowers having their way.

We are firmly opposed to the superpowers riding roughshod over the people of other countries from their positions of strength, and to power politics and hegemonism with the big bullying the small, the strong bullying the weak and the rich exerting pressure on the poor.

Doom Awaits Hegemonists

Playing the overlord is the nature of all exploiting classes and is a characteristic of both old and new colonialism. Lenin pointed out: **"World domination' is, to put it briefly, the substance of imperialist policy."** (*A Caricature of Marxism and Imperialist Economism.*) The rulers of some capitalist countries in modern history were hegemonists who stubbornly resisted the tide of historical development, defied the will of the people of the world and tried in vain to turn back the wheel of history. But it was not long before one after another the hegemonies of these self-ordained exceptional "mighties" were swept away in the raging torrent of the people's revolution. History is the best witness. Today, when the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists act the overlord everywhere, it would greatly benefit people to thumb through the pages of history and see how those hegemonists who tried to hold back the tide of history finally fell into decline or complete destruction.

When the feudal system was rapidly disintegrating in Western Europe and capitalism was developing rapidly, the bourgeois world revolutionary storm to overthrow that system and set up the capitalist system swept Europe and the Americas. Characterized by the stubbornness and brutality of the feudal colonial empire, Spanish hegemony tried to suppress the bourgeois revolution in the Netherlands, the earliest in Europe, in order to maintain its feudal rule. In the Americas, it adopted the barbarous policy of "genocide" and the primitive policy of plunder, engaged in the slave trade and practised the slave system, and caused the prolonged stagnation of the economy of the colonies. Wherever its hegemony held sway, the Spanish empire seriously impeded the transition of human society from feudalism to capitalism. But history did not reverse itself as the hegemonists hoped. Spain, cock of the walk for less than a century, was reduced to a shadow of its former self

under the powerful blows of the revolutionary people of the Netherlands. In the end the Spanish colonial empire collapsed in the flames of the national-liberation movement in the Latin American colonies and the people's revolution at home.

Britain was once a typical colonialist country. With its wealth and strength, it launched a series of wars of aggression to seize overseas colonies so that by the close of the 19th century it had grabbed colonies more than 100 times its own size and become known as "Mistress of the Seas." Britain plundered and enslaved the people of different countries, suppressed the national-liberation movements in the colonies and opposed the revolutionary struggles of the people of other countries. It also bellowed for strangling the new-born Soviet Russia in its cradle. But what happened in the end? The revolutionary storm of the oppressed nations and people of the world to oppose colonialism and imperialism shook the whole globe and portion after portion fell off from the colonial edifice the British Empire until it now becomes, like other areas of Europe, an integral part of the second intermediate zone which the super-powers are contending for.

The United States became the overlord of the capitalist world after World War II. Relying on its military and economic might, it pushed forward neo-colonialism. It interfered in other countries' internal affairs, violated their sovereignty and syphoned off their natural resources. It supported the reactionary forces and put down the people's revolutionary movement everywhere. But the wheel of history kept rolling on. The struggles of the oppressed people and nations developed vigorously and many countries gained independence after engaging in various forms of struggle. U.S. imperialism fell from the pinnacle of power after its defeat in the war of aggression against Korea. It declined further with its defeat in the war of aggression against Viet Nam and it is now more and more beset with difficulties at home and abroad.

A glance at this not unfamiliar history enables us to understand still more clearly that in the great process when a new social system replaces an old, the big power hegemonists always take on the reactionary role in opposing the revolution and obstructing the historical trend. They do not propel the progress of history as the Soviet revisionists have claimed, but hinder its progress. However, the law governing the development of history is irresistible. World hegemony by big powers cannot change the orientation of history's development nor can it decide the destiny of human history. Instead, their fate shall be decided by history and the people.

Dialectics of the Development of History

How should we understand the historical phenomenon in which those who wish to rule the world inevitably come to a bad end? Marx pointed out: "Any

nation that oppresses another forges its own chains." (*Confidential Communication.*) This incisively reveals the objective law that domination over others leads to one's doom. The hegemonists' logic is that of ceaseless aggression and expansion till self-destruction. To step up its enslavement and oppression of the people in its colonies, a colonial empire must maintain the hegemony it has established. And to protect this hegemony requires expanding it. This naturally calls for ceaseless arms expansion, strengthening of the bureaucratic military apparatus and launching wars of aggression, which would, of course, bring on an unbearable load and serious political and economic crises, exhausting and weakening the empire. An overlord inevitably has to face up to a challenger for hegemony and the contradictions in their contention are insuperable. The enslaved people's resistance is the decisive factor in the development of the logic of the hegemonists. Even while it is lording it over others, the colonial empire inevitably creates its own opposite, a force which opposes and finally will bury it. Engels said: "**No one who enslaves a nation can go unpunished.**" (*For Poland.*) The colonies which are subjected to aggression and enslavement by the colonial empire are nooses round the neck of the suzerain country. The wider the scope of its aggression and enslavement, the more nooses there are round its neck; the more rampant its hegemonism, the heavier the punishment. The colonial empire's hegemony drives the people of various countries, including its own people, to rise up to struggle against it. The people of various countries steadily grow and expand in strength in their struggle during which they use revolutionary violence to oppose counter-revolutionary violence. "**In given conditions, each of the two opposing aspects of a contradiction invariably transforms itself into its opposite as a result of the struggle between them.**" The struggle between the colonial empire and the oppressed nations and people — between aggression and resistance to aggression, between hegemony and opposition to hegemony — is certain to cause the two sides to transform themselves into their opposites. The people's revolutionary force will grow from small to big, from weak to strong and from defeat to victory while the hegemony of the colonialists will go from strong to weak, from being cock of the walk to being at the end of its tether and finally to being transformed into its opposite. The hegemony of the colonial empire is built on the enslavement of the people of the colonies and is bound to crumble and collapse with the awakening and liberation of the people of the colonies. This is the dialectical law governing the development of history. The reactionary nature of the hegemonists determines that they can never understand this logic of history and they are bound to follow in their predecessors' footsteps and plod on to their fate.

The Soviet revisionist social-imperialists have inherited the cause of the hegemonists in history. They are engaged in imperialist crimes under the golden

signboard of "socialism" and "internationalism." Picking up the mantle of the old tsars, they entertain even wilder ambitions than the former. They are contending with U.S. imperialism for hegemony in an attempt to set up a social-imperialist world hegemony. They loudly sing of "peace," "security" and "disarmament" while in reality they step up arms expansion and war preparations and push ahead with the policies of aggression and war. Trumpeting "internationalism" and the "interest of the socialist community," they in fact turn some partners into their colonies and appendages. While shouting about "aiding the national-liberation movement," they actually are pushing neo-colonialism in a big way in Asia, Africa and Latin America and control countries there politically, economically and militarily. While boasting about "supporting the revolution of the people of various countries," they play a counter-revolutionary two-faced game of colluding with the most reactionary forces in the world and betraying the revolutionary cause of the people of different countries. However, the people all over the world will judge their words by their deeds. The Soviet revisionists' aggression and subversion are being exposed everywhere and their deception is becoming less and less effective. Expansion and aggression abroad and enslaving other countries and peoples have put them fundamentally in opposition to the world's people, including the Soviet people. Their actions have enabled more and more countries and people to sharpen their vigilance and distinguish between the genuine and the false. Pounded by the world's revolutionary people, they are in trouble at home and abroad and their days are becoming more and more difficult.

Soviet Revisionists' Hegemonic Fallacies

To dominate the world, the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists have cooked up a set of hegemonic fallacies and vociferously hawk the notion that the Soviet Union and the United States are countries with the biggest military and economic potential in the modern world and that they decide the fate of humanity. Anyone with a bit of knowledge of modern history can see at a glance that this is nothing new but is exactly the same stuff as the imperialist theories for aggression. The British colonialists in the past boasted that the British Empire was the world's agent; the U.S. imperialists also bragged that the United States should lead the world. It is most obvious that the talk of big powers' hegemony to determine the world's destiny as spread by the Soviet revisionists is nothing but an imperialist theory with a "socialist" label. It is the out-and-out gangster logic of neo-colonialism and fascism. Such fallacies represent in a concentrated way the interests of the Soviet bureaucratic monopoly capitalist class and the aspirations of the landlord and capitalist classes to restore capitalism inside the Soviet Union as well as the anti-communist, anti-popular and counter-revolutionary will of international imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique talks about world hegemony, works for world hegemony and even dreams of world hegemony. But it has a guilty conscience and is particularly sensitive to people exposing the imperialist characteristic of its hegemony. It flies into a rage at the mention of "big countries" and "small countries" and "rich countries" and "poor countries" in the world. It claims that whoever puts the "Soviet Union, a socialist country, on a par with the world capitalist powers" has "ill intentioned lucubrations." Soviet revisionist gentlemen! You are a superpower out for world hegemony. It is not that others are indiscriminately pinning labels on you but that your hegemonic words and deeds have shown you up for what you are. If you do not want to dominate the world, why have you invaded and occupied Czechoslovakia, massed troops along China's border, sent troops into the People's Republic of Mongolia, intervened in Egypt, dismembered Pakistan. . .? What is this if not naked hegemonism? What is this if not outright imperialism? Nobody can cover up the facts. If there is any motive to the exposure of your hegemonism by the revolutionary people of the world, it is only to make clear your real features and explain the reality of history so as to sharpen their vigilance to deal with your aggression and control.

Irresistible Historical Trend

The emergence of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is merely a brief interlude in the process of imperialism heading to its doom and a reflection of the death-bed struggle of the world's counter-revolutionary forces. It can never hold back the tide of history, nor save the whole capitalist system from inevitable doom. Since the Soviet revisionists have taken the old road of imperialism, they will, of course, be subjected to the laws governing imperialism and the logic of hegemonists' history and will end up by being transformed into their opposite. **"Revolution is the main trend in the world today."** Great disorder in the world shows that the world situation is excellent. The struggle against the power politics and hegemonism of the superpowers has become the common demand of the people of all countries. All countries and peoples who are subjected to aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by the superpowers are forming a broad united front. This is a vivid manifestation of the fact in the present era that it is the people of all countries in the world who make history and decide the destiny of human history; at the same time it is an important characteristic of the current excellent situation. In his recent meeting with Vice-President Hussein el Shafei, Chairman Mao said: **"The people of our two countries, the people of the Third World and the people of the whole world are always for unity."** The great unity of the people of the world is becoming a great irresistible force. All hegemonies will in the end be completely buried by the revolutionary storm of the world's people.

(Translation of an article published in "Hongqi," No. 10, 1973. Subheads are ours.)

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

AT the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, led by Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, paid an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from November 13 to 23, 1973.

During the visit, the delegation toured the capital, Peking, as well as the cities of Tientsin and Canton and came into friendly contact with the broad masses of Chinese workers, people's commune members, officers and men of the People's Liberation Army and representatives of people from all walks of life. The delegation was accorded everywhere a warm welcome and grand and cordial reception by Chinese Party and Government leaders at various levels and the Chinese people. The Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is sincerely thankful for the noble sentiments shown to them.

Chairman Mao Tsetung met with President Nguyen Huu Tho, and they had a most cordial and friendly conversation.

The two sides held talks on further strengthening the friendly relations and co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of South Viet Nam, the present situation in south Viet Nam and issues of common interest.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Han Nien-lung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Lu Wei-chao, Director of the Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Wang Jo-chieh, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of South Viet Nam; Liang Feng, Deputy Director of the Asian Department, and Chu Chuan-hsien, Deputy Director of the Protocol Department, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Taking part in the talks on the side of the Republic of South Viet Nam were: Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; Nguyen Thi Binh, Member of the

Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Le Quang Chanh, Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; Nguyen Van Quang, Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Viet Nam to the People's Republic of China; Ho Suan Son, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and Departmental Director in the President's Office; Nguyen Nhu, Director of the Second Department, and Le Trung Nam, Deputy Director of the Protocol Department, of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The talks proceeded in a most warm and friendly atmosphere and were permeated throughout with the revolutionary sentiments of "both comrades and brothers."

The Republic of South Viet Nam side expresses its admiration and warm praise for the great achievements attained by the Chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

In the past 24 years, the industrious and valiant Chinese people, under the leadership of the glorious Chinese Communist Party headed by respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung, have consistently carried forward their glorious revolutionary tradition, displayed the spirit of self-reliance, firm determination, hard work, and building the country with diligence and thrift, and transformed the semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China into a socialist country with a modern industry, an all-round developed agriculture, mighty national defences and advanced culture, science and technology.

These achievements of the Chinese people have contributed positively to the strength of the people of the world in their struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress and continuously raised the international standing of the People's Republic of China.

The south Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the great achievements scored by the Chinese people and sincerely wish that the fraternal Chinese people, inspired by the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, will win still greater successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction, so that the People's Republic of China will advance in big strides along the road of prosperity and happiness.

The Republic of South Viet Nam side resolutely supports the Chinese people in their struggle for the liberation of Taiwan Province, inalienable sacred ter-

ritory of the People's Republic of China, and is convinced of the complete victory of this struggle.

The south Vietnamese people take great pride in having the great Chinese people as their close comrades-in-arms and brothers. In the past war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and the present extremely arduous and complicated revolutionary struggle, the south Vietnamese people have always received enormous and effective support and assistance from the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people. This assistance rendered with a full measure of fraternal sentiments was an important contribution to the Vietnamese people's historic victory and is an encouragement for the south Vietnamese army men and people to further accomplish their glorious tasks in the new stage.

In fulfilment of the sacred behest of the great leader of the Vietnamese people, respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, and in compliance with the desire of the south Vietnamese people, the Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam expresses heartfelt and profound thanks to the great leader of the Chinese people, respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung, to the glorious Chinese Communist Party, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the heroic Chinese people for their sincere and invaluable assistance.

The Chinese side warmly hails the great victory won by the south Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

The signing of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam, which recognizes the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, was a great victory won by the entire Vietnamese people holding high the banner of President Ho Chi Minh's call for "firm resolve to fight and win" and persevering in a protracted people's war; it was also a victory for the united struggle of the three Indochinese peoples and a common victory for the people all over the world.

The victory of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation not only marks a new chapter in the history of Viet Nam's struggle for national liberation, it greatly inspires the oppressed nations and peoples fighting for independence and freedom, constituting a valuable contribution to, and setting a brilliant example in, the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of the whole world.

The Chinese side notes with pleasure that the correct stand of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam in striving for the implementation of the Paris agreement and the preservation of peace in south Viet Nam has won strong sympathy and support among the people of the whole world. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, which is the sole authentic representative of the south Vietnamese people, is enjoying an ever higher international standing and prestige.

The Chinese side is firmly convinced that the fraternal south Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, will surmount all difficulties and obstacles and win even greater victories in their struggle to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and prosperous south Viet Nam and proceed to the peaceful reunification of their country.

The Republic of South Viet Nam side has given information on the situation in south Viet Nam since the signing of the Paris agreement, pointing out that violations of some vital provisions of the agreement by the United States and the Saigon administration have brought about a very grave situation in south Viet Nam. The Republic of South Viet Nam side reiterates



Premier Chou En-lai and President Nguyen Huu Tho hold talks.

that it is its consistent position to thoroughly respect and scrupulously implement the Paris agreement and the joint communique of June 13, 1973 and resolutely demand that the Saigon administration and the United States act in the same way.

The Chinese side highly appraises the unremitting efforts of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam for the thorough implementation of the Paris agreement and points out emphatically that the Chinese Government and people firmly support the south Vietnamese people in their just struggle for the realization of the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination as well as the consolidation of the fruits of victory of their war of resistance, and firmly support the six-point proposal and the other reasonable propositions for the settlement of the internal affairs of south Viet Nam put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam in the spirit of national reconciliation and concord.

Both sides condemn the acts in contravention and violation of the Paris agreement committed by the Saigon administration with the support and connivance of the United States. The Saigon administration must immediately stop all its nibbling operations, cease bombing and strafing areas controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, return all the civilian personnel illegally detained by it and ensure the south Vietnamese people all democratic rights and freedoms. The United States should shoulder its unshirkable responsibility for the implementation of the Paris agreement, which it has signed. The south Vietnamese people are entitled to take all resolute measures to check the Saigon administration's violations of the Paris agreement, protect the life and property of the people, defend the liberated areas and uphold the Paris agreement on Viet Nam.

Both sides consider that at present, the situation in Indochina is undergoing great changes more and more favourable to the revolutionary struggles of the three Indochinese peoples.

Both sides are highly pleased that, under the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech Penn Nouth as its Prime Minister and Mr. Khieu Samphan its Deputy Prime Minister, the heroic Cambodian people have won tremendous victories in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They firmly support the five-point declaration made by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on March 23, 1970 as well as the solemn and just stand taken by the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia for the settlement of the Cambodian question. The U.S. Government must stop its support

for the traitorous Lon Nol clique and its interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia. The Cambodian question should be settled by the Cambodian people themselves free from foreign interference.

Both sides warmly hail the great victory won by the heroic Lao people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation under the leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front with Prince Souphanouvong as its Chairman, warmly welcome the signing of the Vientiane Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos and the protocol to the agreement and resolutely support all the efforts of the Lao Patriotic Front and the Alliance of Patriotic Neutralist Forces in Laos for the thorough realization of national concord and proceeding to the building of a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos.

Both sides consider that, at present, the international situation is continuing to develop in a direction favourable to the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this has become an irresistible trend of history. Both sides voice their resolute support to the struggles of the people of the Arab countries, of the Asian, African and Latin American countries and of the whole world against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism and imperialist hegemony, and for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

Both sides note with satisfaction that the great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, which have stood the test of protracted revolutionary struggles, are growing stronger and developing continuously. The Gratuitous Economic Assistance Agreement for 1974 concluded between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is a most vivid expression of the good relations between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of South Viet Nam. Both sides pledge to further strengthen their mutual support and cooperation and endeavour to foster this great friendship and close militant unity so that they will be unbreakable and everlasting.

Both sides are glad that the complete success of the official friendly visit to the People's Republic of China by the Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam led by Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, has made an important contribution towards further strengthening the friendly relations between the people of China and south Viet Nam.

Peking, November 21, 1973

Oil Weapon in the Hands of Arab Countries

DURING the latest war of resistance to Israeli aggression, the oil-rich Arab countries, using oil as their weapon, took united action to strike at Israel and its supporters. Co-ordinated with their struggle in the military and political fields, this demonstrated the determination and strength of the people of various Arab countries in their united struggle.

It is known to all that the superpowers have intensified their contention in the Middle East because they are after its abundant oil resources, on top of its very important strategic position. Arab oil is exported mainly to the United States, Western Europe and Japan. With its dwindling energy resources, the United States is increasingly relying on Arab oil, which accounts for over 10 per cent of total U.S. oil consumption, not including Arab oil products imported from Western Europe.

Three Important Steps

During the October war, the oil-producing Arab countries decided to strike at Israel and its supporters with the powerful oil weapon, and took three successive important steps within a few days.

On October 16, five Arab countries — Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates — and Iran held an emergency meeting in Kuwait and decided to immediately raise the market price of crude oil by 17 per cent.

On October 17, a ministerial meeting of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) announced in a communique an immediate reduction of oil production and a 5 per cent monthly cut-back in oil supplies to the United States which backed the Israeli aggression. The meeting was attended by 10 countries — Algeria, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Iraq, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

On October 18, Abu Dhabi of the United Arab Emirates announced the complete cutoff of their oil exports to the United States. In the few days that followed, other major oil-producing Arab countries — Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Kuwait and Bahrain — also declared their suspension of oil exports to the United States.

This united action by the Arab oil-producers is a heavy blow to the U.S. Government which is facing an energy crisis. In a November 7 television address dealing with the crisis, U.S. President Nixon said: Because

of the Middle East war, most of the Middle Eastern oil producers have reduced production and cut off their oil shipments to the United States. The United States is therefore heading towards "the most acute shortages of energy since World War II."

Appearing on television again on November 25, President Nixon announced a series of emergency measures for saving oil. He told the nation that the Arab oil embargo would lead to a shortfall of 17.3 per cent of U.S. needs in the first quarter of next year. He also announced that heating oil would be rationed beginning January 1, 1974 and that all gasoline service stations in the country would be asked to stop selling gasoline on week-ends as from December 1 this year.

Western Europe Refuses to Go Along With U.S.

Measures by the Arab oil-producers have also affected the oil supply of Western Europe and Japan. About 80 per cent of the oil needs of the main West European countries and Japan come from the Middle East.

After the Arab countries' announcement of the reduction in oil production on October 17, some West European countries were compelled to take measures to restrict consumption, suspend exports of oil products and prepare to introduce rationing. Dissatisfied with the exclusionist policy and power politics practised by the two superpowers in the Middle East and anxious to keep the Arab oil flowing, they took an attitude of refusing to co-operate with the United States in its policy of supporting the Israeli Zionists.

Britain denied the United States use of British transit facilities at home or in overseas territories for supplies to Israel. The Federal Republic of Germany banned use of its ports by the United States for arms shipments to Israel. Spain, Greece and Italy forbade U.S. aircraft to land on or fly over their territories. The meeting of foreign ministers of the nine European Economic Community countries issued a joint communique on November 6, which stated: "It is necessary for Israel to put an end to the territorial occupation which it has maintained since the conflict of 1967" and "the legitimate rights of the Palestinians must be taken into account." Japan expressed its opposition to territorial expansion by force and hoped that a fair solution to the Palestinian question would be found.

A U.S. State Department spokesman said at a news briefing, "We were struck by a number of our allies

going to some lengths to, in effect, separate themselves publicly from us."

Strength of United Struggle

Though oil is the wealth of the Arab countries, for years it was one of the causes of foreign aggression. United as one against the common enemy, the Arab countries now have used this wealth as an important weapon in their fight against Israeli Zionism and its supporters.

Among the series of important measures the oil-producing Arab countries have taken is an embargo against the United States which supplied arms to Israel and against Holland which assumed a position hostile to the Arabs during the recent Middle East war. Now that the two superpowers have again imposed the "no war, no peace" situation on the Arab people and have continued to intensify their Middle East contention, the Arab countries have taken further measures and are continuing to use oil as a weapon in their struggle.

Meeting in Kuwait on November 4, Saudi Arabia and four other oil-producing Arab countries together with Iran decided to raise the oil price by six U.S. cents a barrel. This was followed by a second Kuwait OAPEC ministerial level meeting which issued a communique on November 5 announcing the decision to make an immediate 25 per cent reduction of total oil output of

all member countries from their September level. The OAPEC, meeting in Vienna on November 18, reaffirmed its position to continue using oil as a weapon to hit at countries supporting Israel and decided to cut monthly oil production by another 5 per cent beginning with December. A communique released after the meeting said: "The embargo as was previously decided will continue to apply to the United States and Holland," and at the same time, in view of the stand taken by the West European Common Market countries regarding the Middle East crisis, it has been decided not to apply the 5 per cent reduction of oil production for the month of December to Europe.

At a meeting of the Arab League Headquarters in Cairo on October 30, all OAPEC representatives unanimously expressed their determination to join the struggle with oil as their weapon till occupied Arab territories are liberated and the rights of the Palestinian people are restored. Obviously, the people of various Arab countries have come to realize through the war the great strength of their united struggle, and have increased their confidence in using oil as a weapon to wage struggles. This will have a far-reaching influence on the people of the Arab and Third World countries in their future struggle against imperialist aggression and plunder and in defence of independence, state sovereignty and national resources.

Criticizing Lin Piao

Theory of Productive Forces: Its Counter-Revolutionary Essence

by Li Cheng

INITIATED and led by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution had scored tremendous victories by 1969; the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-chi had been destroyed and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country greatly strengthened. The question arising at that time was: Was it necessary to carry on the socialist revolution?

Two Different Answers — A Reflection of The Two-Line Struggle

There are two entirely different answers to this question.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still strug-

gle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory. Not even for decades. We must not lose our vigilance." The revolution is not yet over, as pointed out in the political report to the Party's Ninth National Congress which was drawn up under Chairman Mao's personal guidance. The proletariat must continue to advance and carry through to the end the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure.

This is the Marxist-Leninist answer made in the light of the theory and practice of continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship.

Lin Piao, working hand in glove with Chen Po-ta, opposed continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In their draft political report

to the Ninth Party Congress, they contended that the main task after the Ninth Congress was to develop production. Naturally, this draft was rejected by the Central Committee.

There was nothing new to this Lin-Chen rubbish, just a play back of the old tune composed by Liu Shao-chi.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the Party and the state in 1956 completed in the main the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in agriculture, handicrafts, and capitalist industry and commerce. Were there still classes, class contradictions and class struggle thenceforward? Was the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie still the principal contradiction in Chinese society? Was it necessary to continue the revolution?

Here, too, there were two entirely different answers at that time.

Liu Shao-chi's answer was in the negative. He said that "in China the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is already solved" and that the main task facing the Party and the state was to "lead production" and "develop the productive forces as quickly as possible."

Thus, in his opinion, the principal contradiction at home was no longer one between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie but one "between the advanced socialist system and the backward productive forces of society." Collaborating with Chen Po-ta behind Chairman Mao's back, Liu Shao-chi smuggled this revisionist trash into the resolution of the Eighth Party Congress, but it immediately met with Chairman Mao's stern criticism.

At this important juncture—whether or not the socialist revolution was to continue to advance—Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out in his brilliant work *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*: "In China, although in the main socialist transformation has been completed with respect to the system of ownership . . . there are still remnants of the overthrown landlord and comprador classes, there is still a bourgeoisie, and the remoulding of the petty bourgeoisie has only just started." Countering Liu Shao-chi's fallacy that "the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is already solved," Chairman Mao stressed in particular: "The question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled." "The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute."

So there were two entirely different answers to the question about the need to continue the revolution at the two important junctures in the advance of the so-

cialist revolution. These two different answers were a reflection of the struggle between the two lines.

"Developing Production" Is Claptrap

Classes, class contradictions and class struggle exist throughout the entire historical period of socialism. Acknowledging or denying this is a focal point in the struggle between Marxism and revisionism.

While repudiating opportunism of which Karl Kautsky was the main exponent, Lenin noted that this opportunism "does not extend the recognition of class struggle to what is the cardinal point, to the period of transition from capitalism to Communism, to the period of the overthrow and the complete abolition of the bourgeoisie."

In *The Dictatorship of the Proletariat, Economics and Politics in the Era of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat* and other famous essays, Lenin discussed the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, noting that "classes still remain and will remain in the era of the dictatorship of the proletariat" and that "socialism means the abolition of classes."

Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism; he has summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and abroad and laid down the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. At the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party in 1949, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out: "After the country-wide victory of the Chinese revolution and the solution of the land problem, two basic contradictions will still exist in China. The first is internal, that is, the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie. The second is external, that is, the contradiction between China and the imperialist countries." Chairman Mao has led the whole Party and the whole nation to engage in the great socialist revolution and socialist construction. At the 1962 Tenth Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee, he further summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and abroad by putting forward still more comprehensively the following basic line: "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every

month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line."

This basic line laid down by Chairman Mao tells us that after the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-chi was smashed, it was still necessary for the proletariat to continue the revolution. In no way was it like what Lin Piao and his gang said: Now that Liu Shao-chi has been toppled, everything is fine; one single effort has done away with the trouble for good, and so "the main task after the Ninth Congress is to develop production."

"The tree may prefer calm, but the wind will not subside." At home, the struggle in society between the two classes and the two roads unflinchingly is reflected in the Party; internationally, imperialism and social-imperialism which seek to carry out aggression and subversion against us invariably want to recruit agents from within our Party. **"Great disorder across the land leads to great order. And so once again every seven or eight years. Monsters and demons will jump out themselves. Determined by their own class nature, they are bound to jump out."** After the collapse of the Liu Shao-chi renegade clique, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique jumped out, once again testifying to this law of class struggle which is independent of man's will.

Did Lin Piao and his gang really believe that "the main task after the Ninth Congress is to develop production"? Certainly not! "To develop production" was mere claptrap. What they had in mind and actually worked for after the Ninth Congress was a counter-revolutionary coup. To divert public attention and lull the revolutionary will of the people, they had put up the signboard of "developing production." When they talked about "developing production," they did not mean it; what they really meant was to oppose the Party's basic line during the entire historical period of socialism and oppose continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Do the proletariat and the other working people wish to develop production? Of course they do! Our principle is this: **Grasp revolution, promote production.** This great principle correctly explains the relationship between revolution and production, between consciousness and matter, between the superstructure and the economic base and between the relations of production and the productive forces. **Politics is the commander, the soul in everything. "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work"; "economics is the base and politics the concentrated expression of economics."** It is precisely for the sake of further consolidating the economic base of socialism and further developing the socialist productive forces that we must carry out well the revolution in the realm of the superstructure, repudiate revisionism and consolidate the leadership of the proletariat. As practice has testified, the high tide of socialist revolution invariably brings about a new upsurge in production. The year 1956 saw the high tide of the socialist transformation of

the ownership of the means of production in agriculture, handicrafts, and capitalist industry and commerce, which consequently led to a fairly big development of the country's industrial and agricultural production. The great victory in the movement to rectify the style of work and the struggle against the Rightists in 1957 was followed by the emergence of the 1958 Big Leap Forward in the national economy. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in which the two bourgeois headquarters with Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao as their respective ringleaders were smashed has brought on a further upsurge in the socialist initiative of the masses and one high tide after another in the development of economic construction.

Revisionist Mantle Passed From One to the Other

There is nothing new in this "theory" of Lin Piao and his gang who talked only about "developing production" and did not want to continue the revolution. They were simply holding fast to the notorious theory of productive forces advocated by old-time revisionists.

For close to three quarters of a century, it has been a principal "theory" used by the revisionists to oppose the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Its founder was the revisionist Bernstein of the Second International, and was subsequently upheld by Kautsky, renegade to the proletarian revolution, and by such counter-revolutionary representatives of the bourgeoisie who had wormed their way into the Soviet Party as Trotsky, Zinoviev, Bukharin and Rykov as well as by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. In China the mantle of Bernstein and others was donned by Chen Tu-hsiu, Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao. While making all kinds of variations, they passed the mantle from one to the other in a line of succession. But all these variations could not be separated from their true origin as their attacks were all spearheaded against the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

According to the theory of productive forces, social development is only the natural outcome of the development of productive forces, and mainly that of the development of tools of production. Highly developed productive forces naturally give rise to a new social system. And if the productive forces are not yet highly developed, the advanced revolutionary class must not and cannot possibly start a social revolution.

According to the theory of productive forces, in a country where capitalism has not been fully and highly developed, where the productive forces have not yet reached a very high level and where the rural economy is still very much scattered and backward, the proletariat and other revolutionary people must not and cannot possibly start a socialist revolution.

According to this theory, when the social productive forces are highly developed, capitalism will "grow peacefully into socialism" and there is no need whatsoever to make violent revolution or to carry out the

proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Where the productive forces are underdeveloped, so the theory goes, the proletariat must first of all develop capitalism even after it has seized political power. Only when capitalism is fully developed and the social productive forces have developed to a very high level can one speak of the establishment of socialist society.

And, again according to the theory of productive forces, under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat and after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has been in the main completed, the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is already solved, and the task facing the Party and the state is simply to develop production and there is no need to continue the revolution.

All these dyed-in-the-wool counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies have mutilated, distorted and adulterated the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism concerning the inter-relationship between the productive forces and the relations of production and between the economic base and the superstructure.

Marx said that **"the greatest productive power is the revolutionary class itself."** Lenin said that **"the primary productive force of human society as a whole, is the workers, the working people."** Chairman Mao has pointed out that **"of all things in the world, people are the most precious"** and **"it is people, not things, that are decisive."** Marxism-Leninism holds that the practice of the three great revolutionary movements — the struggle for production, class struggle and scientific experiment — is the practice of the masses who constitute the main force in these three great revolutionary movements and in knowing and transforming the objective world. As one of the various factors in the productive forces, tools are a rather important and indispensable factor, but they are employed by man and made by man. The result of a man's labour is determined by his ideology. To deny the human factor is to deny the most powerful productive force; to deny the role of ideology is to deny the dynamic role of cognition and thus to deny the effect of the superstructure on the economic base.

"True, the productive forces, practice and the economic base generally play the principal and decisive role; whoever denies this is not a materialist. But it must also be admitted that in certain conditions, such aspects as the relations of production, theory and the superstructure in turn manifest themselves in the principal and decisive role. When it is impossible for the productive forces to develop without a change in the relations of production, then the change in the relations of production plays the principal and decisive role. . . . When the superstructure (politics, culture, etc.) obstructs the development of the economic base, political and cultural changes become principal and decisive." This brilliant thesis of Chairman Mao's

incisively explains the revolutionary dialectical relationship between the productive forces and the relations of production and between the economic base and the superstructure.

In the eyes of both the old and the new revisionists, there are no such things as the great revolutionary role of the masses, the tremendous stimulating role the change in the relations of production plays in the development of the productive forces and the tremendous stimulating role the change in the superstructure plays in the development of the economic base. This is why, before the proletariat has seized political power, both the old and the new revisionists use the theory of productive forces to oppose proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat; and after the proletariat has seized political power, especially after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has by and large been completed, they again use the theory of productive forces to oppose continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. When they said that **"the main task after the Ninth Congress was to develop production,"** Lin Piao and his gang had clearly taken over this mantle of the old and new revisionists. It was a major aspect of the revisionist line of Lin Piao and his gang, which is ultra-Rightist in essence.

Bankruptcy of the Counter-Revolutionary Plot

Lenin sternly repudiated the theory of productive forces. After the victory of the October Socialist Revolution, the Menshevik N. Sukhanov and his ilk began harping on the worn-out tune of the "heroes" of the Second International, contending that **"we are not yet ripe for socialism,"** **"the objective economic premises for socialism do not exist in our country,"** and **"Russia has not attained the level of development of productive forces that makes socialism possible."** Refuting them, Lenin pointed out that they completely failed to understand the revolutionary dialectics of Marxism, or the tremendous role of revolution in promoting the development of production. **"You say that civilization is necessary for the building of socialism,"** Lenin pointed out. **"Very good. But why could we not first create such prerequisites of civilization in our country as the expulsion of the landlords and the Russian capitalists, and then start moving towards socialism? Where, in what books, have you read that such variations of the customary historical order of events are impermissible or impossible?"**

On the eve of the nationwide victory of the people's democratic revolution in our country and when the five-starred red flag of the People's Republic of China was about to fly in the East, Chairman Mao already had scientifically foreseen the tremendous role to be played by the proletarian state and the advanced socialist relations of production in promoting the development of the productive forces. In his report to the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee in March 1949, he criticized those

who took a pessimistic view of China's future because of its economic backwardness. He pointed out in the report that after the victory of the people's democratic revolution, with the Marxist-Leninist leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the strong political power of the proletarian state, a revolutionary people with courage and industry, plus the support of the working class in the countries around the world, **"the speed of China's economic construction will not be very slow, but may be fairly fast. The day is not far off when China will attain prosperity."** In the same report, Chairman Mao called on the whole nation to **"build China into a great socialist state."**

As was pointed out in the *Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution* drawn up under Chairman Mao's personal guidance and adopted by the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee in August 1966, **"The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country."**

The great revolutionary practice of China's hundreds of millions has testified to this scientific forecast by Chairman Mao. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Chinese people have

built their motherland into a country with initial prosperity. Spurred on by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and by the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work in particular, the whole nation is high in spirit and strong in morale, and everywhere in the country there is a growing prosperity. These iron-clad facts have declared the utter bankruptcy of the theory of productive forces preached by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao.

The reason why Lin Piao and his gang preached this counter-revolutionary theory of productive forces was obvious. Their sinister design was to divert people's attention away from the political line and make them concentrate solely on production — for this would make things easier for Lin Piao and his gang to start a counter-revolutionary coup, usurp the Party leadership and seize power, restore capitalism and institute their fascist feudal-comprador dictatorship.

"With all your calculations and intrigues, you are too clever; they bring you no good but will cost you your life!" These lines from the Chinese novel *The Dream of the Red Chamber* give an apt picture of what happened to Lin Piao and his gang. Their counter-revolutionary scheme having come to grief, they had brought disgrace on themselves and come to an ignominious end, and their names will go down in history as men of great infamy.

Korean People's Struggle for Reunification Of Their Fatherland Will Be Victorious

THE First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly concluded its debate on the Korean question on November 21, 1973. A consensus statement adopted by the committee held that the "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" should be dissolved immediately and expressed the hope that the north and south of Korea will continue their dialogue and realize their exchanges and co-operation in the spirit of their joint statement of July 4, 1972 so as to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is a positive result of the joint efforts made by the Korean people and all peace-loving countries of the world for terminating intervention by outside forces in the internal affairs of Korea. It is also an important victory won by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The United Nations has intervened in the Korean question for more than 20 years and carried out many

debates on this question in the past. However, the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was all along unjustifiably barred from these debates. This unreasonable order of things was finally corrected at the current U.N. General Assembly session. Warmly welcomed and supported by a majority of countries represented at the session, a Democratic People's Republic of Korea Delegation made its first appearance on the U.N. rostrum, proclaiming to the whole world its just position and stand regarding the question of Korea's reunification. This is a powerful demonstration of the rising international prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the immense moral strength of the Korean people's just proposal for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

It is common knowledge that the "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" was created by the United States in the name of the United Nations and was a tool of outside forces of intervention in the internal affairs of Korea. What-

ever was done by this organization invariably was against the interests of the Korean people. In the past 20 years or so, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people waged an unremitting struggle for the dissolution of this "commission," a struggle which won support and sympathy from many countries and people. Now this tool for intervention in the internal affairs of Korea has finally been dissolved. This is the result of a joint struggle by the entire Korean people and all countries upholding justice.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has always maintained that the question of the reunification of Korea should be settled by the Korean people themselves and brooks no interference by outside forces. The three principles put forth by the north and south of Korea in their joint statement of July 4, 1972 are in full accord with the Korean people's aspirations. On June 23, 1973, President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, put forth a five-point programme which further charts the way to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. It is obvious that only when the aspirations of the entire Korean people are respected can the question of the reunification of Korea be truly solved.

The current session of the U.N. General Assembly saw the just stand of the Korean people enjoying general sympathy and support, and the conspiracy of the United States and the south Korean authorities to per-

petuate the division of Korea frustrated. All this indicates that the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland has become an irresistible tide. However, it must be pointed out that, entirely contrary to the principles of the Joint Statement of North and South of Korea, the "U.N. command" and the U.S. troops still remain in south Korea and continue to play their role in obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. In order to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and relax tension in this part of Asia, the "U.N. command" should be disbanded and all foreign troops completely withdrawn from south Korea.

China and Korea are fraternal neighbours. The Chinese and Korean peoples have forged a profound friendship in the course of their protracted revolutionary struggle against imperialism. The Chinese Government and people fully sympathize with and support the Korean people's aspiration for the reunification of their fatherland and resolutely support the great struggle of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. We are firmly convinced that with the support of the people of the whole world, this national aspiration of the Korean people will surely be realized.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, November 24)

At the United Nations

U.N. Korean Commission To Be Dissolved

REPRESENTATIVES of more than 50 countries spoke at the formal debate on the Korean question in the Political and Security Committee of the General Assembly, which began November 14. In their speeches, many supported the principled stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On November 21, the day the committee concluded its formal debate, it adopted a consensus statement holding that the "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" should be dissolved immediately. It is hoped, said the statement, that the north and the south of Korea will continue their dialogue in the spirit of the three principles contained in their joint statement of July 4, 1972. The consensus is to be reported to the General Assembly.

Following conclusion of the formal debate, Otto Borch, the Committee Chairman, announced: "After

consultations with the co-sponsors of the two draft resolutions on the Korean question, the chairman is authorized to announce a consensus that the two draft resolutions on the Korean question will not be put to vote at the current session of the General Assembly."

The first draft resolution on Korea was co-sponsored by 35 member states, including Algeria and China; the second, by 18 member states, including the United States, Britain and Japan.

Otto Borch was further authorized to make the following statement:

"It is noted with satisfaction that a joint communique was issued by the north and the south of Korea on 4 July 1972, which provides for the following three principles on the reunification of Korea:

"(a) The reunification of the country should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference;

"(b) The reunification of the country should be achieved by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side;

"(c) Great national unity should be promoted."

The statement continued: "It is the general hope that the south and the north of Korea will be urged to continue their dialogue and realize their many-sided exchanges and co-operation in the above spirit so as to expedite the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

"The General Assembly decides to dissolve immediately the United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea."

The consensus statement was adopted at the meeting without a vote.

The so-called "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" was an illegal organization created under U.S. manipulation in 1950 at the 5th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. A U.N. resolution at that time claimed that this body was to realize the unification of the whole of Korea on behalf of the United Nations and exercise the various functions related to its rehabilitation. In actual fact, it was a mere tool for outside forces to interfere in Korea. As was pointed out by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a memorandum dated September 27 this year, the "commission" was an imperialist tool of aggression and its function was to make rumours, to cheat and deceive. For more than two decades, this notorious "commission" was denounced by the world's people and just public opinion. Two of the seven member states which participated in the "commission" have withdrawn in recent years. Now that a new situation has emerged in the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, the "commission" itself found it necessary to recommend its dissolution in its "annual report."

Li Jong Mok, Chairman of the Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea taking part in the discussion on the Korean question at the 28th Session of the U.N. General Assembly and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke at the meeting of the Political and Security Committee on the afternoon of November 21 after the conclusion of the formal debate and the adoption of the consensus statement.

He expressed heartfelt thanks to the representatives of various countries for their warm welcome to the D.P.R.K. representative's participation in the meetings of the Political and Security Committee of the current General Assembly session, for their firm solidarity with the consistent line of the D.P.R.K. Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and for their positive activities in this matter.

He pointed out that the whole process of the discussion on the Korean question had shown once again the two entirely different positions and lines on this question.

He said: "The D.P.R.K. delegation and the representatives of the socialist countries and the Third World countries supporting the D.P.R.K. strongly demanded that the foreign troops should withdraw from south Korea, but the representatives of the United States and its follower countries openly asserted that the foreign troops should remain in south Korea.

"We have demanded one Korea, but they have demanded two Koreas; we have demanded reunification, but they have demanded separation.

"We have demanded independence, but they cried for intervention and dependence; we have stood in the position of loving the country and nation, but they stood in the position of selling out the country and betraying the nation.

"We have maintained the position for keeping peace, but they have taken the position of instigating confrontation and antagonism."

It is indeed of great significance, Li Jong Mok said, that the United Nations has adopted a decision on the immediate dissolution of the "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea." This is a victory won in the consistent struggle by the D.P.R.K. Government and the entire Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he noted.

Li Jong Mok said that the Joint Statement of North-South Korea of July 4, 1972 is fully welcomed and praised by all the participants at the U.N. General Assembly. This means public acknowledgement before the people of the whole world of the correctness of the three principles contained in the joint statement. It is conducive to the realization of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Chinese Representative Denounces Soviet-U.S. Nuclear Monopoly Policy

China, Albania, France, Gabon and other countries voted against the two draft resolutions on the "urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests" when they were put to a vote at the November 15 Political and Security Committee meeting. Explaining their votes, many representatives expressed dissatisfaction with the two superpowers' policies of nuclear monopoly in their contention for world hegemony. These representatives denounced the Soviet Union and the United States for their all-out efforts to develop nuclear power and engage in the nuclear arms race.

The same day the committee also voted on a draft resolution on the "economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security." The Chinese delegation did not vote.

Chinese Representative Chuang Yen expounded the principled stand of the Chinese Government on the question of prohibiting nuclear tests before the two said draft resolutions on suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests were put to a vote. Following are highlights of his speech. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

IN order to defend world peace and oppose the 'superpowers' frenzied nuclear arms race, the numerous small and medium-sized countries demand the banning of nuclear tests. Such a good desire is fully understandable."

"However, the so-called nuclear disarmament and nuclear test ban propagated by the superpowers are entirely another matter. In their contention for world hegemony, they have always used the so-called nuclear test ban to maintain their nuclear monopoly, seize nuclear supremacy and prevent other countries from possessing nuclear weapons. They themselves, however, have been desperately engaged in the development of nuclear power and in an uncontrollable nuclear arms race. In these circumstances, how can one talk about nuclear disarmament? To be frank, the halt of nuclear tests alone does not in the least affect the colossal nuclear arsenals of the superpowers, nor can it prevent them from continuing to improve and develop nuclear weapons, still less prohibit them from using nuclear weapons. Not only are the superpowers unwilling to undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, but also they evade mention of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and, instead, they advertise the so-called halt of nuclear tests. Is that not for the purpose of deception? The Soviet Union, as a superpower, is particularly energetic in this regard. When they had a need for atmospheric nuclear tests, they desperately went in for such tests; when they considered that they had conducted enough of them, they clamoured for a ban on such tests. When they are about to have conducted enough underground tests, they talk about a complete ban on all nuclear tests. Obviously, their purpose is to prevent the non-nuclear countries and countries with few nuclear weapons from possessing and developing their own nuclear weapons for self-defence, and to intimidate the people of various countries into submission under their nuclear threat. This, of course, is sheer wishful thinking. In our opinion, the proposal — no matter who makes it and what motive he has in mind — for an isolated ban on nuclear tests, either partial or complete, temporary

or permanent, will not be a genuine measure for nuclear disarmament and can solve no problems at all, if it is not linked with the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. It can only lead into the deceptive trap set by the superpowers."

Based on the fact that the Soviet Union and the United States have conducted hundreds of underground nuclear tests in the past decade since the two superpowers concocted the partial nuclear test ban treaty, the Chinese representative forcefully refuted the lies spread by the Soviet Union which describe this treaty as "the first step towards the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons" and "an important milestone on the road of freeing mankind from the threat of nuclear war."

China's Nuclear Tests Are for Self-Defence

Chuang Yen continued: "The Soviet representative accused China of negativism and lack of interest in the so-called disarmament proposal of the Soviet Union. You are right on that score. We are resolved to expose your fraud and oppose your manoeuvres and tricks of various descriptions. Failing to do so would be a disservice to the world people, including the Soviet people. You think that with a few slanderous labels you can muzzle us and prevent us from telling the truth. In that you will never succeed."

"China conducts her nuclear tests and develops her nuclear weapons entirely for the purpose of self-defence, for breaking the superpower nuclear monopoly and for ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons in the world. China has been compelled to conduct nuclear tests, which are limited in number and have been carried out in the deep interior of the country. The weather, wind direction and other conditions have been taken into full consideration, and effective measures have been adopted to prevent contamination. We have also repeatedly stated that at no time and in no circumstance will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. China is not and will never be a superpower pursuing the policy of nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail. China is ready at all times to stop all nuclear tests, but never before the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all nuclear weapons by the superpowers and all the nuclear countries. Without the fulfillment of this condition, no one can possibly force us to stop the nuclear tests."

"In the present circumstances in which the two superpowers are contending for nuclear superiority and trying to divide spheres of influence by extending their nuclear umbrellas, in an attempt to dominate the world, the indiscriminate and sweeping denunciation of nuclear tests without differentiating their nature, in effect only benefits the superpowers' nuclear monopoly and

nuclear blackmail to the detriment of the people of the world. At present, the halt of all nuclear tests without the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons can only result in preventing the non-nuclear countries and countries with few nuclear weapons from developing their own nuclear defence capabilities and will not do the slightest harm to the nuclear hegemony of the superpowers." "The Chinese Government and people are ready to work together with the people of the whole world to oppose the superpower policies of nuclear monopoly, nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail and to attain the goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons."

Chuang Yen said in conclusion that basing itself on the above position, the Chinese delegation would vote against the two draft resolutions.

Soviet Proposal for So-Called Military Budgets Reduction Exposed

Chinese Representative Chuang Yen made a speech on November 21 at the plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly, dismissing the resolution on "the reduction of the military budgets of states permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries," a resolution submitted by the Soviet Union to the assembly, as a cheap fraud. He explained the Chinese delegation's point of view on this question and said that it is firmly opposed to the Soviet resolution. Highlights of his speech follow. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

THIS Soviet proposal is nothing but trash pulled out of its own disarmament garbage heap and is a cheap fraud. In the past the Soviet Union on many occasions made proposals on the so-called reduction of military budgets but history has already proved all this to be mere talk, empty, nonsensical and deceptive.

Stupendous Increase in Soviet Military Expenditure

In the past ten years and more, the Soviet Union's military budget has not been reduced by a single ruble; on the contrary, continuous big increases have taken place. Even according to its own published figures, the military budget has nearly doubled. Moreover, the military budget made public by the Soviet Union has itself been greatly watered down and is far smaller than the actual one. In recent years, the Soviet Union has been frenziedly engaged in the arms race on an unprecedented scale and at an unparalleled tempo. It not only is developing new-type conventional weapons on a large scale and drastically expanding its nu-

clear arsenal, but is also making desperate efforts to develop its ocean-going naval force. It thinks that the more weapons it has in its hands, particularly nuclear weapons, the easier it can order other countries about, overwhelm and replace its rival and rule supreme in the world.

The Soviet Union has shouted the loudest on the question of disarmament and put forth many suggestions and proposals. This reminds people of the words of the great Lenin: "The vendor who shouts loudest and calls God to witness is the one with the shoddiest goods for sale." Is this not the best description of the Soviet intention in peddling its disarmament proposals nowadays? Facts have proved that the Soviet-advertised disarmament is a sham and that the real thing is the arms race. The re-introduction at the current session of the General Assembly of its proposal on the reduction of military budgets that it dished up several years ago is only a smokescreen for covering up its social-imperialist militaristic features.

So-Called "Equal Responsibility"

The Soviet Union has proposed that the five permanent members of the Security Council should "without exception" reduce their military budgets and asserted that they have a so-called "equal responsibility" on the question of disarmament. It harbours ulterior motives. As everyone knows, there is a great disparity in the armament and military budgets of the five permanent members. The biggest military expenditures are those of the two superpowers, and they possess the greatest number of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons. Yet they are still making desperate efforts to develop these weapons, thereby posing a serious threat to the security of the peoples of the world. Confronted with the Soviet armed threat, even the United Kingdom, France and all Western Europe feel their defence capabilities inadequate. As for China, her defence capabilities are even less comparable to those of the two superpowers. With such a great disparity, how can one talk about reducing military budgets in the same proportion? Evidently, the true intent of the Soviet proposal is to cover up its own obstinate position of opposing genuine disarmament and to shift the responsibility for what it calls rejecting disarmament on to other countries. Either disarmament by all, or no disarmament by the superpowers.

The Soviet Union even slanders the developing countries as taking part in an "arms race." This is even more preposterous. The establishment and building up of the necessary defence capabilities by the Third World countries for the purpose of resisting foreign aggression and safeguarding their independence and sovereignty is, in essence, entirely different from the superpowers' armament race, and the two should not

be mentioned in the same breath. In unwarrantedly accusing the developing countries of being in an "arms race," the Soviet aim is to have these countries disarmed and thus leave them at the tender mercy of the superpowers.

The Soviet proposal for using part of the funds saved from the 10 per cent reduction of military budgets to provide assistance to developing countries is a deceptive trick. The Soviet Union has harped on this stale tune for more than a decade, but it has never reduced its military budget to assist others. The Soviet Union, without the slightest sincerity for disarmament, and in the midst of its intensified armament race, is talking glibly about using the non-existent fund to provide assistance to developing countries, particularly those countries stricken by natural disasters. Is this not making a mockery of the afflicted countries and people? The people of the developing countries have backbone, and they are confident of developing their national economies through their own struggle and labour. They certainly welcome outside assistance truly motivated by goodwill and based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. However, the Soviet Union tries to peddle its fraud of sham disarmament by exploiting the temporary difficulties of the disaster-stricken countries which suffer from a food shortage, and the good desire of developing countries for peace and economic development. This is not only most ignominious and despicable but will eventually prove to be futile.

Soviet Union Must Cease Being a Merchant of Death

If the Soviet Union is really willing to reduce its military budget to provide assistance to the developing countries, it should first declare that its so-called military aid to other countries is gratis, that it will waive all repayment and return all the dirty money it made in the past and is making at present through the sale of weapons at high prices to the Arab countries by taking advantage of their need to resist foreign aggression, that in future it will no longer be a merchant of death, and particularly that it will not seize upon others' difficulties as a means of extortion. If the Soviet Union is really the "natural and surest ally" of the developing countries, it should declare that in providing "aid to other countries" in the future, it will not attach any conditions that seek gains at the expense of others or ask for political, economic and military privileges, that it will no longer use the name of aid to subject the recipient countries to intervention, control, subversion, plunder and exploitation, and that all past so-called aid in violation of these principles should be fully reviewed and redressed.

In view of the foregoing, the Chinese delegation firmly opposes the Soviet-proposed draft resolution on the so-called reduction of military budgets.

U.S.S.R. Urged to Sign Additional Protocol II of Treaty for Prohibition Of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America

THE Political and Security Committee of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution on the afternoon of November 13 urging the Soviet Union to sign and ratify, in conformity with the repeated appeals of the General Assembly, Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco).

The resolution, sponsored by 19 Latin American countries, was adopted by a vote of 105 in favour to none against, with 14 abstentions, including the Soviet Union.

The resolution recommended that the General Assembly include in the provisional agenda of its 29th session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly Resolution 2935 (XXVII) Concerning the Signature and Ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)." It also requested the U.N. Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the nuclear-weapon states and to inform the General Assembly at its 29th session of measure adopted by them in order to implement it.

China's Support

Chinese Representative Chuang Yen made a statement before voting in favour of the draft resolution. He said: "The Chinese Government and people have always deeply sympathized with and firmly supported the Latin American countries and peoples in their just struggles against the policy of aggression and nuclear hegemony of the superpowers and for defending state sovereignty and national independence. The Chinese Government attaches great importance to the unremitting efforts of the Latin American countries to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America and firmly opposes the nuclear superpowers' policy of nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail against Latin America. Proceeding from this principled position, the Chinese Government formally signed Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America on 21 August 1973."

Chuang Yen read in full the statement of Chinese Representative Hsiung Hsiang-hui on signing the protocol on behalf of the Chinese Government [the statement was published in *Peking Review*, combined issue Nos. 35-36, September 7, 1973, p. 38], expressing the

Chinese Government's respect and support for the just stand of the Latin American countries for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America and reaffirming its principled position on the question of disarmament and nuclear weapons. Chuang Yen said that the Chinese Government is now making the necessary preparations so as to complete the required procedure of ratification at an early date.

Maritime Overlord's Alibi

by Yang Ying

THE United Nations General Assembly on November 16 adopted a resolution to hold the inaugural session of the Third Conference on the Law of the Sea from December 3 to 14 in New York and the substantive session in the Venezuelan capital Caracas next year from June 20 to August 29.

The First and Second Conferences on the Law of the Sea took place in 1958 and 1960. Many countries which today belong to the Third World had not in those days yet won their independence. The so-called four conventions on the law of the sea adopted at the First Conference in Geneva cannot in the least reflect the views of numerous small and medium-sized countries but only benefit the superpowers in pushing their maritime hegemonism. It is, therefore, entirely necessary to convene the Third Conference to draw up a new convention on the law of the sea to replace the four old Geneva conventions.

However, during the U.N. Political and Security Committee's discussion on this question at the end of October, the Soviet representative did his best to obstruct convening the conference on the pretext that it was "premature." By abstaining from the November 16 vote on the question of convening the conference at the plenary session of the General Assembly, he repeated his stubborn stand of opposing the developing countries' safeguarding their sovereignty and maritime resources. This showed that the Soviet Union is afraid that the old law of the sea, which protects the interests of colonialism, will be replaced by a new law of the sea reflecting the interests of numerous small and medium-sized countries.

In their contention for maritime hegemony and plunder of maritime resources, the Soviet Union and the other superpower have all along been hostile to the

In his speech, Soviet Representative A.A. Roshchin did his best to justify the Soviet Union's attitude of not signing Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, thereby once again exposing the true face of the Soviet Union's phoney disarmament and its refusal to disengage in an uncontrollable arms race for nuclear superiority and nuclear hegemony.

just cause of numerous small and medium-sized countries for safeguarding their maritime rights. In particular, the actions of the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists, the self-proclaimed so-called "natural ally" and "true friend" of the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, have revealed the ugly features of a maritime overlord.

Why Shouldn't the Old Law of the Sea Be Changed?

The Kremlin bosses claim that international law stipulates a 12-nautical-mile breadth for territorial seas and whoever does not comply with this stipulation violates international law. They go on and on about the principle of freedom of the high seas being the principle of international law, the system of the old law of the sea was formed over hundreds of years, its principles and stipulations have been proved in practice and it would be illegal and unlawful for anyone to unilaterally refuse to comply with it.

Whose law is the "international law" that is always on their lips? Don't the so-called hundreds of years taken to form it refer to the old law of the sea forced on various countries by imperialist and colonial maritime powers to facilitate lording it everywhere on the seas and dividing up the world? In those days many Asian, African and Latin American countries were still under the colonial rule of imperialism and had not yet gained their independence. They were deprived of the right to speak and had no way to safeguard their sovereignty. Today, many countries have stood up and the situation has greatly changed. Why can't the system of the old law of the sea be smashed? Weren't the 3-nautical-mile rule and the 12-nautical-mile rule for territorial seas man-made stipulations? What then is so sacred about them! With cries of "rules" and "principles,"

the Kremlin does its utmost to maintain the law drawn up under the manipulation of imperialism and colonialism. But in regard to the just proposals to protect their sovereignty raised by the Asian, African and Latin American developing countries to get rid of the unreasonable situation, it does its best to find fault with them saying that this is "illegal" and that is "impermissible." Isn't it obvious whose "natural ally" the Soviet Union is?

Imperialists and the superpowers aim at imposing a territorial sea limit beneficial to themselves. However, many countries just do not recognize this limitation and have themselves fixed territorial seas of various dimensions. At present, the Soviet revisionist maritime overlord does not permit Asian, African and Latin American countries to reasonably extend their territorial seas. It even arbitrarily obstructs and attacks those countries that demand setting up exclusive economic zones or zones of national jurisdiction with the maximum limit of 200 nautical miles so as to protect their resources.

One charge the Kremlin has levelled was that they were "dividing up the open sea." It claimed that "there was the danger of dividing up the open sea" by certain Latin American countries "expanding their territorial water limits without restraint."

It is common knowledge that more than 70 per cent of the globe's surface area is made up of seas and oceans, totalling more than 360 million square kilometres. It is a malicious slander to allege that certain Latin American countries will divide up the open sea by reasonably extending the coastal areas under their jurisdiction. There are indeed those who "divide up the open sea" — the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. With their many gunboats and ships, these two superpowers have for years been rampaging on the open sea and have actually turned it into their "private sea." The reason the Kremlin bosses have stood facts on their heads and done everything they could to oppose numerous small and medium-sized countries from expanding the coastal areas under their jurisdiction is because such action by those countries would reduce the area of the superpowers' "private sea" where they do as they please.

Weird Logic

Another charge was "harming the interests of humanity." They have said that "fish do not recognize a 200-nautical-mile limit." If fish swim into the 200-nautical-mile limits and the coastal states have no ability to catch them, the fish "would die and be of no value" and this is "impermissible" in a "starving world." If, they maintain, some fishing powers were

allowed to catch them, they would be "making a valuable contribution to mankind," etc.

It is true that fish do not recognize artificial limits. They do not recognize a 200-nautical-mile limit, nor do they recognize a 12-nautical-mile limit. According to Soviet revisionist logic, in order not to let fish "die and be of no value," they have reason to hunt them down and to violate at will other countries' territorial seas. Indeed, it is common to have Soviet revisionist ships plowing into the coastal waters of other countries to indiscriminately plunder the fishing area and then sell the catches at a high price to the local coastal states to get their hands on foreign currency.

While opposing the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American developing countries to protect their maritime rights, the Soviet revisionist rulers sometimes put on an act, like proposing that developing countries have "first priority" in fishing outside their 12-nautical-mile territorial seas.

Alas, this nice-sounding proposal was exploded by the Soviet revisionists themselves. They publicly said that "the sovereignty over the natural resources is depending to a great extent upon the capability of utilizing these resources by the industry of the developing countries," and that even if developing countries had 200-nautical-mile zones, they could not increase their catches because of the lack of technical know-how, fishing capacity, etc. These statements by the Soviet revisionists actually advertise the logic of imperialism that the greater the might, the greater the right. Since the Soviet revisionists believe the developing countries cannot increase their catches because of the "lack of technical know-how," what significance is there in their tongue-in-cheek proposal to give "first priority" in fishing to the developing countries? To put it bluntly, they hope to use the empty words of "first priority" to replace the just demands of the numerous small and medium-sized countries for setting up exclusive economic zones and zones under their jurisdiction and to legalize their own piratic actions of plundering other countries' fishing resources.

However, these are no longer the days when big powers give orders while small countries humbly obey them. Since 1952, the struggle sparked by the Latin American countries to safeguard their 200-nautical-mile maritime rights has become a powerful worldwide torrent of opposition to superpower maritime hegemony. This is a new focal point of the world's struggle against hegemonism. This struggle has deflated the arrogance of the superpowers and greatly boosted the morale of the numerous small and medium-sized countries. It shows the awakening and growth of the Third World.

Mogadishu Today

ON the shores of the Indian Ocean, the city of Mogadishu has a history of over 1,200 years. A grand celebration marking the 4th anniversary of the October 21 revolution of the Somali Democratic Republic was held in the capital not long ago. It was also the venue of the recent 22nd Session of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity.

Great changes have come about in Mogadishu since the independence of Somalia, particularly since the revolution on October 21, 1969. New buildings in the capital have completely changed its appearance. Blocks of white buildings stand out clean and nice looking against the blue ocean waters. Tropical trees and flowers grow in profusion on either side of the wide boulevard along the seashore. There is a constant flow of pedestrians and motor traffic along the city's well-kept streets.

A Glorious Tradition

Mogadishu has a strong and glorious anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist tradition. Its history is one of heroic resistance by the Somali people against repeated aggression by the Portuguese colonialists, repulsing one intrusion after another to safeguard their city. Now, the National Museum there displays captured bronze guns testifying to the colonialists' ravaging of the Somali people and serving as a constant reminder to them to intensify their patriotic spirit.

A number of memorials have been erected since the October 21 revolution in praise of the Somali people's glorious struggle against imperialism and colonialism. There is, for example, the gigantic Freedom Fighters' Memorial on which stands the statue of a young Somalian defying the enemy. In his right hand, he is clenching a stone ready to hurl at the enemy. In October 1949, a large-scale demonstration against colonial rule broke out in Mogadishu when old and young people took to the streets to demand independence. The colonial authorities sent troops and police to crack down on the demonstrators who, defying brute force and united as one, heroically fought back with sticks and stones. The memorial was erected on the spot where the demonstrators fought the colonialists and where some of them died a martyr's death. A bronze statue of a heroine has been erected in the centre of the city. With head high, she holds aloft a torch in her right hand. This is a memorial to a heroic woman murdered by the colonialists and their lackeys

in a demonstration in Mogadishu in January 1948 opposing colonialist rule and demanding independence. Inscribed at the bottom of the statue are the words: "... with loyalty and patriotism Somali women shed their blood for the sacred cause of freedom and national independence."

The Somali people won national independence in 1960 after a protracted and brave struggle. They are now making new contributions to safeguarding national independence, building their motherland and promoting the cause of African unity against imperialism.

African Solidarity Square in the heart of the city commemorates the founding of the Organization of African Unity. People of the capital often hold rallies there in solidarity with African national-liberation struggles and to celebrate the founding of the Organization of African Unity. In October 1971, the 7th Conference of Heads of State and Government of East and Central African Countries took place in Mogadishu People's Hall. Heads of state or their representatives from 14 east and central African countries gathered in the city to discuss strengthening African unity and the liberation of southern Africa. The Mogadishu Declaration adopted at this historic conference reaffirmed continuous and complete support of armed struggle for the liberation of southern Africa. The conference also adopted a statement opposing the South African racist regime's aggression against Zambia.

"Self-Help Scheme"

The Somalians often talk about "*iska wah u kabso*," which means "self-help" in Somali language and expresses the people's determination to rely on their own strength to build up their country. In accordance with this spirit, the Somali Government in 1970 launched a nationwide "self-help scheme" and "crash programme" campaign. For the past three years the people have thrown themselves into the campaign. They have built many schools, hospitals, houses, shops, roads, squares, and wells, irrigation channels and other projects, reclaimed large areas of land and increased food production in farms set up in five states. Big achievements have been made in Mogadishu's construction under the impetus of the "self-help scheme." Since the October 21 revolution in 1969, roads in the capital have been increased more than four times, buildings one-third, the city has been greatly expanded and new public

works have been built, all by the masses with government help.

Solidarity Quarter in the northwestern part of the capital was mostly wasteland three years ago. The residents there lived crowded into seven small quarters with few amenities. The supply of water was inadequate; there was no electricity and communication facilities were lacking. But the quarter is now an area of seven square kilometres with over 5,000 houses and a population of about 20,000 people. Many young men and women worked cheerfully under the blazing sun on the construction of a cinema; the market was bustling with people and loaded buses rolled along a new highway leading to the downtown area. This new residential quarter is an advanced unit in the "self-help scheme" campaign. Built by the masses' self-reliance and united effort, it was named Solidarity Quarter.

Anti-Illiteracy Campaign

The Somali people have had their own language for generations, but there was no written language because of long colonial domination. English and Italian

were used as official languages, both spoken and written. This greatly hampered the development of Somali's national culture. On October 21 last year, President Siad Barre declared that the Somali language would from that day be the country's sole official language and the Latin alphabet would be used for the written language. The people rejoiced and warmly supported this decision. In March this year, Somalia started an anti-illiteracy drive on an unprecedented scale with the active support of the people who set up a number of anti-illiteracy classes. Scattered in various residential areas, some classes were held under trees, others near houses. The majority of students were women, including mothers with babies in arms and elderly women between 60 and 70 years old. The Hamar Quarter had some 70 teaching centres and more than 100 anti-illiteracy classes with over 3,700 students.

In response to the pressing need to transform their economic and cultural backwardness resulting from colonial oppression, the Somali people, while persevering in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, are relying on their own efforts to build up their country.



Socialist Industry

Relations Among Socialist Enterprises

by Our Correspondents

SOcialist enterprises share the same interests and have the same goal: all work towards achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. Built up on this basis, the new-type relations between them are in sharp contrast to the relations among capitalist enterprises.

Co-operative Spirit

Part of Shanghai's metallurgical industry, the Shaped Steel Tubing Mill we visited is well known. It has only 700 workers, and its size is not impressive. However, its fame has spread and a daily stream of visitors, even some from abroad, visit the mill.

Small as it is, the mill has made some unusual contributions to China's socialist construction. This is where, during the Big Leap Forward of 1958, the first lot of seamless steel tubes ever made in the Shanghai area were produced. While an imperialist embargo was still in force in the early 1960s, the Soviet revisionists tore up their contracts to supply China with shaped steel tubes. Again, this was the

place which, shouldering the burden, self-reliantly trial-produced shaped steel tubes for the first time. Today the mill is manufacturing as many as 3,100 types and specifications of shaped steel tubes (and materials) of alloy steel and rare metals requiring high technical skill.

All this, however, is not what has brought it renown. What gave it national distinction is its socialist co-operative spirit.

The manufacture of all types and sizes of irregularly shaped steel tubes involves a problem: indispensable as they are in making many kinds of important equipment, only a small quantity of each type or specification is needed at a time. But from designing to trial-manufacture, the complete production cycle has to be gone through just the same, which entails a great deal of trouble and, frequently, considerable outlay. The tubes are, therefore, more often made at a loss than a gain.

Despite this problem, the Shanghai Shaped Steel Tubing Mill has over the years met every need of user-

units no matter what the cost. The relations between it and its customers, as the mill realized, were not merely those of buying and selling but were based on a fundamental unanimity of interest. Every shaped steel tube it produced for users has gone into socialist construction and strengthening national defence. With the nation and the people at heart, it has established the fine tradition of "always thinking of the customer."

This idea of "always thinking of the customer" is essentially different from the saying in capitalist society that "the customer is always right," which of course means: the bigger the number of customers, the greater the profits.

Illustrations that the mill is "always thinking of the customer" are many. One was a batch of high-precision shaped steel tubes made for the Shanghai Boiler Plant. In urgent need of such tubes in trial-producing China's first large boiler, the plant came to the mill for help.

The mill had never made such tubes before. The comrade to whom the request was addressed hesitated to take on the job. But when the mill's leadership took the problem to the workers, one old worker, speaking for the rest, said bluntly: "If the country needs it urgently, we must do it. If we let difficulties stop us, we're taking the wrong line."

The workers succeeded in making a sample after a number of trials. They also asked comrades from the boiler plant to come and give talks on the importance of such a big boiler in socialist construction. After hearing such talks, the workers pledged to make the tubes on time even if they had to work overtime. Two months later, they were able to send the required products to the boiler plant.

In another case, a textile machinery plant signed a contract with the mill for a ton of ordinary steel tubes. However, when the plant received a rush assignment to make some textile machinery to aid a foreign country, it changed the order to shaped steel tubes of seven different specifications. This caused the mill no little trouble, but it gladly fulfilled the order in the spirit of internationalism.

Another user-factory had signed a contract with the mill for one type of shaped tube. Due to swift development, it soon changed its order to 31 types and specifications. In spite of the difficulties involved, the mill satisfied the factory's demand.



The mill's cadres, workers and technicians making a production plan.

The mill gets a lot of rush orders for different products which are not in the contracts. It always does its best to meet them. One-fifth of last year's total output were rush orders.

Overall Point of View

An incident involving 200,000 yuan shows how the mill's leadership and workers firmly reject the bourgeois and revisionist principle of "putting profits in command."

A research institute placed an order with the mill for a certain shaped steel tube requiring extremely difficult techniques. Thinking of the mill's limited resources, the institute offered to give the mill 200,000 yuan as capital for trial-production. This was politely refused by the mill whose workers, carrying out the Party's principles of "self-reliance" and "building up the country through diligence and frugality," eventually spent only 5,000 yuan in turning out the required product from equipment they made themselves.

A controversy, however, had come up over whether the institute's offer should be accepted or not. People with departmentalism in their heads, thinking only of the mill's interests, argued that since such an advanced project certainly needed a lot of financing, the money should be accepted; any surplus could be used to buy new equipment and erect new buildings. The majority of the workers were against taking the money.

The mill's Party organization, realizing that this question, simple as it appeared on the surface, actually reflected the struggle between two different ideologies and lines in the mill. It decided to mobilize the masses to thoroughly discuss it in order to give everybody an education in ideology and political line.

In the course of the discussions, many workers pointed out that though the money would be provided by another unit, it nevertheless was state fund. "If we

think only of our mill — we'll fall into departmentalism, and some day we'll end up on the capitalist road of seeking superprofits. As for new equipment and buildings, the state will take care of that according to unified planning."

In the end, opinions became unanimous, and the 200,000 yuan were turned down.

We asked: "Supposing you did lose money on the project, you'd have to rely on the state to make good the loss, wouldn't you?"

Chao Hsi-hsiang, a leading comrade in the mill and secretary of the general Party branch, said: "With all the necessary outlay in trial-producing a tube like that, we did show a loss. But the way the workers look at it, 'We should add up the total' — our mill may have had a loss, but from the overall interests of socialist construction, learning to make a new product like that is a big gain. So the loss is well worth it. Besides, we gained experience and produced new equipment which can be used to serve other user-units. And the next time we make similar products, costs can be cut greatly."

As a matter of fact, the Shaped Steel Tubing Mill not only has not asked the state for any subsidy, but has created great wealth for society. The profits it has turned over to the state treasury since 1953, the first year in operation, were enough to build nine factories, each the size of the mill.

Incidentally, none of the profit goes to the mill's leading personnel as extra income or welfare facilities. Secretary Chao met us in his office, which he shares with the vice-secretaries. Barely two metres high, the attic room was simply furnished with two small tables and a few wooden chairs. He had come straight from

a meeting with Japanese friends, without having had his lunch.

No Monopoly on Technique

"Don't you have patent rights?" is a question often put to the mill by foreign visitors, as it has turned out quite a number of new products.

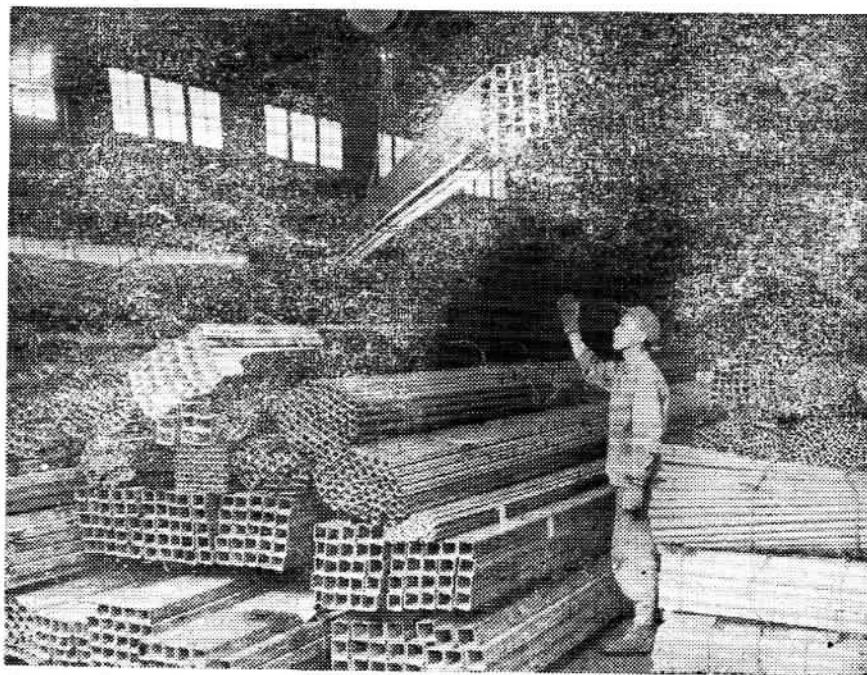
After visiting China a foreign correspondent reported that in this country, a new technique, mastered at first by a few, was quickly popularized among other workers. This is quite true. Secretary Chao told us: "We welcome fraternal enterprises coming to see the new equipment we've trial-produced and we send people to learn from other factories' innovations that we find useful. Among socialist enterprises, no one has a monopoly on technique, and there are no patent rights. We're all building socialism together, so we all want the others to learn as fast as possible."

In the last few years, the mill has trained more than 800 technicians for factories in Shanghai and other cities and provinces. It has also provided other enterprises with the fine equipment it produced along with the technological processes. For instance, the mill went to a lot of trouble trial-producing a new irregularly shaped stainless steel tube with six concentric layers for a factory in Sian city in Shensi Province. Then it gave the factory the entire technological process so that the latter could produce the tube itself and did not have to come all the way to Shanghai.

Showing us a self-made 1,500-ton extrusion press, Secretary Chao said: "We got a great deal of help from the Shanghai Boiler Plant and iron and steel plants and other large enterprises in making this." Last year, making a new tube for a far-off factory in the northwest, the mill could not handle part of the technological process. But it got unstinting help from a Shanghai shipyard, the Shanghai Iron and Steel Research Institute and other organizations.

Modestly, Secretary Chao said: "Actually, we get more help than we give in the socialist co-operation."

Such are the relations among socialist enterprises. In China, enterprises have already made a clean break with the private system of ownership, and are making the break with traditional ideas of private ownership. The traditional concept of inter-enterprise relations, described as "bitter rivalry among colleagues of the same profession" in old China or as "cut-throat competition" in Western parlance, has been replaced in China by socialist co-operation, that is, helping one another out in moving towards the same revolutionary goal.



Ready for shipment.

ROUND THE WORLD

AFRICA

O.A.U. Extraordinary Session

The Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity took place from November 19 to 21 in the African Hall in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia.

Resolutions on the Middle East, co-operation between African and Arab countries, Guinea-Bissau and other questions, and a declaration on the international situation were adopted at the session.

The resolution on the Middle East says that the Council of Ministers of the O.A.U. strongly condemns Israel for its aggression, and demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories.

It reaffirms Africa's active and total support for the Arab Republic of Egypt in her legitimate struggle to recover entirely and by all means her territorial integrity.

It says, "The withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and the attainment of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people is a prerequisite to a just and durable peace in the Middle East."

The resolution recommends that the O.A.U. member states maintain severance of relations with Israel until the above-mentioned conditions are realized.

It acknowledges "the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the legitimacy of their struggle against colonialism as well as their right to self-determination."

It urges the O.A.U. member states to "strengthen individual and collective measures to further isolate Israel in the political, economic, military and cultural fields until a just and

lasting solution to the Middle East problem is found."

It "invites all member states of O.A.U. and appeals to all friendly countries to impose a total economic embargo and in particular an oil embargo against Israel, Portugal, South Africa and the minority racist regime in southern Rhodesia."

Addressing the opening session, Emperor Haile Selassie I said: "There is no way of eliminating danger and preserving peace short of Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories." "We view the continued imposition of foreign rule upon the occupied territories of Egypt and other Arab states as incompatible with the values that we cherish as Africans," he added.

On the situation in Africa, the Emperor said: "The member states of the Organization of African Unity have always been one in their determination to eradicate colonialism from Africa. Intransigence of the colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa which continue to deny the fundamental rights of Africans to freedom and independence in defiance of international public opinion makes it all the more imperative that all freedom-loving countries, individually and collectively, apply more potent sanctions against these regimes. It has often been rightly said that independent Africa cannot be assured of continued peace and progress if any part of our continent remains under foreign domination."

LATIN AMERICA

Foreign Ministers' Conference

The first Latin American foreign ministers' conference for continental co-operation took place from November 14 to 16 in Bogota, capital of Colombia. Foreign ministers or delegates from 23 Latin American countries attended.

The conference adopted a document and declaration stressing the

need of the Latin American countries to strengthen unity and co-operation in their joint efforts to defend state sovereignty and economic interests.

The eight-point document underlines the necessity of establishing a system to safeguard the Latin American economy and expresses opposition to coercive measures of an economic character. The Latin American countries, the document says, should take a full and effective part in talks on international trade and in the reform of the international monetary system so that their efforts for development would not be prejudiced by decisions in which they do not participate. The document expresses deep concern over interference by trans-national companies in the internal affairs of those countries in which they operate, and demands that they respect the sovereignty of these countries.

The document supports Panama's demand for the recovery of sovereignty over the canal zone, saying that this is a "question of common interest and top priority" for Latin America. It demands a negotiated settlement of the issue which will satisfy Panama's just aspirations.

The declaration of the conference points out that "the rising and positive Latin American nationalism" reflects the common will of Latin America to strengthen its special features and master its historical destiny. It says that a constant Latin American objective is to step up activities in the developing countries and to struggle against dependence which is contrary to the just aspirations of the people.

PHNOM PENH

Puppet Presidential Palace Bombed Again

An officer in the puppet air force who opposed the traitorous Lon Nol clique, Pech Lim Kuong bombed the puppet Phnom Penh presidential palace on the afternoon of November 19. This was the second bombing of the palace. The first was carried out

on March 17 this year by a patriotic officer, So Photra.

Pech Lim Kuong had been ordered to fly a T-28 plane on a bombing mission on November 19 over the frontline south of Phnom Penh. Refusing to carry out the mission, he flew over the puppet presidential palace and dropped four bombs on his way back to Pochentong Airport. Two bombs hit part of the palace, killing or wounding several personnel.

The March 17 bombing destroyed the camp of the presidential guards and an ammunition dump, killing and wounding many puppet officers and men.

The latest bombing threw the traitorous Lon Nol clique into confusion. A few minutes after it occurred, Lon Nol rushed in armoured vehicles to guard the presidential palace. He immediately called an emergency meeting of his military chiefs to discuss counter measures.

The bombing once again demonstrates that the Lon Nol clique is becoming increasingly isolated and unpopular, and is heading for failure and collapse. It not only has been repudiated by the Cambodian people but also has encountered strong opposition from patriotic officers and men among the puppet troops.

ECUADOR

Seventh Rise in Petroleum Reference Price

To protect the country's oil resources and national interests, Ecuadorian President Guillermo Rodriguez Lara signed a decree to raise the reference price of petroleum from 5.25 dollars to 7.42 dollars per barrel as from November 9. This was the seventh rise since Ecuador started exporting petroleum in August 1972.

Petroleum production has increased considerably since rich oil-fields were found in the Amazon region in northeastern Ecuador in

1967. With an annual production of 12.5 million tons, it has now become the second major petroleum-exporting country in Latin America, next only to Venezuela. The Ecuadorian Government announced that more than 84 million barrels of petroleum had been exported in the 15 months after August 1972 when the export started. Over 59 million barrels were exported this year.

The government has adopted a series of measures to protect Ecuador's petroleum resources. One is the adjustment of the reference price in the light of actual production and sales of petroleum at home and abroad. The government has proclaimed a new petroleum law and set up a state-owned petroleum company to protect the country's oil interests.

Ecuador joined the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in November this year.

INDIA

Soviet Revisionist "Disinterested Aid"

Indian papers and magazines have revealed that the Soviet Union has turned India into its dependency by controlling an important part of the Indian economy and squeezing profits under the signboard of "aid."

In a recent article, the Indian weekly *Point of View* said that through the machinery of "aid," the Soviet Union controls iron and steel, machine building, oil refining and power and other branches of India's heavy industry. In concrete terms, the Soviet Union controls 30 per cent of India's iron and steel industry, 35 per cent of the oil refining industry, 20 per cent of the power industry, and 85 per cent of the heavy machine-building industry.

Industries built with Soviet "aid" are under the direct control of Soviet technicians from designing and installation of equipment to the

supply of materials and from investment and location to management as well. The Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants are two such examples.

The construction of the Bhilai Steel Plant started in 1955 after Khrushchov came to power. A November 1972 article in *Hindu* disclosed that there were about 60 Soviets still in the steel plant many years after its completion. There was a "parallel Soviet set-up" at Bhilai, though the plant seemed to be run by Indians. The article said that behind "many senior Indian executives" was a "behind-the-scenes Soviet counterpart." It added that "a shadow cabinet which controls Bhilai operations" exists to this day.

The Soviet authorities were more barefaced in their control of the Bokaro Steel Plant, construction of which began in 1965 after Brezhnev seized power. An Indian firm which had taken part in designing and building the project was pushed out in favour of the Soviet Central Designing Institute of Metallurgical Enterprises which had the final say in everything. By holding "decisive sway over the Bokaro project," the Soviet Union forced obsolete machinery and out-of-date technology on India, causing heavy losses to the country.

The Indian paper *March of the Nation* in a report last May revealed: More than 300 Russians had taken over in the Bokaro Steel Plant in the name of "rendering technical assistance," and over 100 more were expected. "What is more disturbing is the manner in which the Soviets have formed an exclusive colony." The paper pointed out: "Bokaro, this mighty steel town soon to become the nerve centre of the Indian steel industry, has been turned into a veritable Soviet colony."

Boasting of its disinterested and socialist "aid," the Soviet Union is actually pushing a cruel and predatory policy in India.

NOTEBOOK

Chinese Pavilion at Izmir. Turkey's Izmir International Fair, which goes back more than 40 years, is famous in the Middle East. The People's Republic of China this year took part in it for the first time, from August to September.

China's pavilion took up 1,500 square metres of floorspace. The agricultural, light industrial, heavy industrial and handicraft exhibits—about 2,000—at the pavilion were welcomed by Turkish visitors. An unending stream of people came to see the pavilion's exhibits, sometimes whole families coming together.

The reason for this was that both China and Turkey shared a similar fate in history, both fought struggles against imperialism and feudalism and today are developing countries. The models of the Taching Oilfield and the Tachai Brigade aroused great interest among the visitors and many people crowded around them every evening.

The peoples of China and Turkey began to have friendly contacts and economic and cultural exchanges in ancient times. After passing through Afghanistan, Iran and other areas,

the historically famous "Silk Road" which started from the western part of China reached Turkey before going on to Rome. There are many ancient Chinese cultural relics in a museum in Istanbul. Among them are Tang Dynasty earthenware jars and bronze mirrors as well as porcelain of the Yuan, Ming and Ching Dynasties, totalling 4,584 pieces. The *sona* reputedly was introduced to China from Turkey far back in history and even today "sona" is the name of this musical instrument in both Chinese and Turkish.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Turkey, there has been an increase in contacts and trade between the two countries. Last year China bought 50,000 tons of cotton from Turkey which imported 20,000 tons of rice from China this year.

The Story of Two Orrerers. With the quincentenary of Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus (1473-1543) this year, two orrerys in the Peking Palace Museum have again aroused much interest. These two instruments help demonstrate the heliocentric theory expounded by Copernicus.

The one made by Rich Glynne of Britain in the middle of the 18th

century or earlier shows the positions of the sun, the planets and the earth's satellite the moon. Because the instrument has cog-wheels, clockwork, lights, mirrors and other equipment, it can demonstrate the rotation and revolution of each of the solar bodies, the phenomena of night and day and the four seasons on earth as well as the waxing and waning of the moon and eclipses of the moon and sun. Engraved on this orrery are the 12 divisions of the zodiac with their Latin names and symbols and figures representing them.

Besides being able to do what the first does, the other orrery can show the positions of various stars in the universe.

Both orrerys testify to cultural exchanges between the Chinese and British peoples more than 200 years ago and have all along been highly prized since their arrival in China. Scholars in days gone by carefully examined and studied them and there are detailed expositions of both in the imperial records. These two orrerys are in excellent condition today and can perform normally.

"Kangkang" and "Lanlan" in Japan. A gift to the Japanese people from the Chinese people, the two giant pandas have been seen by the public in Japan for a year. More than 400 people attended a meeting on November 6 at Tokyo's Ueno Zoo to celebrate the first anniversary of the occasion.

The zoo's administrator Ishiuchi, the Governor of Tokyo Ryokichi Minobe and Chinese Ambassador Chen Chu spoke at the meeting.

Arriving in Japan on October 28 last year, "Kangkang" and "Lanlan" received an enthusiastic welcome from the Japanese people. Since their public appearance in the zoo on November 5, 1972, some 3.5 million people have come to see them, an average of 14,600 people a day since the pandas are not on show two days a week.



Model of a small rural power station at the Chinese Pavilion at Izmir.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Progress As Mirrored at Kwangchow Trade Fair

A GRAPHIC microcosm of the excellent situation in China's socialist revolution and construction, the Chinese Export Commodities Fair (Autumn 1973), which closed just a fortnight ago in Kwangchow, showed the continuous upswing in industrial and agricultural production under the impact of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work.

Expanding production has created favourable conditions for increasing exports. Over 30,000 items were on exhibit, of which 22 per cent were new products, and the volume of transactions in quite a number of commodities showed a notable increase over that of previous fairs.

Heavy Industry

The industrial products on display as well as the reports of outstanding accomplishments of some advanced industrial units all exemplified the achievements in developing heavy industry independently, self-reliantly and with the initiative in our own hands.

On exhibition at the Metals and Minerals Hall were over 2,300 items including various kinds of metal and non-metal products, building materials, coal and non-metallic ores. Numerous types of high-purity metals as well as magnesium alloy which made its first appearance at the fair marked the steady advance in smelting and processing modern metals for the aeronautic, atomic, radio, electronic and precision instruments and meters industries, which were virtually non-existent before liberation.

China has adhered to the principle of "taking steel as the key link" in developing industry. This has made for considerable progress in the iron and steel industry, which produced 23 million tons of steel and over 20,000 specifications of rolled steel last year. The large I-beams, seamless tubes 500 mm. in diameter, corrugated stainless steel tubes, polished high-speed steel wire and other products displayed for the first time represent new varieties of rolled steel which have been developed.

On view at the Machinery Hall were over 1,500 items including machine tools, textile machines, diesel engines, instruments and meters, farm machines, mining equipment and vehicles. Over 22.6 per cent were new exhibits. Those drawing the at-

tention of many visitors included a numerically controlled line-cutting machine from Shanghai, an optical template milling machine made in Kunming, Yunnan Province, and a general purpose integrated circuit computer from Peking.

The great variety of oil products on display spoke volumes for the rapid advance of the petroleum industry. China has begun exporting crude oil in addition to oil by-products. With the construction of several large oil centres since liberation, a fairly comprehensive system ranging from prospecting and drilling to oil refining has come into being.

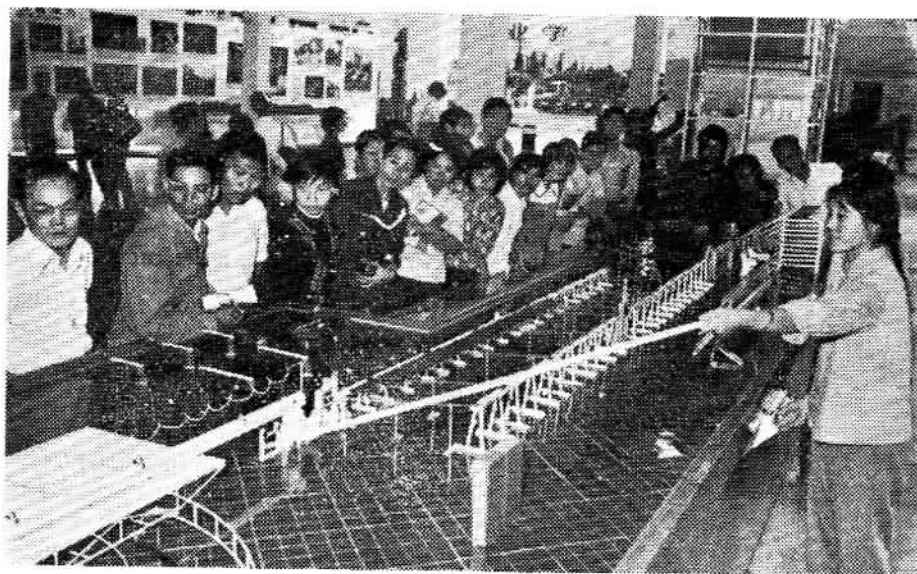
The fair also showed China's achievements in power, coal, farm machinery and other industries.

Light Industry

Consumer goods from China are now being sold in more than 100 countries and regions throughout the world. The volume of transactions in such goods at last year's fair increased more than tenfold compared with 1957 when the fair was inaugurated.

Before liberation imperialist aggression and plunder throttled the national industry and China's domestic market was flooded with foreign goods. Even the simplest daily necessities had to be imported. With the rehabilitation and growth of national industry shortly after liberation, the home market has steadily expanded while more goods have been provided for export. China is now able to export large quantities of silk fabrics, cotton piece goods, chemical fibres, plastic goods, detergents, wrist watches, bicycles, sewing machines, cameras and other goods on display at the fair. Last year, the output of China's major light industrial products such as cotton yarn and cloth, gunny sacks, paper, sugar, salt, cigarettes, leather goods and electric bulbs was several to scores of times that of 1949.

In old China, light industry was mostly concentrated in a few coastal cities far away from the sources of raw materials and markets. Now in line with the principle of simultaneous development of national and local industries, light industry has



In the hall entitled "In industry, learn from Taching."

been built in all parts of the country according to local conditions. Almost every province, municipality and autonomous region has its own modern cotton mills, with modern woollen mills completed in Inner Mongolia, Kansu, Sinkiang and other famous wool-producing areas. Whereas only a few places had a porcelain industry before liberation, nearly all the provinces and autonomous regions now produce porcelain. The export of porcelain in 1972 was about 11 times the 1958 figure.

Agriculture

Over 5,600 exhibits of grains, oils, canned goods, wines, candies, meats, eggs, aquatic products, fruit and other foodstuffs as well as over 7,000 items of animal and special local products were on display. With greater varieties than ever before, they mirrored the excellent situation prevailing in farm production and the superiority of the collective economy of the people's communes.

When serious drought and other natural disasters affected many areas last year and in the first half of this year, cadres and commune members in the rural areas worked daunt-

lessly to overcome these adversities, reaping a good harvest last year as well as another bumper summer harvest this year. A hall entitled "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," which showed the successes gained by advanced units throughout the country, demonstrated how much the people's communes have achieved in expanding farm production.

Hit by the longest dry spell in fifty years, Luanchen County on the north China plain last year had only one-fifth of its normal annual rainfall. Its underground water-table dropped 3.7 metres. Undaunted, the people of the county went to work with a will. They sank over 1,600 power-operated wells and turned 90 per cent of their acreage into cropland giving stable yields despite drought or excessive rainfall. Last year the county averaged 6.76 tons of grain per hectare, 1.5 tons more than in 1971, which was a bumper harvest year, and had a fairly good cotton harvest on 8,600 hectares. Big advances were also made in forestry, animal husbandry and side-line occupations.

The area now occupied by the Anchin People's Commune by Lake Tungting in south China's Hunan

Province used to suffer from floods in two out of every three years due to disrepair of its dykes under the dark rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries. Thanks to the completion of many capital construction projects on the farm, over 80 per cent of the cropland, now free from drought and waterlogging, produce stable high yields. Last year, in spite of a dry spell which lasted as long as 120 days, the commune reaped a good harvest of 9.96 tons per hectare. When a 300 mm. precipitation in four days last summer threatened the crops, all the water was drained off in a short time and a rich rice harvest gathered.

Alongside the steadily growing national economy and expanding foreign relations, China's foreign trade has made big headway. Today our country has trade relations with over 140 countries and regions and trade agreements or protocols with more than 50 countries. In 1972 the total volume of imports and exports registered a 48.4 per cent increase over 1965 with a balance between imports and exports maintained throughout the years. Since the beginning of this year, the volume of transactions has shown another marked increase.

(Continued from p. 3.)

their struggle against aggression has not only safeguarded Guinea's national independence and state sovereignty but also constituted a tremendous inspiration and support to the African people in their united struggle against imperialism."

"I would like to take this opportunity to reassure Your Excellency that the Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the Guinean Government and people in their just struggle to defend their national independence and state sovereignty against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism," the message added.

In conclusion, the message said: "May the militant friendship between the Chinese and Guinean peo-

ples grow from day to day! May the Guinean people and the entire African people win new and still greater victories in their cause of unity against imperialism!"

A Chinese government delegation with Lai Chi-fa, Vice-Minister of the State Capital Construction Commission, as leader and Han Ke-hua, Chinese Ambassador to Guinea, as deputy leader, arrived in Conakry on November 19 to take part in the celebrations of the occasion.

Teng Hsiac-ping and Han Nien-lung Call On Queen Kossamak

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung on November 23 called in Kwangchow on Her Majesty Queen Sisowath

Monivong Kossamak Nearirat of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Vice-Premier conveyed to Her Majesty greetings from Chairman Mao, Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai, Madame Chiang Ching and Madame Teng Ying-chao, and wished her a quick recovery from her illness. Beaming with smiles, she expressed her heartfelt thanks.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Princess Monique Sihanouk received the Chinese guests by the side of the Queen's sick-bed. Samdech Sihanouk expressed thanks for the attention shown by the Chinese Government and the careful treatment given by Chinese medical staff to the Queen since her arrival in Kwangchow.

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