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報

The Banner of the October Revolution Is Invincible

— Editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and
"Jiefangjun Bao"

Maltese Prime Minister Mintoff Visits China

New College Enrolment System

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Prime Minister Mintoff Visits China

DOMINIC Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta, visited China from November 3 to 7.

On November 5, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng met with Prime Minister Mintoff and extended a warm welcome to him on his

third visit to China. Chairman Hua said: Since China and Malta were both subjected to imperialist oppression and aggression in the past, it is easy for them to understand each other. All countries, big or small, have their strong and weak points, and we should learn from and help each other. Chairman Hua added that China, a developing country belonging to the third world, will always stand on the side of the third world countries.

Prime Minister Mintoff stressed: On the current visit, we specially notice the unity and harmony within the Chinese Party under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. We have come on our third visit with the determination to strengthen the spiritual ties against the hegemony of the two superpowers.

During the distinguished Maltese guest's stay in Peking, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien held talks with Prime Minister Mintoff and on November 6 they attended the signing ceremony



Chairman Hua meets Prime Minister Mintoff.



Prime Minister Mintoff receives a rousing welcome at Peking Airport.

of a protocol on economic and technical co-operation between the two countries.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien presided over the banquet given by the State Council in honour of the Maltese guest. Both Vice-Premier Li and Prime Minister Mintoff spoke at the banquet. (For excerpts of their speeches see pp. 8 and 9.)

Malta gained her independence on September 21, 1964. In January 1972, China and Malta established diplomatic relations. Prime Minister Mintoff paid his first and second visits to China in April 1972 and January 1975. The Maltese Government follows a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposes the contention for the Mediterranean between the Soviet Union and the United States, and forbids the two super-powers' fleets to enter Maltese territorial waters. It has closed down the South European Command of the NATO and signed a new defence agreement with Britain through negotiations which provides that Britain should completely withdraw its troops from Malta before the end of March 1979.

60th Anniversary of October Socialist Revolution Greeted

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council on November 6 sent a message to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., extending greetings to the

fraternal Soviet people on the 60th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. The message reads:

"On behalf of the Chinese people, we extend our warm congratulations and good wishes to the fraternal Soviet people on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"The October Revolution was a great pioneering undertaking of the proletariat to destroy the old world and build a new one. It turned into reality the Marxist theory of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Its victory gave a great impetus and inspiration to the world proletariat and oppressed people and nations in their struggle for liberation.

"The history of the 60 years since the October Revolution proves that the road of the October Revolution is the fundamental road to liberation for the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations. We are confident that the cause of the October Revolution pioneered by the great Lenin will win final victory no matter how many difficulties and twists and turns it may have to go through.

"The Chinese people have consistently supported the just cause of the October Revolution of the Russian people. In the struggle to seize the victory and safeguard the fruits of the October Revolution, many fine sons and daughters of the Chinese people fought shoulder to shoulder with the Russian proletariat and gave up their

precious lives for it. In the struggle to defend the banner of the great Lenin, the Chinese people have always been steadfast comrades and brothers of the Soviet people.

"China and the Soviet Union are neighbours with a long common boundary. We have consistently held that the differences of principle between China and the Soviet Union should not hinder the two countries from maintaining and developing normal state relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and that the key step to the normalization of the relations between the two countries is the faithful observance and implementation by both sides of the understanding reached between the Premiers of the two countries in 1969. This position of China's is in full accord with the common desires and fundamental interests of the two peoples, and the Chinese government and people will continue their efforts for its realization."

Vice-Chairman Teng and Vice-Premier Li Meet Foreign Visitors

Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on November 3 met and feted Professor Hao Wang, American specialist in mathematical logic.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on November 4 met with a delegation of journalists from Singapore led by T.S. Khoo.

Sixty years ago, progressive-minded people in China sought from Western countries the way to their country's renaissance, but all efforts came to naught. The salvos of the October Revolution brought them Marxism-Leninism. It was only then that an entirely new situation emerged in the Chinese revolution. The Chinese Communists represented by Chairman Mao Tsetung succeeded in integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and led the Chinese people to win, after decades of arduous struggle, complete victory in the new-democratic revolution and, later, great victories in socialist revolution and construction. In leading the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao forged a revolutionary party armed with the revolutionary theory and style of Marxism-Leninism; charted the correct course of encircling the cities from the countryside, countering armed counter-revolution with armed revolution and eventually seizing state power; solved a series of fundamental problems of how to consolidate state power after its seizure by the proletariat, and, in particular, personally initiated and led the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, a great practice of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. He sketched the magnificent blueprint of building China into a powerful, modern socialist country and laid down the line, principles and policies in its foreign affairs which uphold proletarian internationalism. Chairman Mao's revolutionary theory and practice have carried on and developed the basic experience of the October Revolution and to a great extent enriched the treasure house of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

There have been earth-shaking changes in the world situation in the 60 years since the



At the Smolny Palace on November 6, 1917, Lenin and Stalin take command of the armed uprising (oil painting).

October Revolution. No changes in any historical period can compare with them, either in depth, tempo or force. The October Revolution has given great impetus to the socialist revolution of the peoples and the liberation of the oppressed people and nations. After World War II, all the political forces in the world went through a process of reorganization involving repeated and persistent struggles and trials of strength after a period of upheaval, division and realignment on a major scale. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this has become an irresistible historical trend. As it develops and grows in strength, the third world which includes the socialist countries has greatly changed the international balance of power of the classes and become the main force in the struggle of the world's people against imperialism and hege-

monism and the revolutionary motive force impelling the wheel of history forward. We can be sure that the united struggle of world's proletariat, oppressed people and nations will create a glorious future for our globe.

Revolution is never plain sailing. Since it came to power, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has departed from the road of the October Revolution, betrayed Marxism-Leninism and changed the country's socialist course. This clique has turned the proletarian party founded by Lenin into a fascist party of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie, the socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat into a social-imperialist state under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and the socialist economy into a state monopoly capitalist economy. Renegading on proletarian internationalism and pushing hegemonism with might and main, it has turned the Soviet Union into an imperialist superpower, one of the biggest international exploiters and oppressors in the present era and the most dangerous hotbed of a new world war.

This historical tragedy, the transformation of the first socialist state of the world into a social-imperialist one, is indeed a grave setback to the cause of the proletarian revolution. But this is nothing really terrible when viewed from the whole course of the development of man's history. The proletarian revolution which is destined to bury once for all the millennia-old system of exploitation is the greatest, deepest and the most far-reaching historical change since the dawn of history. It is inconceivable that it will not encounter big twists and turns in its advance. What the proletariat should do is to sum up historical experience conscientiously and grasp the law of historical development more consciously so as to ceaselessly push history forward. In this sense, the capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union has provided the cause of proletarian revolution with rare material for learning by negative example. It enables us to understand still more deeply the protracted and complicated nature of the socialist revolution, the need to consolidate the dictatorship of the

proletariat after the seizure of state power and the importance of preventing a capitalist restoration. It was under such historical circumstances and in the struggle to repudiate modern revisionism represented by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique that Chairman Mao summed up both the positive and negative experience in the Chinese revolution and the international communist movement, inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism and comprehensively created the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This great theory is propelling the proletarian revolutionary movement to a new and higher level. Everyone can see that the socialist revolution in China and other socialist countries is continuing to forge ahead, and so is the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism waged by the proletariat and the revolutionary people all over the world, despite the fact that the socialist

At the Second All-Russia Congress of Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies on the night of November 7, 1917, Lenin announces all power to the Soviets (oil painting).



system in the Soviet Union has been torpedoed. History has not come to a standstill. Revolution is advancing triumphantly.

The Chinese people cherish the deepest admiration for the Soviet people's great practice in opening up the path of the October Revolution. At the time of the revolution, labouring people of Chinese origin then resident in Russia had fought shoulder to shoulder with the Russian proletariat. In the course of their own revolution, the Chinese people received sincere sympathy and sincere assistance from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people under Lenin's and Stalin's leadership. This is something we will never forget. The deep-rooted friendship between the people of our two countries formed on the basis of mutual support and assistance in their protracted revolutionary struggle cannot be shaken. The Soviet people, taught by Lenin and Stalin, are a great people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The Soviet Union was the first socialist state and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was created by Lenin. Although the leadership of the Soviet Party and state has now been**

usurped by revisionists, I would advise comrades to remain firm in the conviction that the masses of the Soviet people and of Party members and cadres are good, that they desire revolution and that revisionist rule will not last long." That is why we are firm in our belief that Marxism-Leninism will once again shine over the homeland of the Great October Revolution and that the Soviet people can look forward to a very bright future.

Lenin said: **"The best way to celebrate the anniversary of a great revolution is to concentrate attention on its unsolved problems."** Today as we celebrate the historical festival of the October Revolution, we must, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, unite as one, grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land, carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and work hard to build China into a great, powerful and modern socialist country so as to make greater contributions to humanity.

(November 7)

At the Banquet in Honour of Prime Minister Mintoff

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(Excerpts)

Prime Minister Mintoff is our old friend, who made two visits to China in 1972 and 1975. We are filled with exceptional joy and warmth that His Excellency the Prime Minister has again led the Maltese delegation on a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government to exchange views with us on the international situation and issues of common interest.

The Maltese people are a valiant and industrious people. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Mintoff, the Government and people of Malta have in recent years scored new successes in safeguarding national independence

and state sovereignty and in developing the national economy. In external affairs, the Government of Malta has pursued a policy of non-alignment and neutrality, opposed the power politics of the superpowers, actively supported the national-liberation movements and advocated the strengthening of co-operation between European countries and those of the third world on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, thus making a valuable contribution to the cause of unity of the people of the world against hegemonism. Being a Mediterranean country, Malta is particularly concerned with the situa-

tion there. It has consistently condemned the superpowers for their rivalry and expansion in that region and resolutely demanded the withdrawal of their military forces, so that the people of the Mediterranean countries may truly become masters of the Mediterranean. This just demand of Malta's accords with the universal desire of the countries and people in this region to combat hegemonism and has won extensive sympathy and support.

At present, the international situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to the superpowers. Although the superpowers keep on waving the banner of detente, disarmament and peaceful co-operation, and ostensibly boast about agreements of one sort or another, these are mere scraps of paper to fool themselves as well as others and will in no way solve practical problems. Their clumsy attempts to camouflage their rivalry for world hegemony and slacken the vigilance of the

world's people will also prove to be of no avail. Contrary to their wishes, an international united front against superpower expansion, aggression and threats of war is broadening.

Both China and Malta are developing countries. In the past, our two peoples shared a similar lot and we are now faced with the common task of combating imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and of building our own countries. In the five years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Malta, our Governments and peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other. There is genuine friendship between our two peoples, and the cordial relations and co-operation between our two countries have developed in a satisfactory manner. We feel sure that the current visit by Prime Minister Mintoff will further promote the friendship between our two peoples as well as the cordial relations and co-operation between China and Malta.

Prime Minister Mintoff's Speech

(Excerpts)

On this my third visit to your wonderful country I have met new leaders and I have made new friends. Thus the bonds of friendship which were forged between the people of China and the people of Malta under the inspired leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai are now stronger.

Although there is great disparity in size — Malta's population is only 300 thousand whilst China's is 900 million — and in their social and political systems, the friendship between the people of China and the people of Malta is neither ephemeral nor artificial. It arose spontaneously at the very first contact. It is bound to be long-lasting and to grow in intensity because we cherish common basic values which compel us to pursue activities to mutual advantage.

Like you, we believe in the miraculous power of labour. Our workers have the highest

respect for the Chinese technicians engaged in industrial projects in Malta for their great skill, but even more for their indefatigable industriousness.

One other basic factor in common is the complete dedication of both countries to the building of peace among nations and their frank opposition to the hegemony of the two superpowers.

The role played by the People's Republic of China in Asia, in Africa and in other parts of the world where one superpower or the other attempts to extend its domination is well known to all who struggle against the evils of neo-colonialism.

The Maltese people, under a Socialist Government, decided to abandon for ever Malta's erstwhile role as a foreign imperial military base in the service of the strongest nation for the domination of the weaker neighbours.

In 1972, against great odds and untold difficulties, Malta succeeded in turning the flow of history and her people began to work in earnest to change an island fortress into a centre of peace.

To bring about this great change — to dismantle NATO's indomitable fortress in a Mediterranean dominated by the two superpowers — the people of Malta asked for the support and co-operation of all the peace-loving countries of the world. It was a great eye opener to us at this crucial moment of our history to discover who were the genuine upholders of independence and socialist ideals.

In the history of the new Mediterranean which is slowly but steadily emerging, it will be recorded that although the Soviet Union had much to gain militarily by Malta's single-handed efforts to drive out NATO from her soil, the Soviet Union remained aloof and denied Malta even the most rudimentary exchange of trade and information.

The records will also show, in sharp contrast, the generous deeds of the brave people of China in a region so remote from their own. Foremost amongst this is the Red China Dock — one of the largest ship repairing docks of Southern Europe — the result of Chinese skill and co-operation. Add to this several factories giving employment to thousands of Maltese workers and producing a variety of goods extending from decorative glass to fabrics.

At the C.S.C.E. Conference in Helsinki Malta boldly proclaimed that there can be no security in Europe without security in the Mediterranean; and that peace in the Mediterranean can only be achieved if Europe were to co-operate actively with Arab states so that gradually the armed forces of the two superpowers in this region will decrease and eventually total peace will be restored.

Because the Mediterranean Document in the Final Act of Helsinki has remained a dead letter

Malta is now attempting, at the follow-up in Belgrade, to set the machinery which could translate the fine words into deeds. For this purpose an action committee is suggested with a permanent secretariat sited in Malta, whose main function will be to see that the decisions taken at the conference are in fact implemented.

The Maltese people look to the future with realism but also with courage and with a determination which is sharpened and not blunted by the present struggles against reactionaries. They know they have to work harder to increase productivity, and that further sacrifices might be required of them. But they are also confident in their own moral strength and find encouragement in their recent achievements and in the support extended by their true friends.

The great strides made by the people of Malta during the last six years of socialist administration are indeed impressive. With the help of China and other friendly states we are now more than half way towards economic viability. In less than a decade the people of Malta will have completely restructured the very foundations of their economy and will have ushered a new way of life — for the first time in its history the Maltese nation will not live like the vultures devouring the corpses of war but like a dove of peace earning its living with honour and decency.

Thus each in its own way, within the different limits of their varied resources, and in their respective regions, China and Malta will strive to become stronger not only in the interest of their own people but also to help all those struggling for freedom and independence and eventually to bring social justice, security and peace in their respective parts of the globe. Against this common background it should not be difficult for China and Malta to find areas and forms of co-operation whereby their development can become complementary and enhanced to mutual advantage.

Reminiscences of Chairman Mao's Life in Northern Shensi

In commemoration of the first anniversary of the passing of Chairman Mao, newspapers and periodicals throughout the country have published numerous articles on his revolutionary activities in different historical periods. Following is the second instalment of extracts from some of these articles. The first, entitled "A Great Starting Point," appeared in issue No. 40 this year. — Ed.

IN October 1935 Chairman Mao arrived at northern Shensi with the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army after having triumphantly concluded the world-renowned 25,000-li Long March. Since then, Yen-an became the seat of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and the general base area of the Chinese people's struggle for liberation. It was there that Chairman Mao led the Chinese people in winning great victories in the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) and in the War of Liberation (1945-49). And it was there that he led the masses in carrying forward our Party's fine tradition and style of seeking truth from facts, following the mass line, relying on our own efforts and working hard. The Yen-an spirit fostered by Chairman Mao will always be an inspiration to us in our march forward.

Hard Struggle

The 13 years when Chairman Mao was in northern Shensi were years of self-reliance and

hard struggle. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, the Japanese imperialists deployed a large portion of their invading troops to carry out large-scale mopping-up campaigns against the anti-Japanese base areas led by our Party, and the Kuomintang reactionaries also massed hundreds of thousands of troops to attack and enforce an economic blockade against us. Natural conditions in northern Shensi were also unfavourable: the soil was poor and there were many mountains and gullies and no good access roads. During the most difficult years in the war against Japanese aggression, our cadres and troops could barely feed themselves and keep themselves warm.

How to tide over these difficulties? Chairman Mao called on the whole Party and the whole army to launch a campaign for "overcoming difficulties by our own efforts" and go in for production on a large scale in the base areas. Moving stories telling how Chairman Mao took part in reclaiming land for cultivation and dug channels for irrigation during those difficult years are still on the lips of the people. In spring 1939 when his guards were drawing up a production plan, Chairman Mao told them time and again: Count me in when you draw up your plan. I might not be able to go to a faraway place, but be sure to give me a piece of nearby land to look after. When others advised him not to take part because he was always very busy, Chairman Mao replied: To undertake production on a wide scale is the



Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Chou and Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh during the big production campaign.

*Oil painting by
Huang Shen-fa,
Chang Hui-min
and Hsteh Yung-hsi*

Party's call. I should respond and take part in productive labour just like you comrades.

Chairman Mao gave meticulous care to the piece of land assigned to him and be it tilling, sowing, irrigating, applying fertilizer or hoeing, he did them all in good time. When the news spread that Chairman Mao also took part in productive labour, many comrades offered to till the land for him, considering how busy the Chairman was. But these offers were kindly declined.

Vice-Chairman Chou En-lai of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh and other leading comrades all took the initiative to take part in productive labour. Comrade Chou En-

lai not only learnt how to spin, but was commended as a skilled hand. Comrade Chu Teh, with a basket slung over his shoulder, often went out to collect manure and he offered his horse for transporting goods.

Inspired by these examples, many people became labour heroes and many units turned out to be advanced collectives, and quite a number of government offices, army units and schools set up small factories producing articles of daily use, small arms or dynamite.

During those years in northern Shensi, Chairman Mao lived in a cave-dwelling in the side of the loess hills, ate millet, wore clothes made of coarse fabrics and used an oil lamp for light, just as the rank and file and local

residents did. His grey cotton-padded jacket had many patches on it after wearing it for four years and its colour had faded. But he declined to have a new one. Life was hard and his responsibility was heavy. He not only led the whole Party and the whole army in fighting the enemy, but devoted himself to theoretical work too. He often worked for hours at a stretch, neglecting meals and rest. Once in a winter night, his guards placed a brazier beside him to keep the room warm, but he was so absorbed in writing that his cotton-padded shoes got scorched.

While he himself led a very simple life, Chairman Mao showed great concern for the other comrades and the people at large. Comrade Ho Lung once sent him some salted meat from Shansi, but he saved it for Comrade Chen Yi who had come to Yen-an from a faraway place for a meeting. Another time his guards bought a chicken, but Chairman Mao had it cooked and sent to Vice-Chairman Chou who, also unwilling to eat it, invited the other leading comrades to share the dish. In 1947 when the Kuomintang reactionaries launched a large-scale attack on Yen-an, Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Chou remained in northern Shensi to direct the war. While on the march, Vice-Chairman Chou gave the small quantity of fine grain he had saved to Chairman Mao who in turn passed it on to the sick comrades. Like the soldiers around him, Chairman Mao ate gruel made by boiling flour with elm leaves.

Fostered and educated by Chairman Mao, the comrades in our revolutionary ranks developed among themselves a new relationship: unity between the superiors and the subordinates and between the officers and men; they care for each other and love each other.

Relying on the Masses

Chairman Mao always exhorted the cadres and Party members to have full faith in the masses, rely on them, listen to their opinions

and be concerned about their well-being. In 1940 when the government of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region (comprising northern Shensi and part of Kansu and Ningsia, with Yen-an as the centre) requisitioned too much public grain, there were complaints among the peasants. This worried some comrades. Chairman Mao looked into the case and found shortcomings in the government's work. He therefore suggested reduction to lighten the burden of the people.

That autumn, some comrades of the rear units of the Eighth Route Army were criticized by the masses for having infringed their interests, but some leading comrades in the units did not pay much heed to this. When the news reached the Chairman, he said to those concerned: I think this is really a very good thing! For thousands of years the ordinary people had been trodden underfoot by officials and humiliated by soldiers. Today they have the courage to speak out and criticize our army. What a remarkable change it is! This shows that democratic ideas have struck deep root among the people in our border region. With such people as our teachers, you comrades engaged in army work will not likely make big mistakes.

Chairman Mao showed great concern for the production and well-being of the masses in the border region. During the busy farming seasons, he invariably issued instructions to the comrades of the central leading organs to help the peasants in ploughing the land or harvesting the crops. In times of drought, he often went to the countryside to see for himself how things were going on there and led the cadres, soldiers and civilians in digging irrigation ditches to bring water to the farmland.

Chairman Mao often inquired after the everyday life of the people and asked whether they had any problem with regard to housing, clothing, food and other matters. He also paid great attention to the education of the children, the wiping out of illiteracy among the peasants



Chairman Mao together with peasants in northern Shensi.

Traditional Chinese painting by Liu Wen-hsi

and the prevention and treatment of local diseases.

The security of the masses was uppermost in Chairman Mao's mind. In March 1947, the Party Central Committee decided to temporarily withdraw from Yen-an when the Chiang Kai-shek bandit troops launched a large-scale attack. Always keeping the security of the masses in mind, Chairman Mao time and again instructed that plans should be mapped out to withdraw the local people together with the central leading organs. Some comrades had misgivings, for they feared this would betray the whereabouts of the central organs, so they suggested that the people withdraw by another route. Chairman Mao turned down the suggestion and insisted that the local people withdraw alongside the troops so as to keep losses down to the minimum. He pointed out that the army and the people had flesh-and-blood ties and the Party should take full responsibility for their safety.

While fighting was raging in the vicinity, Chairman Mao arrived at Wangchiawan Village in Ansai County to the northwest of Yen-an. Since the village was very close to the front and enemy activities were evident all around, some comrades were worried about the Chairman's security. But Chairman Mao said calmly: The local people are with us, there's nothing to be afraid of. One day the enemy troops swept past Wangchiawan at a place less than 15 kilometres from where Chairman Mao stayed, but they did not discover any trace of the location of the Party Central Committee. After Chairman Mao left the village, one enemy headquarters happened to be housed in the cave-dwelling where Chairman Mao had stayed. But the enemy never got to know this because the villagers said nothing about it.

The enemy once took an old man into custody and tortured him to try to get some information about the whereabouts of Chairman Mao and the central organs. Defying the enemy's torture, the old man stood firm and his

only answer was: "Chairman Mao is still with us in northern Shensi!" Immediately after the enemy troops had left, the villagers picked up the combat orders the enemy had lost and sent them to our army. Thanks to such support from the people, the enemy was blind as a mole while we always had the enemy's movements at our finger-tips. And this was one of the reasons why we were able to smash the frenzied attack by 230,000 enemy troops with only a force of 20,000.

Making Investigations and Study

Chairman Mao always attached great importance to investigations and study and handled problems by the method of seeking truth from facts. Soon after he had led the Central Red Army to northern Shensi in the winter of 1935, Chairman Mao learnt that Liu Chih-tan, a leading comrade in the northern Shensi revolutionary base area, was imprisoned by local followers of Wang Ming's "Left" opportunist line. He immediately ordered that investigations be made. When the truth about the case was verified, Chairman Mao pointed out that the arrest was based on false charges and so ordered that Liu and the other victimized comrades be released without delay.

Chairman Mao met Comrade Liu Chih-tan after Liu had regained his freedom. Before long, the Party Central Committee appointed Liu to be the vice-chairman of the northwest China revolutionary military committee and concurrently commander of the 28th Army Corps of the Red Army. Liu Chih-tan later died a martyr's death in June 1936 after he had led his troops across the Yellow River to fight the enemy. On the 7th anniversary of Liu's death in 1943, Chairman Mao wrote the inscription "A leader of the masses, a hero of the nation" in high praise of him.

Chairman Mao set an example for us that whatever we do we must proceed from the actual conditions. At the Assembly of Representatives of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border

Region held in late November 1941, Li Ting-ming, an enlightened landlord, proposed that there be "better troops and simpler administration." Chairman Mao attached great importance to this suggestion. He jotted it down in his notebook and wrote a comment beside it: This is a good method and a proper remedy for our bureaucracy and formalism. But when the proposal was raised for discussion, some comrades took exception and argued that once this method was adopted, the development of our army would be hampered.

Patiently Chairman Mao explained: It would be wrong if we overemphasized the policy of "better troops and simpler administration" in the early years of the War of Resistance Against Japan. The situation today, however, is different and the war has entered its fifth year while the people are confronted by great economic difficulties. Our oversized administrative organs and army, moreover, are not suited to the present war situation. The comrades were thus made to see things in their right perspective, and Li Ting-ming's suggestion was adopted. This helped us greatly to overcome the difficulties at that time, lighten the burden of the people and carry on the war against the Japanese invaders.

One of the methods by which Chairman Mao always kept himself well-informed of the situation was through conversations with guests from afar. On one occasion he received in Yen-an some peasant representatives from various parts of northern Shensi and learnt from them the actual conditions in those places. Recalling this meeting later, he said meaningfully: I learnt a lot from them and thus increased my knowledge. From them I got to know whether or not our various policies were practicable in the rural areas. I was a student when they briefed me. And when they had said something wrong, I patiently corrected them and thus became their teacher. Some people always want to be teachers. This will do them no good, but will inevitably make them lag behind their students.

New College Enrolment System

THE Ministry of Education recently called a national conference on college enrolment in Peking. A series of measures have been worked out for a major reform of the enrolment system.

For a Bigger Pool of Talent

Under the new system, all young workers, peasants (including educated young people who have settled in the countryside), demobilized army men, Party and government functionaries and this year's senior middle school graduates can voluntarily apply and take college entrance examinations, provided they have given a good account of themselves politically, are determined to study for the revolution, have a schooling equivalent to that of senior middle school and are physically fit. This also applies to senior middle school students who are up to the educational level of a graduate.

China's socialist construction lost much time through the interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and in particular the "gang of four." To bring about the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology by the end of this century, it is, therefore, imperative to race against time and train and bring up a mighty contingent of working-class intellectuals as fast as possible.

To this end, the new enrolment system is designed primarily to enrol students from a broader basis to include young people from all fields of endeavour so that a greater number of promising youth will have an opportunity to receive higher education.

Twenty to 30 per cent of college students will be enrolled from among senior middle school graduates of the current year. This is different from what was done in the last few years when the "gang of four" had usurped the leadership in education.

As early as 1972, in line with Chairman Mao's directives, Premier Chou En-lai instructed institutions of higher learning to enrol a number of students directly from among new senior middle school graduates. He said: The revolution in education is still at the experimental stage. On the one hand, middle school students who have spent some time, say one or two years, doing physical labour after graduation and who have given a good account of themselves should be selected to go to college. On the other hand, colleges can also directly enrol students from among middle school graduates who have a bent for research work. At college, they can study and do a period of physical labour every year. The second method, he pointed out, can be used together with the method of selecting college students from among workers and peasants with practical experience.

The "gang of four" and its trusted hatchetman Chih Chun (once deputy head of the scientific and educational group under the State Council) in the Ministry of Education adamantly refused to carry out this instruction of Premier Chou. In 1975 they quoted it out of context and made it a target of criticism.

This year's practice of enrolling a certain proportion of college students from among new senior middle school graduates shows that

the instructions of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou are being implemented.

This new way of enrolment will enable students to complete their primary and middle school and college studies without a break. As they study they can do a stint of necessary physical labour related to what they learn. This conforms to the principle laid down by Chairman Mao that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour." The result will be a greater number of competent builders of socialism being made available quickly and a rapid change to the situation in which higher education has failed to keep pace with the needs of the country.

In order to let as many talented young people as possible acquire higher education, attention is also paid to enrolling outstanding bare-foot doctors, primary school teachers and young people actively engaged in agro-science and techniques from the rural areas as well as students of minority nationalities and a certain number of young people of Taiwan Province origin and young Chinese from Hongkong, Macao and abroad.

At the same time, workers', peasants' and sparetime colleges of various types will enrol full-time or part-time students on an extensive scale. Universities and colleges will start enrolling postgraduates this year.

Admittance Based on Examination Results

An all-round appraisal will be made of the applicants morally, intellectually and physically. Entrance examinations will be restored and admittance based on their results.

Prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao was against the kind of examinations which posed tricky questions or were sprung on students by surprise as if to deal with enemies. But he was never against examinations in themselves. As far back as 1936 he issued the directive that the Red Army College should make checking up on educational standards one of the important criteria for its periodic inspection. To serve their malicious intents, the "gang of four," however, distorted Chairman Mao's instruction concerning the reform of examina-

tion procedures and abolished examinations, thus disrupting the enrolment system.

Worse still was the gang and its followers boosting to the skies that notorious counter-revolutionary Chang Tieh-sheng who got very poor marks in entrance examinations as a "hero" for turning in a "blank" examination paper to oppose exams. They even gave him wide publicity in the press. (See *Peking Review* No. 8, 1977, for an expose of this fraud.)

This led to the abolition of examinations and tests or left them in eviscerated form in colleges and middle and primary schools. So whether there were tests or not, whether students studied or not at all, every student went up a grade each year and every student graduated.

In the last few years, any student who conscientiously studied was accused of "taking the road of being white and expert" (meaning becoming a bourgeois or even a counter-revolutionary expert) and any teacher who taught conscientiously was charged with working for "restoration and retrogression." The "gang of four" clamoured that colleges should specialize in one and only one special course, i.e., "the speciality of struggling against the capitalist-roaders." They averred that "it is preferable to have labourers without culture" and that "the richer one's knowledge, the more reactionary one becomes." This played havoc to college enrolment and higher education.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee over the past 28 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, much has been achieved in college enrolment. We have reformed the enrolment system step by step so that students are enrolled and graduates assigned jobs under a unified plan. This testifies to the superiority of the socialist system. Besides, a series of effective measures have been taken to increase annually the proportion of students selected from among workers and peasants and their children, thus ensuring in a fairly short time that they form the majority in colleges. Several millions have graduated from colleges over the past decades and many of them today form the mainstay in the socialist revolution and construction. But the "gang of four" chose to ignore all these achievements.

With the smashing of the gang, efforts will be continued to improve and perfect the proletarian enrolment system on the basis of summing up the experience, both positive and negative, in enrolling college students. The forthcoming enrolment will be a step further towards this goal. Just as the October 21 edi-

torial of *Renmin Ribao* pointed out, "College enrolment has a direct bearing on the quality of college graduates and affects primary and middle school education. It involves every profession, trade and every family. Thus, it is a matter of major importance." "The whole nation looks forward to a good job being made of college enrolment," the editorial added.

In Inner Mongolia (II)

A Livestock-Breeding Commune

by Our Correspondents **Kao Yun and Hsiang Jung**

GRASSLANDS cover more than two-thirds of the total area of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, offering excellent pastures for raising livestock. There are altogether 163 people's communes in the region and many of them are mainly engaged in animal husbandry. The one we visited, called Wulantuke, is located some 80 kilometres northwest of Huhehot, capital of the autonomous region.

Not long after we drove out from the city and crossed the Taching Mountains, we entered upon a vast grassland stretching as far as the eye can see. A smooth and pleasant drive over lush green grass soon took us within sight of a cluster of buildings—headquarters of the Wulantuke Commune.

About the Commune

Upon our arrival, we were warmly greeted by 43-year-old secretary Kuo Chin-pang of the commune Party committee. From him we got a general picture of this commune.

Wulantuke is a multi-national commune with 2,100 members, of whom 1,300 are Mongolians. It has about 500 households living in

38 settlements of varying sizes (ranging from a dozen to three or four households each) scattered in an area of 1,000 square kilometres.

Before liberation, pastures and livestock in what is today's Wulantuke were mostly in the hands of 18 herdowners and the lamas of the upper stratum, while the poor and lower-middle herdsmen who owned a very small number of animals or none at all were either hired herders or slaves. After liberation, the emancipated herdsmen of 14 households here got themselves organized into a mutual-aid team in 1953, the first of its kind in the whole region. It was a nascent socialist labour organization in which animals belonged to individual herdsmen who, however, helped one another in raising them. They named the team "Wulantuke," meaning "red flag" in the Mongolian language, to express their determination to take the socialist road. In 1956, this team was expanded into an elementary co-operative of a semi-socialist nature embracing 34 households of herdsmen who pooled their animals as shares, worked together as a collective and carried out distribution according to the amount of shares and the number of able-bodied labourers. In the first

half of 1958 this co-op grew into an advanced one with a membership of 60 households. At this stage of development, animals belonged to the collective and distribution was based on the work done. In the latter half of the same year when the big leap forward in the national economy and the establishment of people's communes were at their height throughout the country, this advanced co-op merged with nearby elementary co-ops and mutual-aid teams to become a people's commune.

As with the other rural people's communes elsewhere, the Wulantuke Commune integrates government administration and economic management. It is a socialist collective economic organization of the herdsmen and at the same time a grass-roots unit of socialist political power.

The commune revolutionary committee functions under the centralized leadership of the commune Party committee. The two committees are now composed of 11 and 7 members respectively and the Party committee secretary is concurrently chairman of the revolutionary committee. Between them these leading members are in charge of political and ideological work, production, finance, cultural, educational and public health undertakings, public security, the militia and work among women and youth. The commune takes a direct hand in running several industrial enterprises. Near the commune headquarters are a supply and marketing co-operative, a people's bank, a post office, a seven-year school and a clinic.

The economic system of collective ownership in the rural people's communes at the present stage generally takes the form of ownership at three levels, that is, ownership by the commune, the production brigade and the production team; with the last as the basic accounting unit. But the system of ownership in the Wulantuke Commune includes two levels only, the commune and the production brigade, with the



Kuo Chin-pang (second from left) and **Hsile-meng** (far left) chatting with two herders.

latter as the basic accounting unit. In the case of Wulantuke, it has five livestock-breeding brigades. We visited the fifth brigade which has a population of 417 from 103 households and tends more than 10,000 animals including horses, cattle, sheep and camels. The brigade members are divided into four groups of about 20 households each for managing the herds, in addition to a special group growing green fodder. Earnings from collective labour are distributed under the brigade's unified plan.

Great Changes

"On the trackless pastureland under a clear azure sky, flocks and herds hidden in lush meadows come into view only when the grass bends low in a puff of wind"—this is how an ancient poet described pastures in his poem. But at that time and even in the long, miserable years that followed, what else was there to meet the eye in the Inner Mongolian pastureland other than animals, grass and ramshackle yurts? It was only after liberation, especially after the establishment of people's communes and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, that this place has taken on a new look.

Large tracts of land are fenced off with barbed-wire or stone walls to protect a growing crop of rich grass. These are kept as winter grazing grounds when fodder runs low.

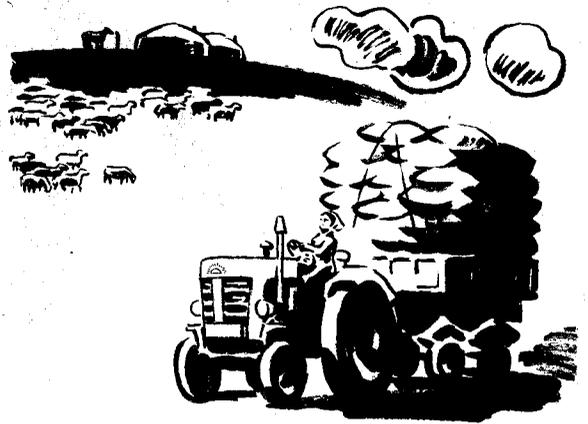
Besides, production brigades cultivate fodder bases, where the herdsmen plough the

land, fence it in and grow clover in a planned way.

Rivers are dammed and windmills put up to provide the fodder bases and pasturelands with water through a network of ditches.

While going around in the commune, we saw adobe or wooden houses and pens at spaced intervals. So far 74 per cent of the autonomous region's herdsman have moved from their yurts and settled in houses, leaving behind a centuries-old nomadic way of life. When they go to outlying pastures to graze the animals, old people and children stay at home. At night the animals are now kept in enclosures or pens, some of which are built with special care for young animals.

Over the years, large-scale capital construction on the grassland has been carried out in Wulantuke to improve conditions for animal husbandry. In the past, livestock could flourish only with nature's bounty and, more often than not, fell victim to natural adversities. Herdsmen dreaded most what they called "black plague" in summer, when animals died in large numbers from starvation because the grass withered in a long dry spell, and "white plague" in winter when pastures became snow-bound after an exceptionally violent snowstorm. All this is now a bleak memory, since there is an ample supply of drinking-water for both human beings and animals, irrigation facilities are available in all the fodder bases and some of the pastures, and all production brigades have fodder reserves to help tide the animals over draught, snowstorms or other natural calamities.



Herding horses.

Sketch by Yen Hai

Since the establishment of the Wulantuke Commune, which is bigger in size and has a higher degree of public ownership as compared with co-ops, favourable conditions have been created for expanding grassland capital construction. How the commune's third brigade solved the problem of water shortage is a good illustration. This brigade has a seven-hectare fodder base, but the source of water is some 3.5 kilometres distant. The brigade allocated a large work force to cut a ditch for diverting water to the base. But the water was lost through seepage halfway before it reached the base. Later the brigade planned to line the ditch with a seep-proof wall of stone quarried from a nearby hill, a project requiring three years' work by 30 able-bodied members. When the commune learnt of this plan, it assembled more than 100 young stalwart members from other



A view of pastureland.

brigades to help speed it up. The brigade which was directly benefited paid for the work done by the builders from other brigades. Some of the other fairly sizable projects in the commune have been built in the same way.

Widespread use of vaccination and inoculation and popularization of fine strains largely account for the healthy condition of the herds. In the past large numbers of animals died from parasitic diseases which often spread unchecked. With the establishment of the commune, a veterinary station was set up at the commune level and every brigade has its own "barefoot vets" (veterinarians engaged in both livestock raising and animal health care) who periodically bathe the animals, administer anthelmintics and give inoculations or vaccinations. As a result, manges caused by external parasites have been completely eliminated and the diseases caused by intestinal parasites brought under control.

The local breed of sheep is small, weighing about 15 kilogrammes each when fully grown, with an annual yield of only one kilogramme of wool. Now upwards of 85 per cent of them have given way to a fine strain of Sinkiang sheep weighing 23 kilogrammes each which yields three kilogrammes of wool every year. The commune has set up a fine breeds centre and each brigade an insemination station to improve the breeds.

Diversified Economy

While making animal husbandry its main line of production, the Wulantuke Commune goes in for other economic undertakings that are suited to local conditions.

Rapid development of animal husbandry brought the number of sheep, cattle, horses and camels to 26,700 in 1970 and 42,500 in 1976 or twice the figure of 1965, the year before the start of the Cultural Revolution, and triple that of 1950 in the early post-liberation years.

As the hills within the confines of the commune abound in lennilite, a fine building material, the commune has organized dozens of able-bodied members from its brigades to mine it, with production geared to the slack and busy grazing seasons. Since the mine went into operation in 1971, its aggregate proceeds from sales in Huhehot and Tientsin have come to half

a million yuan, or the equivalent of the commune's total annual income. This has provided a solid financial backing for carrying on grassland capital construction and raising more animals.

The commune also runs a machinery experimental station built with state investment. It is manned by 20 workers whose job is to test, popularize and repair machines for use in animal husbandry. Among the machines at the disposal of the commune are tractors, diesel engines, power generators and sprinklers. Ploughing at the fodder bases, fodder crushing, grain processing, irrigation and transport have been mechanized, and machines are partly in use in sinking wells, cutting ditches, building dams and shearing the sheep.

During the slack grazing season, the commune runs a workshop using wool sent in by commune members to make blankets for their own use at low cost. There are also kilns turning out bricks and tiles.

Production Combined With Military Affairs

Up on a slope near the headquarters of the commune revolutionary committee are several tents and yurts with dozens of sleek horses quietly grazing. From down below issues the humming of machines mingled with the sound of people. We were told that here were the barracks of the commune militia's cavalry company and the construction site of a dam.

The cavalry company is composed of 80 young men and women between the ages of 16 and 24. They were working at the construction site to help build a dam for irrigation purposes, while doing military training.

Shortly after knocking off, they all mounted at the sound of a whistle and galloped away to the shooting range for routine training on and off horseback.

Obviously pleased with the drills, the 23-year-old company leader indicated a sprightly militiawoman dressed in a pink Mongolian robe and told us: "That's Paojihhua, a new recruit of 19 years old. When she first joined us early this year, she often fell off her horse and once sprained her ankle, but she kept at it with a will. It's now only three months since she started train-

ing. What do you think of her performance, eh? Really good in both horsemanship and shooting." "She studies Chairman Mao's works every day and is a crack worker at the construction site too," the company leader added.

We came across 29-year-old deputy secretary Hsilemeng of the commune Party committee who is in charge of militia work. Hefty and energetic, he is one of the 32 young cadres of Mongolian nationality trained by the Party in recent years. He often came to the company to look into matters concerning military training and do physical labour alongside the militiamen and women for at least 20 days a month. He said: "We keep in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that the militia must be **'able to come at the first call, fight as soon as you come, and win when you fight'** and Chairman Hua's instruction on 'learning from the People's Liberation Army's fine traditions and striving to step up the building of the militia,' so we are redoubling our efforts in military training. If any enemy should dare to invade, we will wipe him out completely!"

Herdsmen's Livelihood — Past and Present

Thanks to the growth of production, the commune's public accumulation fund has increased year after year and the income of its members has risen steadily, as shown in the following table:

	Total Income	Distribution Among Commune Members	Income Per Capita	Income Per Able- Bodied Labourer
1971	320,018 yuan	214,377 yuan	109 yuan	236 yuan
1976	491,570 yuan	287,867 yuan	151 yuan	382 yuan

The commune applies the socialist principle of distribution "to each according to his work," with men and women receiving equal pay for equal work. Families with economic difficulties are given special subsidies and any commune member who is physically handicapped, too old to work or without support is provided for by the production brigade.

When we paid a visit to Kejihlema at her five-room house built in 1962 (until then she and her family had lived in a yurt), she



Kejihlema.

welcomed us with servings of piping hot milk tea and dairy products. The room where our interview took place faces south and has glass windows letting in bright sunshine. Portraits of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua are hung on one wall. And against the wall on the north side stand brightly varnished wardrobes.

Kejihlema, now 47, told us of her past sufferings. She lost her father when she was a baby and her mother died when she was only five. She and her sisters were brought up by their grandmother, a housemaid at a herd-owner's mansion. Her eldest sister was married young but she soon fell ill and died in poverty. Her elder sister who became a slave-girl at 13 got blind from maltreatment and died three years later. Kejihlema herself was a slave-girl at 13 too, and toiled like a beast of burden from dawn till dusk. Hardly able to keep body and soul together, she did not even have a pair of shoes to wear in winter and used to thrust her feet into cow-dung to keep them warm. As water was scarce, she washed her feet in cattle urine. Once when she was out grazing the animals, she fell from her horse and dislocated her collarbone. She came home a bit late because of the accident. Without bothering to ask why, the herdowner whipped her in a frenzy of rage. Later that day she got so exhausted waiting on her master that she dozed

off and he stabbed her in the leg with a pair of scissors. Unable to bear such suffering she tried to kill herself by taking raw opium. Fortunately a housemaid found her lying unconscious in the manure yard and saved her. All this sounded like a horrible nightmare now, and she went on with the story of her life after liberation. Both she and her husband are shepherds tending the flocks of the collective. Their eldest daughter is a worker in Huhehot, their younger daughter a cadre in a neighbouring commune and their eldest son, who got married early this year, a tractor driver in the same brigade. Another three children are still at school. The three able-bodied labourers in the family who work in the brigade and live on work-points received a total income of over 1,500 yuan last year, with a favourable balance of some 400 yuan after deductions were made for food, clothing and other expenses. Every working member of the family has a wrist-

watch. In addition to a radio set at home, they have a portable for use when grazing sheep. Both Kejihlema and her daughter-in-law have a sewing machine each. Whatever idle money they have they put in the bank.

As stipulated by the commune, the family is allowed to keep a horse, a milch cow and ten sheep for their personal needs.

Because of her personal experience past and present, Kejihlema deeply loves the new society and throws herself heart and soul into collective production. Over the years, she has done an excellent job in tending the flock assigned to her and both the birth rate of lambs and the fertility rate of fully grown sheep have exceeded the set targets. For this she has been cited as an advanced worker. A bright red banner awarded her in recognition of her services can be seen flying high at the place where she works.

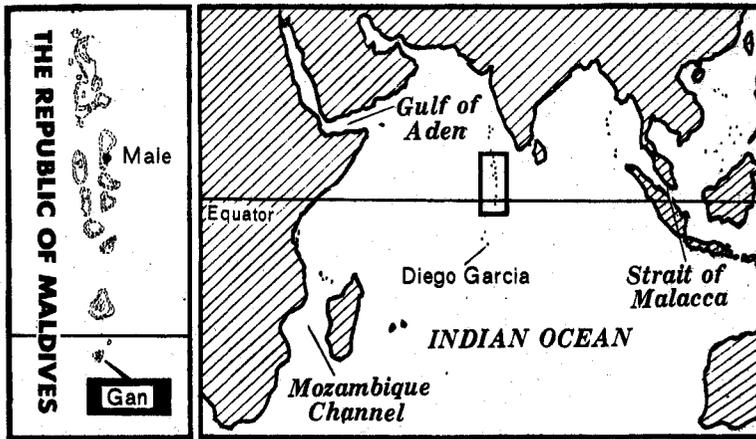
What Lies Behind the Soviet Intention To Take Lease of Gan?

AS announced by President Ibrahim Nasir of the Republic of Maldives in a recent interview with a foreign news agency, his government has decided to turn down the Soviet request for the lease of the base on Gan Island. Maldives, he said, does not want to have its neutrality questioned by the military presence of a foreign power because "we cannot side with any superpower." This statement points up the Soviet Union's increasingly flagrant ambition for world hegemony and the sharpening vigilance against it on the part of a growing number of the third world countries.

An island country in the Indian Ocean, the Maldives consists of 19 atolls with a chain of

some 2,000-odd coral islands. Gan, the island in question, 200 miles north of the U.S. base at Diego Garcia, is of great strategic value. Prompted by its strategy for world domination, Soviet social-imperialism has long been casting a covetous eye on these islands in its search of military bases in the Indian Ocean. Since 1968, under the pretence of "fishing," "refuelling and taking on additional fresh water" and making "friendship visits," it has succeeded in obtaining the right to use more than a dozen ports and bases in countries watered by the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet Union is ready to pay a huge price for the lease of Gan Island, it is said,



for the maintenance of its "fishing vessels now operating everywhere" in the Indian Ocean. But it has now become an open secret that the Soviet Union has been using pseudo and shady "fishing vessels" to engage in military espionage while turning foreign ports into military bases in the name of servicing its merchant marine. Once a staging post of the British Royal Air Force, the Gan Island base was closed in March 1976, though the 8,700-foot-long runway and other military installations there are still kept intact, ready for use.

The Kremlin's intention of getting lease in the Maldives speaks volumes for its hegemonic calculations on the Indian Ocean issue. For quite some time the non-aligned countries and other third world countries have been firm in their stand to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace from which the military presence and military bases of the two superpowers are to be excluded. But the Soviet Union has all along opposed this just demand. There are only U.S. bases and no Soviet bases in the Indian Ocean, it claimed, and withdrawal of Soviet military presence there (including a permanent fleet) is out of the question. Last June talks were held in Moscow between the Soviet Union and the United States on the question of the Indian Ocean. Later, on July 1, TASS, the Soviet news agency, let it be known that the Soviet "principled position" on making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace is: dismantle the

existing military bases in the Indian Ocean and build no new ones; only then would the Soviet Union be "ready together with other powers to look for ways to reduce on a mutual basis the military activities of non-littoral states in the Indian Ocean and in areas directly adjacent to it." The move is obvious. Moscow wants the U.S. military bases removed to make way for exclusive Soviet control of the Indian Ocean.

What has been disclosed about the Soviet scheme to lease Gan Island has once again given the lie to its proposal not to build any more military bases in the Indian Ocean. In point of fact, it is trying to build more bases there alongside the existing ones, including those under cover. This Soviet move to step up its contention with the United States for hegemony is an illuminating footnote to the Soviet statement on "reducing on a mutual basis the military activities" in the Indian Ocean, which is nothing but a legerdemain to fool its adversary and world opinion.

To ensure peace and security in the Indian Ocean region is the common aspiration of the people of the Indian Ocean countries who are justified in taking this stand. To give it effect, it is imperative, first of all, to curb all superpower military expansion and contention in the said region. The two superpowers must be told to pull out all their military forces from the region, to remove their military bases, both overt and covert; and what is more, they must not be allowed to build new ones there. The Maldivian Government's insistence on remaining neutral and the just stand it takes in refusing to lease Gan Island to a superpower contributes to the preservation of peace and security in this region. It will certainly have the sympathy and support of the Indian Ocean countries and world public opinion.

— by Ou Mei

For Your Reference

Following is the second instalment of supplementary notes to the article "Chairman Mao's Theory of the Differentiation of the Three Worlds Is a Major Contribution to Marxism-Leninism" which appeared in our last issue. — Ed.

Revolutions in Turkey, Persia And China

(See p. 13.)

The revolutions in Turkey, Persia and China mentioned by Lenin in 1913 refer to the major national democratic revolutionary movements in Asia following the Russian bourgeois democratic revolution of 1905.

The Turkish revolution. This refers to the 1908-09 bourgeois revolution in Turkey. During 1905-07 the movement for national liberation launched by people of non-Turkish origin against imperialist aggression and the despotic rule of Sultan Abdul-Hamid II was on the flow. There were cases of revolt among the Turkish armies, and large-scale peasant guerilla war flared up in Macedonia. These uprisings of the people of all nationalities dealt the reactionary regime of the Ottoman Empire a telling blow. In 1908, the Young Turks which represented the interests of the bourgeoisie gained the support of some of the Sultan's armies. They took advantage of the situation and staged an armed uprising, forcing the Sultan to issue a decree to restore the constitution and hold parliamentary elections. But once in power, the Young Turks backed out of their promises to people and introduced a series of reactionary measures designed to curb the revolutionary forces. In 1909, there occurred an abortive counter-revolutionary coup loyal to the Sultan. Abdul-Hamid II was removed and Mohammed V placed upon the throne. The Young Turks took charge to form a new government.

The Persian revolution. This refers to the bourgeois revolution in Iran from 1905 to 1911. Between the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, Iran was reduced to a semi-colony as a result of imperialist ag-

gression by Britain and tsarist Russia. In the northern parts of the country, the people, under the influence of the 1905 Russian Revolution, rose in struggle against imperialism and demanded freedom and democracy. This revolutionary movement spread to the whole country. There were repeated peasant and citizen uprisings. Under the pressure of the people's struggle, the rulers had no choice but to make concessions, agreeing to establish a constitutional monarchy.

The Chinese revolution. This refers to the revolution of 1911 under the leadership of the Tung Meng Hui (Revolutionary League) led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen that toppled the Ching Dynasty.

Anti-Fascist Camp

(See p. 15.)

The world economic crisis in the 1930s sharpened the rivalry between the imperialist countries. Two blocs of powers came into being, with Britain, the United States and France on one side and Germany, Italy and Japan on the other. The latter bloc went fascist in a bid to carve up the world afresh through wars. Drunk with ambition, they embarked on a programme of frenzied arms expansion and war preparations, becoming the source of a new imperialist war. Weak nations and countries fell victims to their aggression. Britain, France and the United States, to preserve their vested interests, followed a policy of appeasement towards their aggression and expansionism. In 1938-39, Germany gobbled up Austria and Czechoslovakia. In September 1939, it attacked Poland. Britain and France were forced to declare war on Germany, raising the curtain on World War II. On June 22, 1941, Hitler sprang surprise attack on the Soviet Union. The world then saw the formation of an anti-fascist camp, which consisted of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, France, China and many other countries and in their common struggle they finally defeated the fascist axis of Germany, Italy and Japan.

"International Division of Labour"

(See p. 21.)

"International division of labour" is a device by which the Soviet Union squeezes and bleeds

the "fraternal countries" in what it calls the "socialist community." In the words of the renegade clique in the Kremlin, what the "community" members should or should not produce in the "international division of labour" is determined by their "most favourable natural and economic conditions." Actually the ultimate decision hinges on the needs of the Soviet state monopoly capital. The Soviet Union uses "international division of labour" to force some C.M.E.A. states to provide it with primary agricultural and mining products and reduce some others to virtual processing plants for the Soviet economy. According to the principles guiding "international division of labour," products which are needed by a member country and conditions for whose manufacture are available cannot be produced if they are not included in the "division of labour." On the other hand, products listed in the "division of labour" must be produced even if they are not wanted in large quantities by a member country. The Soviet Union, however, is not subject to these restrictions.

"Planned Co-ordination"

(See p. 21.)

"Planned co-ordination" means that the economic development plan of a C.M.E.A. country must first be "co-ordinated" with that of the Soviet Union before it is drawn up in a final form. This actually deprives C.M.E.A. countries of their right to make plans on their own. Since 1956, the Soviet Union has "co-ordinated" four five-year plans with C.M.E.A. countries. At present, it has "co-ordinated" long-term plans for the 1976-80 period. Through such "co-ordination," the Kremlin controls the member states' national economies with regard to the direction of development, speed, proportion, investment allocation and fuel and raw material supplies, thus bringing their economies completely into the Soviet orbit.

"Multilateral Integration"

(See p. 21.)

"Multilateral integration" is a new form by which Soviet social-imperialism plunders

and dominates its "fraternal countries." In recent years, intensified arms expansion and war preparations coupled with lopsided economic development have begun to drain the resources of the Soviet Union, financially and materially and in domestic manpower. Taking advantage of the need of East European countries for fuel and raw materials, the Soviet Union holds these countries to ransom, dragooning them into opening mines and building factories for the Soviet Union in return for the supply of Soviet fuel and raw materials. Under the "co-ordinating plan on measures for multilateral integration" adopted at the 29th C.M.E.A. meeting in 1975, 10 "integration" projects are to be built "jointly" in five years with eight located in the Soviet Union: For these eight projects alone, the East European countries are obliged to provide the Soviet Union with 4,000 million rubles and large quantities of machinery, building materials, consumer goods and a huge labour force.

"Structural Integration"

(See p. 21.)

Following their invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, the Soviet social-imperialists trotted out a policy of "economic integration" which, Moscow declared, would traverse a course from low level to high level. In the initial stage, this "economic integration" involves only individual departments of the member states of the "socialist community" where their production structure will receive "stepped-up transformation." By the 1990s, it will reach the high stage, that is, the stage of "structural integration." During this period, the "unified economic structure" of the countries participating in the "economic integration" and their "unified national economic system" based on common production planning will gradually take shape. What all this boils down to is that these countries will be completely deprived of their right to exercise sovereignty over their industrial and agricultural production and their national economic structure as a whole, and that they must submit to the dictates of the colonial empire the Soviet Union. "Structural integration," in effect, is synonymous with colonization.

"International Socialist Ownership"

(See p. 21.)

Since the beginning of the 1970s, the Soviet social-imperialists have been loudly preaching about establishing a "common ownership," or "international socialist ownership" in the "socialist community." The Soviet ruling clique asserted that "contradictions have arisen between one-nation ownership and the productive forces of an increasing international nature." Therefore, to solve these contradictions, so their argument goes, it is necessary to set up a "common ownership" in the "community." The Soviet-controlled C.M.E.A. has set up a number of "international economic joint companies," among them the international atomic instrument joint company and the international textile-machinery joint company. The Soviet Union has gathered into its hands the power on all important issues and is monopolizing everything in these "joint companies" for the purpose of directly controlling the key industrial departments of the member states.

Spitsbergen Islands

(See p. 21.)

Spitsbergen is a group of hilly Arctic islands with an area of 62,000 square kilometres. Rich in natural resources, it has a deposit of over 5,000 million tons of high-quality coal in addition to oil and natural gas.

Strategically located, Spitsbergen commands the Soviet submarines' and surface vessels' main route to the North Atlantic from Murmansk.

According to the Paris treaty signed in 1920 by over 40 countries including the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union, Norway enjoys "full and absolute sovereignty" over the archipelago. In 1925, Norway officially declared the archipelago an administrative area under its jurisdiction. Motivated by its military

and economic needs, the Soviet Union, however, has in recent years tried its utmost to grab the islands, claiming a share in the joint management of them. This unjustifiable demand was naturally rejected by Norway. Not reconciled, the Soviet Union, under the pretext that the signatories to the Paris treaty enjoy certain economic rights over the islands and in the name of "mining coal," has sent more personnel to the islands to set up military and administrative facilities in repeated violation of Norway's laws and sovereignty and even dispatched large helicopters to fly over the islands — all in an effort to seize them through the creation of an established fact. The Soviet Union's hegemonic acts have aroused strong opposition from the Norwegian Government and people.

The Bandung Conference

(See p. 24.)

The Bandung Conference was held in April 1955, attended by 29 Asian and African countries, including the five sponsor countries of Burma, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), India, Indonesia and Pakistan. The Chinese Delegation was led by Premier Chou En-lai. It was the first international conference convened by the Asian and African countries, which had become masters of their own destiny, without the participation of the colonial powers. The conference discussed a wide range of questions including national sovereignty and the struggle against colonialism, world peace and co-operation, economic and cultural co-operation among the participating countries. Thanks to the efforts of China and the majority of the participating countries, imperialist plots to sabotage the conference was defeated and the Final Communique of the Asian-African Conference was unanimously adopted. The communique declared that colonialism was

(Continued on p. 29.)

Friendship Notes

Women Road-Builders

Young Somali women are part of the labour force building the 970-kilometre-long Beletweyne-Burao Highway, jointly constructed by Somali and Chinese workers and technicians.

The road cuts through vast stretches of wilderness and the builders face tremendous difficulties. Life is hard, but these young women workers take all these in their stride. They are good workers and learn fast, mastering skills in a very short time.

The five women road-roller drivers of the eighth engineering team are all former herdswomen or housewives, but nothing daunted them when they arrived at the construction site. Eager and hard-working, they overcame the language barrier as they were learning the names and functions of the various instruments and pieces of machinery from the Chinese workers. If something went wrong with a machine, they would join the Chinese workers in tracing the cause and repairing it. In the evenings Somali and Chinese workers would talk about what they had learnt during working hours. In this way, they soon became proficient enough to do all the team's road-rolling work.

Khadija Egal Hersi today is a fairly skilled welder in the repair shop. This former housewife is the first woman welder in Somalia and has mastered comparatively complicated

weldings. "The colonialists said that women couldn't acquire technical skills, but I saw in Chinese films and pictorials Chinese women doing all kinds of jobs, so I made up my mind to learn a technical skill," confided Khadija Egal Hersi when asked why she became a welder.

There is one woman lathe operator along the entire road and she is 19-year-old Safia Omar Harshi. She learnt in the daytime at the side of a Chinese lathe worker and studied at a special school in the evenings. She can now operate a machine tool independently from blueprints.

Chinese Agricultural Delegation in Yugoslavia

During its visit to Titov Veles in Macedonia, the Chinese agricultural delegation attended a banquet in its honour. In the course of the banquet, the hosts left their seats and, forming a circle, began a dance once popular with Yugoslav partisans. "Come and join us, Chinese comrades," they invited as they sang and danced. "We've all been guerrillas! We fought for freedom with our lives! Let's dance and be happy!" The merry atmosphere so infected the Chinese guests that they joined their Yugoslav hosts in singing and dancing.

Everywhere in Yugoslavia the Chinese delegation was met with jolly friendliness — in Belgrade the capital, in beautiful Slovenia, in the Macedonia's moun-

tain villages and on the fertile Danube plain. Every member of the delegation felt that the historic talks between President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng were welcomed by the Yugoslav people.

When the delegation visited the crop improvement and production research institute of the Zagreb Agricultural College, Professor Zdenko Vitasovic, who had been on a study visit to China and has now retired, was there to greet the delegation. "When I was in China," he said to the visitors, "I found many similarities in growing crops in our two countries. Co-operation between us should improve after President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had talks. Everything here is available for you Chinese comrades to see. We'll do anything which contributes to co-operation between two countries."

On the delegation was Ting Shou-kang, a wheat expert. "We are old friends," said Ting to his Yugoslav counterparts. "Since 1971, you have given to China dozens of new wheat strains strongly resistant to diseases and lodging. We are using them to develop new hybrids." Before it left, the delegation presented the institute with some new strains.

Chinese maize expert Pan Tsai-hsien studied at this institute for three months some years ago. On this visit he spent a whole day with Yugoslav counterparts in the fields observing and studying some new maize strains. They arranged for further exchanges now that the door to friendly co-operation was open.

Physical Cultural Exchanges Between Ethiopia and China

Visits between Ethiopian and Chinese sportsmen in recent years have enabled athletes to exchange experience and promote mutual understanding and friendship.

Ethiopian runners have rich experience in long-distance events, two of them winning the Marathon three times in succession. When a Chinese athletic team was visiting Addis Ababa, Mammo, a Marathon champion, spoke to Chinese runners about his methods and the experience he had acquired in 16 years of long-distance running. The Ethiopian Athletic Federation arranged a long-distance run and explained to the visitors how the runners breath, set the pace, change speed and spurt.

Addis Ababa football fans were impressed by the fine sportsmanship of a Chinese team, whose members would rather lose the game than injure friends. During a match last December between the Ethiopian national team and the Chinese August 1 team, a Chinese player was taking a shot at goal when the Ethiopian goalie dived for the ball.

He missed and the Chinese player was rushing up to take another shot when he saw the goalkeeper fumbling for the ball. He abruptly stopped because he saw that if he kicked he was sure to injure the goalkeeper. This brought cheers from the stands.

Some days before the Chinese team's visit, a Soviet football team had toured the country. In its match with the Ethiopian national team, the Soviet players played rough and hurt the host team's leading player, No. 8. This aroused strong feelings among the spectators. Later, the *Ethiopian Herald* carried a reader's letter under the caption, "Traumatic Indeed," condemning the brutality of the Soviet team. This same player was treated by a doctor on the Chinese team. He recovered to take part in a friendly match with the team.

Hungarians Like Chinese Pavilion

China had a pavilion in the annual ten-day Budapest autumn international consumer goods fair held in September.

Some 400,000 people visited the 500-square-metre Chinese pavilion. The Hungarian peo-

ple liked particularly the hand-icrafts, toys and silk and woollen fabrics.

Briefs

• A meeting was recently held in Morant Bay to mark the setting up of a branch of the Jamaica-China Friendship Association in the St. Thomas Parish. Some association members who had visited China spoke at the meeting about their impressions of China.

A Chinese photo exhibition was on view and a Chinese film shown at the meeting.

• The fourth annual meeting of the U.S.-China Friendship Association held in Atlanta, Georgia recently was attended by 650 delegates representing 7,000 association members in 90 branches. Association membership has gone up in the past year, with more working people and minority nationalities joining than people from other walks of life. The meeting adopted a main resolution guiding next year's work and elected a new national steering committee. At the meeting the delegates demanded once again the realization of diplomatic relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China.

(Continued from p. 27.)

an evil which should be wiped out without delay. It recommended that the ten principles of peaceful coexistence (an extension of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence) should be taken as the basis for peaceful coexistence, friendship and co-operation among all countries concerned. The conference reflected the spirit of the Asian-

African people in unity against imperialism and colonialism in their efforts to win and safeguard national independence and promote friendship among the people of various countries. It has since become known as the "Bandung spirit." The conference gave a powerful impetus to the development of national-liberation movements in Asia and Africa.

ROUND THE WORLD

SOMALIA

No Stooze to Anyone

"The Somali Democratic Republic has never been a stooge nor will it be a stooge to anyone," declared Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre at a press conference in Mogadishu on November 2.

"I hereby declare that Somalia pursues a non-aligned foreign policy. We are opposed to becoming anyone's followers," he said.

Condemning the Soviet Union for stepping up arms supply to the Horn of Africa, he pointed out that the Soviet Union is supplying such sophisticated weaponry to the Horn of Africa as has never been supplied to Africa and the Arab world.

There are now 15,000 Cuban soldiers in the Horn of Africa. If Somalia's sovereignty is threatened, he said, the security of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean is threatened likewise, for the Soviet strategic intention is directed against this area.

This is the second time that President Siad denounced the Soviet policy of hegemonism in the Horn of Africa. In his nationwide radio speech on October 21, President Siad condemned the Soviet Union for "pouring huge quantities of sophisticated armaments including the latest fighter planes, tanks and missiles" into that area. "The Cuban Government

is also playing a dangerously adventurist role in the Horn of Africa today," he noted. The President appealed to the international community to urge the Soviet Union and Cuba to put an immediate end to their intervention in the Horn of Africa.

ITALY

Industrial Production Stagnated

There has been fresh evidence of industrial stagnation and recession in Italy since July last and unemployment has become graver than before.

Industrial production, which had just recovered to the level before the economic crisis, has slowed down notably since March. Compared with March, it went down 3.1 per cent in April. The average index of industrial production from May to July was lower than that of the corresponding period last year. By July, the industrial index dropped 7.7 per cent as against that of the same 1976 period, the fall in the mining industry being 10 per cent and the manufacturing industry 8.1 per cent. All industries, except auto, were depressed. Industrial output in August also was below that of the same month last year.

Recession also manifested itself in the decline of factory orders, under-capacity operation and diminishing raw material demand. In July, 50 per cent of

the factories received fewer domestic orders and operations were only 73 per cent of capacity. Consumption of fuel oil and iron and steel plummeted. Poor management and heavy losses bankrupted a number of enterprises.

Confronted by the industrial depression, the monopolists have tried to shift their economic difficulties on to the workers by layoffs, shorter work weeks and increased labour intensity, with the result that unemployment grew more serious for the working people. The jobless total was close to 1.7 million in July, or 7.7 per cent of the total work force. Unemployment is more pronounced in the agricultural south. The jobless rate there is 11.5 per cent. In addition, there are more than 400,000 semi-unemployed who work less than 26 hours a week.

The stress of the Italian Government's economic policy has for years been on tighter credit, higher taxes and other means to hold down domestic demand and control inflation. Minister for the Treasury Gaetano Stamatì said recently that the heart of the government's economic policy continued to be disinflation. Many Italian economists are pessimistic about the economic prospects.

CORRECTION: In the article "Chairman Mao's Theory of the Differentiation of the Three Worlds Is a Major Contribution to Marxism-Leninism" published in our last issue, the first part of the second sentence in the right-hand column of page 19 under the subhead should read: "As recent statistics show, in 1976 the 12 giant industrial corporations with sales of over 10 billion dollars each together accounted for 27 per cent and 29 per cent respectively of the total assets and sales of the 500 largest industrial corporations in the United States."

ON THE HOME FRONT

Tungfang Song and Dance Ensemble

MMUSIC and dances performed by the Tungfang Song and Dance Ensemble have made a comeback after ten years' absence. This is another piece of good news from literary and art circles following the downfall of the "gang of four." The ensemble, which specializes in music and dances of Asian, African and Latin American countries, had fallen victim to the gang's tyranny and been forbidden to perform.

The troupe was formed in 1962 on the proposal of Premier Chou En-lai. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi, on behalf of Premier Chou, attended the celebration of its founding to convey congratulations. He encouraged the artists to learn from the good points of the people's art of other countries so as to enrich and develop ours, and serve the world revolution and help strengthen our friendship with the people of the world.

In the first four years after its founding, the ensemble presented Chinese audiences with many splendid, militant performances reflecting the lives of the people of various countries.

It toured 16 countries. During its tours, it not only introduced songs and dances of socialist New China but also performed and learnt good items from the countries visited. Artists of the ensemble collected and learnt 173 national and folk dances and 84 music items from other countries.

Filled with the joy of victory and with friendly feelings for the people struggling for liberation throughout the world, the ensemble recently staged items of China and 19 other countries in Peking. They included the dance *Militia-women of Kampuchea* which was created on the suggestion of Premier Chou, a dance reflecting the Malian people's struggle against colonial rule and other dances portraying the

labour of Japanese peasants, Ethiopian herdsmen and girls of Sri Lanka, and merry-making at festival time of the people



Long Drum Dance, which is popular among the people of China's Korean nationality.

Sketch by Chi Yang

of Bangladesh and Argentina. The artists also sang folk songs of India, Egypt and other countries and performed Burmese, Mexican and Guinean melodies with Chinese traditional musical instruments. Their performances were greeted with enthusiastic applause from the audience.



A Malian dance.

Sprinkler Irrigation

SPRINKLER irrigation is being popularized in many rural areas of China. Experimental sprinkler plots, some of them 600 hectares in size, have been set up in 900 of the 2,200 counties.

Spray irrigating increases grain yields and saves water, with the added advantage of conserving plant nutrients, maintaining soil texture and regulating the microclimate about the fields. Sprinkler

systems can also be used to broadcast soluble fertilizers and insecticides.

Trials over large tracts in some provinces show that sprinkler irrigation uses less than half the amount of water furrow and plot irrigation uses, and helps increase grain yields by 10 to 30 per cent. Moreover, the method cuts down production costs and extends the areas under irrigation.

Good results have been obtained by sprinkler irrigating some 20 kinds of industrial crops—such as cotton, oil-bearing crops, tea and sugar cane—as well as vegetable plots, tree nurseries and pastures.

Assimilating advanced foreign technology in this field, farm machinery factories, rural people's communes and scientific and technical departments in various localities are designing and making sprinkler irrigation equipment with locally available materials in the light of specific local conditions.

Kweilin's New Railway Station

A NEW railway station has been built and commissioned in Kweilin, a city in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in south China.

Kweilin, long known for its beautiful landscape, has been attracting an ever growing number of tourists. The old 600-square-metre station, too small to cope, has been replaced by one with a total floor space of 6,400 square metres. The new station has 10 waiting-rooms for passengers of express trains and local trains, mothers

with babies, visitors in groups, distinguished guests, and so on. They all link directly with the platform.

The waiting-rooms have heat-absorbing glass windows with steel frames and the ceilings are sound-proofed. The interior is bright and well ventilated, while outside, there are two courtyards. The new station also has sales counters and an information office.

Because of frequent rain at certain times of the year, waiting-rooms, ticket offices and checkroom are all linked with platforms by corridors.

Harbin—Centre of Generating Equipment

HARBIN, capital of Heilungkiang Province on China's northeastern frontier, is a centre of heavy industry and also a popular tourist city.

Before the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Harbin was a consumer city with marked colonial features. On February 27, 1950, Chairman Mao came on a visit of inspection and gave instructions for transforming it into a producer city. Since then, within the last 27 years, it has become an important supplier of generating equipment.

Taching Road runs through an area once overgrown with grass in the southern suburb and the imperialists had built a race course there. Today the street is lined on both sides with factories and workshops, including three big plants producing generators, boilers and steam turbines respectively. For more than 20 years, the three plants have produced several hundred

sets of large thermopower and hydropower generating equipment for 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Small and medium-sized industries have also developed rapidly. Now there are more than 2,000 factories under the administration of the city and their output value accounts for half of the city's total industrial output value.

In the last 27 years, the average progressive rate of increase in the city's industrial output value has been 13.2 per cent a year. Its output value last year was equivalent to 27 times that of the early post-liberation days. There are more than 500,000 workers, or seven times the number in 1949 when New China was founded.

Between January and August this year, the city has completed 71 per cent of the whole year's plan of industrial production. More than 50 factories have fulfilled the 1977 state plans 90 to 130 days ahead of schedule.

In building factories, the people's government pays attention to the rational distribution of industry and improvement of the city environment. A special organization has been set up to help factories and enterprises deal with smoke, purify waste water and develop the multi-purpose use of waste. In the city, there are 13 parks, 154 plots for planting trees or nursing saplings, and about three million trees. Chemical works, chemical fertilizer plants, tanneries and noisy factories have been gradually moved into the city's suburbs and not allowed to become public nuisances.