

# PEKING REVIEW

18

May 5, 1978

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報

## **Speech at the National Educational Work Conference**

Teng Hsiao-ping

## **After Wages Went Up**

— Answering readers' questions

**Planned Troop Withdrawal From  
South Korea — A U.S Trick**

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## May Day Celebrations

International Labour Day this year came at a time when the workers and other labouring people in China have embarked on a new Long March towards the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology.

People from all walks of life in Peking celebrated the day at a soiree in the Capital Gymnasium on the evening of May 1. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairmen Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing and other Party and state leaders joined some 18,000 workers, peasants and people from scientific, educational, cultural, health, financial and trade circles, P.L.A. commanders and fighters and Young Pioneers in watching the theatrical performances.

Among those attending the soiree were F.A. Rene, President of the Republic of Seychelles, and his wife; Jusuf Adjitorop, Secretary, Member of the Political Bureau, and Delegation Leader, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia; and friends from many countries in the world.

Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying was in Kwangchow celebrating this red-letter day together with the local people.

That same day, the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission held a celebration meeting in the square in front of the Cultural Palace of Nationalities in Peking. Ulanfu, Member of the Political Bureau

of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, spoke at the rally.

A forum was held on the eve of May Day by the labour heroes and advanced workers who had come to the capital from various parts of the country for the celebrations. The meeting issued a pledge expressing the participants' determination to respond to the call of the Party Central Committee by concrete actions, race against time and do their utmost to bring about the four modernizations as quickly as possible.

In Peking, celebrations were also held at the grass-roots units. All the parks in the city were beautifully decked out and open to the public free on May 1 and 2. The cinemas and theatres offered rich programmes and there were sports exhibitions in the stadiums and gymnasiums.

## Democratic Yemen's Prime Minister Visits China

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on the afternoon of April 26 met Prime Minister Ali Nasser Mohammed of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. During their cordial and friendly conversation, Chairman Hua pointed out that there has been great awakening in Africa since the end of World War II. The African people, he said, have stood up, but the hegemonists and imperialists have not reconciled themselves to this fact and are always seeking to sow dissension and create contradictions. He also pointed out

that the general trend today is that the people, through their own struggles, will come to a greater awakening and become more united than ever. He expressed the conviction that the African people and the Arab people will surely become masters of their own countries and solve their own problems. This is a trend that cannot be resisted, he declared.

The Government Delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by Prime Minister Nasser arrived in Peking on April 24. They were warmly welcomed at the airport by Chairman Hua, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Hu Chueh-wen.

**Unity Is Strength.** In his speech at the banquet given by the State Council in honour of the distinguished guests, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien spoke of the development in the Middle East which is currently the focus of world attention. Pointing out that the intense rivalry between the two superpowers in the Middle East is the source of incessant turmoil in that region, he said: "The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn the superpowers for their strife in the Middle East and their crimes of aiding and abetting the Zionists, and they strongly condemn Israel for its wild expansionist ambitions and its policy of aggression. They firmly support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle to regain their national

rights and recover their lost territories. They unswervingly stand by the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggles."

Vice-Premier Li stressed that the Arab nation with a tradition of revolutionary struggle will win victory so long as they unite and fight against their common enemies. He said: "In the face of their common enemies, the Arab countries and people, with the support of the people of the third world and of the world as a whole, will surely win final victory so long as they set store by the overall interest of combating big-power hegemonism and Israeli Zionist aggression, guard against superpower provocation and meddling, seek common ground on major issues while putting minor differences aside in the spirit of mutual understanding, strengthen their unity and persevere in the fight against the common enemies."

**Situation in the Arab Region.** On the Middle East situation, Prime Minister Nasser said in his speech at the banquet: "The situation in the Arab region has increasingly deteriorated at the last moment because of the aggressive imperialist manoeuvres and plots. What encourages Israel in its hostility to the Arab peoples and the continuation of its denial to the national rights of the Arab Palestinian people is the continued support given to it by world imperialism. To talk on the Arab unity must connect the unity with Palestinian revolution and Arab national progressive forces. That is what we understand the meaning of Arab unity. Proceeding from its national duty, our country supported and will continue to sup-

port the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Arab peoples for the elimination of Israeli occupation of Arab lands and for the recuperation of the national rights of the Palestinian people including its right in setting up its independent national Palestinian state."

Referring to the situation in the Horn of Africa, Prime Minister Nasser said: "We are in favour of the democratic and peaceful solution of disputes between the states of the Horn of Africa region."

**Agreement Signed.** Vice-Premier Li and Prime Minister Nasser held talks on several occasions. A new agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the two countries was signed in Peking on April 26. The delegation left China on April 28, after visiting Shanghai.

### **Chairman Hua Meets Marshal of Royal Air Force**

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on April 30 met with Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Neil Cameron, who is Chief of the Defence Staff of Britain. Chairman Hua had a friendly conversation with Sir Neil Cameron on international issues of mutual concern.

Chairman Hua said: We have a lot of things in common. We hope Western Europe becomes united. The strength of one finger is small but that of a clenched fist is great; unity means strength. We must heighten our vigilance and make adequate preparations to com-

bat the superpower policy of aggression and expansion.

Sir Neil thanked Chairman Hua for the meeting. He said that it was not only an honour to himself but also to the United Kingdom. He expressed the hope that from now on the armed forces of the two countries would increase mutual friendly exchanges.

Earlier in the week, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence Hsu Hsiang-chien gave a dinner in honour of Sir Neil Cameron, his wife, and members of his party.

### **Policies on Overseas Chinese Affairs Reiterated**

Speaking of overseas Chinese affairs at a tea party in Peking on the eve of May Day for overseas Chinese, foreigners of Chinese descent, Taiwan compatriots and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao visiting the Chinese capital, Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping reaffirmed the policies laid down by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou on overseas Chinese affairs. He also briefed them on the excellent situation prevailing on all fronts in China and said that the development in industry, agriculture, science, education and other fields and the changes in social trend after the smashing of the "gang of four" have been more encouraging than expected.

Liao Cheng-chih, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Head of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office under the State Council, also spoke at the tea party. Stressing that the Chinese Government has

the duty to protect the just rights and interests of overseas Chinese, he said: Recently, large numbers of Chinese residing in Viet Nam have suddenly returned to China. We are concerned about this and are closely following the developments. Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive on "protecting the interests of overseas Chinese and assisting those who have returned to the motherland," we have made appropriate arrangements for those overseas Chinese who for various reasons have returned pell-mell to China recently. We are convinced, he added, that under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee and through the further elimination of the "gang of four's" pernicious influence, we will step by step implement to the letter our policies concerning overseas Chinese affairs and achieve still greater results.

### **Be a Good "Advance Guard"**

Chairman Mao, using military terminology, likened grain and steel to two "marshals" in the national economy and electricity and railways to two "advance guards." What the "marshals" do is self-evident and needs no explanations. As for the "advance guards," they are charged with the task of moving in the van and clearing the way for the "marshals."

Our national economy has taken a swift turn for the better in the past year, thanks in large measure to the good work done by the railway departments. As China plans to produce 400,000 million kilograms of grain and 60 million tons of steel by 1985,

which are targets set by the Fifth National People's Congress, the railways, being one of the "advance guards," must do a still better job and pave the way for the "marshals."

The national learn-from-Taching conference held by railway departments in Peking from April 15 to 23 focused discussions on the question of how to be a good "advance guard." In an inscription he wrote for this conference, Chairman Hua called on the 2.4 million railway workers throughout the country to "strive to manage the people's railways well and make them a good advance guard for the speedy development of the national economy." When the conference was in session, Minister of Railways Tuan Chun-yi spoke of the work of speeding up the modernization of railways in the country. Making a comparison between China and some industrially developed countries, he pointed out that our railways are backward technically and fail to keep pace with the fast growth of the economy and that we must redouble our efforts to introduce new techniques in railway communications and transport.

In accordance with Chairman Hua's instruction and the ten-year plan for the development of the national economy, the Minister said that six new trunk railway lines would be built, the Peking-Kwangchow, Tientsin-Shanghai and seven other existing major trunk lines would be modernized, and the busy north-south and east-west lines and those leading to

important industrial centres double-tracked or electrified by 1985. In the next eight years, the transport volume taken up by electric and diesel locomotives will be increased from 13 per cent today to over 60 per cent of the total and both the number of passengers and the volume of cargoes doubled. All railways will have been modernized by the end of this century.

### **IN THE NEWS**

• The Chinese Government Delegation led by Chen Mu-hua, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Vice-Premier and Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, visited Romania from April 12 to 20.

• Keng Piao, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the C.P.C., on April 24 met the Delegation of the French Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) newspaper *l'Humanite Rouge* led by Georges Afanassief.

• Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on April 28 met Mr. Phillip R. Lynch, Australian Minister for Industry and Commerce, his wife and members of his party.

• Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on April 29 met with members of the Friendship Delegation of Yugoslav Socialist Alliance of Working People led by Marin Cetinic, Member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Acting Chairman of the Alliance.

# Speech at the National Educational Work Conference

(April 22, 1978)

Teng Hsiao-ping

Comrades!

There is much that is new on the educational front since the overthrow of the "gang of four" and particularly since the reform of the college enrolment system and the criticism of the "two estimates."<sup>1</sup> The achievements should be fully affirmed. Both in educational circles and in society at large, however, people are hoping for even faster progress in education.

At the recent Fifth National People's Congress and the National Science Conference, Chairman Hua pointed out that in order to accomplish the general task for the new period as set forth in the Constitution adopted by the Congress it is imperative to train a large contingent of working-class intellectuals and greatly to raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation. To achieve this, many questions have to be settled and much remains to be done in our educational work. The crux here is how, under the new historical conditions, to implement further the fundamental principle set forth by Chairman Mao that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour."

This principle was formally put forward by Chairman Mao in 1958. In fact, it had been followed all along in the educational work led by our Party under Chairman Mao's guidance from the period of the Agrarian Revolution (1927-37) and the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) right down through the War of Liberation (1945-49). It was further developed after country-wide liberation, and particularly after 1958. The basic idea underlying Chairman Mao's letter to the Kiangsi Communist



Labour University,<sup>2</sup> the Spring Festival talks of 1964,<sup>3</sup> the May 7 Directive,<sup>4</sup> the July 21 instruction<sup>5</sup> and his talks in the summer of 1971<sup>6</sup> was to get rid of the interference arising from erroneous lines and further to implement this principle. For over two decades, large numbers of cadres, teachers, students, staff members and workers in schools and colleges have, guided by this principle, carried out many experiments and introduced many reforms with great success.

The "gang of four," under the cloak of Mao Tsetung Thought, wilfully distorted and trampled on this principle and led the educational revolution astray, causing grave damage to education. We not only have to straighten out confused thinking; we must also take strong measures to carry out this fundamental principle more effectively in the light of the new situation and new requirements.

Today, I should like to offer some opinions on this question.

First, we must improve the quality of education and raise the level of teaching in science and culture so as to serve proletarian politics better.

Our schools are places for training competent personnel for the proletariat. Are there any criteria for judging the quality of this training? Yes, there are. As Chairman Mao put it, we must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture.

The "gang of four" were opposed to making strict demands on students in their study of science and culture and making such studies their main pursuit, insisting nonsensically that this would "put intellectual education first" and be "divorced from proletarian politics." They declared that "it's preferable to have labourers with no culture," saying that "the more knowledgeable, the more reactionary." They slandered workers and workers' children who had become knowledgeable as bourgeois intellectuals. Great efforts are still needed at present to eliminate the pernicious influence of these absurdities spread by the gang.

Lenin repeatedly emphasized that workers could not for a minute forget their need for knowledge; that without knowledge the workers are defenceless, while with knowledge they are a force. The importance of this truth has become even clearer today. We must train workers with high attainments in science and culture and build a vast army of working-class intellectuals who are both red and expert if we are to master and advance modern science and culture and the new techniques and technologies of all trades and professions, if we are to create higher labour productivity than that under capitalism, and transform China into a powerful, modern socialist country and, what is more, ultimately defeat the bourgeoisie in the spheres of the superstructure. These demands themselves are in the interests of proletarian politics.

There is no doubt that schools should always attach primary importance to a firm

and correct political orientation. This, however, does not mean devoting many classroom hours to ideological and political education. In his May 7 Directive, Chairman Mao said that the students' main task is to study, they should also learn other things, that is to say, they should not only learn book knowledge but industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs as well; they also should criticize the bourgeoisie. The criticism of the bourgeoisie undoubtedly comes within the province of ideological and political education, and so, in part, does the learning of industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs. Nevertheless, Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out that the main task of students is to study, to learn book knowledge, i.e., science and culture. Students must give first place to firm and correct political orientation, but this does not exclude the study of science and culture. On the contrary, the higher their political consciousness, the harder the efforts and the greater the voluntary efforts the students should make to learn science and culture for the revolution. Therefore, the "gang of four" were not only absurd in the extreme, but they were negating and betraying proletarian politics when they opposed what they termed "putting intellectual education first," which was really an effort to improve the quality of education and raise the students' scientific and cultural level on the basis of a firm and correct political orientation.

It is not good to put too great a load on the students. We should continue to take effective measures to prevent and remedy this. But it is equally obvious that we cannot succeed in raising our science and culture to a much higher level unless we abide by the work style of being honest towards the revolutionary cause, honest in words and honest in deeds and of setting strict standards, taking a serious attitude and having a close-knit organization and firm labour discipline, and unless demands are exacting and training is rigid. If we are to catch up and surpass advanced world levels in science and technology, we must improve not only the quality of higher education but, in the first instance the quality of secondary and elementary education. In other words, we must fill out the courses in primary and secondary schools with advanced scientific knowledge within the capabilities of the students.

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## National Conference on Educational Work

**T**HE National Conference on Educational Work opened in Peking on April 22. Among its aims were to study Chairman Mao's concepts of education and the instructions given by Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee on educational work; clarify a number of questions concerning ideology, line, principles and policies; sum up China's positive and negative experience in the field; discuss plans for the country-wide development of education and rules and regulations for colleges and middle and primary schools.

Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairmen of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premiers of the State Council, and other Party and state leaders attended the opening ceremony.

At the opening ceremony, Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping made an important

speech which was punctuated by outbursts of applause. (For full text of his speech see p. 6.)

Minister of Education Liu Hsi-yao delivered a report at the session. He also declared that the Party Central Committee had decided to convene a National Conference on Education next year to commend the advanced and exchange experiences so as to develop the fine situation prevailing on the educational front.

Altogether 6,000 people attended the opening ceremony, including Party, state and army leaders of the central and local authorities, leading cadres of a number of universities, middle and primary schools and representatives from various types of schools.

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Examinations are an important method of checking on studies and on the efficacy of teaching, just as checking the quality of products is a necessary system for ensuring factory standards. Chairman Mao never opposed examinations as such; the kind of examination he opposed was one in which the students were regarded as the enemy and were subject to "surprise attack," having to answer odd and catch questions. Of course, we must not put blind faith in examinations and consider them to be the only method for checking on studies. Moreover, conscientious studies and experiments should be made on how to improve the content and the form of examinations to make them more effective. We must encourage and help students who have not done well in their examinations to continue the effort and not to worry needlessly about them.

Second, great efforts must be made in the schools to strengthen revolutionary order and discipline, to bring up a new generation with socialist consciousness and thus help to revolutionize the general mood of society.

The sabotage of education by the "gang of four" not only caused an alarming decline in the quality of scientific and cultural education but also seriously debased ideological and political education in the schools, undermined school discipline and contaminated the revolutionary atmosphere of socialist society. The "gang of four" talked glibly about politics, but in fact they went in for counter-revolutionary, anti-socialist politics and used the most decadent and reactionary ideology of the exploiting classes to poison the minds of the young people, trying to make them "illiterates plus hooligans." Complete eradication of the vicious influence of the "gang of four" is a very serious political task

vital to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Revolutionary ideals and communist virtues should be fostered from childhood. There has been a fine tradition in our Party's work on education. Members of the children's corps and the Communist Youth League performed heroic and stirring deeds during the revolutionary war years. After country-wide liberation, this fine tradition was carried forward in our educational work and in the work of our Youth League and Young Pioneers. For a long time, children and young people studied well and progressed every day, developed an ardent love for the motherland, the people, physical labour, science and public property, and struggled heroically and ingeniously against enemies and bad elements. The new spirit of a generation was thus fostered. The revolutionization in the spirit of the schools promoted revolutionization in the spirit of society as a whole. This spirit, unprecedented in the history of China, won admiration from people the world over. We hope that the comrades engaged in educational work, comrades of departments concerned, and every family will pay close attention to the ideological and political progress of children and young people, so as to restore and develop the fine, revolutionary traditions undermined by the "gang of four." Chairman Mao said: "All departments and organizations should shoulder their responsibilities in ideological and political work. This applies to the Communist Party, the Youth League, government departments in charge of this work, and especially to heads of educational institutions and teachers." Teachers in primary and secondary schools and kindergartens, in particular, are entrusted with a heavy responsibility for training young revolutionary successors. We should work hard to inculcate in young people the revolutionary style of learning diligently, observing discipline, loving physical labour, taking pleasure in helping others, working hard and daring to fight the enemy so that they will be trained to be fine and competent personnel, loyal to the socialist motherland, to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Then, some day when they take up a post, they will become workers with a high sense of political responsibility and

collectivism, firm revolutionary ideals, the work style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line, will be able to observe discipline strictly and will work wholeheartedly and actively for the people.

We encourage everyone to strive for progress, but progress depends, after all, on whether the individual makes the effort. A collective effort is the sum of individual efforts. There will be differences in individual efforts even in communist society. Chairman Mao once said that ten thousand years from now there will still be a gap between the advanced and the backward. Therefore, while encouraging and helping everyone to work hard, we have to admit the disparity in the abilities and moral qualities of different people, which will surface in the course of their development. We must treat them accordingly and do everything possible to enable everyone in his particular circumstances to advance towards the general goal of socialism and communism. At the same time strict measures should be taken in a conscientious effort to correct and reform those who seriously undermine revolutionary order and discipline and refuse to mend their ways after repeated education, and in no case should we let a tiny handful of such persons damage the schools and society as a whole.

From now on, not only secondary schools and colleges must make an overall examination of the applicants in respect to their moral, intellectual and physical levels and enrol only those who are outstanding, all departments should gradually do likewise and, in increasing their work force, give priority to those who are outstanding. That means carrying to its logical conclusion Chairman Mao's policy of enabling everyone to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture; it means carrying out this policy in all aspects of life in society. This will play a tremendous role in raising the political, scientific and cultural levels of our workers and staff, in meeting the special requirements of different trades and professions and in creating a revolutionary atmosphere among the young people and in society as a whole, an atmosphere in which everyone is eager to make progress, hard-working and loath to lag behind.

Third, education must keep pace with the requirements of national economic development.

To train qualified personnel for the proletariat we must study carefully how to implement the policy of combining education with productive labour more satisfactorily under the new conditions. Marx, Engels, Lenin and Chairman Mao all paid great attention to combining education with productive labour. They held that this is one of the most powerful means for transforming capitalist society. They considered that after the seizure of political power by the proletariat this becomes the fundamental path to the training of a new generation that integrates theory with practice and study with application and that attains all-round development, and they regarded it as an important measure for gradually abolishing the distinction between mental and manual labour. As far back as 80 years ago, Lenin said: "Neither training and education without productive labour, nor productive labour without parallel training and education could be raised to the degree required by the present level of technology and the state of scientific knowledge." Today's speedy economic and technological development demands rapid improvement in the quality and efficiency of education and constant new developments in the content and the methods of combining education with productive labour.

To this end, schools of all kinds and at all levels must make the proper arrangements as

to what kind of labour the students should engage in, how to arrange for their going to the factories and the countryside, how much time they should spend there and how to combine such labour with teaching. What is more important, education as a whole must keep pace with the requirements of the growing national economy. Otherwise, if what the students are learning cannot meet the needs of their future profession, and if their study is completely divorced from their work, wouldn't that fundamentally violate the principle of combining education with productive labour? In that case how could we arouse the students' enthusiasm for study and labour and how could education meet the gigantic demands raised by the general task for the new period?

Our national economy is developing in a planned and proportionate way. To correspond with this, we must carefully plan the training and bringing up of experts and labour reserves. Not only must we bear in mind immediate needs; we must also foresee the needs of the distant future. Not only must we make plans to cope with the needs of growing production and construction; we must also take into full account the trends of development in modern science and technology.

The State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Education and other departments should work together and incorporate the plan for educational undertakings into the national



**Left: Professor Yang Ming-chao helping young colleagues of Szechuan University study Chinese classics. Right: Han and Mongolian teachers of a middle school in Inner Mongolia preparing lessons together to improve the quality of teaching.**

economic plan as an important component. We should take into consideration the proportionate development of various types of schools at various levels and in the plan should particularly increase the proportion of agricultural middle schools, various other kinds of specialized middle schools and technical schools. We should also tackle the problem of what kinds of institutions of higher learning to develop and how to readjust the specialties, arrange the courses on basic theory and improve teaching materials. Measures should be worked out to accelerate the development of modern educational media such as television and radio, which merit full attention as important channels for developing education with greater, faster, better and more economical results. We should make an intensive study of how to organize productive labour, scientific experiments and scientific research in a more planned way in school education so that they meet the needs of the economic plan and the education plan still better. In order to speed up the training of qualified personnel and raise the level of education as a whole, we must consider the need to concentrate forces and strengthen the key universities and secondary and primary schools so as to raise their level and the quality of teaching as quickly as possible.

Our country will strive to open new channels and add new trades so as to serve the modernization of agriculture and the other three modernizations of industry, national defence

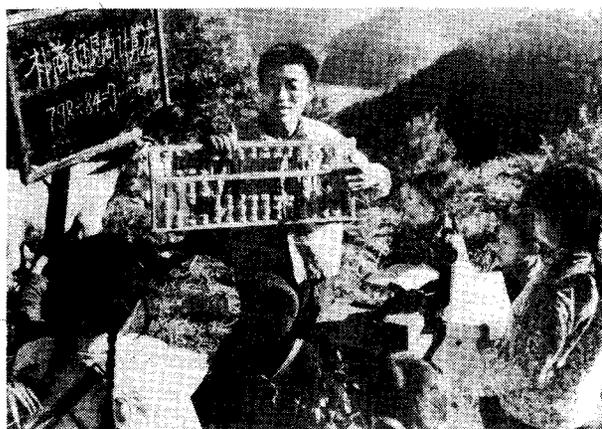
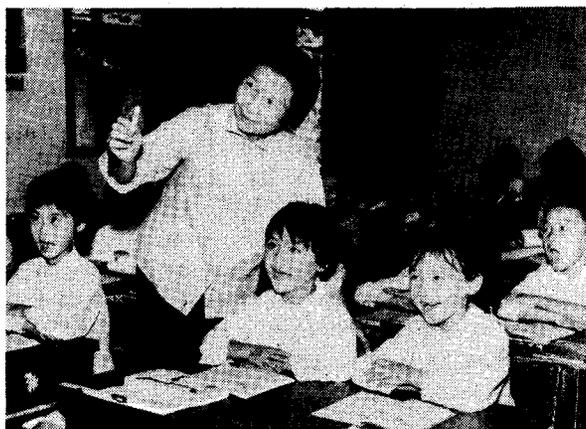
and science and technology more effectively. We should combine the education programme with the state labour plan and earnestly consider the needs posed by the growth in employment.

Lastly, the question of respecting the work of the teachers and of raising their level.

Teachers hold the key to a school's success in training qualified personnel for the proletariat, i.e., training workers with both socialist consciousness and culture and who are developed morally, intellectually and physically.

In the past two decades we have built a contingent of people's teachers. There are 9 million teachers throughout the country. The overwhelming majority of the teachers and other school workers love the Party and socialism, serve the cause of proletarian education assiduously and have made great contributions to the nation, the country and the proletariat. Educational workers serving the people are lofty, revolutionary labourers. We extend our regards and respects to the vast numbers of educational workers for their diligent efforts. We offer particular regards and respects to the primary school educators who have worked tirelessly under more difficult conditions and helped bring up revolutionary successors.

We must raise the political and social status of the people's teachers. They should command the respect not only of the students but also of



*Left: Ssu Hsia, 68, teaching in a Nanking primary school. Right: Tung Kuang-hsu giving a lesson to primary school pupils in a hilly area of Szechuan Province.*

society as a whole. We urge students to respect their teachers and at the same time call on teachers to love their students. To respect teachers and love students for the benefit of both—this is the comradely, revolutionary relationship between teachers and students. Commendations and rewards should be extended with wide publicity to outstanding educational workers.

It is necessary to study the wage scale of teachers and first of all that of primary and secondary school teachers. Proper steps should be taken to encourage people to dedicate their whole lives to education. Particularly outstanding teachers may be designated as teachers of a special grade. Considering the limited economic strength of the country, we cannot bring about a very marked improvement in the material life of teachers and other school workers for the time being, but we must actively create the conditions that can bring this about. Party committees at various levels and administrative departments in charge of education should, first of all, run collective welfare as well as possible.

Party committees at all levels and Party organizations in the schools should show warm concern for the teachers' ideological and political progress and give them assistance, helping them study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought assiduously so that more teachers will have a firm proletarian, communist world outlook. We must take a positive attitude towards admitting outstanding teachers into the Party. The tasks in the field of education are becoming increasingly heavy. The departments of education at all levels must strive to raise the ability of existing teachers and improve the quality of teaching. The Ministry of Education and local education departments should adopt effective measures to train teachers and raise their levels. For example, they must make full use of radio and television, run various types of training classes and advanced courses, compile teaching reference material and so forth. We hope that the broad masses of teachers will work hard to raise their political and professional level steadily and advance along the road of becoming both red and expert.

Comrades, I hope that this conference will discuss fully some of the major problems in

educational work. We advocate the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to speak. It does not matter if opinions differ. We can compare various proposals. We must follow the mass line in everything we do. There must be full democracy within the ranks of the people. This is the only way to produce good ideas. Of course, no good idea can turn into reality by itself. Bright prospects may become empty talk if we do not take effective measures and make an effort to realize them. In order to accomplish the general task for the new period and realize the four modernizations in not too long a period, we must energetically advocate a practical, down-to-earth revolutionary style of work that will help us turn lofty ideals into reality step by step.

I believe that under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee, by relying on the efforts of the teachers, students, staff members and other school workers, and by carrying the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end and working in a down-to-earth way, more and more people of a new type will come to the fore and good news will pour in from the educational front, which will thrive just like all the other fronts of our work.

#### NOTES

1. The "two estimates" were made by the "gang of four" to slander China's education. One estimate was that a revisionist line had predominated in the field of education during the 17 years from the founding of New China to 1966, the year the Cultural Revolution began. The other estimate was that the world outlook of most of the teachers and students was bourgeois, so that they should be ranked among the class enemies of socialism. *Peking Review* carried an article in No. 51, 1977 refuting this fallacy.

2. It was written on July 30, 1961. See *Peking Review*, No. 33, 1977.

3. & 6. They were quoted in "A Great Debate on the Educational Front—Repudiating the gang of four's 'two estimates,'" No. 51, 1977, *Peking Review*.

4. The May 7 Directive refers to a letter written in 1966.

5. The July 21 instruction was a directive written in 1968 on an investigation report on how the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant trained technicians from among workers.

## After Wages Went Up

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*The wage increase in China last year covered over 60 per cent of the wage-earners, with each getting some 10 per cent more than his original pay every month beginning October 1, 1977. Forty-six per cent of them have had their wages raised one grade in the present wage scale while about 18 per cent have had an upward adjustment in pay. Since this was reported in our weekly we have received enquiries about this subject from our readers. Following are some brief answers by our economic editor.*

**Question:** What happened to prices after the wage increase?

**Answer:** Prices have remained unchanged although the wage increase has boosted purchasing power.

Prices in China have been stable ever since liberation. Prior to liberation under the reactionary Kuomintang rule prices rose several times a day and inflation was extremely serious. Within 6 months after New China was founded in 1949, inflation was checked and prices since then have remained stable. The cost of living in China is low because foodstuffs, cloth and rent are cheap. For instance, a kilogramme of flour costs 0.37 yuan, and rent, on average is only 5 per cent of one's income and it remains so unless the living floor space increases.

Every wage increase since the founding of New China was decided on after taking into full consideration the development of production, the supply of commodities and the financial capability. The percentage and amount of increase were determined by actual possibility. They were based on a unified plan, accurate calculations, not on anyone's whims, and not through the indiscriminate issuance of paper currency.

Last year's wage increase was, as was the case in all previous ones, based on the economic

growth of the country. Last year, stagnation and even a decline in production caused by the perverse actions of the "gang of four" were arrested. Total industrial output value rose 14 per cent as against 1976, and in agricultural production, despite serious natural calamities, a fairly good grain crop was reaped and the output of cotton, tea, hemp and tobacco was higher than the previous year's. Compared with the year before, state revenue registered a notable increase after having failed to meet planned targets for several years running. The state in 1977 purchased much more industrial goods and farm and sideline products than in 1976 and thus the stock of commodities was enlarged. This was why prices have remained stable after purchasing power went up.

In China prices of major means of production and livelihood are fixed by the state, while those of certain minor commodities are set by the provincial or municipal revolutionary committees. Following the wage increase, a few localities raised the prices of some commodities (but not daily necessities) or lowered the quality of their commodities. The people reported this immediately to the government and it was duly criticized and corrected.

**Q:** Does the wage increase signify a new policy stressing "material interests"?

**A:** Gradually improving the people's livelihood on the basis of increased production is the consistent policy of our Party. Last year's wage increase indicated that this policy is again being carried out after the "gang of four's" downfall.

Chairman Mao said: "We must lay emphasis on the development of production, but consideration must be given to both the development of production and the improvement of the people's livelihood." In the past several years, the "gang of four" disrupted production, which undermined the material conditions for a wage



A suburban savings bank in Peking. A stable currency makes for more deposits.

increase and the improvement of the people's livelihood. Moreover, measures to improve people's livelihood were opposed and maligned by the gang as "using material incentives as a bait" and practising "welfarism." Actually their sham revolutionary pronouncements ran directly counter to the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao and the Party's consistent policy.

The People's Republic of China has implemented a policy of "lower wages, wider employment" since its inception and thus eliminated the inherited unemployment problem. There are also a labour insurance system, free medical care in addition to other amenities for the welfare of the workers and staff. The amount of money the state allocates for labour insurance and workers' welfare every year is approximately 17 per cent of the total wage paid out by the state.

In the early post-liberation period, wage increases were made by the local authorities. Since 1956, a unified wage system operates throughout the country. There were wage increases in 1956, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1971 and 1977, with those in 1956, 1963 and 1977 covering a fairly large section of the people.

Our new Constitution stipulates: "Citizens have the right to work. To ensure that citizens

enjoy this right, the state provides employment in accordance with the principle of overall consideration, and, on the basis of increased production, the state gradually increases payment for labour, improves working conditions, strengthens labour protection and expands collective welfare." This stipulation is the embodiment of the consistent policy of our Party.

**Q:** Will a wage increase stimulate a tendency to seek material benefits?

**A:** A socialist country must and can only apply the principles of "he who does not work, neither shall he eat" and "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." These are fundamental principles of Marxism. In applying these principles, politics must be put in command, that is, ideological and political work should be done among the wage-earners so as to inculcate in them the selfless communist attitude towards labour, serving the people wholeheartedly.

In last year's wage increase, priority was given to those who have been working for many years, received comparatively low pay and who have performed well. Their political showing, attitude towards labour, their achievements and skill had all to be appraised democratically by their workmates or colleagues to see if they qualified. Finally, the list had to be endorsed by the leadership of their units. In the course of the work, Party organizations did a great deal of ideological education acquainting the people with the present political and economic situation in the country and getting them to understand why a wage increase has been possible only after smashing the "gang of four" and why more people could not get an increase and why a bigger pay rise was not possible at this stage. They were also taught to arrive at a clearer understanding of the various criteria and to correctly apply them. People were also exhorted to pay attention to unity and give full play to the fine style of letting the next man take priority before oneself. As there was a limit, some good comrades did not get a rise but very few carped. On the contrary, most pledged they would work harder. Many people expressed: They firmly

*(Continued on p. 21.)*

# Planned Troop Withdrawal From South Korea—A U.S. Trick

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**U.S.** PRESIDENT Carter has pledged on several occasions since he came to office last year to withdraw all U.S. ground forces from south Korea in the next four or five years. But not a single U.S. soldier has been withdrawn so far.

In his statement on April 21, Carter announced that he would "adjust the scheduled withdrawals"—only one battalion will be withdrawn this year instead of three as was planned. This shows how the U.S. Government has gone back on its word. Carter said in the statement that the "readjustment" in the troop withdrawal schedule was made because of a "possibility that Congress may not act now" on the administration's request for 275 million dollars in foreign military assistance credits for south Korea and 800 million dollars in equipment.

Describing Carter's decision as "encouraging," a spokesman of the Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea said, "apparently the United States Government has accepted our position that it would be dangerous to withdraw the American ground troops before sufficient compensatory measures had been taken." This clique is "hoping that the withdrawals will eventually be altogether cancelled," Reuter reported.

Evidently, the U.S. plan to pull out its troops from south Korea is only a gesture to mitigate the pressure for U.S. troop withdrawal exerted by world public opinion and to serve as a pretext for taking "compensatory measures," which actually means increasing the military strength in south Korea.

The United States has 41,000 troops in south Korea, of which 33,000 are ground troops. One battalion, even if it is actually pulled out, accounts for only 1.9 per cent of the total and 2.4 per cent of the ground troops there. To "compensate" for the promised withdrawal of one battalion, the United States is intending to increase its air force in south Korea by 20 per

cent this year, provide the south Korean puppet clique with substantial military aid and transfer large quantities of sophisticated weapons to it so as to reinforce the latter's potentiality for war. What is particularly grave is that the United States and the Pak Jung Hi clique last March conducted a joint military exercise in south Korea, the largest of its kind since the Korean armistice, involving more than 100,000 combat troops, as well as rockets, nuclear-powered aircraft-carriers and heavy bombers. The United States boasted of the exercise as "quite successful" and said that such exercises will be held once every year. These "compensatory measures" to offset the so far unfulfilled U.S. promise to withdraw troops only serve to aggravate tension on the peninsula, deepen the split and antagonism between the north and the south, and serve the U.S. plot to create "two Koreas."

For years, the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the people of various circles of the country have made unrelenting efforts for the reunification of Korea. In 1972, President Kim Il Sung put forth the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. The North-South Joint Statement was issued following the talks between north and south Korea. In 1973, President Kim Il Sung again advanced a five-point programme for prevention of national split and for reunification of the country. Last year, 18 Korean political parties and social organizations put forward a four-point proposal for national salvation. All these point to the correct way to the reunification of Korea. A chief obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the fact that U.S. troops hang on in south Korea. What the Korean people demand is a total pullout of the U.S. troops from south Korea, not partial withdrawal, much less verbal or token withdrawals. Whatever tricks the United States has resorted to deceive nobody.



**M-L Communist Party of Belgium  
And Communist Party (M-L) of Argentina**

## **Joint Struggle Against Hegemonism**

**T**HE Belgian journal *Clarte et l'Exploite*, in its recent issue, carried a joint statement by the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium and the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Argentina.

The statement said: The Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium briefed the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Argentina on the situation in Belgium and pointed out that in Belgium, a second world country now at the stage of the proletarian revolution, the principal contradiction is that between the proletariat and the monopoly capitalist class and any attempt to fabricate an intermediate stage is a revisionist view aimed at negating the revolutionary road and the proletarian dictatorship.

The Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Argentina, the statement went on, on its part briefed the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium on the situation in Argentina, stressing that Argentina, a country of the third world, is now at a stage of national, democratic and people's revolution.

The statement continued: Delegations of the two Parties expressed their support for the theory of the differentiation of the three worlds put forth by Chairman Mao Tsetung. This theory classified the political forces of the world by using the Marxist-Leninist method of class analysis and laid down for the proletariat and

the oppressed nations of the world a revolutionary strategy and tactics in the light of relations among the enemies, allies and the revolutionary forces.

The increasingly acute rivalry for hegemony between the Soviet Union and the United States, the statement said, will unavoidably lead to a new world war. The United States, a moribund imperialist country, balks at no costs in trying to maintain its interests all over the world, while the Soviet Union, a newcomer imperialist country, is on the offensive by taking advantage of its opponent's weak points. It is the main source of war today.

The third world countries, representing the overwhelming majority of the world population, are the main force in the fight against imperialism and hegemonism.

The situation in the second world countries is very complex. Being capitalist countries, on the one hand, they resort to colonialist intrigues against the third world countries and exploit them and, on the other hand, are subjected to the two superpowers' control, bullying and interference. While supporting the class struggles waged by the people of the third world countries against all imperialist atrocities and the exploiting classes in their own countries, the international proletariat should support and encourage them in their struggle against the two super-

powers' hegemonism. What is important is to promote unity among the countries and people of the second world and unity among the countries and people of the third world as well as unity between the second and the third worlds.

## LABOUR PARTY OF SPAIN

### First National Congress

**T**HE First National Congress of the Labour Party of Spain held in Madrid from March 17 to 20 was attended by 800 delegates from various parts of the country.

Eladio Garcia Castro, General Secretary of the Party, made a report to the Congress on the work of the Party's leading body in 1977. The Congress elected the First Central Committee of the Party and re-elected Eladio Garcia Castro General Secretary of the Party. It also adopted eight resolutions.

The resolution on the present international situation pointed out: "The United States and the Soviet Union are dominating many countries in the political, economic and military spheres directly or through a third party for the benefit of their contention for world hegemony. They are superpowers, exploiting, oppressive and aggressive by nature, and the common enemies of the people the world over."

The resolution said: "The oppressed people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, who stand with the socialist countries, are the main force in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism, colonialism and superpower hegemonism."

The resolution on the need of the Party to adapt itself to the changing conditions at home said: "The Labour Party of Spain as a vanguard of the working class must have a revolutionary theory and proper strategy and tactics in conformity with the fundamental changes in the internal situation, and must adopt a policy which ensures the settlement of the pressing

problems among the masses, so as to safeguard the masses."

## CANADIAN COMMUNIST LEAGUE (M-L)

### Political Report Adopted

**T**HE Canadian Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) at its Second National Congress in February unanimously adopted a political report of the Central Committee, reports the fortnightly *Forge*.

On the international situation, the political report said, "The League reaffirmed its total support for the brilliant strategic concept of the division of the world in three, formulated by Chairman Mao Tsetung. This theory is the proletarian class position on the international situation today. It is a powerful weapon which permits the world proletariat to distinguish between its friends and its enemies and to build up the widest united front of all peoples and countries of the world against the two superpowers, the main enemies of humanity." The report denounced the virulent attacks, by the modern revisionists with the Soviet Union as the ringleader and by opportunists of all kinds, on the three-world theory. It pointed out, "All these attacks serve only one purpose, to sabotage the struggle of the world proletariat against imperialism and reaction."

It pointed to "the need to prepare and educate the Canadian people on the growing danger of world war. The next world war caused by the frenetic rivalry between the two superpowers, of which Soviet social-imperialism is the most aggressive and the main source of war, is inevitable. But the war is not imminent, but can be delayed by the concerted actions of the world's peoples in the united front against the superpowers' war preparations."

The report said in conclusion: "In Canada we must fight the domination and threats of both superpowers, particularly U.S. imperialism, and struggle to safeguard Canada's independence."

# They Belong to the People

by Our Correspondents Li Mu and Hsiang Jung

CHINA'S railways today are owned by the whole people, and the railway workers and staff members are masters of the country. The railways help promote the development of the national economy and serve the interests of the people. They receive active support from the masses and are called the people's railways.

When many workers arrived in Kanlo County in the Greater Liangshan Mountains to build the Chengtu-Kunming Railway, available makeshift lodgings built near the mountain hamlets could not accommodate them all. How should the problem be solved? A deputy county head of Yi nationality led 30,000 local people, carrying lanterns and torches, in going to the mountains at night to chop wood to build lodgings for the workers. It was an indication of the masses' support, since the county had only 90,000 people, including the old and the children.

In old China, the imperialists and the reactionary ruling classes had exclusive control of the railways which served as a tool for the imperialists to plunder China's wealth and an instrument in the hands of the big capitalists to exploit the people.

In the years 1895-1911 the Russian, German and French imperialists built nearly 10,000 kilometres of railways in China. This brought serious consequences to the Chinese people. In the places where the lines passed through, large tracts of cultivated land were taken over, many waterways were damaged, the people's houses were pulled down, trees were felled at random and mineral resources were plundered. On the pretext of "guarding the railways," they even recklessly shot innocent villagers. These railways were like "blood-sucking tubes" that

SKETCH MAP OF RAILWAYS IN SOUTHWEST CHINA



Sketch map by Shih Yi-tu

stretched into various parts of our country; they drained the country of its wealth but lined the purses of the foreign invaders.

The Chinese people rose in opposition on many occasions. A monument still stands in a park in Szechuan Province's Chengtu city today, built as a tribute to the martyrs who died in the

struggle in 1911 against the Ching Dynasty rulers who sold out the right of building local railways to the imperialists.

### Changes in a County

While we travelled on the Chengtu-Kunming Railway line, the conductor told us: The area around Kunming abounds in coal, salt, timber and phosphate and ferrous minerals. With the opening to traffic of this line, minerals can be shipped out to other parts of the country. Through the windows we saw many newly built factories and mines.

The Yi and other fraternal minority peoples who live in the Greater and Lesser Liangshan Mountains used to be backward economically and culturally. Now that the areas they inhabit are accessible by train, they can go to Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, to buy the things they need and return home the same evening. The conductor told us that it is now quite common for the newly-weds to go to Kunming to spend their honeymoon.

In the old days there was only one narrow-gauge railway in the three southwest China provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuan and there were no railways to link them with the rest of the country. Today, there is a railway network in the three provinces, in addition to three railway lines linking them with other parts of the country.

We got down from the train at Yuanmou County which is 250 kilometres northwest of Kunming. We visited this county town surrounded by high mountains and inhabited by 160,000 people of Han, Yi, Miao and Tai nationalities.

It is said that in the past there was practically no highway in that locality. There were only mountain trails. The landlords had caravans doing the job for them, but the people usually had to carry heavy loads on their backs across the

May 5, 1978

mountains. Men were pressganged to build highways under the rule of the Kuomintang. But in ten years only some 100 kilometres of highways were built. This was one of the reasons why the county was backward.

Great changes have taken place in this small county since the Chengtu-Kunming line was opened to traffic in 1970.

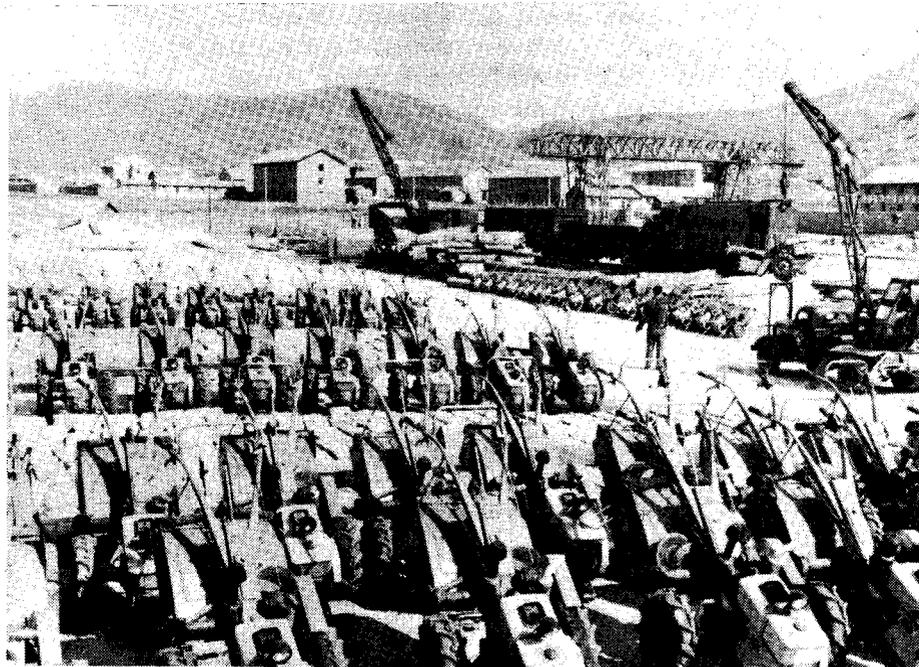
A paper mill was set up in the county town with equipment from Shanghai. A kind of local grass is used as raw material in making damp-proof paper which is in great demand for making cigarette packets, since Yunnan produces large quantities of tobacco. With the help of machines, the local peasants also use the grass to make ropes which have a ready market in Shanghai and Chekiang Province 3,000 kilometres away. The county has also set up a gypsum plant, a sugar refinery and small iron-ore mines. The sand in the rivers is also shipped out by train for use as building material.

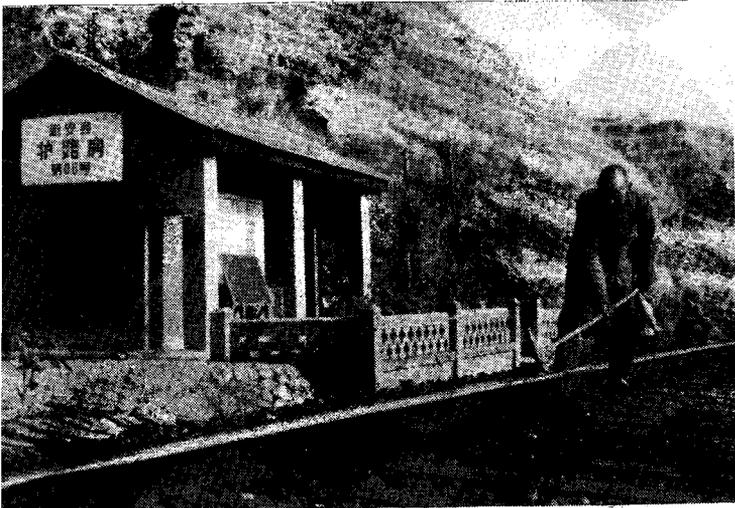
There was no electricity in this county before. But today high-voltage wires have been put up with the funds accumulated by newly built industries. Coal and chemical fertilizer which the county badly needs are now shipped in in large quantities by train.

### For the People

A comrade who took part in building the railway told us that when it was being built the

Walking tractors at a railway station at the foot of the Liangshan Mountains.





Grandpa Tien Yung-ho.

people's interests were always taken into consideration.

For example, they tried to take up as little farmland as possible. According to the original design, the Lichow Railway Station was to occupy four hectares of farmland and 140,000 cubic metres of earth had to be dug for building the railway-bed. But when work on the railway began, the builders transported earth from the barren hills two kilometres away instead of digging up the farmland. In building another station the builders even levelled a hill and thus added two hectares of farmland for the peasants.

Continuous stretches of farmland are often cut in two by the building of railway stations. For the convenience of the peasants, therefore, big culverts of reinforced concrete 3-6 metres wide were built beneath the stations through which draught animals and carts can pass, with sidewalks for the pedestrians.

The needs of the people are well looked after in railway transport. During our interview with comrades in charge of this work, we were told that fares for passenger trains are relatively low and have not been raised since liberation. Service has been improved for the convenience of the passengers. The Shanghai Railway Station, for example, handles 40,000-50,000 passengers every day. Comrades working there willingly help those who have difficulties during their travel (including the aged, children and invalid people).

Whenever necessary, they serve as guides and take these passengers to the bus stations, wharves, hotels and hospitals or help them buy train tickets, make telephone calls, hire taxis and find travelling companions.

Freight is divided into six grades. The first grade consists of commodities vital to the national economy or urgently needed by the people, including coal which takes up one-third of the total volume of railway freight. Charges for transporting goods of this category are the lowest. A special discount is given to materials used by the farms such as pumps, the charges are only 60 per cent of those of the first grade.

Most of the big cities have special passenger trains for workers and staff members who work in the suburbs. There are three such lines in Shanghai.

### Building and Protecting the Railways

As early as July 1949 before the founding of New China, when Chairman Mao received representatives attending a provisional national conference of railway workers and staff members, he said: "We must firmly rely on the masses to build the people's railway lines." This teaching of Chairman Mao's was followed from the outset. The people's railways have developed thanks to the efforts of the people. Back during the War of Liberation (1946-49), wherever the People's Liberation Army advanced, the people gave unstinting help to repair the lines and bring transport back to normal as quickly as possible.

After liberation, capital construction departments in charge of designing and building railway lines were set up. This is a professional contingent made up of cadres, workers, engineers and technicians. Nonetheless, the local people's support is indispensable whenever repairs are necessary or a new line is to be built. In addition, we have the railway corps of the P.L.A. which builds railways across the mountains, deserts and forests where working conditions are hard.

People's communes whose ownership is collective receive a recompense for their services in helping repair or build the railways. Commune members are paid for the work they do and

compensations are given for damaged or worn-out tools.

As our express train flashed past the western part of Honan Province, we saw red-brick houses at intervals of one kilometre along the line. On their walls we saw these big Chinese characters in white paint: "Everyone has the responsibility of protecting the railway lines." Those houses, we learnt, are built for the elderly peasants in the nearby villages who help maintain and guard the line. They do not get any wages from the state, but are paid by their communes like the other members.

We paid a visit to the No. 6 railway-maintenance house which is under the charge of commune members of the Kueimen Brigade. In it we saw two beds, a table, a stove and some tools for doing repairs. We had a pleasant talk with the two old peasants there.

Tien Yung-ho, who is 63 years old, told us that the section under their charge is near a mountain pass and has two bends and therefore

prone to accidents. There was a heavy down-pour one night in September the year before last. The next morning when he made his regular rounds, he found that a section of the line, about three metres long, had caved in. So he gave the signal flag to the other old man, while he himself rushed to the railway station 2.5 kilometres away to report. Workers were immediately sent to repair the line in good time.

Grandpa Tien told us that they also keep the pebbles on the railway-bed in order, weed out the grass and clear away impediments in the ditches. They can do small repairs, such as tightening the loosened spikes and fish plates. He said that one of their tasks was to see that the peasants do not damage the bed or graze their draught animals near the line, and children are cautioned not to play on the railway line.

Pointing to a pile of iron and steel in front of the house, he told us that they had collected them when they made the rounds and that they had recovered 5,000 pieces of iron and steel in the last two years.

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*(Continued from p. 14.)*

believed that, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the national economy would develop rapidly and as long as the country becomes prosperous, life would certainly get better and better. A few were unhappy because they did not get a pay rise. But, in general, they later got over it thanks to the help of the Party organizations and their comrades. Hence the greater unity, higher revolutionary enthusiasm and improved labour efficiency after the wage increase.

In China, work is an honourable duty for every citizen able to work. The state encourages people to heighten their enthusiasm and creativeness in work and practises the policy of combining moral encouragement with material reward, with the emphasis on the former. So long as this policy is adhered to, the tendency of seeking material benefits does not grow.

**Q:** Has the wage increase widened the differences in the income of various workers and staff members?

**A:** On the question of distribution, we consider that while a wide wage spread must be avoided, differences must be recognized and equalitarianism opposed.

In the several wage increases after 1956, lower paid workers and employees were always the first to benefit. In addition, wages of leading Party cadres were cut three times. The recent wage increase did not include those with a comparatively high pay. In general, those in 90 yuan plus bracket did not get a rise.

Apart from wage increases for 60 per cent of the workers and staff members, collective welfare has also been expanded. For instance, heating is now free and commuters are wholly or partly subsidized by the state. This means the wages of the overwhelming majority of wage-earners have actually gone up.

# Nations Co-operate in Fighting Drought

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**The ten-year-long drought in the Sahelian Region has not been broken. But the African people, organized and standing together, will surmount every difficulty and achieve victory in their struggle against natural calamities.**

**T**HE serious drought in West Africa which began in 1968 has lasted ten years. In 1975, there was a temporary relief, but from last autumn onwards the situation once again deteriorated. Rainfall was only 30 per cent that of a normal year and crop yields went down 40 to 60 per cent.

Consecutive years of severe drought in Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Niger, Chad and Upper Volta have dried up the soil and brought on dust storms. The water table falls continually, the rivers, wells and lakes dry up, the fields crack and the grasslands are devastated. An estimated 4 million head of cattle have perished in these six countries. As agricultural production has plummeted, millions of their inhabitants are menaced by a grave grain shortage. Drought also threatens other West African countries as Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin, Togo, the Gambia, Guinea and Cameroon. Since 1973, the affected area has expanded. Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Libya in North Africa and the Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania in East Africa are all affected to varying degrees.

## Rare in History

This drought, rare in African history, is due mainly to abnormal climate. However, man-made factors cannot be ignored. During the period of colonialist rule, large tracts of forests were indiscriminately cleared and land was arbitrarily opened up, seriously damaging the vegetation cover and greatly reducing the capac-

ity to hold the runoff and resist drought. Some newspapers in Africa have pointed out that the drought which has brought untold suffering to the West African countries is inseparable from the long years of evil colonial rule.

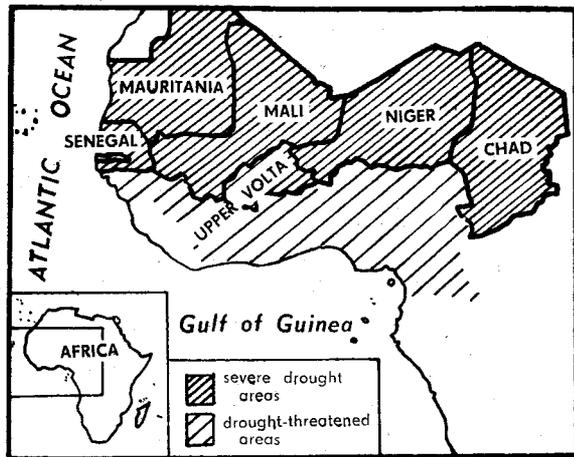
## Self-Relief Through Production

In the face of such serious natural adversity, the people of West African countries who have achieved national independence have got together and are energetically fighting the drought. They have obtained gratifying results in surmounting difficulties brought about by natural calamities and restoring and developing agricultural production and livestock breeding.

**Mali** is one of the seriously afflicted countries. The Government of Mali has set up a national relief committee to provide the affected areas with food grain, seed and other means of production. The water conservancy department has sunk wells in the countryside to help the peasants and herdsmen combat drought. Under the slogan of "Self-Relief Through Production," the people of Mali have organized themselves, reclaimed large tracts of land along the tributaries of the Niger River, planted crops and brought in fairly good harvests. They have also dug canals leading water from the river to paddyfields. Strenuous efforts have improved grain production in Mali.

In order to prevent the desertification of its cultivated land, **Senegal** has in the last few

years done a tremendous job of tree-planting. Belts of windbreaks have been put in. A series of measures have been taken by the Senegalese Government to protect livestock farms and prevent forest fires. The people of Senegal have prospected for water resources, sunk wells, built small dams and reclaimed wastelands. Over the past few years they have built dams and canals in the delta region of the Senegal River and in the valleys to irrigate some 11,000 hectares of land. About 3,800 hectares of wasteland along the river have been turned into paddy or wheat fields.



Sketch map by Shih Yi-iu

The Government of **Mauritania** has energetically put into effect a programme for sinking wells in order to solve the problem of water supply for the herdsmen and livestock and relieve the drought. It has also started new livestock farms and taken measures to protect pedigree cows and expand livestock breeding.

The Government of **Upper Volta** has adopted various measures to restore production, re-establish livestock farms, grow crops suited to local conditions and plant trees. This is stopping the sand shifting southwards. People in the affected areas have sunk hundreds of wells and drinking water is now basically solved for the people and livestock there.

A movement to "Reafforest Sahel" (Sahel refers to south of Sahara) is unfolding in the drought-affected countries. Plans have been made and large numbers of youths organized to

plant trees in many places. Substantial achievements have been chalked up.

### Unity and Co-operation

The African countries have further strengthened their unity and co-ordination in their protracted struggle against drought. With the support of the Organization of African Unity, bilateral, multilateral and regional co-operative organizations among the African nations have been set up one after another in the last few years. These organizations have played an important role in combating natural calamities and strengthening economic co-operation. Immediately after its founding in May 1975, the Economic Community of West African States provided Niger, a seriously afflicted nation, with 50 million francs CFA to mitigate difficulties. It also gave funds to the Drought-Combat Committee of the African Sahelian Region to help the six countries in West Africa overcome natural calamities.

Heads of state of Cape Verde, the Gambia, Upper Volta, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Chad, member countries of the Drought-Combat Committee of the African Sahelian Region, held a meeting last December in the Gambia to discuss ways to combat drought. They issued an appeal for emergency assistance. Grain shortage in the eight West African countries was then estimated at 500,000 tons. Through the united efforts of these countries, 227,000 tons of grain have already been shipped in or will be available and a fund of 4.5 million U.S. dollars set up. Emergency assistance efforts have already achieved some results. The Special Committee of the Ministers of the Organization of African Unity again met in the Gambia last March and discussed strategic measures and programmes of action for combating drought.

The fight against drought of the seriously affected countries has won support from less affected countries such as Algeria, the Sudan, Morocco, Libya and Ivory Coast and other African countries. Nigeria, although its four states in the north were seriously affected by drought, has provided six neighbouring countries in West Africa with aid. This fully demonstrates the unity and mutual assistance among the African countries.

# Struggles Against Dictator

The Nicaraguan people's protracted struggles against the dictatorial rule typify the determination of the people of the isthmus of Central America to advance their national-democratic struggle.

**I**N the past three months or more, vast numbers of people in Nicaragua staged strikes and demonstrations. This huge nationwide struggle, its spearhead directed against the dictatorial rule, has broken a politically suffocating silence of 42 years imposed by the ruling Somoza family.

The struggle was sparked by the assassination on January 10 of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, an opposition leader and Chief Editor of *La Prensa*, the only anti-government newspaper. Chamorro during his lifetime frequently condemned the government, for which he was jailed and exiled several times.

The Somoza government promised to "investigate" the murder in an attempt to quell popular discontent. But the Managua Chamber

of Commerce, other business groups and various opposition parties all came out with statements expressing their disbelief. The murder also evoked strong reactions throughout Latin America. Mass organizations and newspapers of many countries have issued statements or articles flaying the despicable act.

## Protest Demonstrations

The magnitude and duration of the struggle is unprecedented in the past ten years.

From January 10 to 12, some 180,000 people took part in a protest demonstration in the capital city of Managua. They demanded punishment of the murderers as well as the resignation of President Somoza. Waves of anger again rose in spate on January 23, when hundreds of thousands of people in more than 10 cities walked out, reaffirming their demands, and stayed out for a fortnight. Among the demonstrators were opposition parties and groups, workers, students, housewives, businessmen and government employees. Armed clashes started on February 27 between the residents and the National Guard in cities like Masaya and Diriamba. Erecting roadblocks, the people put up armed resistance against armed suppression by the National Guardsmen. In March, strikes and demonstrations broke out anew one after another in Managua and other cities.

Since the beginning of April, thousands of students have boycotted classes and held demonstrations in the cities of Masaya, Leon, Esteli, Granada and Jinotepe. They were sup-



Sketch map by Shih Yi-tu

ported with solidarity strikes by more than 20,000 workers. On April 20, citizens in Managua put up street barricades and resisted police crackdowns. Some workers and students, braving police suppression, erected signboards bearing anti-Somoza regime slogans along highways outside the city.

### **Sharpening Contradictions**

These struggles express sharpening national and class contradictions in Nicaragua. It may be recalled that U.S. marines occupied Nicaragua in 1912. In 1932, U.S. imperialism organized the National Guard in Nicaragua and put it under the command of Anastasio Somoza. After the withdrawal of the U.S. forces,

Anastasio Somoza staged a coup in 1936 with the backing of U.S. imperialism and established a dictatorship. For more than 40 years since then, the Somoza family has tightly controlled the National Guard, the only armed force in Nicaragua, and dominated the cabinet and parliament. It has brought all the important economic sectors of the country under its control, managing more than 100 corporations and taking over more than 34,000 hectares of land (about 15 per cent of the cultivated land in the country). The broad masses of the people, on the other hand, live in abject poverty. Nicaragua's unemployment rate has reached 24.5 per cent, and 60 per cent of its peasants are on the verge of starvation. This is why the ruling Somoza family finds itself in utter isolation.

## **Explanatory Notes to Volume V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" (9)**

### **The struggle against the "three evils" and the "five evils"**

*(See p. 64, Vol. V, Eng. Ed.)*

The struggle against the "three evils" refers to the struggle against corruption, waste and bureaucracy unfolded in the government, army, schools and state-owned enterprises. The struggle against the "five evils" was waged in the private industrial and commercial units to oppose those capitalists who violated the law by bribery, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts and stealing economic information. The former began towards the end of 1951 and the latter, early the next year, both coming to a close in October 1952. As a revolutionary mass movement, this struggle repulsed the attack against the proletariat by the bourgeoisie, strengthened the ties between the People's Government and the people, improved the style of work and brought a change in social customs and habits. It also created favourable conditions for the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce and contributed much to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

### **Monopolize the sales and contracts of private industry**

*(See p. 69.)*

This was a measure adopted by the state in the early post-liberation period to carry out the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce. Monopolizing sales means that state commercial departments purchase all or part of the products of the private factories in accordance with the specifications, quality and prices prescribed in the contracts, and sell the products to consumers. As for the contracts, they are agreements according to which state enterprises place orders with private factories to buy their products, whose specifications, quantity, quality, prices and delivery date are stipulated.

### **State capitalism**

*(See p. 101.)*

There are different kinds of state capitalism under different social systems. Their nature and functions are determined by those of the state. State capitalism under the dictator-

ship of the proletariat is a transitional form of economy by which the proletarian state transforms capitalist economy into socialist economy owned by the whole people. Lenin said that the state capitalism under the dictatorship of the proletariat was capitalism which the proletariat "shall be able to restrain, and the limits of which we shall be able to fix." (*Political Report of the R.C.P. (B.) Central Committee, 1922.*)

After country-wide liberation in 1949, following the confiscation of bureaucrat capital, China successfully used the economic form of state capitalism to transform capitalist industry and commerce. Chairman Mao said: "The present-day capitalist economy in China is a capitalist economy which for the most part is under the control of the People's Government and which is linked with the state-owned socialist economy in various forms and supervised by the workers." It is a "state-capitalist economy of a new type" which "takes on a socialist character to a very great extent." (*On State Capitalism.*) State capitalism in China had two forms, a lower and a higher, depending on to what extent it accepted the leadership of the state economy, state control and supervision by the working class. In the lower form, the state placed orders with private industrial enterprises for processing, purchased their goods and monopolized their sales. As for the private commercial enterprises, they were made state agents for purchasing and selling. By these measures, the capitalist economy was put under a certain degree of restriction with respect to direction of production and development of the enterprises, exploitation, and market prices. Besides, the enterprises' production and management were, to varying degrees, included in the state plan. But the means of production of the enterprises were still owned by the capitalists, and the right of enterprise management was in their hands, the workers were still subject to more or less exploitation and development of the productive forces was fettered to a certain extent. Therefore, state capitalism had to advance from the lower phase to the higher.

The higher phase of state capitalism was characterized by the setting up of joint state-private enterprises both in separate, individual units and in units covering a whole trade. The

state sent cadres to the joint state-private enterprises to take over the leadership and run the enterprises by relying on the workers and in accordance with the state plan. Thus the socialist sector occupied a leading position and the capitalists, in fact, lost their control over the enterprises. Exploitation of labour by capital was considerably restricted. But this was still a temporary arrangement. As the socialist economy kept growing and each trade as a whole was brought under joint state-private ownership, by 1956 the socialist transformation of the means of production was basically completed.

### **The First Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy**

(See p. 155.)

Commencing in 1953, the First Five-Year Plan was overfulfilled by the end of 1957 as a result of the hard work of the people of all our nationalities under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.

The successful completion of the First Five-Year Plan meant tremendous victories had been won in both the socialist revolution and socialist construction. An important change was thus brought about in China's socio-economic structure and in the condition of the national economy as a whole. In this period, socialist co-operation was realized in agriculture and handicrafts, socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce achieved, and a great number of newly built and expanded enterprises were put into production. Thus a start was made in overcoming the industrial backwardness inherited from old China and a preliminary foundation was laid for further socialist industrialization. Industrial and agricultural production increased sharply in the period. Total industrial output value rose 128 per cent between 1952-57, an 18 per cent annual increase, while total agricultural output value went up 25 per cent, averaging 4.5 per cent a year. In the five years, the country built 33 new railway lines, repaired three old lines and extended some others, with a total length of 10,000 kilometres. The mileage of highways opened to traffic doubled. Other economic, cultural and educational endeavours also made

(Continued on p. 29.)

# Friendship Notes

## Exhibition of French Paintings

An exhibition of French paintings "Peasants and Landscapes of France (1820-1905)" was on view at the Museum of Chinese Arts in Peking from March 9 to April 9 and is being shown in Shanghai from April 25 to May 25. This exhibition is not only giving the Chinese people an opportunity to see some original French paintings, it is also helping enhance the friendship between the Chinese and French peoples.

The eighty-six exhibits, treasures selected from 47 French museums, included works of Courbet, Corot, Millet, Rousseau, Pissarro, Sisley, Monet, Renoir and Bastien-Lepage. These artists are no strangers to Chinese painters and art workers, but this chance of seeing the original works was very much appreciated.

*La Becquee* and *La Fileuse*, *Chevriere Auvergnate*, works by Millet, son of a peasant

family, demonstrated his close and penetrating observation of the rural labouring people and also what he loved and what he hated in the turbulent French society of those days.

Rousseau's *La Descente Des Vaches Dans Le Jura* depicts a herd of cows rushing down a slope into a valley. The dark groves of trees standing out against the sky are reminiscent of a style of traditional Chinese paintings.

Courbet, President of the Art Committee of the Paris Commune, is a realistic painter well known to the Chinese people. The subject-matter of his *Paysage Sous La Neige* was never used in France before his time and its execution is reflective of his exuberant spirit.

Cultural exchanges in recent years between China and France, both with a splendid cultural tradition, have grown rapidly. Traditional Chinese painting, Peking opera and historical relics shown in France

were all well received by the French people, and their cultural works are warmly welcomed by the Chinese people.

## Close and Related Neighbours

A troupe of child acrobats from Kwangtung visited Bangkok in February this year. Their average age was 13. The youngest was only 9. Their skill aroused intense admiration from their young Thai audiences. Many of the spectators had come a long way to attend. About 3,000 kindergarteners saw the troupe perform. Before every performance there were Thai boys and girls waiting at the entrance clapping their greetings. Many presented the young acrobats with pictures and toys.

It is not without reason that the visiting Kwangtung troupe got such a rousing welcome. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Thailand in 1975, political, economic, cultural, scientific and sports exchanges between the two countries have become more and more frequent. During their Thai visits Chinese delegations found the reception very warm. "You're here visiting relatives," the local people often said. "We welcome you from the bottom of our hearts."

The people of China and Thailand are close neighbours with a long and special relationship. During the Western Han period (206 B.C.-23 A.D.), Chinese envoys visited south Thailand and Thai envoys began visiting China in the fifth century. In the early part of the 13th century, the Siamese King Ramkhamhaeng



At the exhibition of French paintings.

visited China. He invited Chinese pottery craftsmen to his country and established the Sawankhalok pottery industry. In 1724, Siam sent China fine varieties of rice and fruit trees. There have been continuous trade and cultural contacts between the two countries since. In the last two hundred years, many Chinese migrated to Thailand and lived in amity with the local inhabitants. This is why the Thai people call their Chinese friends "close and related neighbours."

### ***Finnish String Quartet***

In early March, Peking's music lovers enjoyed three concerts given by the Finnish String Quartet. Of the four pieces they played, three were by Finnish composers.

The audiences showed an immense interest in Sibelius' *String Quartet in D Minor (Voces Intimae)*. It is one of the famous composer's major works in his early career during which he wrote quite a few musical pieces prompted by his discontent with Russia's tsarist rule, his yearning for freedom and love of his country. Aulis Sallinen's string quartet *Some Aspects of Peltoniemi Hintrik's Funeral March* adapted from a folk melody gave the listeners a vivid picture of the life of the common people in Finland.

Thanks to the consummate skill of Okko Kamu, the first violin, and the other three of the quartet, melodies were harmonically directed, with richly varied tone colour plus spacious range of sound volume changes.

The performances given by the Finnish String Quartet have



The Finnish String Quartet.

enabled China's music lovers to become more familiar with the Finnish music.

### ***French Live Broadcast of Peking Concert***

Radio France recently transmitted live by satellite a stereophonic broadcast of a concert by the Chinese Central Philharmonic Society at the Cultural Palace of the Nationalities in Peking. There were some Chinese items including piano concerto *Combating the Typhoon*, and Berlioz's *Carnaval Romain* and Beethoven's Symphony No. 3, the *Eroica*.

The transmission by Radio France was an item on the 1978 Sino-French cultural exchange programme. It was the first time a Chinese concert was transmitted live abroad in this way.

### ***Friendship Associations***

To mark the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and China, the Spanish Associa-

tion for Friendship With China in Madrid held a meeting on March 12 to address an audience of more than 1,500 people on China's foreign policy. There were also an exhibition of Chinese publications in the meeting hall and a Chinese film show.

\* \* \*

The Finland-China Society held its annual meeting on March 19 in Helsinki to discuss and approve the plan for its work this year. Urho Kahonen was re-elected as its chairman.

\* \* \*

On March 19, the Netherlands-China Friendship Association held a China Day in Amersfoort. In his speech to more than 600 participants, Van Der Linde, Chairman of the association, spoke highly of the achievements won by the Chinese people after smashing the "gang of four." The famous Dutch film director Joris Ivens delivered a report on how he had shot the film *How the Foolish Old Man Removed the Mountains and what was going on in China today*.

# ROUND THE WORLD

SALT

## No Noticeable Progress

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was in Moscow from April 20 to 23 for talks on strategic arms limitation with the Soviet side.

"We did in fact move on some issues," U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter on April 22 told reporters in Moscow. "But we are not in a breakthrough situation," he added.

Brezhnev on April 25 said: "Some progress was made" in the talks but "by far not all the problems have yet been solved." He added that the Soviet Union would not accept "certain positions of the American side."

During talks with Vance on April 22, Brezhnev declared that both sides must make energetic efforts to find mutually acceptable decisions in drafting a new agreement on the limitation of offensive strategic arms. As AP reported on April 22, the three major issues—the number and deployment of "Backfire" bombers, control on the transfer of U.S. military technology to West European nations, and limits on the deployment of Soviet I.C.B.M.s—remained unresolved. "The lack

of a breakthrough even after Soviet President Brezhnev joined the discussions left prospects for completing the accord uncertain," said AP, and it added, "despite some new U.S. 'flexibility,' the Soviets basically stood their ground on various SALT questions."

While in Moscow, Vance expressed concern about Soviet interference in the Horn of Africa. A spokesman of Vance said: "Africa was the subject of a long discussion between Vance and Brezhnev." Moscow has always been very angry at the U.S. linking Soviet interference in the Horn of Africa with the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic arms. Reuter reported on April 20 that "Vance had criticized Soviet policy in Africa during the talks" while the Kremlin had charged that the U.S. policy on a new SALT accord was "inconsistent."

ECOWAS

## Summit Conference

The conference of heads of state and government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was held between April 21 and 22 in Lagos, capital of Nigeria.

The meeting adopted May 28, 1979, as the effective date for

customs tariff consolidation in fulfilment of an article of the ECOWAS treaty. It also adopted the protocol on non-aggression among the member states.

Addressing the opening session, Olusegun Obasanjo, the newly elected Chairman of ECOWAS and Nigerian head of state, said: "While we do all in our power to grapple with any internally generated problems that might arise, we should at the same time watch out for the nefarious activities of divisive forces outside the region. The community which we are trying to build will, given time, enable us to achieve structural transformation of our economies, and political stability within our subregion. It will enable us to achieve the desired collective self-reliance which is crucial for the economic survival of West Africa." "The collective effort of Africa should be galvanized towards the achievement of real political and economic independence of the region," he added.

ECOWAS was set up on May 28, 1975, with the aim of strengthening co-operation among the member states in all economic fields and making contributions to the development of the African continent. At present it has 16 member states. The meeting decided that an ECOWAS meeting should be held on May 28 each year.

(Continued from p. 26.)

big advances, and the people's living standard, both material and cultural, was improved.

The great successes of the First Five-Year Plan further consolidated the dictatorship of the

proletariat in our country, strengthened the unity of the people of all our nationalities and fully demonstrated the superiority of the socialist system.

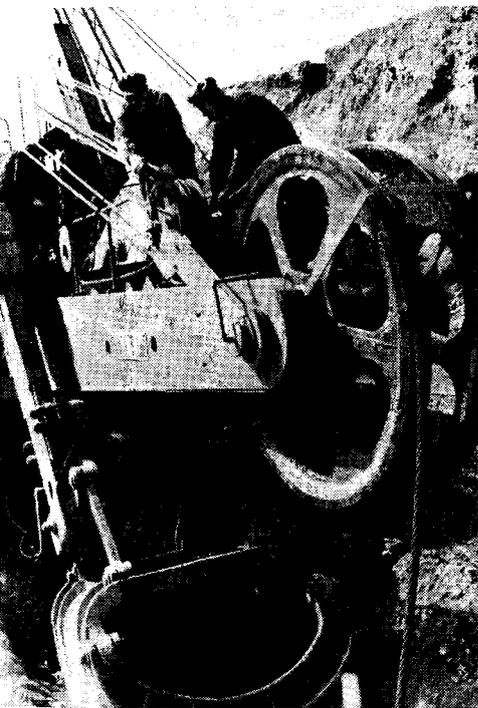
(To be continued.)

# ON THE HOME FRONT

## ***Labour Emulation in The Metallurgical Industry***

**M**ILLIONS of Chinese metallurgical workers are engaged in a vigorous socialist labour emulation drive. One of the results is that more than one quarter of the annual production plan was fulfilled in the first quarter of this year. This contrasts sharply with the recent past when production used to get off to a slow start.

China's socialist revolution and construction are carried out by the masses, and large-scale mass movements are launched in the various kinds of work.



Wang Chun-shao (second from right) working at a mine.

The socialist labour emulation drive has proved a good form of mass movement. It gives full play to the masses' enthusiasm, wisdom and creativeness.

The emulation drive among metallurgical workers was begun in response to a call from the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry at the end of last year. Emulation has been sparked between plants, mines, workshops or work shifts and even among workers in the same line. The movement has now spread to 280 of our country's iron and steel enterprises and to a large number of non-ferrous metal mines, aluminum works and other metallurgical plants. Under the common goal of expediting socialist modernization, the workers emulate one another, keep learning from each other's strong points, working to catch up with advanced units, helping the less advanced and surpassing the advanced units.

Pride of place changes in this campaign.

Last year, the three iron smelting plants in the Anshan, Shoutu and Penhsi Iron and Steel Companies were tops in output per cubic metre of blast furnace and in coke consumption. But by January all but the Shoutu plant had lost their front-rank position, as Anhwei Province's Maanshan Iron and Steel Company outstripped An-

shan and Penhsi in blast furnace utilization. Then, in February, the Meishan Iron Plant in Kiangsu Province, east China, forged to the front in this field, followed by the Shanghai No. 1 Steel Plant and the Tsinan Steel Plant. Meanwhile, Shoutu steel workers vow to maintain their leading position in blast furnace output and in cutting down coke consumption.

In the past five years the Wang Chun-shao mining team of the opencast iron mine in Anshan has completed work that would take an average team almost 11 years. In the emulation drive, 75 go-ahead teams of the Wang Chun-shao type have come to the fore in China's iron-ore mines. Metallurgical workers said with pride: "With the emulation drive in full swing, one catches up with and surpasses the other." During the drive, metallurgical workers have steadily improved their techniques and the quality of products, while cutting down on the consumption of raw materials and fuel.

## ***Lienyunkang — A Thriving Port***

**L**YING on the east coast of China, Lienyunkang has expanded into an international port of call for merchant ships from 40 countries and regions.

The harbour is ice-free. Formerly there was only one dock accommodating freighters up to

3,000 tons, now there are five berths for 10,000-ton class vessels and another two for the 5,000-ton class. In 1977 the port handled nearly 80 times as much freight as in 1949, the year of liberation.

Over a dozen gantry cranes and hundreds of other machines have taken over 80 per cent of the loading and unloading, which were done manually before liberation.

The expansion project was started in the winter of 1969 and completed towards the end of 1976. Three million tons of rocks were dumped into the



sea to create 450,000 square metres of land.

The port is half way up our east coast, and links with major sea ports such as Shanghai, Tsingtao and Talien. It is a transit centre for goods carried by both sea and overland routes. Lienyunkang is the terminal of the Lunghai Railway, which starts from Lanchow, capital of northwest China's Kansu Province, and joins with other

railways going further west into Sinkiang and Chinghai.

Lienyunkang is also an important fishing port, serving as a base for fishing ships. A nearby 1,000-hectare kelp farm which has been built up over the years yields 8,000 tons annually.

Ancillary port industries have quickly developed, including machine repair, shipbuilding, food processing and radio equipment.

### “Water-Splashing” Festival

RECENTLY the people of the Tai nationality in the Hsi-shuang Panna Autonomous Prefecture in southwest China's Yunnan Province celebrated their annual “water-splashing” festival together with the people of other nationalities. The Tais are one of the more than 50 national minorities in China, most of its people living in this autonomous prefecture.

The “water-splashing” festival, the traditional new year of the Tai calendar, is celebrated from April 14 to 16. According to an old legend, there was a “fire demon” who brought untold disasters to the people. Finally the demon was killed by seven brave girls, who lost their lives in the fray. Since then, people splash water on each other during the festival to exchange their best wishes, and hope for a good harvest, health and prosperity.

After 1949, the year of liberation, the Tai people, abolishing the feudal superstitious part of

the festival, added new contents such as song and dance performances, sports meet and gatherings in parks and squares.

At dawn on April 14, people of various nationalities converged at Chinghung (the city of aurora in Tai language) — capital of the autonomous prefecture. The young girls appeared in their beautiful national costumes with flowers in their hair. The Hani, Pulang, Lahu and Han people, dressed in their holiday best, brought newly picked tea and melons as presents to convey their greetings to the Tai people. The different nationalities put on performances of their own as part of the celebrations.

The festival was touched off by the burst of fire-crackers and the release of colourful balloons in the air, accompanied by drums and music. On the bank of the Lantsang River (the upper reaches of the Mekong River), people performed national dances like the *Peacock Dance* and the *Sword Dance*. Songs and music played on various national musical instruments filled the air, while on the river, amidst joyous shouts, vigorous dragon-boat races added to the excitement and enthusiasm.

The festival attracted great numbers of people this year. Leading comrades of the Party, government and P.L.A. units of the province and the autonomous prefecture joined the people in splashing water on each other and took part in the joyous dances. Some foreign friends, too, joined the people in dancing and splashing water.

# WORKS OF MAO TSETUNG

## *Booklets in English*

(Some of his writings between 1945 and 1949)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| The Situation and Our Policy After the Victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan   | Speech at a Conference of Cadres in the Shansi-Suiyuan Liberated Area                                 |
| On the Chungking Negotiations   | A Talk to the Editorial Staff of the <i>Shansi-Suiyuan Daily</i>                                      |
| Talk With the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong   | The Concept of Operations for the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign   |
| Concentrate a Superior Force to Destroy the Enemy Forces One by One   | On Strengthening the Party Committee System   |
| Greet the New High Tide of the Chinese Revolution   | On the September Meeting — Circular of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China          |
| Manifesto of the Chinese People's Liberation Army   | The Concept of Operations for the Huai-Hai Campaign   |
| On the Reissue of the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention — Instruction of the General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army | Revolutionary Forces of the World Unite, Fight Against Imperialist Aggression!                        |
| The Present Situation and Our Tasks On Some Important Problems of the Party's Present Policy  | The Concept of Operations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign   |
| On the Policy Concerning Industry and Commerce  | Carry the Revolution Through to the End   |
| On the Question of the National Bourgeoisie and the Enlightened Gentry  | Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China |
| On the Great Victory in the Northwest and on the New Type of Ideological Education Movement in the Liberation Army  | Address to the Preparatory Meeting of the New Political Consultative Conference                       |
|   | On the People's Democratic Dictatorship   |
|   | On the U.S. White Paper   |

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