

PEKING REVIEW

47

November 18, 1977

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報

**Revive and Carry Forward
The Fine Style of Our Party**

**Third World Countries Unite Against
Hegemonism in Economic Sphere**

***Somalia Deals a Heavy Blow at
Soviet Hegemonism***

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BEIJING ZHOUBAO

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National Plan for Developing Basic Sciences

An outline national programme for developing the basic sciences including mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, earth science and biology was drafted in Peking last month at a conference attended by 1,200 scientists, leading cadres and people of departments concerned from all over the country.

On October 24, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing and other Party and state leaders received all the participants.

The programme stipulates that the Chinese Academy of Sciences and institutions of higher learning should set up a rudimentary research network for the basic sciences within three to five years and flesh it out in eight years into a complete network covering a whole range of disciplines with modern laboratories. All-out efforts must be made to carry out research in all disciplines so that China will approach and catch up with advanced world levels in certain branches, make outstanding achievements and move up to the front ranks in more branches of the basic sciences. The programme envisages that before the end of this century, a big proportion or the overwhelming proportion of the various branches of the basic sciences will approach

the advanced world levels of that period, while a considerable portion will catch up with these levels and some disciplines will surpass the world's advanced.

Scientists and other participants recalled that China had drawn up a 12-year plan for scientific and technological development in 1956 under the kind concern of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. Tremendous changes had taken place in the following ten years and a comparatively solid base was built for science and technology. However, sabotage by the "gang of four" caused serious damage, with the result that with the exception of some individual aspects of a few disciplines which rank among the world's best, most branches do not have enough research personnel and the level is not high. Experimental means are backward and there are blanks and weak links. Hence the necessity to lay a good foundation for the rapid advance in the years to come.

Digital Satellite Ground Station Built

The first digital satellite communication ground station designed and built by China has been put into operation.

Satellite communication came into use in the early 1960s. It is good in long distance and large capacity communication, and is not affected by topographical conditions. There are two

systems — analogues and digital. China built an analogue satellite communication earth terminal in 1975. Coming into use towards the end of the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s, digital satellite communication is highly insensitive to radio interference and ensures greater secrecy.

This communication ground station will be used to transmit the format of newspapers, radio and television programmes and other radio messages from Peking to far-off areas. It is of tremendous importance for enhancing China's endeavours in oceanic communication, accelerating the modernization of telecommunications, developing the national economy and space projects and strengthening national defence.

Comrade Keng Piao Meets Foreign Comrades

Keng Piao, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on November 8 met and feted Mohammad Toha, leading member of the Communist Party (M-L) of Bangladesh, and Mrs. Toha.

On November 11 Comrade Keng Piao met and feted the visiting delegation of the Workers' Revolutionary Organization of Spain led by Jose Sanroma Aldea, General Secretary of the organization.

Revive and Carry Forward the Fine Style of Our Party

by Nieh Jung-chen

THE 11th National Congress of our Party, which is a congress to carry forward our revolutionary cause and develop it, is not only of great immediate importance but also of far-reaching historic significance.

One common task facing the whole Party after the congress is to ensure that it maintains its fine style of work. In order to advance our revolution and construction, a fine style of work must be nurtured throughout the Party, in the armed forces, and among the people, as well as a fine style of study. Above all, the Party must have a fine style of work. To ensure this, the most important thing is to restore and develop the fine tradition and style which Chairman Mao fostered in our Party — that is, seeking truth from facts, the mass line and democratic centralism. They are fundamental to Chairman Mao's theory of Party building and to Mao Tsetung Thought as a system, and merit the fullest attention of all comrades in our Party.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" gravely undermined our revolutionary cause and construction in many directions; most serious of all, they undermined the practice of seeking truth from facts, the mass line and the Party's democratic centralism as well as its democratic

way of doing things. These fine methods of work which were disrupted must be revived and developed anew through the struggle to further expose and criticize the "gang of four" and through Party consolidation.

Seeking Truth From Facts

Seeking truth from facts — this is the style of work fostered by Chairman Mao in the protracted inner-Party struggles against the various "Left" and Right opportunist lines. His essays *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* [written in 1937], as philosophical precis of the two-line inner-Party struggles, scientifically expound the ideological and theoretical basis of our style of work, namely, seeking truth from facts. At the time of the Party rectification movement of 1942 in Yen-an, Chairman Mao wrote the inscription "Seek truth from facts" for the Central Party School as an epitome of what should be the Party's style of study and work.

The essence of *On Practice* is the concept of seeking truth from facts. Practice is primary, life itself and real things are primary. All our correct ideas, in the last analysis, come from practice and practical experience alone and they must be put back into practice, to be tested in practical experience. *On Contradiction* is about contradictions in the objective world and their reflections in our minds. If our ideas are to conform with objective reality, it is

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Chairman Mao and Comrade Chu Teh in the Chingkang Mountains revolutionary base area: During a respite while carrying food grain uphill.

Oil painting by Teng Shu and Hou Yi-min

necessary to analyse the contradictions in objective existence by seeking truth from facts and to make sure that our ideas reflect these contradictions. The objective world is replete with contradictions, full of changes, and our ideas must reflect these contradictions and changes as they are. All correct ideas depend on the time, place and conditions; otherwise, they would be metaphysical. Chairman Mao pointed out: " 'Facts' are all the things that exist objectively, 'truth' means their internal relations, that is, the laws governing them, and 'to seek' means to study. We should proceed from the actual conditions inside and outside the country, the province, county or district, and derive from them, as our guide to action, laws which are inherent in them and not imaginary, that is, we should find the internal relations of the events occurring around us." (*Reform Our Study*, 1941.) Here Chairman Mao made a profound exposition of what is meant by seeking truth from facts and how to do it; we should take this as the guide for doing our work well.

If we are to keep to this style of work, that is, to seek truth from facts, we should maintain a correct attitude in our approach to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. In studying and applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, we must grasp its essence, study its stand, viewpoint and method and regard theory as a guide to action; we must resolutely oppose citing quotations from Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as dogma unrelated to the time, place and conditions. Under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, we must find out the laws inherent in real matters through investigation and study and, on this basis, work out principles, policies and methods for solving problems; we must never proceed from subjective imagination, from theoretical concepts. Chairman Mao consistently adhered to the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution; he opposed idealism, metaphysics and the separation of theory from practice. He firmly stood against taking Marxism-Leninism as a dogma or describing the

theories of Marx and Lenin as having reached a "peak," or as representing "absolute authority." Mao Tsetung Thought is incompatible with dogmatism and empiricism, as well as with idealism and metaphysics.

To persist in seeking truth from facts as a style of work, it is necessary to stress and promote investigation. Chairman Mao always attached great importance to this, insisting that a person who had made no investigation had no right to speak. In 1961, he gave instructions that the first secretary of every provincial, municipal or autonomous region Party committee must make a systematic study of one or two communes and one or two factories, and that leading cadres of the prefecture and county Party committees must all do the same, pointing out that the practice of making investigations should be made to prevail throughout the Party. Chairman Mao always made a point of going down to grass-roots units in various parts of the country to hear directly from workers, peasants, soldiers, intellectuals and cadres, he stressed that this was where his real food for thought came from. While doing this himself, he also urged leading Party cadres at all levels to do the same.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" never cared about making investigations and did not allow others to do so. Occasionally they did go through the motions of an "investigation" but that was for the purpose of deceiving people. They most seriously sabotaged the Party's style of work, which is to make investigations and seek truth from facts. They were only good at intimidating people by quoting Chairman Mao's works, and sometimes the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, all out of context. They were, in fact, distorting and fragmentizing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, root and branch, even tampering with and forging it. Under their evil influence, subjectivism and formalism came into the vogue once again among some of our Party members and cadres. Since its pernicious influence has become deep-seated and widespread, we have to work very hard for a real change. Up to now, some comrades in their talks and writings, some Party committees in their decisions and directives, still make little analysis or investigation of the

objective situation, do not analyse the contradictions of a thing in a concrete way and are therefore unable to solve real problems; this is a manifestation of the undesirable style of work referred to. Now that the "gang of four" has been overthrown, the situation is excellent and the whole Party has an entirely new look. However, many problems on the various fronts remain to be solved. If a leading cadre is content with merely issuing general calls, that won't help. What he must do is to make investigations and study the problems he confronts in a systematic, deep-going way, depending on their importance or urgency, and find feasible ways of solving them.

Seeking truth from facts means opposing empty talk, particularly lying. Chairman Mao said: **"We should do things honestly, for without an honest attitude it is absolutely impossible to accomplish anything in this world."** (*Rectify the Party's Style of Work*, 1942.) Be an honest person in word and deed — this is the minimum requirement for a Communist. A person who resorts to fraud and deception, who makes false reports about achievements and covers up mistakes, who impairs the cause of the Party and the people's interests, cannot be tolerated.

In our work, we must make a proper evaluation of our achievements and build up our confidence; we must not just look at shortcomings and mistakes, or become pessimistic and despondent before difficulties. This is completely right and necessary, but does not mean that we should report only good news and keep quiet about bad, or avoid mentioning about our difficulties, backwardness, shortcomings and mistakes. It is a great danger and a big calamity in our Party life and in the Party's leading organizations if people do not speak the truth and still worse if false statements are "rationalized" and "legalized." Chairman Mao often spoke of the importance of negative experience. Refusal to acknowledge difficulties, shortcomings, mistakes and losses, and failure to draw lessons from negative experience are alien to materialism and dialectics, but pertinent to idealism and metaphysics. The more we analyse and seriously study difficulties, shortcomings and negative experience



Chairman Mao, Comrades Chou En-lai and Chu Teh with other leading comrades discussing the liberation of the whole country.

Oil painting by Yin Jung-sheng

in our work, the better equipped we will be to handle the problems correctly so that we can continuously make radical improvements, heighten our consciousness and prevent further occurrence of our mistakes. This shows that our Party is highly confident of itself, is vigorously making headway, and has made itself responsible to the people, and that we are holding high the great banner of Mao Tsetung Thought.

The Mass Line

The style of work which embodies seeking truth from facts is closely connected with the practice of upholding the mass line. Chairman Mao said: **"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."** (*On Coalition Government*, 1945.) Based on this principle, Chairman Mao boiled down our Party's method of leadership to the formula — from the masses and to the masses; he likened the leading organs at various levels to processing factories whose raw materials and

semi-finished goods can only come from the practice of the masses. The mass line, therefore, is the source of our strength and also of the correct ideas of our leadership. Objective reality is exceedingly rich in content and very complex; if we want to understand the objective world correctly, we must rely on the practice and wisdom of the masses. The wisdom of an individual is always limited whereas that of the masses is inexhaustible. It is far, far from enough to rely only on the practical experience of a few leaders; not until we have learnt from our subordinates and from the masses, have concentrated their experience and knowledge and, together with them, have repeatedly tested, enriched and revised it in practice, can we do our work well. In short, there should be vigorous mass movements in handling matters concerning the interests of the large majority.

In implementing the Party's mass line, we must bear in mind what Chairman Mao taught

us: "The masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant." (*Preface and Postscript to "Rural Surveys,"* 1941.) A leader must drop the airs of a panjandrum and behave like an ordinary labourer in his activities among the masses. The masses will not confide in him unless he has been open and sincere with them; only then will he be regarded by the masses as one of them, as their comrade and friend. Only when he acts first as a devoted and studious pupil of the masses will they regard him as their teacher. The "gang of four" clamped down on the people in a number of monstrous ways and they undermined the Party's prestige among the masses as they wantonly suppressed their initiative. The harm they caused is much worse than that of any former erroneous line; they should be thoroughly exposed and repudiated so as to eliminate their pernicious influence. What merits special attention is that some of our comrades have been affected by their evil influence and learnt to do things in their way, that is, seriously alienating themselves from the masses, caring nothing about the anxieties of the masses, turning a deaf ear to their voice and standing high above them, instead of going deep among them and learning from them. They have only their own personal interests or the interests of a few at heart instead of working for the interests of the overwhelming majority. This being the case, how can there be any possibility of implementing the Party's mass line? Some veteran cadres who in the past were at one with the masses and had proved themselves to be real heroes before the enemy with guns have been hit by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie, and become obsessed with Lin Piao's demagogical nonsense that power means everything and without power everything will be lost. Scrambling like bourgeois politicians for power and gain, they now find themselves trapped in a quagmire. In the days when the "gang of four" ran amuck, some of them became so degenerate as to go over to work for the gang's bourgeois factional outfit against their own conscience. Many serious lessons can be drawn from this. One of these lessons is that they had forgotten their bitter past, betrayed the masses, abandoned the interests of the masses and discarded the Communist virtues of upholding the truth at all

times and serving the people wholeheartedly. In the struggle to further expose and criticize the "gang of four," our older, middle-aged and young cadres must all earnestly study this experience and draw lessons from it, particularly our older cadres, who should take the lead and set an example.

Democratic Centralism

Chairman Mao taught us: "If we are to make the Party strong, we must practise democratic centralism to stimulate the initiative of the whole membership." (*Win the Masses in Their Millions for the Anti-Japanese National United Front,* 1937.) For the purpose of achieving good results in Party building and cultivating a good style of work throughout the Party, earnest efforts must be made to implement the Party's democratic centralism and cultivate the Party's democratic style of work.

Combining proletarian democracy with proletarian centralism, that is, combining centralism on the basis of broad democracy with democracy under a high degree of centralized guidance — this is the basic organizational system of our Party and state; this is the kind of political situation our Party and state wish to bring about. Chairman Mao pointed out in 1957: "Our aim is to create a political situation in which we have both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness, and thus to promote our socialist revolution and socialist construction, make it easier to overcome difficulties, build a modern industry and modern agriculture more rapidly and make our Party and state more secure and better able to weather storm and stress." (*The Situation in the Summer of 1957.*) To this end, Chairman Mao discussed the question of practising democratic centralism inside the Party on many occasions. Ours is a Party in power. If we failed to bring about a lively political situation in the Party's leading organs at various levels and its organizations at all levels, it would be absolutely impossible for us to create such a situation among the people throughout the country.

In implementing the Party's democratic centralism and promoting its democratic style of work, leading cadres at all levels,

particularly the principal leading cadres, must first of all have the wisdom to make a proper appraisal of themselves. They must confirm their own good points honestly and at the same time have the courage to admit their own weak points. If there is a leading cadre who thinks that he is perfect, that he is good at everything and no one else is good at anything, if he likes to be flattered and takes offence at criticism, if he thinks that he is always right and often finds fault with others, then it is obvious that the Party organization under him can never lead a normal democratic life or practise proper centralism. So a correct attitude on the part of leading cadres is an important prerequisite for the implementation of democratic centralism.

To ensure the implementation of democratic centralism within the Party, we must observe the following principles "Say all you know and

say it without reserve," "Blame not the speaker but be warned by his words," and "Correct mistakes if you have committed them and guard against them if you have not." At Party meetings, all present must be encouraged to speak out, the full airing of different views must be allowed, debates on controversial ideas must be permitted and those who are in opposition must be allowed to present their case and reserve their opinions. Experiences, both positive and negative, over many years in our Party life prove that without democracy there can be no proper centralism. Without democracy, it is impossible for those in higher positions of responsibility to exchange views with those in lower positions, or to understand what is going on there. Without democracy, it is impossible to sum up experience properly or work out correct policies. This is true of Party life as well as of the political life of the state.

News Roundup

Initial Successes

AFTER smashing the "gang of four" in October 1976, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua called on the people of the whole country to achieve initial successes this year and marked success within three years in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and developing the national economy. There remains only a little more than one month in this year, but the situation in the past 10 months has been a very encouraging one in both political and economic development. The mass movement to expose and criticize the gang has been deepening in industrial and mining enterprises and rural people's communes, and both industrial and agricultural production has kept rising.

Following are two examples of outstanding achievements in this respect despite serious damage caused by the "gang of four's" interference.

Iron and Steel Industry

The national steel output has been increasing month after month since the beginning of this year, with that of October hitting the highest monthly level New China ever reached. Daily output also beat previous records many times.

The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry was one of those departments which were controlled



Loading steel billets at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company.

by the "gang of four" and consequently suffered heavy setbacks. The gang's followers in the ministry once usurped part of the leadership at the ministerial and departmental levels. With this power in their hands, they went against the line of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

They spread such nonsense as "it doesn't matter if several million less tons of steel are produced" and that "so long as the open-hearth furnaces remain dead it's a victory." They also incited a few bad people to ferret out "capitalist-roaders" and bourgeoisie's "agents." In reality, this was to persecute revolutionary veteran cadres who upheld Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to attack workers and technical personnel who stuck to their production posts.

Such perverse actions resulted in a sharp decrease in the output of steel and non-ferrous metals during the period 1974-76. This setback in the iron and steel industry slowed down progress towards realizing the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology in our country.

The smashing of the "gang of four" meant liberation to the metallurgical industry. With the support of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry has unfolded a mass movement to expose and criticize the gang, seized back that portion of power usurped by the gang's followers and struck a blow at

the dealings of active counter-revolutionaries, embezzlers, thieves, gangsters and frauds. Leading bodies at various levels were reorganized, and consolidated, the Party's policies implemented and the management of enterprises strengthened. Thanks to these measures, the enthusiasm of the workers, technicians and cadres was roused, so that iron and steel production made a turn for the better and increased monthly.

The Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the biggest of its kind in China, was seriously disrupted by the "gang of four." Its steel output in 1974 was lower than in 1973, while that of 1976 fell to the level of 1971. Why this backsliding? It is because the "gang of four" and its sworn follower in Liaoning Province worked in collusion with their henchmen in the company to wreck the enterprise's system of production management. They incited workers not to obey the instructions issued by the people in charge of production, and to oppose the company's rational rules and regulations. Hence the state of anarchy in which no order or command found response and production at each stage went its own unco-ordinated way.

This year, the Party committee of the enterprise mobilized the masses to criticize the "gang of four" for its crimes in confusing people's minds and sabotaging production, reorganized the leading bodies at various levels and strengthened the system of production management. Since March, steel output has gone up month by month and the output of steel and rolled steel in October was higher than any month this year.

Owing to the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage, the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company and the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company had not fulfilled their state plans for a long time. They also took on a new look. Production has climbed rapidly in the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company since late September this year, and state plans for steel, iron and iron ore

for October have been fulfilled. As for the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company, September saw a big change in its production. After 44 months of consistent losses, its October output of various products registered an increase by a big margin, with that of steel fulfilling the monthly quota four days ahead of schedule.

Production in the country's small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises has also developed fast this year. By the end of October, major iron and steel plants in Chekiang, Fukien and Hopei Provinces fulfilled their 1977 plans two or three months ahead of time.

Szechuan Province

In southwest China's Szechuan Province an all-round rich harvest has been gathered this year, with its grain output being the best since the founding of the People's Republic. Its industrial production has increased considerably and the total output value from January to September was equal to 83 per cent of the plan for the whole year. Its revenue has increased by a big margin and market supplies are better than before.

With its vast territory and large population plus favourable natural conditions, Szechuan has been famous as one of China's richer provinces. In the past few years, however, the province was plunged into chaos by the "gang of four." A handful of its followers usurped part of the leadership in the province and pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line there. The result was that Szechuan had to rely on bringing in grain from other provinces to support its people, its industrial production plans remained unfulfilled, social order was upset and market commodities became tight.

After the "gang of four" was overthrown, the masses rose to expose and criticize its crimes. The gang's factional setup was smashed, and its followers were excluded from the leading bodies at various levels and replaced with people who met the requirements of successors in the proletarian revolutionary cause.

The provincial Party committee set strict demands on the cadres at different levels. It put the question to them: If a leading cadre

has failed to bring about a new look to the place where he has worked for many years and has failed to improve the people's livelihood, isn't this a disgrace? It pointed out that a cadre's achievements in work are to be measured by how great a contribution he has made to the state and people. You are not a good cadre if the place where you work remains unchanged for long. All the leading cadres were prompted to deep thought by this question. Now cadres are determined to do their utmost to change the look of their places as soon as possible.

Chao Tzu-yang, First Secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, visited 40 counties in Szechuan during the past year to inspect and study production problems and sum up the masses' experiences. Drawing on his findings, he spread the successful experiences to benefit the whole province. Encouraged by his example, leading cadres of all the prefectures and counties also went to the frontline of production to work alongside the masses and help solve problems on the spot.

(Continued on p. 18.)



Commune members of a production team in Szechuan Province select rice seeds in the field.

Speed: A Political Question

SPEED up socialist construction — this is the keynote of an article by *Renmin Ribao* Commentator on October 26.

It called on industrial and communications and transport departments to do two things: To go all out to overfulfil this year's production plans by as big a margin as possible, and to make timely arrangements for next year's production and construction, complete with plans for developing socialist production at top speed and concrete measures as well for accomplishing them.

Chairman Mao formulated in 1958 the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. Under the guidance of this line, the essence of which is speed, China's national economy has developed at a good pace during the past several five-year plan periods. But owing to interference and sabotage by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and by the "gang of four" in particular, which adversely affected the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as well as the general line for building socialism, the speed of growth of our national economy has fallen short of our expectations.

Going full steam ahead with the mass movement for technical revolution is an important aspect in developing the socialist productive forces at high speed. To ensure the fast development of the national economy, science must anticipate production. Hence the necessity to master and apply advanced world science and technology as quickly as possible.

In another article on October 30, *Renmin Ribao* Commentator drew attention to the need for ensuring quality, stressing that first place

must be given to quality in our effort to speed up national economic development.

The "gang of four's" disruptive activities in the last few years caused deleterious effects on production quantitatively and even more so qualitatively. Since the smashing of the gang, many factories and mines have, in the course of exposing and criticizing its crimes, checked the quality of their products and improved management, thus putting an end to the decline in quality.

Rapid increase of output reflects to a certain extent the speed of production. But if attention is focused only on quantity to the neglect of quality, there would be more rejects and so speed would be out of the question.

In conclusion, the article pointed out: In carrying out production, socialist enterprises aim at meeting the growing needs of the state and the people. Unsavoury acts such as palming off crude or shoddy products as good ones are incompatible with socialist enterprises, for such acts which seem to be only a matter of quality actually involve the question of keeping to the socialist orientation. It must be noted that the quality of many of our products still compares unfavourably with advanced world levels. We must set still higher standards for the quality, durability, reliability and other technical requirements of our products, so that products of advanced levels are available to ensure the high-speed development of our national economy.

Modernization of National Defence and Building Of Technical Force

AFTER the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China issued on September 18 a circular on holding a national science conference in Peking in spring next year, *Jiefangjun Bao* and *Guangming Ribao* published editorials stressing its significance.

Work relating to national defence science and technology, the *Jiefangjun Bao* editorial

pointed out, is an important component of the nation's effort to promote and develop science as a whole and has a direct bearing on the modernization of national defence. Therefore we must make a success of it.

Chairman Hua has issued the call to revolutionize and modernize the People's Liberation Army. Here modernization means primarily two things. One is there must be modern arms and equipment including missiles and conventional and nuclear weapons, and the other is there must be people capable of handling them. Without vigorous scientific research work and without modern science and technology, there can be no advanced weapons and equipment, still less modernized armed forces.

While stressing that it is the people, and not weapons, that determine the outcome of a war, we do not mean in the least that we can ignore the importance of weapons and equipment. Since in future wars we will face enemies armed with modern weapons, we must see to it that the revolutionization of soldiers is combined with the modernization of weapons so that our army will play a more dynamic role in future wars against aggression and emerge victorious at a minimum cost.

With the intensification of rivalry between the two hegemonist powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, a new world war is bound to break out some day. We are faced with aggression and threat by U.S. imperialism and, in particular, Soviet social-imperialism which is bent on subjugating our country. To defend our socialist motherland, liberate Taiwan and make every preparation against a war of aggression, we must improve the equipment of our ground, air and naval forces and raise it to a new high level. This is a pressing political task which brooks no delay.

Guangming Ribao in its editorial drew attention to the need to train a contingent of scientists and technicians ranking among the world's best so that our science and technology will be modernized and will catch up with and

surpass advanced world levels in the shortest possible time.

Over the past 28 years since the founding of New China, the editorial noted, the number of scientists and technicians has increased considerably and their vocational ability has been greatly raised. Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, scientists and technicians trained after liberation are gradually acquiring a proletarian world outlook, while the majority of those from the old society have, to varying degrees, made progress in transforming their bourgeois world outlook into a proletarian one. Though there has been a big increase in the number of working-class intellectuals who have become both red and expert and though scientific and technical personnel have made tremendous contributions to our socialist revolution and construction, they still fall far short of the needs in bringing about the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology.

The editorial called on scientists and technicians to continue to remould their world outlook, have a real grasp of the basic theories of Marxism and firmly establish the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly, do their best to perfect their skill and become truly proficient, and strive to attain advanced world standards.

All research institutes must show achievements and train competent personnel as well, the editorial added. Various methods can be employed to train new scientists and technicians, such as running postgraduate and refresher courses and spare-time schools. Primary and middle schools and colleges should be run well and the quality of education raised, and it is necessary to re-edit the textbooks, improve the teaching methods and educate the young in the most up-to-date science and technology. Colleges and universities should attach greater importance to basic subjects and go in for scientific research. In addition, mass movements should be launched in a big way for technical innovations, technical revolution and scientific farming.

In Inner Mongolia (III)

Mongolian Population: From Sharp Decline to Steady Increase

by Our Correspondents Kao Yun and Hsiang Jung

WHAT impressed us most, during our tour of the Inner Mongolian pastoral areas, were the children and adolescents of the Mongolian nationality. There were great numbers of them. This is a major change which means much to the areas inhabited by the Mongolians in compact communities where proverbially, "children are as rarely seen as stars in a daylight sky."

Like the other minority nationalities, the Mongolians declined sharply in numbers in old China. According to historical records, there was a population of 400,000 in what is today's Ikh Chao League*, western Inner Mongolia, in the early period of the Ching Dynasty (1664-1911); but by 1949 only 80,000 were left. The Mongolian nationality as a whole at that time was on the brink of extinction.

Liberation arrested the serious decline and created conditions for a steady increase in the Mongolian population. According to the autonomous region's Statistical Bureau, the population today is 2.3 times the 1949 figure.

What, then, accounts for this tremendous change?

Social System Has Changed

We interviewed Alatanichike, an old woman in her seventies, during our stay in the Paiyinhile Brigade of the Szutzuwang Banner, central Inner Mongolia. She had begun herding livestock for a herdowner at the age of 10 and toiled for decades, but by the time of liberation she had not earned enough for a yurt to

* A league comprises several banners. A league is equivalent to a prefecture and a banner is equivalent to a county in areas inhabited by the Han people.

shelter her family. In those miserable days, she lived in an enclosure made of dried sheep turds and roofed with ragged felt. To kill the pangs of hunger, she scavenged dead animals and odds and ends of mutton and beef discarded by the rich. She had to give her only son to another family.

Liberation brought Alatanichike a new lease of life. With help from the People's Government soon after liberation, she had for the first time in her life acquired a yurt she could comfortably live in and 15 sheep at her own disposal. She joined a mutual-aid team and then a co-operative and later became a member of the people's commune. Her life is improving steadily. The son she was forced to part with has returned to the family and is now a production brigade cadre as well as a "barefoot" veterinary. There are seven members in her family. The eldest of her four grandsons is already a ten-year-old primary school pupil. With earnings from their own labour, they had built themselves a spick-and-span three-room house and pitched a new yurt beside it.

"Paiyinhile" means "rich pasture" in the Mongolian language. But in the old society only the local exploiting classes — mostly herdowners who owned over 90 per cent of the 2,000 head of livestock before liberation — were rich. Wielding the power in their grip, they unscrupulously oppressed and exploited the poor herdsmen, who fared the same as beasts of burden.

Since liberation the formerly poverty-stricken herdsmen have become masters of this pastureland, with local power firmly in their control. Sujungchapu, the son of a poor herdsman, has become not only the brigade Party

branch secretary but also a vice-secretary of the Party committee of the Ulan Chap League. Economically the herdsmen were also emancipated. The brigade now owns 29,700 head of livestock, 15 times the total immediately after liberation. The income of the brigade last year amounted to 260,000 yuan, or triple the figure of 1966, the year the Great Cultural Revolution began. Monthly income for a herdsman from collective labour exceeds what he earned in a whole year's toil before liberation. Ninety-eight per cent of the commune members have moved into houses built by the brigade with the collective fund. A co-operative medical service manned by barefoot doctors has been introduced to the brigade. Over 95 per cent of all school-agers are attending school. It is only today that Paiyinhile can be called a "rich pasture" in the real sense of the words.

Paiyinhile is 500 square kilometres in size. Now its Mongolian population of 290 is six times that immediately after liberation when there were only 45 Mongolians in 17 households, averaging barely one person for every 10 square kilometres. Youngsters under the age of 15 today number 50 as against only two when the area was liberated.

What we saw in the brigade represents a microcosm of Inner Mongolia as a whole. Under the leadership of the Party, the Mongolian people toppled the old social system and established a socialist new one. Socialism, by liberating the productive forces, brought about a rapid expansion in animal husbandry. The vigorous development of production has not only ensured an increasingly better livelihood for the herdsmen but also helped improve public medical service and promote cultural undertakings. With the popularization of knowledge about hygiene and mass participation in various sports activities, the people's health has shown vast improvement. All this has contributed to a rapid growth in population.

Population Policy

Reactionary rulers in old China enforced a policy of great-Han chauvinism against the Mongolian and other minority nationalities. They discriminated against the minority people, suppressed them, and even massacred them in large numbers in a vain attempt to quell their resistance. By contrast, the Communist Party



Buying a sewing machine.

of China follows a policy of equality for all nationalities, big and small alike. In the case of Inner Mongolia, the People's Government has adopted effective measures to help the Mongolians develop their economy and culture and increase their population.

New China follows a policy of planned population growth on the basis of planned development of social production in order to protect mothers and children, better educate the younger generation and improve the people's health. But requirements for the Hans who already have a big population are different from those for the other numerically smaller nationalities. Late marriage and family planning are encouraged among the Han residents in Inner Mongolia as elsewhere in China, while effective measures have been adopted to facilitate the growth of the Mongolian population. On the other hand, if a woman of Mongolian nationality who has had many children or who is in poor

health requests it, she is given birth control advice.

"Child of the Party"

As a result of economic and cultural backwardness, many diseases, especially venereal diseases (mainly syphilis and gonorrhoea) spread unchecked in the pre-liberation Inner Mongolia. We learnt this from Liu Yi-hua, a doctor who has been working there since early post-liberation days to eliminate V.D. Citing statistics from a local survey, he told us that at the time of liberation 57 per cent of the Mongolians were suffering from venereal diseases. The rate of sterility among those women afflicted was 30 per cent, while the incidence of miscarriages, premature births and stillbirths went as high as 13 per cent. The mortality rate for babies with congenital syphilis reached 49 per cent. V.D. was thus the most responsible, direct cause for the drastic decrease in population. A folk rhyme current at the time had it that "half the women never conceive; sometimes pregnant women are seen, but seldom or never newborn babies."

Beginning from 1950 medical and health departments in Inner Mongolia have focused their efforts on treating and preventing venereal diseases. Experiments were made with the aim of working out ways and means to cure the patients. The Peking Medical College also sent its students and faculty members to the autonomous region where they joined the local medical workers in two mobile medical teams to go the rounds in the pastoral areas. When the team in which Liu Yi-hua served arrived at the Szutzuwang Banner, the head of the banner himself accompanied it to the outlying rural areas. The herdsmen had had their fill of suffering from venereal diseases, but owing to their lack of scientific knowledge and the influence of the old idea that whether or not one was ill

or could bear a child was all predestined, they doubted if the doctors could cure them. The bad elements also spread falsehoods to sabotage the work. Under the circumstances, the medical workers' first job was one of education among the masses to drive home the harm and origin of V.D. As a result, some banished their doubts and applied for treatment. After one to three courses of treatment, lasting about three weeks, some of the patients were cured. They then became the most active propagandists with the most convincing arguments, so that others also gave up their reservations and came forward for treatment in all eagerness. In this way the medical teams toured from place to place providing medical services free of charge.

"When the herdsmen were cured," Liu recalled, "they were very grateful to the doctors, and presented the medical teams with flags to express their gratitude to the Party and Chairman Mao for sending them the doctors." "They insisted on presenting us with their fattest sheep, the best milk and other dairy food," he added. It usually took a long time to explain that the people's doctors would not receive any gifts and that this was a discipline before the herdsmen would leave, their eyes moist with grateful tears. Many patients after regaining their health, had children, and some of the babies were named "Naminhu," meaning "child



Militia Cavalry.

Sketch by Yen Hai

of the Party," as an expression of the herdsmen's thanks to the Party.

Facilities for preventing and treating V.D. were set up in 1956 at the autonomous regional level and in all the leagues as well as banners and counties. Thanks to extensive and regular physical checkups and treatment over the years, V.D. has been eliminated throughout the region.

Maternity and Child Care

During our stay in the pastoral area of the Ulan Chap League we visited Chanteng, a woman herder. She wore her years so well that without her self-introduction, we would not have known her as a 55-year-old. Before liberation three of her first four children died because of unhygienic methods of delivery and she herself fell prey to diseases. Since liberation she has had seven babies, all delivered with aseptic midwifery followed by plenty of nutritious food. Among her eight sons and daughters, three are married, one has joined the People's Liberation Army, three others are in school and the youngest is a bouncing seven-year-old.

The misery Chanteng experienced was the common lot of all the Mongolian labouring women before liberation. Giving birth was once looked upon as "filthy," and in some areas was not allowed in yurts, because, it was said, that would "offend the spirits." A woman in labour had to go out into the open or into the sheep pens to give birth, with the result that many of them contracted puerperal fever and the infants often died of tetanus. Antenatal and post-natal rest was out of the question, as Mongolian women engaged in livestock-breeding had to shoulder heavy physical labour. This, coupled with malnourishment, gave lying-in mothers little chance of recuperation. The babies' health also suffered from lack of good nourishment.

Since liberation, large numbers of midwives capable of performing aseptic deliveries with strictly sterilized equipment have been trained, while those midwives from the old society have



Medical workers making the rounds of the yurts.

been taught new delivery methods. During the periods of menstruation, gravidity and breast-feeding, women receive due consideration and are assigned lighter work. Lying-in mothers are given enough time for convalescence. Infants are fed according to scientific methods and receive vaccinations and inoculations against communicable diseases. Maternity wards have been set up in many production brigades, where the midwives do regular prenatal checkups, carefully help the mothers during childbirth and look after them who rest for 15 to 20 days before going home. Of the 106 childbirths a brigade-run maternity ward in the East Uchumucin Banner has handled since 1965, not a case of puerperal fever or tetanus occurred. The rate of infant viability reached 100 per cent and all the newborn babies are healthy and thriving.

Medical and health care services were extremely inadequate for the herdsmen in the pre-liberation days. By 1946 there were only 33 poorly equipped hospitals totalling less than 400 beds in the autonomous region. The situation has greatly changed today. There are now medical institutions in some localities specializing in endemic, infectious or occupational diseases and tuberculosis; and hospitals, health and disease-prevention stations, maternity and child-care centres and pharmaceutical companies have been set up not only at the autonomous regional level but also in all the leagues as well as banners and counties. Clinics

have been set up in all the people's communes, and co-operative medical service has been organized in upwards of 95 per cent of the production brigades. The commune members, on payment of a small annual premium, enjoy free medical care. The whole region now has 16,000 barefoot doctors, averaging two or three in every production brigade. The average life expectancy of the Mongolians has gone up from 19 before liberation to 64 today.

Transforming Old Customs

Longstanding backwardness of production, poverty, and lack of culture and education were the basis of many insanitary living habits in the old society. Nursing and sick animals used to be kept in the yurts together with the herdsman, as there were no barns, stables or pens. Inside, the yurts were blackened by the grime and smoke of years, and threadbare blankets spread over the ground served as beds for the families. Just outside was the livestock yard, littered with dung. As a result of penetrating moisture, many herders suffered from rheumatism and lumbago and sterility was not uncommon among the women.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching: "Get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions," the local herdsman launched mass environmental sanitation campaigns after liberation.

We paid a visit to a settlement of the Shajutala Production Brigade in the Abaka Banner. Herdsmen's houses and yurts were arranged in a neat row. One hundred metres

to the leeward side were barns and pens for the animals; while about 50 metres windward were parked some carts loaded with tanks of drinking water fetched from nearby wells. The surroundings were tidy and clean.

On entering the yurts we found things equally neat and clean. Stoves were fixed with stacks and food utensils carefully washed so that they gleamed. With wooden floors, the yurts were free of moisture.

When dusk set in, the cattle were herded back from the day's grazing. Pails in hand, wearing clean work overalls, women went to milk the cows. When it came to delivering lambs and calves, we were told, requirements for sterilization were even stricter.

Tungtehpu, a herdsman, lived with his family in a roomy, well-ventilated single-storeyed house where conditions of hygiene were better than in a yurts. He told us that in bygone days lambs and calves were delivered in the yurts and that in doing this work he and many others had fallen victim to brucellosis, a disease caused by bacteria from the animal's placenta. In his brigade 21 per cent of the people had contracted the disease. After liberation, all the patients were cured and no new cases have occurred, thanks to constant medical checkups and treatment given by the mobile medical teams and to the periodic mass sanitation campaigns. Hale and hearty at the age of 52, Tungtehpu is now working as a horse herder for the brigade. Though his was a painstaking job he worked tirelessly. Beaming with confidence he said to us: "I intend to go on herding the collective's horses for many, many more years!"

(Continued from p. 11.)

The Szechuan Provincial Party Committee has paid special attention to our Party's traditional style of work — seeking truth from facts. Rice is the main grain crop in Szechuan and over 80 per cent of the paddyfields is usually sown to one crop a year. But during the years when the "gang of four" was rampant, this rational planting disposition was disrupted and many areas suited to one crop were made to sow two crops a year. This adversely affected the output of one-crop rice and agricultural production as a whole.

Proceeding from actual conditions, the provincial Party committee this year put forward the principle that in developing grain production, rice was of primary concern with focus on single crop rice and that efforts must be made to increase per-hectare yield. At the same time, two crops of rice were sown where conditions allowed. As a result, a rich harvest was reaped on the province's 3.3 million hectares of rice fields and both the per-hectare yield and total output of the 2.6 million hectares sown to one crop surpassed previous records.

Somalia Deals a Heavy Blow at Soviet Hegemonism

SOMALI Minister of Information and National Guidance Abdul Kassim Salad Hassan, in his November 13 statement declared that Somalia has decided to abrogate her treaty of "friendship" with the Soviet Union and ordered the Soviet Union immediately to withdraw all its military installations from the country. Somalia also ordered all Soviet experts, military and civil, to leave the country within a week and demanded that the Soviet Union reduce the number of the diplomats and staff of the Soviet Embassy and its subsidiaries in Somalia.

This just action of great significance in combating hegemonism was taken by a third African state following Egypt's abrogation of the Egyptian-Soviet treaty last year and the expulsion of Soviet military "experts" by the Sudan last May. This determined and bold move by Somalia has stripped off the Soviet Union's mask of "friendship and assistance" and dealt a heavy blow at Soviet hegemonism. This action demonstrates the dauntless will of the Somali people to safeguard their state sovereignty, defend national independence and oppose super-power interference. It also marks the new awakening of African states and people and is, therefore, another important victory won by Africa and the third world as a whole in the struggle against hegemonism.

In its contention with the United States for hegemony over the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, the Soviet Union has for years cast a covetous eye on Somalia located in the Horn of Africa and occupying a strategically important position. It hypocritically promised Somalia "genuine" "military aid" and "economic assistance" but actually it seized the opportunity to carry out unbridled penetration and subver-

sion against Somalia, sent thousands of military advisers and technicians into the country and acquired the right to use its ports and build military facilities there. The Soviet Union also signed a treaty of "friendship" with Somalia in 1974. But its own hypocritical acts of sham aid but real plunder, sham friendship but real control have increasingly revealed to the world the Soviet Union's true colour.

Proceeding from its strategic interests of seeking hegemony in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea area, the Soviet Union last spring dished up a carefully prepared proposal to found a pro-Soviet "confederation" of four states in the area—three states, including Somalia, in the Horn of Africa and one across the Red Sea. But this proposal was opposed and rejected by Somalia as soon as it was trotted out. This threw the new tsars into a rage. Since then the Kremlin has been trying hard by coercion to bring Somalia to her knees. Inheriting the mantle of the old-line colonialists and making use of disputes and differences left over by history in the area, the Soviet Union keeps sowing dissension to sabotage unity among African states. It has greatly aggravated the tense situation in the Horn of Africa by sending great quantities of sophisticated arms and military equipment and a large number of Cuban military personnel into the area.

The Somali people have long been indignant at the new tsars' acts of hegemonism. The U.S. paper *The Los Angeles Times* pointed out in an article recently, "The Russians, who ran Somalia as a Soviet satellite state, were . . . never liked." The London *Daily Telegraph* in an October 8 article by its reporter in Hargeisa, Somalia, said that in Somalia, "to even the most

system of "Bantu education." They were suppressed by the Vorster regime. The reactionary authorities sent a thousand armed police supported by helicopters and armoured vehicles to butcher the unarmed students. This became the infamous Soweto massacre in which more than 170 were killed on the spot and over 1,000 wounded.



Students join in a demonstration in Soweto against racism in August last year.

The valiant people of Soweto, however, were not cowed by the reactionaries' armed suppression. They fought back with rocks, clubs and iron sticks and set fire to a number of police vehicles.

The Soweto students' struggle against violent repression is a continuation of the South African black people's long struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid. Their struggle against the Vorster rule reflects the common interests and aspiration of the Azanian people and has widespread support and repercussions. In late August this year, more than 100,000 black workers in Soweto staged two strikes to oppose apartheid and protest the authorities' ruthless suppression. They disrupted Johannesburg's highway and railway traffic, closed down shops and brought production in a number of factories to a standstill and for a while paralysed the city.

The African press praised the indomitable spirit of the people in Soweto. The Senegalese paper *Le Soleil* in an article said: "The people of Soweto fearlessly defy bullets, bludgeons and police dogs to rise up in struggle against the racist, terrorist rule of Pretoria." The *Daily News* of Tanzania in an editorial pointed out that "Soweto (the massacre) is also a proof that human spirit and will for freedom cannot be subdued by any enemy, however strong."

Frenzied suppression by the Vorster regime cannot stamp out the raging flames of the

people's resistance in Soweto. Since the Soweto massacre last year, the people there have been fighting back without pause. In June this year, activities marking the first anniversary of the massacre were held. Most students boycotted classes and thousands took to the streets to demonstrate. For months, close to 30,000 students of the 40 high schools forcibly taken over in August by the racist authorities have kept up their boycott. The crime of the Vorster regime in murdering black nationalist leader Steve Biko last September and in the recent proscribing of anti-apartheid organizations has aroused the black students of Soweto to greater indignation. The movement against the apartheid system of "Bantu education" is surging forward. The number of students boycotting classes has risen to nearly 200,000. Many black teachers and parents of students are also active in the struggle.

The people of Soweto are growing more aware of their strength in the course of the struggle. They are strengthening their unity with the black people of other parts of Azania in the struggle against their common enemy. Fascist repression is making people realize that it is imperative to take up armed struggle to overthrow the racist system if they are to win liberation.

— by Fei Chou

Soviet Bait to Attract Japanese Capital

OF late the new tsars have tried a new trick on the northern territories issue. As a bait to attract Japanese capital and technology, they offered in private to "return two islands," while insisting that Japan should concede that "there is no territorial issue" between the two countries. They are forcing Japan to give up its demand for the return of the northern islands.

The Soviet Union has all along arbitrarily claimed that the territorial issue "has been settled." As a matter of fact, when former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka conferred with Brezhnev during his visit to Moscow in 1973, the Soviet side acknowledged that the northern territories issue is still "pending" between the two countries. But since then it has gone back on its word, trying by all possible means to write off this important subject of the Tanaka-Brezhnev talks. Early in September this year, Kosygin told the Japanese delegation of the Council on Problems of National Security that "no territorial problems to be solved exist between Japan and the Soviet Union." At the end of the same month, during his talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Ichiro Hatoyama at the United Nations, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko demanded that Japan "surmount obstacles" in the way of concluding a Japan-U.S.S.R. peace treaty. Obviously he hinted that the northern territories issue is groundless and is, therefore, an "obstacle" put up by Japan. One can see from all this what depths of perfidy and dishonesty the Soviet Union has reached regarding the issue.

The Soviet Union applied further pressure on Japan to shelve the issue for ever. The Japanese Government has proposed many times that Foreign Minister Ichiro Hatoyama visit the Soviet Union. However, realizing that Hatoyama is bound to negotiate the territorial issue, Moscow deliberately put off the visit, first from August to October and then to next

year. The Japanese Foreign Minister was reportedly "shocked" by being given the run-around.

According to Japanese newspapers, Japanese Defence Agency sources believe that the main reason behind the Soviet Union's increasing stubbornness on the northern territories issue is its strategic decision to secure the Sea of Okhotsk as a zone for its submarines to launch multi-head, long-range guided missiles and turn the Chishima Islands (the Kurile Islands) including Japan's northern islands into a "break-water."

The Japanese northern territories have thus become a strategic area in the contention for world hegemony between the two superpowers, which the Soviet Union will not give up lightly. Then why have the Kremlin rulers hinted to Japanese journalists recently that they are ready to return Habomai and Shikotan Islands to Japan? The September issue of the Japanese journal *Shinro* said: "The Soviet economy is declining; agricultural production is stagnating and the growth rate in its 10th five-year plan decreases by one-third as compared with the previous one. Since the Soviet Union will not cut military spending, it has to make use of loans from Japan and West Germany to proceed with its economic construction without reducing its military budget, in other words, to help it to build up armaments." The hint about "return of two islands" is obviously a bait to attract Japanese capital and technology, a bait held out by taking advantage of the appeasement tendency in Japan which advocates offering "economic co-operation" in exchange for "relaxation of Soviet pressure." If Japan falls into the trap and satisfies the appetite of the "polar bear," it will only court greater threats and pressures, and the return of its northern territories will be out of the question.

(Continued on p. 31.)

Third World Countries Unite Against Hegemonism in Economic Sphere

CHANGE the old international economic relations and establish a new international economic order — this has been the clarion call of the people of third world countries. They have made much headway over the years in their united struggle against hegemonism in the economic sphere. Things are now going in favour of the third world despite the many roadblocks and acts of sabotage by the two superpowers.

Economic Situation Improved

In the years following World War II, many third world countries, though politically independent, were still faced with economic difficulties because of long years of domination and plunder by imperialism and colonialism. Shortage of food forced many countries to increase their imports. Statistics show that from 1950 to 1970 the price of manufactures imported by third world countries rose by 44 per cent, while that of the primary products exported by these countries dropped by 4 per cent, and their export trade declined from 31 to 17 per cent of the world's total. In this same period, with their population growth rate greatly surpassing that of the developed countries, the third world countries' GNP remained at 12 to 13 per cent of the world's total. Their actual production growth rate per capita in the 1960s was much lower than that of the developed countries.

Things have been looking up since the beginning of the 1970s, particularly since 1973 when the Arab countries used oil as a weapon on the international arena. At the Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly the following year, the third world countries explicitly demanded a change in the old inter-

national economic order and launched a series of staunch struggles aimed at protecting raw material prices and defending their national resources and economic rights and interests. Between 1970 and 1976, the prices of crude oil of the third world countries quintupled. In this period, their export trade rose to 25 per cent of the world's total (in 1976, the exports of the oil producing countries showed an increase of 20 per cent as against a rise of 17 per cent in the non-oil producing countries). The GNP of these countries was estimated to have risen to some 15 per cent of the world's total, while their gold and foreign exchange reserves soared from 20 to 42 per cent of the capitalist world's total.

Raw Materials — Third World Countries' Weapon

Raw materials have become a powerful weapon in the hands of the third world countries. In recent years, the imperialist powers, including the superpowers, came to depend more and more on third world countries for oil and other raw materials, and at a fast increasing rate. For example, the United States, a self-sufficient country in oil in the 1950s, now imports over 40 per cent of its needs. A mineral exporting country in the 1950s, it has since the early 1970s turned to importing one-fourth of the minerals consumed by its industries. The Soviet Union, though today still an oil and mineral exporting country, is increasingly short of raw material supply in general. Imports from the developing countries now account for 73 per cent of its total raw material imports. All these facts show that the third world countries are in a very favourable position materially in their struggle to establish a new international economic order.

Defence of raw material prices and national resources by the third world countries is a focal point of the anti-hegemony struggle in the present-day international economic arena. Three-fourths of the exports of the third world countries are raw materials. But the monopoly capital of industrialized powers has long manipulated their prices on the international markets and exploited their producers. In 1973, the oil producers broke away for the first time from the clutches of the irrational old international economic relationship and fixed oil prices on their own, fully demonstrating the great strength of the third world in its struggle in the international economic sphere. With regard to this just action of the oil exporting countries, the imperialist powers, especially the two superpowers, did everything possible to make trouble. In 1973, they sowed discord between oil producers and other raw material producing countries in an attempt to undermine their unity and struggle, at a moment when the latter were confronted with economic difficulties caused by big fluctuations in raw material prices resulting from the capitalist world's economic crises. However, third world countries declared at the Dakar conference in early 1975 that the struggle around oil is inseparable from the struggle around other raw materials and that oil and other raw material producing countries are comrades-in-arms in the struggle against hegemonism in the international economic field. This gave the superpowers a slap in the face. Political solidarity and mutual economic support among the third world countries have pushed ahead the struggle for defending their national resources and countering the superpowers.

The struggle in defence of raw material prices and economic rights and interests, coming on the heels of the victorious oil struggle, is making great progress. More than 70 third world countries are now member nations of some 20 organizations of raw material producing countries. The organized bauxite, rubber and banana exporting countries have increased their revenues to varying degrees. Various regional economic organizations have been established in many parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Last August eight associations of countries producing oil, bauxite and other raw materials met and approved a report on

the statute for a council of producers' association — a new step towards the establishment of a united organization of raw material producing countries.

A New Development

The present struggle to defend raw material prices has advanced from the problem of a single commodity price to a comprehensive solution. This new development has brought about another advance towards unity in the raw material struggle. At the Fourth Session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development last year, the raw material producing countries for the first time proposed an integrated commodity programme which calls for a comprehensive solution of the problem of prices for raw materials. This proposal was approved at the conference after a sharp struggle against the two superpowers. This year, at conferences to discuss the raising of common funds for setting up international buffer stocks of various commodities, especially at the formal negotiations in March and "the north-south dialogue" in May, the third world countries, adhering to principles and fighting side by side, overcame the obstacles put up by the superpowers and finally succeeded in having the conference reach an agreement of principle on founding the common fund. Of course, all this is merely a skirmish. There will be an arduous struggle before the superpowers are compelled to implement the agreement. Still, victories already won will undoubtedly contribute to the improvement of the economic status of the third world countries and to their greater political unity.

Successes of the third world countries in the economic struggle depend on their unity in the international political struggle, and the changes in their economic status in turn promote their united struggle against hegemonism in the political arena. The oil struggle plays an important role in the Middle East issue. And the growth of economic strength of some countries provides a stronger material basis for the anti-hegemony struggle. The struggle in one field is sure to give great impetus to the struggle in other fields. This tendency will grow as the third world countries develop their struggles against the two hegemonist powers in the economic, political and even military fields.

In this struggle to destroy the old order and establish a new one, the third world countries have come to realize, through their practical struggles, that only by persisting in self-reliance and giving support to each other can they turn to full account the conditions favourable to them and improve their respective economic status. With a view to reducing their dependence on others, many countries have begun to pay due attention to the development

of agriculture and strive to become self-sufficient in food supply, develop the small and medium-sized industries and train their own technicians. They may still meet with difficulties on their road of advance, but the trend of history is irreversible. The third world countries will play an increasingly important role as the main force in the struggle against hegemonism.

For Your Reference

Following is the third instalment of supplementary notes to the article "Chairman Mao's Theory of the Differentiation of the Three Worlds Is a Major Contribution to Marxism-Leninism" which appeared in our issue No. 45. — Ed.

Geopolitics

(See p. 14.)

This is a reactionary doctrine which avers that the growth and development of "the state as an organism" is a "law in itself." Accordingly, a state needs seizing the territories of other countries to open up new frontiers and thus acquire its *lebensraum* ("living space"). Geopolitics provides imperialism with a "theoretical" basis to push its policy of aggression and aggrandizement.

As a dogma which first appeared in Europe at the turn of the 19th century and in the early years of the 20th century, geopolitics gained currency in Germany in the 30s. When the Nazis took over, it received official sanction as "the world outlook of the National Socialist Party." It soon found its way into Japan and was made much by the Japanese militarists who used it as the theoretical basis for concocting their so-called "Great East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere." As a theory it is today also being manipulated by the Soviet Union and the United States in their bid for world hegemony.

Asserting that the development of the productive forces has now gone "beyond national boundaries," the men in the Kremlin have put forward a programme of "economic integration" to "do away with boundary lines." They are all for establishing an "inter-state economic integrated whole," the real purpose of which is to include the territories of other countries in the pale of Soviet territory. This holds up the Soviet social-imperialists as dyed-in-the-wool disciples of geopolitics.

The Second International

(See p. 32.)

The Second International was formed at an international congress of socialists in Paris on July 14, 1889, some six years after the death of Karl Marx. Under Frederick Engels' leadership, the Second International implemented by and large the Marxist line, rallying the ranks of the working class, fighting against anarchism, disseminating Marxism on a broad scale and promoting the growth of the workers' organizations and movements in various countries. After Engels' death in 1895, the revisionists headed by Eduard Bernstein and Karl Kautsky seized the leadership of the Second International, and this accounted for its degeneration. In subsequent years, united with the Leftists of various countries and holding high the revolutionary banner of Marxism and proletarian internationalism, the Russian Bolshevik Party led by Lenin waged uncompromising struggles against the revisionists. The outbreak of World War I in 1914 saw the open betrayal of the prole-

tariat's revolutionary cause by the Second International's Social-Democrat Right-wing chieftains in various countries who by supporting the bourgeoisie in their own countries in the imperialist war degenerated into social-chauvinists. This eventually brought about the collapse of the Second International.

The Communist International

(See p. 14.)

The Communist International, that is, the Third International, was a united international body of the world's Communist Parties and communist organizations. After the outbreak of World War I the revisionists who had usurped the leadership of the Second International were further unmasked. In unity with the revolutionary Leftists of various countries, Lenin waged an unrelenting struggle against these types. On March 2, 1919, under his leadership, the First Congress of the Communist International was held in Moscow, at which the founding of the Third International was officially announced. In the 24 years from its founding to its dissolution, the Third International defended Marxism-Leninism and helped the advanced elements of the working class in all lands to organize revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Parties. It supported the Soviet Union, the world's first socialist state, lent assistance to the liberation movements of the oppressed nations in the East, and carried on an international struggle against fascism. During World War II, in view of the fact that the growing complexity of the changes taking place both in various countries and in the international arena had made it impossible for the existing organizational form to answer the needs of the new situation, the Communist International, with the unanimous approval of the Communist Parties of all lands, announced on June 10, 1943 its official dissolution.

The Dollar-Centred International Currency System

(See p. 19.)

The dollar-centred international currency system that prevailed in the postwar capitalist countries has these features: (1) The official gold price set by the United States in 1934 (35 dollars

per ounce) is accepted by all countries and their central banks are entitled to have their dollars converted into gold at the fixed official price; (2) The parities of currencies of these countries are expressed in terms of the dollar; (3) Once the parities of these currencies are fixed, they must not be changed without the approval of the International Monetary Fund, i.e., there is to be a fixed rate of exchange. Under this system the dollar is tied up directly with gold and thus, as an equivalent of gold, serves as the standard by which rates of exchange between various currencies are fixed. Hence, the term "dollar-centred international currency system."

Established at the Bretton Woods conference in 1944, this currency system facilitated U.S. monopoly capital in that country's aggression and expansion overseas. In the early 70s, as a result of the major changes in the balance of forces in the capitalist world and the steady deepening of the dollar crisis, the currencies of other capitalist countries were "unhooked" from the dollar one by one to launch a joint floating or to float independently. The United States, no longer in a position to maintain the official price of gold expressed in the dollar, ended the convertibility of the dollar to gold. The dollar-centred international currency system finally came unravelled.

Trade War

(See p. 30.)

Trade war is a common practice among the capitalist countries in their fierce competition for world markets.

The traditional forms of trade war are to reduce the prices in order to dump goods on the foreign markets and to set up tariff barriers in order to protect home markets.

In recent years, however, there have been other forms. To protect home markets, for instance, non-tariff barriers have been set up against the influx of foreign commodities. These include putting restrictions on the quantity and variety of imported goods, imposing the conditions for their sale in home markets and set-

ting strict technical, hygienic and packing requirements. With regard to exports, certain controls have been eased, conditions for export credit have been improved and favourable financial measures have been taken such as providing export subsidy, bonuses and preferential export tax—all aimed at increasing the competitiveness of commodities in foreign markets. In addition, the export of capital is used as a means to promote commodity export. Since the outbreak of the 1974-75 economic crisis, trade war has intensified among the capitalist countries because of the diminishing foreign markets.

Currency War

(See p. 30.)

Currency war is cut-throat competition among the capitalist countries for the control of finance and world markets. What the currency war implies and what shape it takes vary from one period to another. Since the early 1960s, it has been waged mainly around opposition to and defence of the dominant position of the U.S. dollar between countries represented by France on the one hand and the United States on the other. After the collapse of the dollar-centred international currency system, this currency war manifested itself most strikingly in the forms taken by the capitalist countries to force down the exchange rates of their own currencies or impel rival countries to jack up theirs. This is done to promote and expand exports and win a more favourable spot on the world market. Closely connected with trade war and investment war, currency war will go on unabated so long as fierce competition exists in foreign trade and overseas investments.

"Manchukuo"

(See p. 31.)

"Manchukuo" was the name given by Japanese imperialism to the puppet regime it set up after invading and occupying Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces in northeast China in 1931.

On September 18, 1931, Japan launched a large-scale attack on northeast China. The traitorous Chiang Kai-shek clique followed a policy of non-resistance. Much of Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces came under Japanese occupation.

To tighten its rule over northeast China, Japanese imperialism concocted a so-called "Manchukuo" in Changchun on February 3, 1932 and installed Pu Yi, the last emperor of the Ching Dynasty, as "ruler." In March 1934, "Manchukuo" was renamed "Manchurian empire."

After overrunning northeast China, the Japanese imperialists, flaunting the banner of "Manchukuo," savagely slaughtered Chinese patriots and plundered China of its rich resources. Led by the Chinese Communist Party and the Anti-Japanese United Army, the people of northeast China put up courageous resistance by waging a guerrilla war. In 1945, the Chinese people's War of Resistance Against Japan was crowned with victory and the so-called "Manchukuo" was swept into the dust-bin of history.

Far Eastern Munich Policy

(See p. 31.)

While Hitlerite Germany was stepping up its aggression in Europe following the Munich Agreement signed in September 1938, Japanese imperialism in the Far East launched wanton attacks on central and south China. Fearing that Japan's collusion with Nazi Germany would impair their interests in the Far East, U.S. and British imperialism made several moves in 1938 and again in 1939 to call an international Pacific conference in an attempt to dragoon China into surrendering to Japan and make a deal with Japanese imperialism by sacrificing China. Chairman Mao Tsetung pointed out: "The so-called Pacific conference would be an Eastern Munich, a preparation for turning China into another Czechoslovakia." The British and U.S. manoeuvre to gang up with Japan in the Far East was similar to the Munich conspiracy of Britain, France, Germany and Italy and so went by the term "Far Eastern Munich."

ROUND THE WORLD

PUERTO RICO

Win Independence Through Armed Struggle

Puerto Rico's independence can be achieved only through the use of arms. This was voiced at a rally in Jayuya, Puerto Rico, marking the 27th anniversary of the 1950 armed uprising for national independence of Puerto Rico.

The rally on October 30 was attended by over 1,500 Puerto Ricans. Andres Figueroa Cordero, a nationalist leader who was recently released after 23 years in a U.S. jail, called on the Puerto Rican people to drive the U.S. imperialists out of Puerto Rican territory without delay. They "must decide to expel the U.S. imperialists by the force of arms," he declared.

Blanca Canales, who took part in the 1950 uprising, stressed at the rally that independence could be achieved only through armed struggle.

An island on the Caribbean, Puerto Rico became a U.S. colony in 1898 after the Spanish-American war. Its people have struggled for a long time for national independence. In 1950, there were nationalist-led armed uprisings in a number of cities and a Republic of Puerto Rico was proclaimed. In 1952, the Puerto Rican people's struggle for national independence forced the United States to establish a U.S. "Commonwealth" of Puer-

to Rico. However, the United States continued to control its defence, foreign affairs and customs, and its economic lifelines are still in the hands of U.S. monopoly capital.

4TH U.N. COMMITTEE

East Timorese People's Right Reaffirmed

The Fourth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly (decolonization) on November 10 adopted a resolution on the question of East Timor reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to regain this right. The resolution was adopted with 61 in favour, 26 against and 47 abstentions.

The resolution rejects the claim that the integration of East Timor into Indonesia is due to the East Timorese people's incapability of exercising freely their right to self-determination and independence.

It proposes that the Security Council take all effective steps to implement its resolutions on East Timor with a view to ensuring that the people of East Timor fully exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

During the debate on the question of East Timor since October 31, many representatives condemned the Indonesian

Government's armed invasion of East Timor and its annexation of that country. Chinese Representative Lai Ya-li said that the General Assembly and the Security Council have adopted resolutions on three occasions requesting the Indonesian Government to withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its troops of aggression therefrom. However, the Government of Indonesia failed to adhere to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. This conduct cannot be acquiesced in or tolerated by all justice-upholding countries and peoples of the world.

After reaffirming China's consistent stand on East Timor, he pointed out that Indonesia and the Democratic Republic of East Timor today are both faced with the historical task of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. "At present, the two superpowers are engaging in fierce rivalry in the region of Southeast Asia. We have every reason to hope and request the Republic of Indonesia, which attained independence earlier, to immediately cease its aggression and expansion against East Timor and establish and develop normal and good-neighbourly relations with East Timor in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, so that the superpowers will not be able to make use of the situation in East Timor to fish in muddied waters. This will not only be in the interest of the people of East Timor but also in the interest of the people of Indonesia."

U.S.S.R.

Intensified Economic Infiltration Abroad

As it churns out the myth about "detente," the Soviet Union stresses that one of the most urgent problems facing the world today is to consolidate and strengthen all achievements made in relaxation and its materialization. The so-called "materialization of relaxation" means, among other things, intensified Soviet infiltration into the West in various fields through economic "co-operation and mutual benefits."

Not long ago, the British mass media came out with two exposures of Soviet infiltration abroad: A British munition company supplying armaments to NATO allies faces the threat of being controlled by the Soviet Union because of its debts to the Moscow Narodny Bank in London; some vital spare parts for NATO's Scorpion tanks and Tornado fighters are supplied by the Soviet Union.

It is evident that the Kremlin has reaped benefits from the "materialization of relaxation" in Europe. The Soviet propaganda machine now blares out that relaxation cannot be the exclusive prerogative of one region or one continent, it should be extended to Asia, Africa and Latin America. And this is what the Soviet Union is doing. According to a report in *The New York Times*, the Soviet Union now has 84 companies in 26 countries — 73 in the economically developed countries of the West and 11 in developing countries.

The Soviet Union has 22 shipping concerns, state banks and three insurance companies abroad.

In the last decade, the Soviet Union has increased the number of its fishing base facilities in other countries, particularly the third world countries. By the end of 1976, it had six joint fishing ventures in operation and others under negotiation.

It is through exporting capital to those countries and exploiting cheap labour and raw materials there that the Soviet Union has gained huge profits.

U.S.A.

Shulman's Appeasement Policy

Marshall D. Shulman, Special Adviser on Soviet Affairs to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, talked much about a policy of appeasement and compromise by the United States towards the Soviet Union in his October 28 testimony before the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East.

Shulman admitted that a "strategic arms limitation" agreement could not limit the nuclear arms race, still he pinned his hope on negotiations. He opposed striving for as much military superiority as possible over the Soviet Union lest it should provoke the Soviet Union and proposed "stabilizing the strategic military competition at moderate levels by negotiations with the Soviet Union in the strategic arms limitation talks."

While conceding that Soviet military forces targeted on Europe have not decreased, he averred that in Europe "the risk of confrontation has been substantially reduced." "The most crucial area of potential confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union — Central Europe — has been relatively stable," he claimed.

He conceded that the Soviet Union has shown a "lack of restraint" in its expansion, yet, he proposed that hope should be placed in the Soviet Union adopting a "constructive attitude."

In his view, the danger of a war would be reduced provided there is ongoing co-operation with the Soviet Union.

Shulman's policy of placing hope on the "restraint" of the Soviet Union has stirred up much comment among the U.S. public. Professor Eugene V. Rostow, former U.S. Under Secretary of State and the current Chairman of the Executive Committee on the Present Danger, said in a paper delivered at a symposium that "Soviet foreign policy has not mellowed or become more co-operative in recent years; indeed, it has not changed, except to become bolder and more adventurous." Rostow held that Shulman's proposition is wishful thinking based on "surmise" and not on "political reality."

CORRECTION: In our last issue, the caption of the illustration on the top of p.20 should read: "A view of the pastureland." The other caption should read: "Herding horses."

ON THE HOME FRONT

For October Revolution Anniversary

LENIN'S Favourite Songs," a radio programme highly welcomed by listeners, was recently included among TV broadcasts marking the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Among the songs this proletarian revolutionary teacher loved are: *Comrades, March Forward Valiantly*, a Russian revolutionary song composed towards the end of the 19th century. It called on the people tyrannized by the tsarist regime to press forward in the struggle for freedom.

Warsawianka, a Polish song. When those condemned to exile in Siberia sang this song, Lenin's passion-filled voice often drowned out that of the others.

The Internationale, praised by Lenin as "the worldwide song of the proletariat." Its composer Pierre Degeyter was invited to attend the celebrations in Moscow of the 10th anniversary of the October Revolution.

These and similar songs were broadcast last week by the Peking TV and radio stations.

Ten films about the life and struggle of the Russian people before and after the October Revolution are now showing in Peking and other places. They include *Lenin in October*, *The Unforgettable 1919* and *Defend Tsaritsin*. These films take cinema-goers back to the days when the cruiser *Aurora* bombarded the Winter Palace, toppling the dark rule in Russia and proclaiming the beginning of the era of the great socialist revolution. They recapture the

arduous struggles in which Lenin and Stalin led revolutionary fighters in winning the victory of this revolution, defending the newborn Soviet power and defeating the attacks launched by enemies at home and abroad.

In Peking, some of the outstanding Soviet works of fine art created after the October Revolution were shown on TV.

All these literary and art works serve to inspire viewers and listeners alike to cherish the fine revolutionary traditions of the October Revolution, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry the revolutionary cause pioneered by Lenin through to the end.

Use of Humic Acid Materials

BIG advances have been made in the last two years in studying humic acid materials and using them in farm production and in the medical and other fields.

Humic acid is an organic compound derived from the action of microorganisms on dead animal or plant tissue. Fertilizers made of this acid as their chief component have the advantages of both farm manure and chemical fertilizer, for they contain large amounts of organic matter as well as other nutrients which give quick results. Since natural humic acid is widely distributed, there



TWO ART WORKS AFTER THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

Left: "Have you volunteered to join the army?" (Poster)

Right: The cobblesstone is the proletariat's weapon. (Sculpture)

are bright prospects for its use in making fertilizers.

Most counties, one-fifth of the people's communes and many production brigades have now set up humic acid fertilizer plants which turn out more than 20 varieties of fertilizer, as against only a few two years ago. Total annual output has increased from several million to well over 60 million tons.

According to statistics based on more than 2,000 test reports from nine provinces and one autonomous region, application of humic acid fertilizers has helped boost farm output in 90 per cent of the cases. For example, the results of experiments in Kiangsi Province, east China, show an 18 per cent increase in paddy-rice yields, while in Yunnan Province, southwest China, output of paddy-rice, maize, rape and tobacco is up by at least 20 per cent and as much as 40 per cent.

Analyses of rice grown with such fertilizers in Kwangtung Province's Chanchiang Prefec-

ture show higher protein, fat and starch content. In the same prefecture, humic acid materials are added to pig feed, with the result that a pig gains 12 to 15 kilogrammes in weight every month, or twice to two and a half times the amount gained by one raised on ordinary feed.

Experiments in many places have proved humic acid materials to be effective in curing animal diseases.

Efforts have been made by medical units to study the therapeutic effects of these materials on the human body. Some results already indicate that more than 60 diseases can be cured with humic acid drugs.

Newly Off the Press

• A revised edition of a collection of poems by Chu Teh, the late Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, has been published. The first edition appeared in 1963. The new

volume covers 80 works written between 1939 and 1976. It also includes three photos of Chu Teh and a photographic reproduction of the motto "Wage revolution to the end" in the hand-writing of this veteran revolutionary written on his 90th birthday, March 6, 1976.

• A selection of poems by Kuo Mo-jo, famous Chinese writer and poet, is just off the press. The selection contains 270 poems written between 1949 and March this year.

• Lu Hsun's translation of the full-length novel *Dead Souls* by the Russian writer Gogol has been reprinted. Reminiscences on Lu Hsun will soon appear on book counters.

• A Chinese edition of the Italian classic *Spartaco* by the 19-century bourgeois democrat R. Giovagnoli has recently been reprinted and circulated.

• *Shanghai Literature and Art*, a monthly journal, made its debut in October.

(Continued from p. 22.)

It is necessary to point out that in hinting at the possibility of "returning two islands," Moscow cherishes another vicious aim — splitting the mass movement and undermining the morale of the Japanese people in their demand for the return of their northern territories so as to realize its wild ambition to perpetuate its own occupation of these territories.

The Japanese people, however, are not to be taken in. Despite the Soviet cajolery or threat, they are carrying on their mass struggle. On October 5, more than 1,400 people held a rally in Tokyo, demanding that the Soviet Union return the four islands

to Japan in one package. The rally asked the Japanese Government to take a tough stand during negotiations with Moscow. An article in the Japanese journal *Soviet Affairs — Monthly Survey* said: Some people think that "the Soviet Union may soften up if money is offered. But that's of no use. In fact, the Soviet Union wants the islands, the fish and the money."

No matter whether the new tsars resort to pressure or deceit, their purpose is to preserve their territorial gains and strive harder for more and more political and economic benefits. However, they are overreaching themselves by treating 100 million and more Japanese people as idiots.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

The Eleventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China (Documents)

This collection of documents in English contains:

The political report to the Congress by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the Congress' resolution on the political report, the Constitution of the Communist Party of China, and the report on the revision of the Constitution of the Party by Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, the closing address at the Congress by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, the press communique of the Congress, and the press communique of the First Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

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