

# PEKING REVIEW

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October 6, 1978

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**China Marks 29th National Day**

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**International Situation and  
China's Foreign Policies**

— Huang Hua speaks at U.N. General Assembly

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**New Successes in Socialist  
Construction**

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# PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

BELJING ZHOUBAO

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## National Day: A Call for Speedier Advance

**WE** must further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our steps."

This was a call for speeding up our country's socialist modernization issued by Chairman Hua to the nation at a reception in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of New China on October 1, 1949.

The reception, held in Peking on the evening of September 30, was also attended by Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing, other Party and state leaders, and over 3,000 people including representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers and people from all walks of life and foreign guests.

### Guide to Action

*Renmin Ribao* on October 1 published an editorial elaborating on why we should speed up our country's modernization and how it can be done. (See p. 7.) *Hongqi*, in its editorial entitled "Emancipate Our Minds and Advance at a Faster Pace," pointed out: "Through the past two years' revolutionary practice and after a series of investigations, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has discovered the possibility of achieving the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence, science and technology with greater, faster, better and more economical results, and

has perceived more clearly the road of our advance. The question at present is not whether it is possible to make China a modern, powerful socialist country by the end of this century, but one of realizing this task at a quicker pace than we at first envisaged and of modernizing at a higher level by the turn of the century." Chairman Hua's call is "the demand of our time, a militant call, a great strategic policy decision, a goal we must strive to attain and our guide to action."

*Hongqi* said: This call of Chairman Hua's is in complete conformity with the actual situation and is practicable. The editorial analysed the many favourable internal conditions conducive to a quicker advance, and cited the unprecedentedly favourable international situation — the international united front against imperialism and hegemonism is developing. "The majority of countries hope to see us strong and prosperous. We should have the spirit and ability to make full use of favourable international factors, including the introduction of necessary advanced technology and equipment, and the utilization of foreign capital, organizational experience and personnel training facilities, so as to accelerate our construction."

### Joyful Celebrations

People throughout the country participated in celebrating this happy occasion.

Chairman Hua and other state leaders joined 18,000 spectators at an evening party held in the Capital Gymnasium to celebrate the festive occasion. Workers in the fields of literature and art and physical culture who had liberated themselves from the autocratic bind imposed by the "gang of four" on cultural circles gave a variety of performances.

On September 29, Vice-Chairmen Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien joined more than 900 people including overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hongkong, Macao and Taiwan as well as foreign guests of Chinese descent at a reception in celebration of National Day. Another reception was held on October 1 to welcome the first group of over 500 visitors representing 54 minority nationalities from all parts of the country who came after the overthrow of the "gang of four" to celebrate National Day together.

There were no specially arranged activities in the parks this year, but admission was free and many people went out to enjoy themselves with relatives and children. The Tien An Men Square, all parks, theatres and other places of recreation were filled with crowds of holiday-makers.

During the festival, literary and art workers in Peking and its suburbs gave a total of 170 performances, including plays, operas, songs and dances. At



On the rostrum at the evening party.

cinemas and theatres, which have increased in number, a hundred flowers blossomed with a great variety of shows.

With the rapid restoration of the economy and the growth of production, market supplies continue to improve.

After three joyous holidays, people are now back to work with redoubled efforts to speed up socialist construction.

### **Nepalese Prime Minister's Visit to China**

Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista of Nepal, China's friendly neighbour, was accorded a warm welcome during his eight-day visit to this country which made a new contribution to promoting the friendship and co-operation between China and Nepal.

China and Nepal have been friendly neighbours since ancient times. This friendship has stood the test of time since the

establishment of diplomatic relations in 1955 between the two countries. In recent years, friendly contacts between the leaders and people of the two countries have increased steadily. Last February, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping paid a visit to Nepal. King Birendra who had visited China on several occasions came to Peking last May. Prime Minister Bista has also been to China many times. Not long ago, the two governments signed a civil aviation transport agreement. During the Prime Minister's visit, an agreement on the building of plants in Nepal was signed.

On his arrival in Peking on September 27, the Prime Minister was greeted at the airport by Chairman Hua. On October 1, Chairman Hua met the Prime Minister and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

At the banquet given by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in

honour of the Nepalese Prime Minister, both the host and the guest highly praised the friendly relations between China and Nepal.

Referring to the international situation in his speech, Vice-Premier Teng said: Recent events in the Middle East, Africa and Asia have enabled the people to see more clearly than ever the aggressive and expansionist features of hegemonism. The people of the world have made further progress in their struggle to safeguard their countries' independence, peace and security. It is in the fundamental interests of their people for the South Asian countries to live in amity and strengthen their co-operation on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence. Anybody who tries to disrupt the peace and stability of this region will be lifting a rock only to drop it on his own feet. So long as the people of all countries heighten their

vigilance, strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, they will certainly frustrate the superpower schemes of aggression and expansion.

In his speech, Prime Minister Bista said: Nepal has supported the idea of peace zones in critical areas and suggested that Nepal be declared a zone of peace. "We appreciate your understanding and support of this basic policy of ours," he stressed. He pointed out: "We are naturally concerned when, as at present, tension tends to rise among great powers and in certain areas in Asia and Africa. In this situation we see the continuing validity of non-alignment, though we realize that the movement is passing through a new period of trial and test. With the recent promise of a new era of peace in the relations between China and Japan and with small but perceptible positive signals in Sino-Indian relations, we can look towards the future of our region with some hope and optimism. We feel somewhat reassured not only by these developments but also by slow but clearly positive developments in the relations among countries in the South Asian subcontinent."

## Expanding Foreign Trade

China's foreign trade has developed further this year. Exports and imports in the first eight months hit an all-time high, with exports rising 29.8 per cent and imports 59.2 per cent over those of the same period last year.

Among the export commodities, the amount of crude oil, coal, textiles and other indus-

trial and mining products increased by a large margin. Quality rose, and there was a greater variety and better packaging. As regards imports, advanced technology and complete sets of equipment rose by 62.9 per cent and instruments, machinery and electrical equipment by 66.8 per cent, compared with the same period of 1977.

Trading practices are becoming more flexible. Compensatory trade and co-ordination in production have been started. Processing is now being done for foreign customers who supply the designs, raw materials and parts, and selling at exhibitions and mail orders are being promoted. Still more flexible measures in trade and payment will be adopted.

Exchange of techniques between China and foreign countries are becoming more active. In the first six months of this year, specialists were sent to China by firms and trading groups of Japan, West Germany, France, the United States, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Austria, Canada, Spain and Britain, and technical exchanges involving more than 250 items were conducted. China also sent many groups abroad to learn and study advanced science and technology, and they were accorded a warm welcome.

## IN THE NEWS

• Chairman Hua on September 27 met with the delegation led by Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Community. Chairman Hua said: "There is no conflict of funda-

mental interests between us. Our views are identical on many issues. Therefore, there are broad prospects for developing economic and trade relations between us. We have made a good beginning and we can go forward step by step in the future."

Wilhelm Haferkamp fully agreed with Chairman Hua and expressed his conviction that economic and trade relations between the European Community and China would grow in the future.

• Chairman Hua on September 28 met with the Tanzanian Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party) Delegation led by Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa, here on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

• Chairman Hua on September 28 met with the Zambian Military Goodwill Delegation led by Alexander Grey Zulu.

• Chairman Hua on September 30 met respectively with Prince Abdul Reza Pahlavi, brother of Shahanshah of Iran, and Michel Poniatowski, former French Minister of State and Honorary President of the Parti Republicain.

• Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 28 sent a message of congratulations to Toalipi Lauti, Prime Minister of the Government of Tuvalu, on the independence of Tuvalu and informed him of the Chinese Government's decision to recognize Tuvalu.

Tuvalu, formerly called the Ellice Islands, lies in the central west Pacific Ocean.

# Chairman Hua's Toast At National Day Reception

**A**T a time when the people of all nationalities of our country are jubilantly celebrating the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, I wish to extend, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council, our sincere congratulations and cordial regards to workers, peasants, P.L.A. commanders and fighters, cadres, intellectuals and all patriotic personages advancing valiantly towards the magnificent goal of socialist modernization, and to our compatriots from Taiwan, from Hongkong and Macao and overseas Chinese who dearly love the motherland.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express our warm welcome to His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepal and Mrs. Bista and to all the other distinguished foreign guests and friends who are with us in celebrating this festival.

Our People's Republic has traversed a brilliant, militant course of 29 years. The overthrow of the anti-Party "gang of four" at one blow by our Party two years ago marked the successful conclusion of the first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. With that our socialist revolution and socialist construction entered a new period of development. According to the general line and task for the new period laid down at the 11th National Congress of our Party and the Fifth National People's Congress, we shall turn China into a powerful socialist country with modernized agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of the century. This is a great revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. The whole Party, army and the people of all our nationalities are working hard towards this end. Since the beginning of this year, on the basis of the initial results achieved in the first year in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, new

successes have been achieved on the political, economic and ideological fronts. The in-depth campaign to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has given a great impetus to the readjustment and progress of our work in all fields. Our national economy is embarking on a path of sustained rapid advance. There has emerged an excellent situation of stability, unity, greater drive and higher efficiency. We can say with certainty that we have made a good start on the new Long March. We have a correct line. We have great potentials. In order to greatly speed up our socialist construction, we must further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our step, and we must give full play to the superiority of our socialist system, adhere to the principle of self-reliance and study and put to use the advanced experience of foreign countries. We are fully confident that we will be able to make China a modern, powerful socialist country by the end of the century.

As we celebrate our National Day, we badly miss our compatriots in Taiwan. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan and accomplish the great cause of unifying the motherland.

The present international situation is excellent. In the past year, following our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's theory of the three worlds, we have firmly supported the people of all countries in their struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, developed friendly relations with other countries and opened up new dimensions in our foreign relations. Recently, we have visited Korea, Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran; and our other leaders have visited some friendly neighbouring countries and many other countries across the five continents. The leaders of many foreign states have in their turn visited our country. These mutual visits are fruitful and of far-reach-

ing influence. The Treaty of Peace and Friendship signed by China and Japan not long ago has advanced Sino-Japanese relations to a new stage, and it is of great significance to the peace and security of the Asia-Pacific region. In their rivalry for world hegemony, the superpowers have reached out their hands everywhere, aggravating world tension. This calls for serious attention. We must heighten our vigilance and intensify our preparedness against war. We are opposed to appeasement. Together with the people all over the world, we are determined to combat superpower hegemonism and upset hegemonist world strategic plans so as to put off the outbreak of a world war and defend world peace.

For its socialist construction, China needs an international environment of peace and a domestic situation of stability, unity and great order. We must highly treasure our unity, safeguard and strengthen it. The stronger our unity, the greater will be our strength and the better we shall be able to manage our affairs. We must hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, adhere to the line of the 11th Party Congress, unite with all forces that can be united, bring into play all the positive factors at home and abroad and strive to turn China into a modern, powerful socialist country in fulfillment of the behest of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou.

# Holding Light Ten Thousand Crags and Torrents

"Renmin Ribao" editorial

In his poem "The Long March" Chairman Mao wrote:

*The Red Army fears not the trials of the  
Long March,*

*Holding light ten thousand crags and tor-  
rents.*

The Chinese people are now on a new Long March towards the realization of socialist modernization by the turn of this century. "Renmin Ribao" used the second line of this poem as the title of the following editorial published on October 1 to commemorate National Day.

Subheads are ours. — Ed.

**G**UIDED by the brilliant banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, our great socialist motherland, through difficult and tortuous struggles, has triumphantly traversed a

militant course of 29 years. Today, as the people of all nationalities in the country are celebrating National Day with revolutionary pride and fervour, we rejoice to see that the strategic policy decision to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land put forward by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has scored one victory after another, and that millions upon millions of people, aroused by the line laid down by the Party's 11th Congress and the general task for the new period set by the Fifth National People's Congress, have begun a new Long March.

## There Has Been a Good Start

Since the beginning of this year, the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" has achieved fresh victories. With the third

battle in the campaign\* being developed step by step, cadres and people in large numbers have criticized the gang's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, their reactionary ideological system as well as their anti-Marxist views which appear to be Left but are Right in essence. By setting things straight, clarifying matters and getting to the bottom of things, there has already been a fundamental improvement in the serious situation caused by the "gang of four" in which every field of endeavour was in a shambles. The state of confusion in which workers could not work, peasants could not farm, students could not study and teachers could not teach has by and large been brought to an end. The leadership, from the ministries under the central authorities down to the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, is sounder than ever. In many places and units the fine traditions and style of work of the Party have been restored and further developed. The Party Central Committee has called on the nation to understand and grasp Mao Tsetung Thought in a comprehensive and accurate way and to fully implement its various policies. This has won the warm support of people throughout the country in their hundreds of millions, and has brought the socialist initiative of the workers, peasants, intellectuals and cadres into full play. The situation of stability and unity hoped for by Chairman Mao in his lifetime is shaping up and is being steadily consolidated. Now that the chaos caused by the gang's efforts to pervert things is over, the whole nation is overjoyed at this new political situation. Everyone in the country is in high spirits and an atmosphere of prosperity prevails.

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\* As soon as the "gang of four" was brought down in October 1976, the nation first concentrated on exposing and criticizing their schemes to usurp Party and state power — this is known as the first battle. This was followed by the second battle in which their counter-revolutionary features and sinister records were laid bare and criticized. The third battle which is now going on focuses on exposing and criticizing the ultra-Right essence of the gang's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and its manifestations in various aspects of life; further criticisms will be conducted from a theoretical point of view in philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism.

As a result of grasping the key link of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four," there has been tremendous progress in various fields of work. On the economic front, the serious aftermath caused by the gang's interference and sabotage was overcome quickly and production is going up continually. On the agricultural front, both the summer harvest and early rice harvest are fairly good, some 10 million tons more in output as compared with last year. The output of rapeseed, a 47 per cent increase over last year, is the highest in history. Autumn crops in many places are growing well and peasants all over the country are working with might and main to produce a good harvest for the year as a whole. The total value of industrial output is expected to exceed the plan for the year. It is estimated that steel output will show an increase of more than 7 million tons over that of last year, reaching its highest level on record. Other industrial products like coal, crude oil, electricity, chemical fibre, detergents, bicycles, wristwatches and sewing machines have all increased by a wide margin. The total volume of purchases and retail sales in commercial departments is markedly higher than last year. The increase in financial revenue is unusually large. The ranks on the scientific and technological front have been expanded, plans have been worked out and the assault to scale the heights has begun. On the educational front, the system of enrolling new students has been reformed and the quality of teaching improved. On the cultural front there are vigorous signs of life.

Chairman Hua's visits to Korea, Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran have developed our friendship with these countries, strengthened our unity with the third world, and turned out to be major events that attracted worldwide attention. The signing of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship Between China and Japan has won the support of the Asian people and the people of the whole world as well. In line with Chairman Mao's theory of the three worlds, we have expanded our diplomatic activities; our friendly exchanges with the people of various countries, too, are on the increase; the social-imperialist features of the Soviet Union have been further



exposed and the international anti-hegemonist united front has been further developed.

### **Speed Up Socialist Modernization**

All this has fully proved that the line of the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China is entirely correct, so are the series of measures taken by the Party Central Committee to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land. The Chinese people have made a good beginning in the new Long March towards the four modernizations, that is, the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence, science and technology. We can now declare with pride that the question facing us is not just one of bringing about the four modernizations by the end of this century but one of quickening our pace and striving to reach this great goal in a shorter time.

To turn China into a modern, powerful socialist country is a great revolution aimed at fundamentally transforming the backward state of our economy and technology and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. This revolution will not only transform all branches of the national economy through modern science and technology so as to raise the productive forces by a big margin, but will of necessity improve the relations of production and the superstructure in many respects. It will do away with the confusion in people's minds caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the mental shackles they imposed on people, break down narrow-mindedness and the habits of the small producers and overcome ideas of smugness, complacency, unwillingness to make progress, following the beaten track, inertia and other forms of conservative thinking. This revolution will eliminate the bad practice of ignoring economic laws and acting merely on the "desires of the higher-ups." It will break through the old ways of doing things characterized by sticking to administrative hierarchy, administrative divisions, administrative convenience and administrative methods and by ignoring economic accounting, economic results, economic efficiency and economic responsibility. It will change the managerial methods typical of the handicraft shop, the small peasant economy and

the feudal yamen. In this revolution, we will also overcome the resistance and sabotage of one kind or another by the class enemies both at home and abroad. For all these reasons, this revolution is second to none of the past revolutions led by the Chinese Communist Party in vastness of scale, extremes of change, complexity of tasks and far-reaching significance.

To launch such a revolution is dictated by the advance of history and represents the people's wishes. It is a matter of major importance which people throughout the country, both inside and outside the Party, are vitally concerned about. In carrying out the new-democratic revolution to remove the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, in carrying on the socialist revolution in the field of the ownership of the means of production and on the ideological and political fronts and in launching the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, our basic aim was to release the productive forces. Taken as a whole, what we have achieved in construction over the last 29 years is tremendous. But we have not developed the economy in a sustained way at high speed. Owing to serious interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in particular, our national economy was once in a state of protracted stagnation, and what with a weak foundation to start with, our country remains one of the world's poor, backward countries in terms of labour productivity and per-capita income. Our people are well known for being industrious and courageous and our Party is an outstanding Marxist political party. How can we put up with continuing poverty and backwardness? Now that the stumbling block to our advance, the "gang of four," has been removed and the superiority of the socialist system is being brought into full play, the preconditions for developing the national economy in a sustained way at high speed are available. If we still should fail to expedite the realization of the four modernizations to make the country strong and prosperous and improve the people's livelihood year after year, we would not be living up to the hopes of the late Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Chu Teh and thousands of revolutionary martyrs who gave

their lives to the cause of communism, and the people of the whole country, to say nothing of posterity. And we would be committing a crime against the revolution and against history. The whole Party, the whole army and the people throughout the country must display the revolutionary spirit of "holding light ten thousand crags and torrents" as Chairman Mao wrote in one of his poems, do everything possible to surmount all difficulties and promptly swing into action to speed up the four modernizations.

### **Emancipate the Mind Further**

To quicken the tempo of bringing about the four modernizations, we must further emancipate our minds from the mental shackles imposed by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Over the last two years, we have devoted our efforts mainly to exposing and criticizing the gang's plot to usurp Party and state power and their counter-revolutionary criminal records and to investigating individuals and incidents involved in the gang's conspiratorial activities of usurping Party and state power. Criticism of the gang's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and reactionary ideological system has just begun and will continue and deepen in the days to come. A profound lesson we have learnt from the tenth two-line struggle [the tenth major two-line struggle in our Party's history, i.e., the struggle against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique — Tr.] is that we only criticized the clique's plot to stage a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat and our criticism of Lin Piao's line, as soon as it got started, was blocked by the protective shield and pitfalls put up by the "gang of four." It was precisely by making use of this stoppage that the gang redoubled its effort to push ahead with the same counter-revolutionary revisionist line, causing great harm to our revolution and construction. Now we should on no account slacken our criticism just because the third campaign has achieved some successes. As a matter of fact, at every turn along the road of modernization, we are bound to come up against the pernicious influ-

ence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." So without criticizing Lin Piao and the "gang of four," we won't be able to emancipate our minds and stride forward. As called for by the plan of the Party Central Committee, we must link criticism of the gang to criticism of Lin Piao and eradicate the baneful influence of both on matters related to theory, line, principles, policies and methods of work. At the same time we must pay attention to the uneven development of the movement to expose and criticize them and take effective measures to lift the lid on the class struggle in places where the lid remains clamped down, where thorough investigation into individuals and incidents involved in the gang's plot has not been made, where right and wrong remain confused and where the haunting evils of the ghosts of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" remain at large.

To emancipate our minds, we must conscientiously carry out the principle advocated by Chairman Mao, that is, not seizing on other's faults, not slapping labels on people and not wielding the big stick. Since the beginning of this year, there have been heated discussions on China's theoretical front concerning the criterion for testing truth, the question of distribution — to each according to his work, the question of objective economic laws and that of the rules and regulations in business management. This is a very heartening situation. It is conducive to deepening criticism of the reactionary ideological system of the "gang of four," to unifying our understanding and to suiting our actions to the principled basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. It is only through discussion of varying opinions that we can clarify truth, eliminate nonsense, commit fewer errors, take fewer detours and do our work better and faster. People of the whole country have long looked forward to the political situation envisaged by Chairman Mao — 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. It is now taking shape. The situation in our country is excellent as there are stability, unity and vigour. We must treasure this political situation, protect it, and develop it, for this is a political prerequisite for realizing the four modernizations.

### **Mobilize All Positive Factors at Home and Abroad**

To quicken the pace of the four modernizations, we should carry out Chairman Mao's basic principle of mobilizing all the positive factors at home and abroad for building socialism, resolutely implement Party policies including those on cadres, intellectuals, rural economic work and distribution — to each according to his work. We should straighten out all the framed-up charges and false cases concocted by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" as soon as possible, give the persons involved a decision based on facts and exonerate them according to the policy that mistakes must be corrected whenever discovered. There is no excuse for procrastination or obstruction in carrying out the above-mentioned. To continue attacking the victims by underhanded methods is absolutely forbidden. In implementing the Party's economic policies in the rural areas, we must resolutely protect the peasants' collective ownership, respect the rights of the basic accounting units and protect the normal economic activities and lawful economic benefits of the commune members. The principle of to each according to his work must be strictly implemented in urban as well as rural areas. The Party Central Committee has time and again declared this, but still there are people who turn a deaf ear or by every means obstruct the carrying out of this principle of distribution. The situation must be changed immediately. So long as we are earnestly implementing Party policies, we can mobilize the initiative of all circles and draw the undivided attention of the masses to building socialism.

Particular attention must be paid now to working in a sweeping and down-to-earth manner and bringing about results in a well-grounded way. We must bar all empty talk

and do more work. Any work which has been decided on must be done boldly and freely. A scientific attitude is needed to continuously sum up experiences involved. We must not look right and left at each step, be irresolute when a decision should be taken, slacken our efforts and drag our heels. Every area, unit or department must make comparatively big progress month after month. People of the whole country should go all out and work hard to fulfil or overfulfil this year's state quotas, making new contributions to grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and striving for marked success within three years.

### **Study and Unity**

Chairman Hua has pointed out that the present slogan guiding us is: Study, study and once more study; unite, unite and once more unite. In the great struggle for accelerating the realization of the general tasks for the new period of development, we must redouble our efforts in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, understand and master it accurately and comprehensively, and apply it in the light of the actual situation. In addition, we must raise our general level of education, acquire scientific technology, learn advanced methods of business management in keeping with the needs of modernization. We must treasure and strengthen unity, and not speak or do anything which harms unity. We must strengthen the great unity of the whole Party and of the people of various nationalities across the country, for unity is an important guarantee of victory.

As we celebrate National Day, our thoughts go out to our compatriots in Taiwan. We are determined to fulfil the sacred task of liberating Taiwan and unifying our motherland.

The revolutionary situation of the whole country is excellent. Looking ahead into the future, we are filled with confidence in victory. We are sure to reach the target by the end of this century or in a shorter period of time. A powerful, modernized, socialist China is bound to arise in the East.

# The International Situation And China's Foreign Policies

— Speech by Huang Hua, Chinese Foreign Minister and Chairman of  
the Chinese Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly

*Following is the speech delivered by Foreign Minister Huang Hua on September 28 at the plenary meeting of the 33rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly which opened on September 19. Subheads are ours. — Ed.*

I WOULD like to begin my speech by congratulating Your Excellency Mr. Indalecio Lievano on your election as President of the current session of the General Assembly. I would also like to take this opportunity to extend warm congratulations to Solomon Islands on its admission to membership in the United Nations and sincerely wish it new successes in advancing independently along the road to progress.

## **New Developments and Changes**

Since the 32nd session of the General Assembly last year, there have been new developments and changes in the international situation. The struggle of the people of all countries to win and defend national independence, safeguard international peace and security and oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism has developed vigorously and scored new victories. In this struggle the countries and people of the third world have played the major role. Some Asian and African countries and peoples have succeeded in defending their national independence and territorial integrity by repulsing military intrusions engineered by a superpower and frustrating its schemes of subversion and sabotage. The African countries have voiced strong opposition to foreign interference in African affairs. The struggles of the people in southern Africa against racism and for national liberation have developed in depth. The people of the Arab countries and Palestine

have fought persistently and resolutely against Israeli Zionism and the rivalry between the superpowers in the Middle East. The people of the Latin American countries have achieved important successes in safeguarding their independence and sovereignty, developing their national economy and strengthening regional co-operation. The non-aligned movement, withstanding superpower pressure, has maintained its basic orientation and become an important force in the present struggle of the people of the whole world against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. There is a clear trend growing among the West European and other second world countries towards strengthening their unity, expanding their co-operation and opposing superpower interference and domination. All these are signs that the international situation has continued to develop in a direction favourable to the people of the world.

However, we must not fail to notice that over the past year there has been great turbulence in the international situation, and world peace and international security have been seriously threatened. The two superpowers have intensified their struggle for world hegemony, with one striving to preserve its vested interests and the other trying hard to extend its spheres of influence. Strategically the focus of their rivalry is in Europe where the two sides are locked in sharp confrontation as before. To outflank and encircle Europe, social-imperialism has stepped up its aggression and expansion in Africa, the Middle East and the Gulf region, seizing positions and resources of strategic importance and trying to control transportation routes, and this constitutes an important component of its strategy for world domination.

Meanwhile, in an effort to strengthen its position in seeking domination in the Asia-Pacific region, it has stepped up its expansion and infiltration, created frictions and conflicts, and thus posed a direct threat to the security of the countries involved. In this period, the salient features of the tactics used by this superpower in its offensive were as follows: In an increasingly flagrant way it has employed agents, organized mercenaries and incited Africans against Africans and Asians against Asians so as to make them pull chestnuts out of the fire for it. It even has no scruples about using terrorist means of assassination and creating shocking incidents of subversion and disturbance. The social-imperialists' unbridled acts of aggression and expansion constitute a new trend in the international arena which calls for attention. They prove once again that social-imperialism is the more aggressive and adventurous of the two superpowers and is the major threat to world peace and security.

### **Ways of Putting Off the Outbreak of War**

As a result of the intensified rivalry between the two hegemonist powers and the accelerated global strategic deployment of social-imperialism, there have been more local wars and the danger of a world war has increased. Therefore, putting off a world war and maintaining world peace has now become an important task for the people of all countries.

Over the past year, the people of the world, in the face of the threat of a new war, have been increasingly awakening and have waged struggles in many fields. In order to safeguard their independence and security, many countries have been striving to strengthen their defence capabilities. People all over the world have condemned the superpowers for their arms expansion and war preparations and voiced a loud demand for a halt to the arms race. A growing number of discerning personages have urged a sharper vigilance against war. All this is no doubt of positive significance for preserving peace and delaying war.

The superpowers are busy spreading illusions of peace to lull the people of the world in an effort to cover up their plans for war. The social-imperialists babble that "detente has been a dominant feature" in the international politi-

cal climate. If this were so, why should they spend colossal sums of money every year hectically expanding their arms? Why should they desperately seek an edge in nuclear weapons after establishing a superiority in conventional armaments? Clearly, the social-imperialists have ulterior motives when they foster a false sense of detente.

A correct path must be followed in order to win and maintain world peace and put off the outbreak of war. The approach we stand for is: First, it is necessary to truthfully tell the people of all countries about the growing danger of war, so that they may heighten their vigilance and make all preparations to combat the aggressor. Secondly, efforts should be made to reinforce the struggle against the warmongers, frustrate every act of aggression and expansion of theirs, and upset in good time their deployment for war. Thirdly, there should be continued opposition to the policy of appeasement which means compromises and concessions in dealing with the aggressor. For, like rearing a tiger and suffering for it later on, such a policy is harmful and simply augments the danger of war. China has been acting on these three principles and will continue to do so in the future.

The superpowers are outwardly strong but inwardly weak. The more aggressive they are, the stronger the resistance they meet from the people of all countries. Over the past year, social-imperialism has stepped up its aggression and expansion only to teach the people of all countries by negative example and arouse them to a more resolute struggle against it and bring about the further consolidation and broadening of the international anti-hegemonist united front. Such is the logic of history. The strength of the people is great. It is entirely possible to put off the outbreak of a world war so long as the people of the world get united, wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the superpowers' war plans and constantly thwart their schemes of war.

### **Urgent Task**

The rivalry between the superpowers endangers world peace and poses a direct threat to the independence and security of various countries. So it has become an urgent task for

the people of all countries to defend national independence and state sovereignty.

At present, the countries of the third world find themselves in a new and complex situation in their struggle to safeguard national independence. To further its aggression and expansion, social-imperialism is trying to fool people by flaunting the signboard of "a natural ally of the developing countries" who "supports the national-liberation movements." Besides, it is doing its utmost to sow discord among third world countries. It confers on you the title "progressive" one day, but labels you "reactionary" the next. Now supporting one against another, now the other way round, it stops at nothing in creating dissension and undermining the unity of the third world countries. The people of the third world have come to realize through their own experiences that upholding unity and struggling jointly against the enemy are an important guarantee for victories in the fight to defend national independence. Over the past year, when confronted with the arch-enemy, they have attached importance to the general interest and sought common ground on major issues while putting aside minor differences. They have upheld unity, opposed division and foreign interference, and persevered in the struggle against hegemonism. At the 15th Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in July, satisfactory results were achieved in the teeth of superpower interference and sabotage. The Khartoum summit strongly condemned "any foreign interference in the internal affairs of the African continent," decided to strengthen Afro-Arab co-operation and laid stress on the peaceful settlement of disputes between member states and on strengthening unity and economic co-operation. The Belgrade conference maintained the unity of the non-aligned movement by frustrating superpower designs to split it. The conference once again affirmed and safeguarded the nature and principles of the movement, stressed the fight against "all forms of foreign domination and hegemony" and kept to its anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonist orientation. The

two conferences fully demonstrated the great vitality of the non-aligned movement and the O.A.U. as well as their significant roles in current international relations, and they were an important indication of the further development of the united struggle of the people of the world against hegemonism.

The grave danger of social-imperialist aggression and annexation has also prompted the countries of the second world to pay ever greater attention to the defence of their national independence. Faced with this superpower's military threat and divisive schemes, the West European countries and some other second world countries have further built up their national defences, harmonized their mutual relations and strengthened their economic, political and military alliance. This not only conforms to the interests of these countries in safeguarding their independence and security, but is also in the interests of the people of all countries.

### **Middle East Situation**

The situation in the Middle East merits serious attention. The Israeli Zionists now still adamantly refuse to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories or to recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people, and they are carrying out new threats of war against the Arab and Palestinian peoples. Such truculence on the part of the Israeli Zionists is closely related to the support and abetment given them by the two superpowers. One superpower has always been shielding Israel. The other superpower, while trying hard to maintain a state of no war, no peace in the Middle East, has been stirring up trouble and sowing dissension among the Arab countries to undermine their unity and sap their fighting strength so as to fish in muddied waters.

The Chinese Government and people have always held that the Arab and Palestinian peoples are the immediate victims of the fierce rivalry of the superpowers and the aggression and expansion committed by Israel. The settlement of the Middle East question can be realized only when it truly leads to the recovery of the lost territories of the Arab people and the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people, and only thus can it bring peace to the Middle East. The struggle of the Arab countries

and people against Israeli Zionism is perfectly just, and it is closely linked with the struggle against hegemonism. The Chinese Government and people consistently and resolutely support the Arab and Palestinian peoples in their struggle to recover their lost territories and regain the Palestinian national rights, and we are firmly opposed to the two superpowers competing for hegemony in the Middle East and grossly trampling upon the interests of the Arab people. We strongly condemn the Israeli Zionist policies of aggression and expansion. We do not recognize Israel and will have nothing to do with it. It is our sincere hope that through patient consultations the Arab and Palestinian peoples will eliminate their differences, ceaselessly strengthen their unity, gradually overcome the difficulties on their road to progress and finally win great victory in their struggle against aggression.

### **Southern Africa**

Southern Africa remains the biggest colonial region in the world today. Abetted and backed by the imperialists, the reactionary régimes in South Africa and Rhodesia are still zealously pushing their colonialist and racist policies. This state of affairs must not continue but must be thoroughly changed. Under heavy blows from the Zimbabwean and Namibian peoples rising in armed struggle, the racist regimes are heading for their doom, but they are still putting up a last-ditch fight by pressing ahead with such political tricks as the so-called "internal settlement" and making incessant incursions into neighbouring African states in an effort to maintain their reactionary rule. Moreover, there is no slackening in the rivalry between the two superpowers in this region. The late-coming superpower, in particular, is carrying out infiltration and expansion by every possible means. We have always held that all countries which uphold justice should strongly support the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania in their struggles for liberation. Zimbabwe and Namibia should attain genuine national independence free from any outside interference and on the basis of territorial integrity and unification. South Africa's policy of apartheid must be abolished. The United Nations must follow the

historical trend and perform its bounden duty of putting an end to the colonialist and racist rule in southern Africa in accordance with the eager desire and just demands of the African people. China firmly supports the just struggles of the Azanian, Zimbabwean and Namibian peoples. We are sure that the great African people will shatter the last stronghold of colonialism and racism and win complete independence and liberation for the whole of Africa.

### **The Korean Question**

The Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland has won the sympathy and support of the people of the world. At present, the key to a solution of the Korean question is that the United States must withdraw all its troops and armaments from south Korea and that the so-called "U.N. command" must be disbanded. The United States and the Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea must stop all their scheming activities to create "two Koreas." We firmly support the position and efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The resolution for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea adopted by the U.N. General Assembly at its 30th Session should be implemented in earnest and without delay. The Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference.

### **Struggle for Genuine Disarmament**

Disarmament is one of the important items on the agenda of the current session. The Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on Disarmament convened not long ago on the proposal of the non-aligned countries was the first of its kind in the history of the United Nations. At the session, many countries strongly condemned the imperialist and hegemonist policies of aggression and war. Rightly pointing out that the real cause of the intensifying arms race between the superpowers was their increased rivalry for world hegemony, these countries demanded that the superpowers carry out genuine disarmament. They also put forward a number of reasonable ideas and proposals. The special session on disarmament has

a positive significance inasmuch as it exposed the superpowers' arms expansion and war preparations and demanded that they be the first to carry out disarmament. But the superpowers were very obdurate. They rejected any genuine nuclear or conventional disarmament. The facts show that the struggle for genuine disarmament is most arduous.

Under the pressure of the people of the world for disarmament, the superpowers have been playing the tricks of sham disarmament to deceive the public. Recently, the Soviet Union put before the current session a new proposal entitled "Conclusion of an International Convention on the Strengthening of Guarantees of the Security of Non-Nuclear States." Under the signboard of "guarantees of the security of non-nuclear states," this proposal is designed to bind hand and foot the numerous small and medium-sized countries and deprive them of their capabilities for self-defence. Not contented with the large amount of nuclear weapons in its possession, the Soviet Union is desperately expanding its nuclear armament. Instead of undertaking the obligation not to use nuclear weapons under whatever conditions against the large number of non-nuclear countries, the Soviet Union wants them to abandon their right of possessing nuclear strength for self-defence. This proposal of the Soviet Union is simply designed to allow itself alone to possess large numbers of nuclear weapons, while forcing the non-nuclear countries to act under its dictates in all docility. Otherwise, they would be exposed to its nuclear attacks at any time. Is this not a pure gangster's logic, an undisguised nuclear blackmail and nuclear threat? We have consistently held that the most effective means to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war and guarantee the security of all countries is the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. Moreover, we have reaffirmed on many occasions that at no time and under no circumstances shall we use nuclear weapons against the non-nuclear countries. If the author of the "international convention" had the slightest concern for the security of the non-nuclear countries and for international peace, it should at least undertake the obligation not to use nuclear weapons under whatever conditions against the non-nuclear countries instead of playing tricks of one kind or another.

During the current session, a further decision is to be taken on the machinery for disarmament. It is entirely legitimate for the numerous small and medium-sized countries to demand strongly a change in the superpower manipulation of the disarmament negotiations and a reform in the disarmament machinery. The decision of the special session to reform the disarmament machinery reflects to some extent the aspiration of these countries. However, the new negotiating body still falls far short of the demand of many countries, and it can hardly free itself entirely from superpower control and ensure the realization of the reasonable propositions of various countries on disarmament. Of course, progress of the struggle for disarmament does not depend entirely on the negotiating body, but essentially on whether the superpowers can be forced to change their intransigent stand. The struggle for disarmament must be closely linked with the struggle to safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty and territorial integrity and combat hegemonism. We are ready to continue to work for genuine disarmament together with the large number of small and medium-sized countries.

### **New International Economic Order**

In the past year, the third world countries have continued their unremitting struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order. United as one, they have made great efforts for the realization of their just proposals in disregard of the threats and promises of the superpowers. They have greatly expanded their economic and technical co-operation, and various organizations of raw material producing countries and regional co-operative bodies have been established and steadily consolidated. The third world countries have also increased their economic and technical co-operation with many second world countries. Some developed countries have taken measures to reduce or cancel some debts owed by developing countries. All this has a positive effect on the reform of the old international economic relations and the establishment of a new international economic order and on the development of the national economies of the third world.



However, owing to superpower obstruction and sabotage, no real progress has been made in destroying the old and establishing the new in the international economic field. One superpower is playing with the words "new order" but is in fact still obstinately defending the old order. The other superpower has put up the slogan of "democratic reform" but tried to make international economic relations serve its interests in gaining world hegemony so as to extend and aggravate its exploitation and control of developing countries. This is the main obstacle to the establishment of a new international economic order.

The urgent desire of the developing countries for establishing a new international economic order has become a great historical trend. At the same time, it must be noticed that arduous and complex struggles have to be waged before this goal can be attained. We believe that, so long as the third world countries keep to the correct principles and orientation of the Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly, persist in solidarity and unite with all forces that can be united and wage a long and unremitting struggle, they will surmount all difficulties and win successive victories. The Chinese Government resolutely supports this just struggle as well as the reasonable proposals of the developing countries, such as an integrated programme for commodities and its common fund, the reduction or cancellation of debts, increase of funds for development, and better conditions for the transfer of technology so as to promote production and scientific and technological progress in the developing countries. It is also our hope that the second world countries will all adopt a correct attitude to strengthen their co-operation with developing countries on an equal footing and contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order.

### **China's Foreign Relations**

At present, China is in a new period of development. Following the behests of our great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, the Chinese people have set out on a new Long March and are determined to turn China into a prosperous socialist country with modernized agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end

of the century. In high spirits, the Chinese people are working hard to attain this magnificent goal.

In international affairs, China will pursue, as always, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs. Firmly adhering to Chairman Mao's theory of the three worlds, we will strengthen our unity with the oppressed peoples and nations of the world and with all third world countries, and unite with all countries which are subjected to superpower aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying to form the broadest possible united front against superpower hegemonism. We will establish or develop relations with other countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. We support all the oppressed peoples and nations in their revolutionary struggles and all countries struggling to safeguard independence and sovereignty and to defend international peace and security, and we are opposed to all forms of foreign rule, domination and hegemony.

The past year has witnessed great progress in our friendly relations with many countries. We have warmly entertained many state leaders on friendly visits from whom we have received much encouragement, sympathy and support. In the current new situation, our state leaders, with a sincere desire for friendship, peace, understanding and co-operation, have taken the initiative to visit many countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. Our friendship with many countries and our mutual understanding have been enhanced through sincere and candid talks based on mutual respect. With joint exploration and endeavour, our economic links, scientific and technological co-operation and cultural exchanges with them have been markedly strengthened. Our friendly contacts with other peoples have also become more frequent. The Chinese people, and the people of other countries likewise, are happy to see the growth of friendly relations between them. We will continue our efforts in this direction.

This year, our supreme leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has visited Korea, Romania, Yu-

*(Continued on p. 35.)*

# New Successes in Socialist Construction

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## Tibet to Be Linked by Rail

WITH railway construction in full swing on the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau averaging 4,000 metres above sea level, Tibet is expected to be knitted into China's railway grid before long. Also under construction is a railway that goes through sandy land and deserts towards the southern part of Sinkiang.

The nation's total amount of railway engineering work done in the January-July period more than trebled that of the corresponding period of last year.

This year a dozen or so trunk lines are under construction, eight old lines are being rebuilt and seven railway hubs renovated. When completed, these projects will help link China's coal-mining areas and iron and steel bases with seaboard cities and industrial cities in the interior. This will make for high-speed development in the coal and iron and steel industries as well as foreign trade.

The six trunk railways to be completed by 1985 include a line from Taian in east China's Shantung Province to Chingyuan of Kansu Province in the northwest. A section of this line from Hantan in Hopei Province to Changchih in Shansi Province is nearing completion.

Double-tracking projects, including the 1,300-kilometre railway from north China's industrial city of Tientsin to Pukou in east China, are also well under way. Preparations are going on for double-tracking the 2,300-kilometre Peking-Kwangchow line.

Electrification is the orientation for China's railway construction and modernization. Four new electric railways are being built. Automatic control equipment and electronic computers are being introduced.

One of the main means of transport, railways have reached all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, with the exception of Tibet. Since 1949 the nation's route length has more than doubled and the track

length more than trebled. There was not a single railway in Szechuan before liberation, but today, this most populous province in China is crisscrossed by five lines, one of which is electrified.

## More Power Plants

CHINA is speeding up the construction or expansion of a number of big and medium-sized power plants. They include five power stations in the northeast; the Peking No. 2 Thermal Power Plant and the Touho Power Station for supplying power to Peking, Tientsin and Hopei Province; the Chingshan Power Plant under expansion for the needs of the Wuhan iron and steel base; and some plants or stations either under construction or expansion to expedite industrial and agricultural development in Honan, Anhwei, Kwangtung and Kiangsu Provinces.

By the end of August three hydropower stations — the Touho station in Hopei, the Huaipai station in Anhwei and the Whampo station in Kwangtung — were commissioned.

The generating capacity added in the January-August period throughout the nation was up 60 per cent against that of the corresponding period of last year.

A plan has been mapped out for building more large hydropower stations. Construction of three of them, located in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River, the upper reaches of the Yellow River and on the Wuchiang River in Kweichow Province, is in full swing. Chinese technical personnel are busy choosing and surveying the would-be locations or drawing blueprints for new power stations.

Meanwhile, many small power stations have also been built. Generating capacity added in the January-August period by rural small hydroelectric stations exceeded 400,000 kw. In the last 29 years since the founding of the People's Republic, 80,000 such stations have mush-

roomed in around 1,400 of the nation's more than 2,000 counties.

## Machine-Building in High Gear

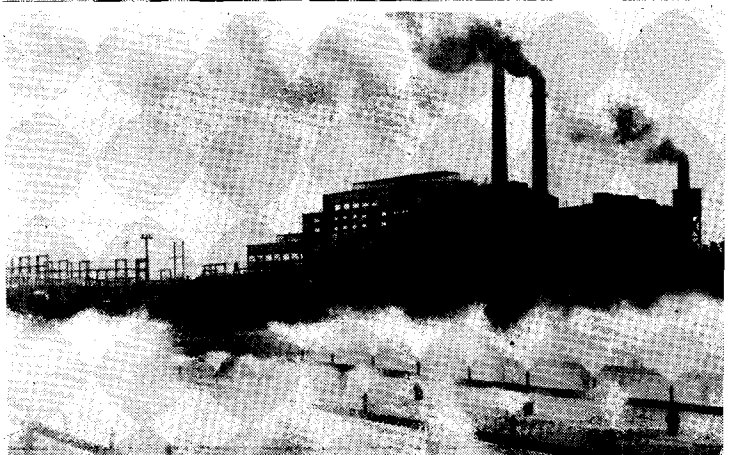
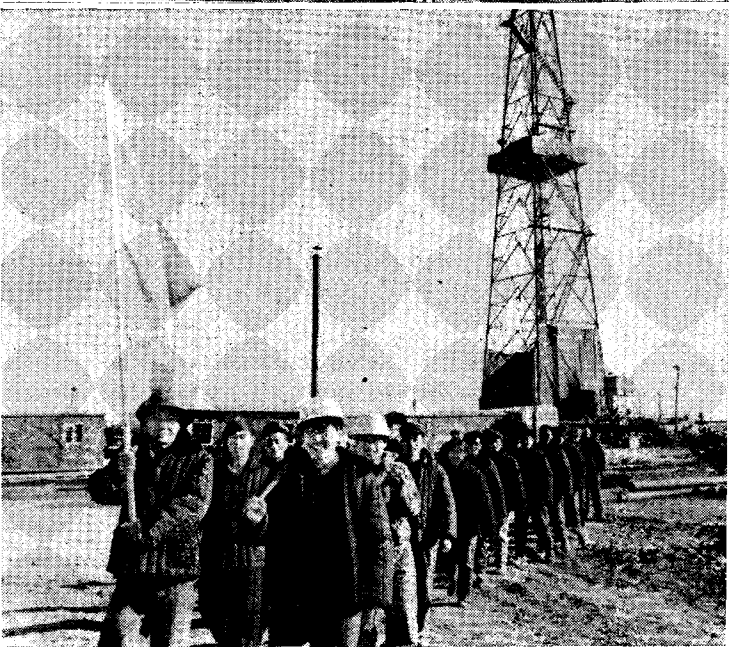
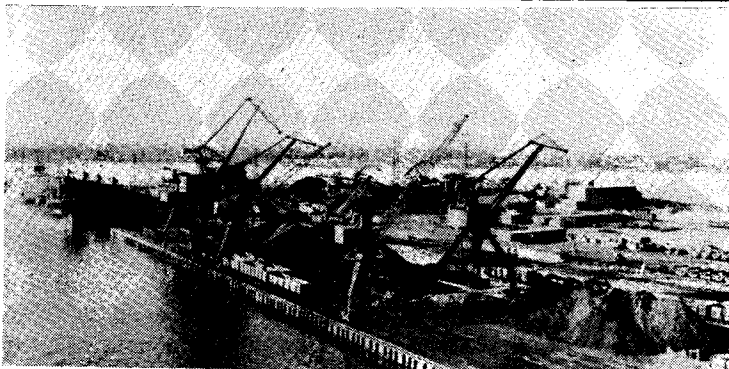
**M**OST of the machine-building plants in 1949, the year China was liberated, could to all intents and purposes do only small repairs. Starting from scratch, China today makes 80 per cent of the equipment used in its basic industries.

The machine-building industry now has more than a dozen branches—including machine tools, heavy-duty machinery, motor vehicles, tractors, locomotives, instruments and meters, equipment for the petroleum, mining, metallurgical, chemical and light industries and ship-building—and turns out 20,000 varieties of products. In addition to various kinds of machinery, it can also provide a wide range of complete sets of equipment for agriculture, industry, transport and communications. These include equipment for 1.5-million-ton-per-year steel plants, collieries each with an annual output of 2.2 million tons of coal and big integrated works each processing 2.5 million tons of crude oil a year.

Since 1977, China has built 1,700-mm. continuous cold-plate rolling mills, precision copy milling machines and the biggest electronic microscopes ever built in China with magnifications ranging from 400,000 to 800,000 times.

China has also self-reliantly designed and built power-generating sets with inner water-cooled stators and rotors, which are up to advanced world level, 12,000-ton hydraulic presses, equipment for atomic energy utilization and a new technique for measuring the integrate kinematic error of gears.

To attain industrial modernization, it is planned that from now on to 1985, the total amounts of major products turned out by the machine-building industry will surpass the total in the last 28 years. The plan also entails build-



*From top to bottom:* ►

**A section of the Kwangsi-Hupeh railway open to traffic.**

**Mechanized coal dock, Chinhuangtao Harbour.**

**New oilfield drilling team in Hopei Province.**

**Shihtsuishan Power Plant, Ningsia.**

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ing, among other key products, 60 complete sets of large equipment. These include equipment for farm use, large high-efficiency rolling mills, equipment annually producing 300,000 tons of synthetic ammonia or the same amount of ethylene, and large steam turbo-generating sets.

While technically transforming old enterprises, China will build high-efficiency equipment self-reliantly. In addition to that, the country will introduce sophisticated techniques and equipment from abroad.

## Shanghai Port to Expand

**T**HE largest in China, the port of Shanghai is being renovated and expanded.

By 1990, most of its docks will be turned into highly mechanized special-purpose ones operated under streamlined management.

Expansion work began in 1973. Since then 11 new deep-water berths for oceangoing vessels have been added to the original 39. Some of the new berths can accommodate 25,000-tonners. Another 50 such berths will be built by 1990.

Berthing period for vessels today is 3.1 days shorter than in 1973. Delays of vessels in port and cargo pileups are now a rare thing. The total volume of freight handled this year is estimated at 72 million tons; in 1972, the figure was 40 million. Trade relations have been fostered with some 100 countries and regions, and 1,000 foreign vessels call at the port each year.

Newly constructed projects at the port include the No. 10 work zone which has 8 deep-water berths and a berth for container ships.

In renovating and expanding the port, the aim is to gradually raise the level of mechanization in loading and unloading. To this end, seven special-purpose docks have been completed together with four mechanized transport lines.

## Drilling Speed Up This Year

**D**DOUBLE drilling speed in 1978!" This goal set by the Ministry of Petroleum Industry is highly possible for many reasons.

Drilling records have been chalked up time and again since the beginning of this year as a

result of the adoption of new techniques and technological processes in drilling deep or extremely deep oil wells. In the first eight months, the nation's total drilling footage reached an all-time high for this period and it was 77 per cent up against the same period of 1977 or 40 per cent higher than the previous record for the same period in 1971. And 88 per cent of the 1978 annual plan was fulfilled by the end of August.

Accelerated oil-drilling has pushed China's entire petroleum industry forward. Between January and August China's crude oil production attained 66 per cent of the target set for 1978 and showed an increase of 11 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1977. In natural gas production, 69.6 per cent of the annual plan was met and output was 14 per cent higher than that of the same period of last year. Good news keeps pouring in from prospecting for oil and gas resources.

## Luanho Water Diversion Project

**C**ONSTRUCTION of a big project to divert water from the Luanho River to Tientsin and elsewhere is proceeding full speed ahead.

The river is 877 kilometres long and has a basin of 44,600 square kilometres. With an annual flow of 4,600 million cubic metres, it ranks among the richest water resources in north China.

The Luanho tumbles through an area of mountains and gullies in its upper reaches where heavy rainfall is the rule in rainy seasons. The downpour results in mounting floodwaters which often spill over in rampaging inundations.

One medium-sized or small project after another was built after liberation to harness the river. But in the absence of a big project, full utilization of the abundant water resources remains out of the question, while the lives and property of the local people are still threatened by exceptionally big floods.

The present Luanho project entails building the Panchiakou and Taheiting Reservoirs and excavating a canal to divert Luanho water to

the Chiuchuang Reservoir from which water is to be channelled either to the city proper of Tientsin through the Huanhsiang River or to the Touho Reservoir. When completed, the project will provide Tientsin, Tangshan and its surrounding area with 2,170 million cubic metres of water every year for industrial and agricultural use. It will annually produce 520 million kwh. of electricity and help fend off floodwaters in the lower reaches of the Luanho River.

Builders of the project are working with a will, eager to complete the Panchiakou and Taheiting Reservoirs as early as possible so that they can store water and generate electricity in 1979.

## A New Oil Pipeline

**C**HINA'S first oil pipeline extending from the north to the south has been laid and put to use.

It is composed of a trunk line from Shantung's Linyi to Kiangsu's Nanking oil harbour and two branch lines. Starting from north China's Hopei Province, this pipeline runs more than 1,000 kilometres through dozens of counties and cities in Shantung, Anhwei and Kiangsu Provinces.

Crude oil produced in the Shengli Oilfield in Shantung and the Huapei Oilfield can now be pipelined to the Nanking oil harbour from where it is shipped to provinces and cities along the Yangtze River.

The completion of the pipeline is of great importance for improving fuel distribution in our country and in reducing the burden on the railways in east China and boosting industrial and farm production.

Construction of the line began in October 1975 and was completed in July 1978.

*From top to bottom:* ▶

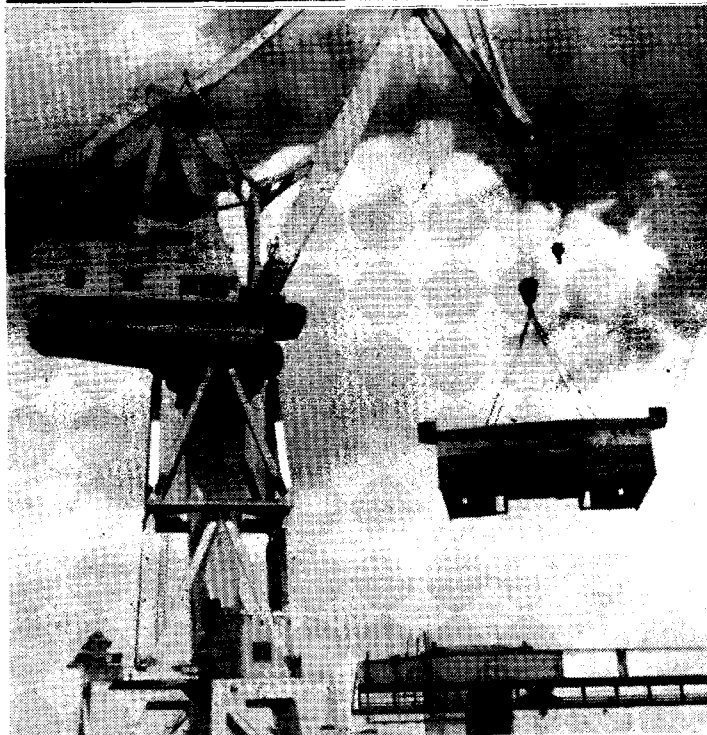
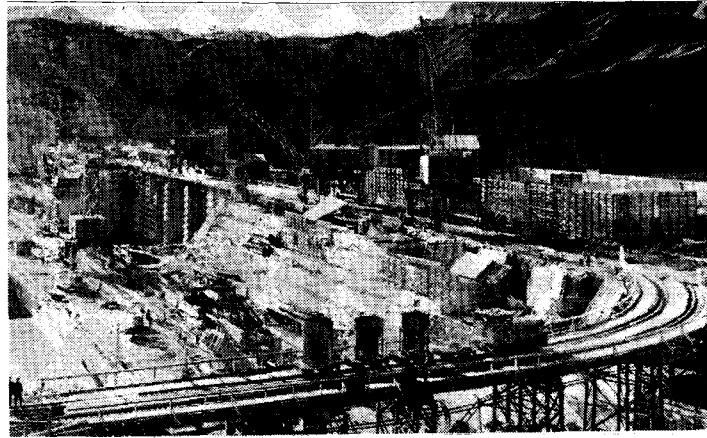
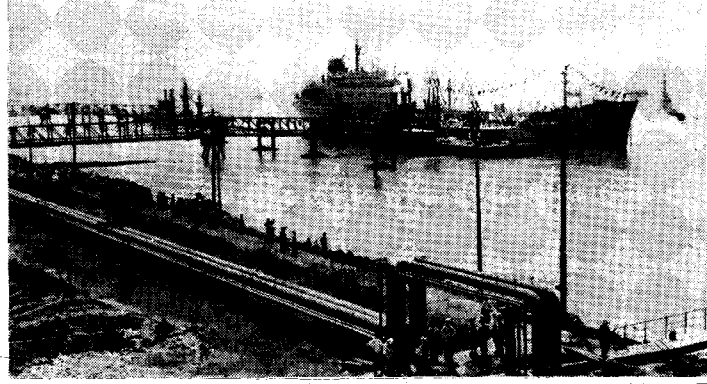
**Oil from Shantung Province reaches the Nanking oil harbour.**

**Worksite of the Panchiakou Reservoir, part of the Luanho Water Diversion Project.**

**Installing a 500-kv. less-oil type circuit breaker, Honan Province.**

**First China-built 150-ton gantry crane in Shanghai.**

October 6, 1978



# Memorable October

Twenty-nine years ago, Chairman Mao proclaimed on October 1 the founding of the People's Republic of China. It was an epoch-making event in the history of China. Two years ago, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the "gang of four" on October 6. This marked another turning point in Chinese history.

On the eve of National Day this year, our correspondents interviewed a number of workers, peasants and intellectuals. Following are parts of their talks. — Ed.

## Going Full Steam Ahead

Chen Fu-han, chief driver of the "Mao Tsetung Locomotive"

THE "Mao Tsetung Locomotive" got its name in 1946 during the War of Liberation. Originally a decrepit locomotive left behind by the fleeing Kuomintang troops, it was repaired and given this name by a group of railway workers in northeast China in honour of Chairman Mao.

In the 32 years that followed, this locomotive has been the pace-setter in railway transport. Its contribution to the war effort merits particular mention. During the War of Liberation, it followed the People's Liberation Army on the battlefields, braving heavy bombing by enemy planes, and in the war to resist U.S. ag-



Chen Fu-han speaking at October 1976 Peking mass rally.

gression and aid Korea, it helped transport huge amounts of materials to the front.

I was appointed this locomotive's seventh chief driver in June 1973. My six predecessors who had all done a good job had been transferred to other leading posts.

In the years when the "gang of four" was on the rampage, we were up against heavy odds. As railway workers, we should of course do our best to ensure that our trains run on schedule without a hitch and carry bigger loads. But as a result of the harmful influence of the gang, some people were against doing a good job in production. We were under duress too. According to the gang's pseudo-Left concept, "class struggle" could supersede everything. What they called "class struggle" was to struggle against the Party Central Committee and Party committees at all levels and seize power from them. Whoever did his work well was accused of not carrying on the "revolution."

Towards the end of 1975, our crew had a discussion and decided to set the goal of safely running three million kilometres by October 30 the following year to mark the 30th anniversary of the naming of our locomotive. Some of our comrades were worried about us. "Aren't you looking for trouble?" they warned. "Don't you know that the 'theory of unique importance of the productive forces' is now being criticized?" Some of our crew members also thought it would be better to keep the plan to ourselves and not let others know about it. So to announce our plan or not became an issue.

We held several meetings to discuss the relationship between revolution and production. A veteran driver said: "What's wrong with going all out to build socialism? I think those who talk big but do nothing are doing harm to socialism and know nothing about Marxism-Leninism." A young stoker said: "I just can't understand why the red flag is bound to fall to the ground when the satellite goes up in the sky as they claimed. We want to put our satellites in



orbit and at the same time let the red flag fly higher and higher." Having come to an agreement through discussion, we decided to make public our plan.

It was a most difficult year in 1976. The "gang of four" and its followers again and again sent their cronies over to ask us to give reports or write articles to criticize what they called "capitalist-roaders." It was obvious that they intended to make use of the good name of "Mao Tsetung Locomotive" for their own ends. Refusing to be taken in, we told them point-blank: "If you want to hear about our fine tradition of hard struggle, we'd be willing to comply with your request. But we have nothing about anything else!"

At that time, railway transport throughout the country was going from bad to worse. Important communications hubs including Chengchow in central China were thrown into great disorder by the gang's henchmen. Yet, some people in the railway department continued to babble that "we would rather have socialist behind-schedule running than capitalist on-schedule running." Refuting such absurdities, we raised the slogan: "We'll never let the socialist trains run behind schedule!" In those days, our hearts were heavy and we wondered what that bunch of scoundrels were up to next.

With the smashing of the "gang of four" by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the gang's plot to throw the nation into confusion and seize power in the ensuing chaos was brought to light. Together with the people of the whole country, we rejoiced at the gang's downfall.

Most unforgettable was the one-million-strong mass rally held in Peking's Tien An Men Square on October 24, 1976 to celebrate the smashing of the "gang of four." That day the square was virtually a sea of smiling faces and red banners. When I mounted the rostrum atop Tien An Men Gate and spoke on behalf of the workers, I could hardly contain my feelings. I can still recall how prior to the rally many comrades warmly shook hands with me and asked me to tell the rally what was on their minds. I must not let them down. In my speech I vented our bitter hatred for the gang and expressed our deep love for Chairman Hua and the

Party Central Committee. In the presence of the leading comrades of the central authorities, I assured them that we workers had set our minds on making up for the losses caused by the gang.

With the "gang of four," which was a stumbling-block in our march forward, swept on to the garbage heap of history, we workers now have every reason to do our best to build socialism. We have more than once challenged our counterparts in various parts of the country to an emulation in continually raising transport efficiency. Early this year the Fifth National People's Congress set forth the task of realizing socialist modernization by the end of this century. We were highly elated and we wished we could add wings to our locomotive to enable it to speed towards the 21st century and to the bright future of our motherland.

## Peasants Are Buoyant Now

Hsu Ching-wen, Party branch secretary of the Nanhanchi Production Brigade

ON this happy occasion of National Day, I cannot help recalling the old society. It is really a memorable day for the hundreds of millions of Chinese people, the labouring people in particular.

Before liberation, our family tilled three *mu* (one-fifth of a hectare) of arid land and my father worked as a carpenter, but he could not support our family of five. One year the land-



Hsu Ching-wen (right).

lord dunned us for debt and drove my father out of the village. This made life even harder. Mother became a servant in a landlord house and I worked as a farm labourer at 13. My nine-year-old sister was sold for a child bride and my three-year-old brother was given away. Our family was thus torn apart.

Driven beyond endurance by the landlord's bullying, I joined the Communist-led Eighth Route Army in 1938 when I was 16. I fought in the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation. I was wounded seven times, commended four times for meritorious services and rose to be a deputy battalion commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. In 1954 I had to leave the army because of my poor health. My superiors were going to arrange a light, easy job for me in the city, but I thought I'd experience of a farm labourer, I should take on a more exacting job when I had to leave the army. I stuck to this and returned to my village to work as a peasant.

I joined the villagers in setting up an agricultural producers' co-op and later a people's commune. My village has changed a lot. In the early post-liberation years, grain output in our village was only 700 kilogrammes per hectare; in 1956 it topped two tons. Life was much better for everyone. In 1965 our production brigade reaped 7.5 tons of grain per hectare and was cited as a red banner in agriculture on the outskirts of Peking.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution came. Hundreds of millions were drawn into the movement and there were people who made an exhibition of themselves. When Lin Piao and the "gang of four" agitated for "suspecting all" and "overthrowing all," some people in our brigade were taken in and did just that evil. As I was the Party branch secretary of the production brigade, I was labelled an "unrepentant capitalist-roader." A deputy Party branch secretary was dubbed as "a fool so engrossed in pulling the cart that he can't see the road (meaning the political line)." We came under fire and were removed from our posts. The main charge against us was that we were practising the "theory of the unique importance of the productive forces" and caring only for getting in more grain.

I simply could not understand their logic! If peasants do not work hard to bring in good crops, what are 800 million people going to live on? And how can our country become strong and prosperous? For a time, our brigade Party branch was divested of its power and capitalist things spread. During busy farming seasons, some able-bodied men went away to earn money as casual labourers. Those who stayed behind worked the collective land in a desultory way. As a consequence, some of the fields lay waste, grain output fell and life became hard for the commune members.

In 1970 I was re-elected a member of the brigade's leading body. I was certain I had shortcomings and mistakes in my own work before the Cultural Revolution, but I was equally sure that there was nothing wrong with the road taken by our brigade as a whole, because it held firmly to class struggle and did well in production. And yet people were haunted by the fear of being labelled as practising the "theory of the unique importance of the productive forces" and this added to the difficulties in our work and worried us a great deal. Nevertheless, we went on working as we believed we should even if we were criticized for it. In the 1970-76 period, total grain output of our brigade increased 99.4 per cent.

Although we worked as usual, we were miserable and dejected as we recalled those revolutionaries of the older generation who had led us in fighting north and south. But by now some of them were overthrown while others were no longer heard of. In 1976, Premier Chou, Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Chu Teh and Chairman Mao left us for ever in succession. And what we read in the newspapers or heard over the radio were all about criticisms directed mainly against veteran revolutionary cadres who were accused as "bourgeoisie inside the Party," and of practising the "theory of the unique importance of the productive forces." What were all these about? Why was making revolution a crime and promoting production tabooed? I was depressed and perplexed.

The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the "gang of four" and got rid of the four pests. That was what the people wanted! If things went on as the "gang



of four" had wanted it, we would some day be back to the poverty and hardships we had suffered before New China was founded in 1949.

Criticizing the "gang of four's" fallacies over the last two years has cheered up the peasants of our Nanhanchi brigade who now show much greater enthusiasm in work. Last February, at the Fifth National People's Congress I attended, Chairman Hua called upon us to push the nation's grain output to 400 million tons by 1985. We have set our minds to race against time and try to get in 15 tons of grain per hectare by 1980 so as to do our part in turning New China founded by Chairman Mao into a modern and powerful country.

## All Positive Factors Mobilized

Professor Lei Chieh-chiung of  
the Peking University

I'M an old intellectual from the old society. Before liberation, together with some revolutionary comrades I had taken part in the democratic movement against the Kuomintang reactionary regime. I was one of the founders of the China Association for Promoting Democracy — a democratic party. Ever since the founding of the People's Republic, the Communist Party and the government have set great store on the role played by the democratic parties, paid attention to uniting and educating us to do more for the socialist revolution and construction.

I fully supported the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution unfolded by Chairman Mao. But this great mass movement was gravely interfered with by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," who ousted a large number of the Party's leading cadres under the charge that they were "taking the capitalist road" and treated us democratic personages as "monsters and demons." I was deprived of freedom of movement for eight months, placed under surveillance, not permitted to go home and compelled to atone for my "crimes" through forced labour. In smashing all juridical and public security organs, the "gang of four" forced the Peking Institute of Political Science and Law in which I worked to move to Anhwei Province in the south. Actually, this closed the institute down. My hus-

band and I thus lived in the countryside in Anhwei from 1971 until 1973 when we were reassigned to the Peking University.

The level of education was abysmally low already but they still went on endlessly criticizing "putting intellectual education first" and labelling people "white and expert" when they studied diligently to improve their knowledge and skills. On my arrival, I began to study some international questions I had in mind. I began working, but no one from the university authorities paid the scantiest attention to my work. It seemed to me that idleness was encouraged. The newspapers, then in the grip of the "gang of four," kept touting about "the excellent situation" at home day in and day out. I discovered, through chatting with workers and peasants, teachers and students, that what the papers played up was quite the reverse in reality. "What was behind all this?" I was perplexed and bewildered, but I dared not to say a word to anyone about my doubts.

Things throughout China began to look up in 1975 when Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, as



Lei Chieh-chiung (second from right) visiting a chemical plant.

Vice-Premier, started energetically to get work going ahead again. I began to hope again. Very soon, however, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping was again attacked and slandered. Then in 1976, I passed the most painful year in my life. Premier Chou, Comrade Chu Teh and Chairman Mao passed away one after the other. Tangshan was devastated by a strong earthquake. And in that same year, I lost my husband. Everything in China was in chaos. The economy was in bad shape too. When I went to pay my last respects to the remains of the three state leaders, each time was a racking experience. I mourned for our revolutionary leaders and was anxious over the future of our country.

The downfall of the "gang of four" threw me and the others into ecstasy. On October 24 when a grand mass rally was held at the Tien An Men Square to celebrate the victory, I was among other elderly professors of the Peking University on the rostrum. There, I met old acquaintances and friends whom I had not seen for years. We congratulated each other with tears of happiness streaming down our cheeks. Thereafter, all the news were good news. Unity and stability prevail and everyone is giving his best at work again.

The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua carried out Chairman Mao's principle of forming the broadest united front and uniting all the forces that can be united with. The democratic parties were revived. This was entirely beyond expectation, because when the "gang of four" were throwing their weight around, merely to belong to a democratic party was a crime. I erroneously thought then that democratic parties had outlived their usefulness.

Last November, as a member of the Central Standing Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, I was elected a vice-chairman to the Peking Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Three months later I was elected Member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. At the recent Fourth National Women's Congress I was elected a vice-chairman of the National Women's Federation. This is an honour given me by the Communist Party and it show-

ed tens of thousands of others like myself can still do something for the motherland.

Under the leadership of Chairman Hua, all positive factors of all strata are being brought into full play. It is good to have as many as possible in waging revolution. China's future is bright and I am filled with confidence. I'm 73 and still in good health and I'm determined to do whatever I can for the country in the field of education.

## Modernizing The Motherland

Chang Wen-yu, director of the  
High Energy Physics Institute

I HAVE just been admitted to the Communist Party of China. On our Party's 57th anniversary on July 1, our institute's Party organization held a ceremony during which the new Party members made their pledges. I made a short speech and pledged to dedicate the remaining years of my life to the Party's cause and do my utmost to help bring about the modernization of science and technology and accomplish whatever the Party calls upon me to do.

I applied to join the Party in October last year. That was a year after the "gang of four" was overthrown and great changes had taken place in all spheres of work, including high energy physics in which I am engaged. In spite of the fact that I was already an old man of 67,



Chang Wen-yu (right).

I plucked up courage and sent in my application which gave expression to my determination after summing up scores of years of personal experience.

I can still recall how in those dark long years before liberation our poor and backward motherland was humiliated by foreign invaders. How should we make our country strong and prosperous? Without any knowledge of Marxism-Leninism at the time, I could find no answer. Filled with indignation and despair, I left our motherland and buried myself in my studies and scientific research in Britain and the United States.

In 1949 the People's Republic of China was founded. Though I was abroad, far from the motherland, I knew clearly that it was the Chinese Communist Party that had eradicated once and for all the root cause of the Chinese people's misery and enabled the country to move quickly towards unity, prosperity and strength and win the respect of the whole world.

After many twists and turns, I returned home in the mid-50s. I began studying Marxism-Leninism and took part in socialist revolution and construction. I had the opportunity of meeting Premier Chou En-lai on several occasions and receiving instructions from him in person. In 1965, on the eve of the Great Cultural Revolution, I handed in my first formal application to join the Party. Later, however, with the "gang of four" sabotaging scientific research and discriminating against and persecuting scientific workers, I had to defer my request for the time being.

I can still remember what Premier Chou said in 1964 to me and my colleagues working at Moscow's Dubna Joint Nuclear Research Institute. "It seems to me that we must do research work in high energy physics ourselves." Our work steadily progressed later. In 1965, basing itself on Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, the theoretical group of "elementary particles" of Peking put forward the theory of the "straton model" and inferred that elementary particles had their internal structure. In 1972, a cosmic rays observation post of our institute discovered a heavy particle the mass of which may be ten times that of a proton. In the autumn of that year, Premier Chou issued the instruction: "Research in high energy physics

and the preliminary study of engineering work on high energy accelerators should be a major item on the agenda of the Chinese Academy of Sciences." He added: "There should be no further delay regarding this matter."

However, the "gang of four" charged that our work was "divorced from reality," and its henchmen in the academy alleged that the construction of accelerators "does not merit immediate attention." Thus the project for building accelerators which we had dreamt of for many years was to be strangled in its cradle.

In those nightmarish days, we were bereft of Premier Chou and Chairman Mao one after the other. In grief I often wondered when their wishes could be fulfilled.

With the downfall of the "gang of four" in 1976, we felt we were bursting with energy once again. My colleagues and I were filled with great joy when the word passed around that the Party Central Committee had adopted a decision on building a high energy physics experimental centre. At the National Science Conference last March, high energy physics was listed as one of the key branches in the eight-year plan for developing science and technology. At the moment, work on building China's first 30-50 BeV proton synchrotron is being stepped up.

A vigorous atmosphere now prevails in China's scientific circles. The label of the "stinking ninth category" (meaning the ninth category of enemies of socialism) slapped on scientists and other intellectuals by the "gang of four" has been removed. As a Communist Party member, I am more determined than ever to dedicate my life to our country's modernization.

## Now We Can Really Study

Wang Lu-yen, a student

I AM 14 this year. When I was in the second year of a junior middle school last May, I took part in a nationwide mathematics contest for middle school students. About 20,000 students participated and I was the youngest. I got the 19 place. Together with 56 other students,

I was recommended to continue my studies in the Department of Mathematics and Mechanics in Peking University. My teachers and classmates and everyone in my family congratulated me, saying that this was something that could only happen after the overthrow of the "gang of four."

I like to study and ask questions ever since I was a boy. Whether in the primary school or in my two years in the middle school, I got excellent marks in mathematics, Chinese and other subjects. Strange to say, I was never regarded as a good student.

During those days the "gang of four" ran amuck, and Chang Tieh-sheng was made a



Wang Lu-yen (third from left) with his parents and teacher (right).

"hero" for handing in a blank sheet of paper when he sat for the college entrance examinations. Those who made trouble and "rebelled" against the teachers for no reason whatsoever were commended. Some of the students didn't want to study, some were listless in class, and some even jeered at the teachers at will. There was no order at all in the classroom.

The situation was indeed disgusting, but there was nothing I could do. So I buried myself in my books. At that time the students were often organized to criticize what they called "putting intellectual education first," as if studying hard were a crime. The students were also urged to criticize the so-called "absolute authority of a teacher," as if observing school discipline and showing respect to the teachers

were wrong. I showed no interest in these activities and so could not be regarded as a good student.

I had no idea why I should study at that time, and it was merely out of interest and curiosity that I read some of the books on my parents' bookshelves. Of poor peasant origin, my parents joined the revolution in the war years when they were quite young. They often encouraged me to study hard so as to be able to serve the people when I grow up. But in the environment of that period, I felt more and more like the other students that it was useless to study hard. So we often played cards and gossiped to kill time. Later I took to smoking cigarettes.

In spring 1977 I was transferred to the No. 1 Middle School in Tunghsien County on the eastern outskirts of Peking. At that time the "gang of four" was smashed and things in the school had changed markedly. Our form master was a teacher named Liu who taught us mathematics. He arranged several class meetings and helped us understand the importance of study. One of the meetings was devoted to story-telling. With the teacher's help, I told how Marx had diligently studied for the cause of the revolution and was acclaimed by my classmates. I myself learnt much from the story. At another meeting, we discussed what we should do to contribute to the socialist modernization of our motherland. It was a lively meeting and everyone spoke. Some wanted to build a spacecraft to make a journey to outer space, some wanted to join the army to defend the motherland. . . . I said I wanted to devote myself to solving some knotty problems in mathematics. The teacher approved of my idea and encouraged me to scale the heights of science.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four," tremendous changes have taken place in the ideology and everyday life of the youngsters. Take my former class for example. All my classmates have made rapid improvements in their studies. Of the 48 students, 16 have studied senior middle school courses by themselves during their spare-time. As for myself, the more I study, the more I am aware how little I know. I will follow Chairman Hua's instruction: Study, study and once more study.

## That's the Way

PEOPLE read with interest the following news items which appeared in China's press last September.

- Red banners for top quality and high production and monetary rewards were presented to three women workers of the Shanghai No. 1 Silk Mill who had chalked excellent records in the socialist labour emulation drive. Liu Su-lan received 50 yuan, and the other two, 40 and 30 yuan.

- Not long ago, Shantung Province's Tsinan Commercial Bureau inspectors found sanitation in nine of the city's restaurants not up to standard. The nine were given three days to bring themselves up to standard. Failing that, their premises would be closed down and staff wages cut. Three days later, seven had made marked improvements. The other two had done nothing. To educate the staff of these two restaurants and all other people working in food departments, the bureau sent out a circular city-wide criticizing the two restaurants' irresponsible attitude towards the customers' health and ordered them to suspend business and upgrade their sanitation and hygiene. While they did this, the restaurants' managers were put on half-pay and the cooks and waiters given only 70 per cent of their wages. Three days later, the bureau sent inspectors down to check. Since their sanitation had attained the prescribed standard, the restaurants were allowed to reopen.

- Citations and monetary rewards were given to 17 outstanding teams and groups and 22 individuals of the Harbin Bearing Plant in northeast China in the movement to ensure good quality products.

- Freight handlers of the Moerhtaoka Railway Station in northeast China were very careless in off-loading state property. They damaged 14,000 of the 70,000 bricks they unloaded. In addition to criticism and education

by the leading organ concerned, the station was fined. Twenty per cent of the losses were borne by the work crew and the rest by the station.

In an editor's note on the first two reports, *Renmin Ribao* said: To speed up the development of the socialist economy, emphasis must be put on the economic responsibility of the enterprises under the precondition of putting politics in command. Well-managed enterprises making greater contributions to the state shall get more material rewards. Poorly-managed enterprises shall get less. Those which incur losses or are badly managed and do not improve their work shall be economically penalized. Good or poor management must be closely tied in with the material benefits of the enterprise leadership and staff and workers.

A September 12 *Renmin Ribao* article entitled "How Marxists Look at Material Interests" criticized on a theoretical plane the pseudo-revolutionary "gang of four" for sowing confusion over the question of material interests. At present, China's enterprises are implementing the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" and taking various measures to change the situation in which enterprises or individuals are neither rewarded nor penalized for doing a good or a bad job, making greater or lesser contributions, whether they work or not work at all — a malady resulting from the absolute equalitarianism trumpeted by the "gang of four."

### Vice-Premier's Comment

Kang Shih-en, Vice-Premier of the State Council, approved these economic measures to improve business management. He said that *Renmin Ribao's* report on penalizing the two restaurants was very good. Such measures must be taken. Good or poor management and products must be differentiated. Indifference will not be tolerated.

At a meeting of the State Economic Commission, he said that several revolutionaries of the older generation had told him they were extremely elated on reading the news item about the Tsinan restaurants and another similar report. They told the Vice-Premier: "Apparently, you people are really determined." He asked

them: "How do you like this way of doing things?" They said: "This should have been done long ago!"

## Democratic Centralism Reactivated

**I**N the past two years, a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness has been emerging gradually. Time and again the Party and government have stressed the necessity for restoring the tradition of democratic centralism.

Since the publication of Chairman Mao's important talk of 1962 on democratic centralism on July 1 (see *Peking Review*, No. 27, 1978), the Chinese press has carried many articles and reports expounding this basic system and criticizing some bad situations.

One example is how the Party committee of Tsanghsien County, Hopei Province, disrupted inner-Party democratic life.

In the spring of 1977, the county Party committee issued an instruction for taking back the small plots of vegetable land for the needs of the commune members. When the Party committee of the Yaochuangtzu Commune discussed this question, most of the committee members supported the proposal, but a minority including Hsing Yung-chi, deputy secretary of the committee, objected. He said that it was legal for members of rural people's communes to have small plots of land for their personal use because the Constitution stipulated that provided the absolute predominance of the collective economy of the people's commune is ensured, "commune members may farm small plots of land for personal needs."

As stipulated in the Party Constitution, "The whole Party must observe democratic centralist discipline: The individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, and the entire Party is sub-

ordinate to the Central Committee." In accordance with the principle "the minority is subordinate to the majority," the commune Party committee made the decision to take back the small plots. Hsing Yung-chi reserved his views but obeyed and put into practice this decision.

In August 1977, several production brigades of the commune gave back the small plots to the commune members in response to their request. The matter was brought up for discussion in the commune Party committee. Of the five members present, four agreed to take back the small plots from the commune members immediately; again Hsing Yung-chi disagreed. Because the majority ruled, the land was taken back. Once more Hsing stuck to his convictions, but obeyed and carried out the decision.

The Party Constitution also stipulates: "If a Party member holds different views with regard to the decisions or directives of the Party organizations, he or she is allowed to reserve these views and has the right to bring up the matter for discussion at Party meetings and the right to bypass the immediate leadership and report to higher levels, up to and including the Central Committee and the Chairman of the Central Committee, but the member must resolutely carry out these decisions and directives." Since what Hsing Yung-chi did tallied with the Party Constitution, he deserved no blame.

The county Party committee, however, would not tolerate different opinions, much less examine whether Hsing's view was right or wrong. Hsing was ordered to make repeated self-examinations and criticized at big and small meetings; he was even served a warning within the Party as a disciplinary measure on charges that he advocated "going the capitalist road."

Hsing Yung-chi refused to yield. He said: "A Communist should listen to the voice of the people. My view reflects the commune members' demands and tallies with the Party's policy." "If the treatment given me by the county Party committee is correct," he pointed out, "then how can anyone hold different views in a discussion within the Party? Should a Party member persist in Party principle or not?"

The county and commune Party committees' way of doing things made a bad impression on lower-level cadres and on the commune members. Last spring, the matter was brought up for rediscussion. By rectifying their style of work, that is, studying Marxism and carrying out criticism and self-criticism, the county Party committee members enhanced their understanding and decided to cancel the disciplinary measure given to Hsing Yung-chi. The county secretary personally admitted his mistake before Hsing, and the county Party committee also corrected other mistakes in violation of democratic centralism. This was welcomed by the masses.

Accompanying a report of the Tsanghsien County incident, *Renmin Ribao* carried an article by its Commentator entitled "Party Members' Democratic Rights Should Be Guaranteed."

The article pointed out: There should be full democratic rights within the Party and

within the ranks of the people. Expressing different views should be permitted and a person is allowed to reserve his views in accordance with the stipulation of the Party Constitution. If different views are not permitted, what democracy is there to speak of?

It said: When Lin Piao and the "gang of four" held sway, they persecuted and suppressed those who refused to follow them. Poisoned by the ideas of Lin Piao and the gang, some leading cadres have become accustomed to the thinking "what I say goes" and to the patriarchal practice of issuing orders arbitrarily. They are pleased with honeyed words, while differing views offend them. They even attack those who refuse to toe the line.

The article stressed: Today when Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee are doing their best to restore the Party's fine traditions, cases of suppressing democracy such as that of Tsanghsien should not be tolerated.

## Explanatory Notes to Volume V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" (19)

### Pan Ku separated heaven and earth

(See p. 288, Vol. V, Eng. Ed.)

According to Chinese mythology, Pan Ku lived at a time before the universe took shape. After a period of 18,000 years, he separated heaven and earth. In using this allusion, Chairman Mao meant that what could not be done before in Chinese history can now be accomplished by the proletariat and other working people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

### Its (the Soviet Union's) system of so-called obligatory sales

(See p. 291.)

This was the system enforced in the Soviet Union from 1933 to 1957 for requisitioning grain

and other major farm and side-line products. In January 1933, the Soviet People's Council and the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. (B.) jointly issued a resolution which placed collective farms and individual peasant households under the obligation of selling grain to the state every year in accordance with the amount and price set by the state. Later, this system also applied to the sale of cattle, oil-bearing crops, potatoes, beet and vegetables. The obligatory sale prices were very low, only about one-eleventh to one-thirteenth of the state purchasing prices on the domestic market. The system of obligatory sales, therefore, actually amounted to a kind of agricultural tax. It was also stipulated that the collective farms should give remuneration in kind to the state machine and tractor stations and this was another major

means of obtaining grain and other farm and side-line products from the peasants. Obligatory sales and remuneration in kind were purely a form of requisition, and the amount so purchased generally accounted for 25 per cent to 40 per cent of the total annual grain output of the Soviet Union. In 1956 the Khrushchov renegade clique, completely disregarding the well-being of the Soviet people, took away from the peasants, in the name of "obligatory sales system," huge amounts of grain equivalent to 42.4 per cent of the country's total output.

### **The policy of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient"**

(See p. 302.)

This policy was explained by Chairman Mao on many occasions. In his *Rectify the Party's Style of Work* written in 1942, Chairman Mao said: "The mistakes of the past must be exposed without sparing anyone's sensibilities; it is necessary to analyse and criticize what was bad in the past with a scientific attitude so that work in the future will be done more carefully and done better. This is what is meant by 'learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones.' But our aim in exposing errors and criticizing shortcomings, like that of a doctor curing a sickness, is solely to save the patient and not to doctor him to death. A person with appendicitis is saved when the surgeon removes his appendix. So long as a person who has made mistakes does not hide his sickness for fear of treatment or persist in his mistakes until he is beyond cure, so long as he honestly and sincerely wishes to be cured and to mend his ways, we should welcome him and cure his sickness so that he can become a good comrade. We can never succeed if we just let ourselves go, and lash out at him. In treating an ideological or a political malady, one must never be rough and rash but must adopt the approach of

'curing the sickness to save the patient,' which is the only correct and effective method."

In 1944, in his *Our Study and the Current Situation*, Chairman Mao said further: "This time, in dealing with questions of Party history we should lay the stress not on the responsibility of certain individual comrades but on the analysis of the circumstances in which the errors were committed, on the content of the errors and on their social, historical and ideological roots, and this should be done in the spirit of 'learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones' and 'curing the sickness to save the patient,' in order to achieve the twofold objective of clarity in ideology and unity among comrades. The adoption of a careful attitude in handling cases of individual comrades, neither glossing things over nor doing harm to comrades, is a sign that our Party is vigorous and flourishing."

### **Our Party's fine traditions with respect to ideology and style of work**

(See p. 315.)

Our Party's traditional style of work refers mainly to "a style of work which essentially entails integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practising self-criticism," as was advocated by Chairman Mao in his *On Coalition Government*, the political report to the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China. This also is the traditional style of work of seeking truth from facts, following the mass line and practising criticism and self-criticism. In addition, as Chairman Mao consistently called for, there is also the traditional style of work of being modest and prudent, guarding against complacency and arrogance, engaging in hard struggle and practising democratic centralism. All this constitutes the hallmark distinguishing our Party from all other political parties.

(To be continued.)



# Viet Nam Slams Door on Negotiations

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**T**HE eighth session of the China-Viet Nam talks on the question of Chinese residents in Viet Nam was held on September 26.

The Vietnamese side showed not the slightest intention to reach a solution to the problems under discussion. Instead, it rejected the principled propositions and important proposals put forward by the Chinese side. Throughout the entire period of the talks Hanoi did not table a single principled and constructive proposal for a comprehensive settlement of the question of Chinese residents in Viet Nam, thus slamming the door on the negotiations. It was impossible for the talks to continue.

Chung Hsi-tung, leader of the Chinese delegation, expressed his regrets that the talks had come to such a pass and he felt obliged to propose that the talks be adjourned.

**Using the Talks to Camouflage Violence, and Replacing Negotiation With Force.** Chung Hsi-tung pointed out: Throughout the talks the Vietnamese side has created a series of violent incidents of expelling, abducting, arresting and even killing Chinese nationals at border passes and in its capital Hanoi. Negotiation has become a fraud used by the Vietnamese side to camouflage violence. A typical example is the Vietnamese "proposal" at the talks for settling the question of the victimized Chinese who are stranded at the border.

Regarding the victimized Chinese nationals driven away by the Vietnamese side and stranded on the Vietnamese side of the Sino-Vietnamese border, the Chinese side suggested many

times that the Vietnamese side should through persuasion send them back to their original places of residence, resettle them properly and take effective measures to ensure their personal safety, livelihood and employment. The problem could have been solved properly according to the above-mentioned Chinese proposal. However, the Vietnamese side, while suggesting on August 19 that the leaders of the two delegations jointly issue an "appeal" and putting forward the draft which was actually aimed at shifting on to the Chinese side the responsibility for the state of the victimized Chinese stranded at the border, on the afternoon of the same day created at Yu Yi Kuan the violent incident of assaulting victimized Chinese and driving two or three hundred of them across the border to Chinese territory. While indicating its readiness to comment on the Chinese draft "announcement" at the fourth session scheduled for August 25, the Vietnamese side massed nearly 1,000 troops and police in a secret emergency deployment to ruthlessly suppress and expel victimized Chinese nationals, thus creating a grave incident of bloodshed at Yu Yi Kuan on the same day. Then, the head of the Vietnamese delegation Hoang Bich Son declared at the fourth session held the next day that the Chinese draft "announcement" was "unacceptable," thus erasing this item from the agenda at the negotiating table, an item the Vietnamese forces had "settled" by violence.

Similar incidents also occurred when Chinese nationals residing in various parts of Viet Nam were compelled to go to Hanoi to complete

the procedures for repatriation. Employing the tactics of fabrication and blame-shifting at the negotiating table, the Vietnamese side demanded that the Chinese side "should not incite the Hoa people to pour into Hanoi from other parts of Viet Nam to disturb order in the capital." Meanwhile it dispatched armed security personnel on the night of August 11-12 to use water hoses and tear-gas against the 100-odd Chinese nationals in a hotel near the Hanoi Railway Station and forcibly took them away and put some of them in prison. In this way, the Vietnamese authorities replaced negotiation with force and "settled" by force the question of victimized Chinese who went to Hanoi to complete formalities for their repatriation.

Chung Hsi-tung continued: The above-mentioned facts suffice to prove that the Vietnamese authorities do not have any intention to settle questions through negotiation. What they believe in is force. The Vietnamese authorities put forward proposals at the negotiating table only to shield their acts of violence. The violent incidents created by the Vietnamese side were premeditated schemes designed to undermine the talks.

**Using the Talks as a Forum for Anti-China Propaganda.** The leader of the Chinese delegation pointed out: The process of the talks also reveals that, for the Vietnamese authorities, the real purpose of the talks is not to settle the question of Chinese nationals but to vilify China and hoodwink the Vietnamese people and world opinion. With the rapid escalation of the Vietnamese authorities' anti-China activities and their measures to undermine the talks, the Vietnamese side eventually revealed its true colours by casting away its elaborate disguise at the negotiating table and disgorging abuses. It slandered the Chinese delegation as using the same language as the "personnel of the C.I.A., comprador capitalists, active counter-revolutionaries and incorrigible personnel of the puppet army and government." It also tried to stick on China the labels of "ex-

pansionism," "hegemonism" and "international reaction" and resorted to flagrant personal attacks against Chinese Party and state leaders. Thus the Vietnamese side has turned solemn diplomatic negotiations between governments into a forum for its despicable anti-China propaganda.

Chung Hsi-tung summed up the basic attitude of the Vietnamese side at these talks as: first, having absolutely no intention to solve through negotiations any dispute between China and Viet Nam on the question of Chinese nationals; secondly, using the talks to camouflage violence, and using violence to undermine the talks; thirdly, turning the talks into a forum for its anti-China propaganda.

Reviewing the whole process of the talks, Chung Hsi-tung said, we cannot help feeling deeply grieved and drawing the following conclusion against our will: The Vietnamese side has no intention to resolve through negotiations either important matters of principle, or any specific and urgent matters. We have been waiting all the time. But the talks have so far yielded no results and, for the moment, we see no signs that things will take a turn for the better.

**Why Talks Made No Headway.** Chung Hsi-tung said: The Vietnamese authorities' switch from a policy of friendship with China to an anti-China policy was prompted by the needs of Viet Nam and also by those of the Soviet Union. The sabotage of the talks is likewise based on the needs of Viet Nam and those of the Soviet Union. The Soviet authorities have been gleeful over the fact that they have escalated their anti-China activities and closed the door to negotiations. The weekly edition of *Izvestia* alleged bluntly in its August 28 issue that "the present Chinese leaders pose a grave danger to the cause of peace. One should not be reconciled with them, nor should one abet them by any means." It is by no means accidental that you are singing in harmony, one in the

south and the other in the north. From the above-mentioned facts the Vietnamese people, the Chinese people and the people of the whole world will get to the underlying cause as to why no progress has resulted from these talks.

**China Still Hopes for a Settlement.** After announcing that the Chinese delegation will soon return to China to report on its work, Chung Hsi-tung said: However, we still have hopes for an eventual settlement of the question of Chinese residents in Viet Nam through negotiations. Our sincerity is consistent. We sincerely hope that the Vietnamese side would give earnest and serious consideration to the Chinese propositions and proposals. Whenever the Vietnamese side shows a sincere desire to settle the disputes on the question of Chinese residents in Viet Nam through negotiations, makes a positive response to the Chinese propositions and proposals or puts forward its own principled and constructive suggestions for a comprehensive settlement of the question — that will be wel-

come to us. On China's part, the door to negotiations remains open.

In conclusion, the Chinese delegation leader said: "The Chinese Government's consistent policy towards overseas Chinese can stand tests. The Chinese Government's sincerity for settling the Sino-Vietnamese disputes on the question of Chinese residents through negotiations can stand tests. So can the Chinese Government's patience on this question. We will never spare our efforts.

"The Chinese Government and people always value the friendship and unity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. We are sure that the desire of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and the people of the whole world for a settlement of the Sino-Vietnamese disputes through friendly consultations will be satisfied."

The China-Viet Nam talks at vice-foreign minister level in Hanoi has been adjourned. The Chinese delegation headed by Chung Hsi-tung left Hanoi for home on September 27.

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*(Continued from p. 17)*

goslavia and Iran with satisfactory results. These visits constitute a major event in China's relations with foreign countries and have received wide attention and positive appraisal by international opinion. These historic visits have greatly deepened the sincere understanding between China and the countries concerned and opened up broader vistas for bilateral friendly co-operation, and they are conducive to world peace.

Recently, China and Japan signed a treaty of peace and friendship after making prolonged efforts and overcoming various obstacles. This treaty records the desire of the Chinese and Japanese peoples to live in amity from generation to generation. It includes the explicit stipulation that "neither of them should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region or in any other region and that each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony." This is the first time that such a stipulation is included in an international treaty. The treaty is of great importance both to the development of relations of peace and friendship between China and Japan

and to the defence of peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

### **China Needs Enduring Peace**

The Chinese people ardently love peace and are opposed to a new world war. Moreover, we need an enduring peaceful international environment in which to build up our country. Faithful to Chairman Mao's teachings, China will never seek hegemony or act like a superpower, neither now nor in the future when China becomes a powerful modernized socialist country. Confronted with the growing danger of war, we are determined, while engaging in peaceful construction at home, to do our part, together with the people of all other countries, to safeguard peace and put off war.

Reviewing the international developments of the past year and looking ahead into the future, we see that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this historical trend is irresistible though the road may be tortuous and the sky may be overcast from time to time. The world belongs to the people, and the future of the world is bright. Of this we are fully confident.

## **The Straw in the Wind**

**W**ITH the Soviet Union aiding and abetting them, the Vietnamese authorities have vociferously played up what they called "tension" on the Sino-Vietnamese borders. They deliberately provoked border incidents and circulated a cock-and-bull story about China being intent on attacking Viet Nam. To make the story sound plausible, it carries a threat that Viet Nam stands ready to cross swords with China.

However, there are reports that Hanoi is beefing up its military strength on its border with Kampuchea. These reports also say that the Vietnamese aggressors are expanding their occupation of Kampuchea and building up advance bases for a new offensive. Predictions from many quarters point to a new Vietnamese attack, backed by armoured troops and air force, at the end of the rainy season. In the meantime, the Soviet Union is stepping up airlifts of munitions and technical personnel to Viet Nam. Is this a coincidence?

This straw in the wind needs watching. By creating tension along the Vietnamese-Chinese border, the powers that be in Hanoi aim in fact to divert attention from the Kampuchean battlefield to the Chinese-Vietnamese border, a manoeuvre designed to cover up the traces of their intensified preparations to escalate the war of aggression against Kampuchea.

Bent on attaining supremacy in Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese authorities have long set their hearts on incorporating Kampuchea into its "Indochina federation." The U.S. *Baltimore Sun* said that recent visitors to Hanoi have been told by the Vietnamese authorities with glee that the Kampuchean revolutionary regime "cannot survive much longer." "It will be swept away before the end of the year," one senior Vietnamese Communist Party official was quoted as saying.

Therefore, the reports and predictions with regard to Vietnamese preparations for a new and bigger offensive against Kampuchea do not seem to come out of thin air.

All Viet Nam's manoeuvres nowadays are closely related to the Soviet expansionist

machinations in Asia. What Hanoi is up to next in Kampuchea is a matter which affects peace in Asia and the security of all Southeast Asian nations. The people of Asia in general and of Southeast Asia in particular must be on the alert.

## **What's Got the Kremlin Worried**

**T**HE Kremlin has attacked without letup the Treaty of Peace and Friendship Between China and Japan since its signing. Alexei Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, took the field himself the other day and, spouting a still more serious charge, described it as a "military alliance."

However, even if this treaty of less than a thousand words is put under a high-powered microscope, nothing remotely related to "military" can be found. Can it be that China and Japan are setting up a "military alliance" by a mere declaration that neither of them will seek hegemony and both are opposed to efforts by any other country to establish hegemony?

It is still fresh in people's minds that the draft of the so-called "Soviet-Japan Good Neighbourliness and Co-operation Treaty," which the Soviet Union tried last February to force down Japan's throat, was noted by Japanese public opinion as "smacking heavily of a military alliance" and was aimed at "turning Japan into a Soviet satellite." Accusing others of forming a military alliance when it itself wants to do so is the tactic of a thief crying, "Stop thief!"

Kosygin kept a straight face when he expressed "grave misgivings" and "strong dissatisfaction" with the China-Japan treaty for "not mentioning peace, disarmament, relaxing international tension," etc. This is ridiculous in the extreme, for the peace and friendship treaty distinctly sets forth the principles for developing relations of lasting peace and friendship between the two countries. World opinion which expatiates on its significance points out that the conclusion of the treaty will contribute to peace in Asia and throughout the world, a point repeatedly emphasized by the Japanese Government and public opinion in that country. However, the Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers turned a blind eye to all this and talked a

lot of nonsense. Must other countries, in concluding treaties, abide by Moscow's procedure of writing down such shopworn phrases as "détente," "disarmament," etc? Is that a sacred cow?

Actually the Kremlin's "misgivings" and "dissatisfaction" with the treaty is not over what has not been written into it but what has. Everyone knows that the Brezhnev clique rants and

rages madly because for all its obstruction and sabotage the China-Japan treaty carries the anti-hegemony clause. This is indeed something Soviet social-imperialism is not happy about, as it is wedded to hegemonism. So what? In the world today, the fight against hegemonism has become an irresistible historical trend. Engage in hegemonism and get your head bashed.



## Oppose Viet Nam's Aggression

**M**ANY Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations, and progressive newspapers and magazines have recently published statements or articles condemning Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and supporting the Kampuchean people's just struggle.

**The Secretariat of the Unified Communist Party of Italy** in a recent statement says: The invasion of Democratic Kampuchea has "the ultimate aim to put that country under military occupation and strangle its independence and sovereignty."

The subversive group recently unearthed in Kampuchea revealed the attempt to overthrow the legitimate government and set up "a puppet regime in Phnom Penh in the service of the aggressor," the statement notes.

It continues, "Facts have made it clear who is the aggressor: the battle is fought on Kampuchean soil, and the small nation with a population of only 8 million is resisting an army huge in strength and equipment, an army receiving continuous supplies from the war machine of social-imperialism.

"In fact, the flame of war is fanned up by the new tsars, who want not only to destroy socialist Kampuchea, but also to bring under their control all Southeast Asia, Viet Nam included," the statement says.

**The Communist League of Union (Marxist-Leninist) of Iceland** in a July 3 statement says:

"In its war of aggression, Viet Nam has been backed up and in fact controlled by the social-imperialists. No matter how strong Viet Nam may be militarily and no matter what support it may get from the new overlord, it will come to the same end as other aggressors. Viet Nam will surely end in failure." "Viet Nam is now the proxy for social-imperialists."

**The Political Bureau of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France** adopted on July 10 a resolution on the situation in Southeast Asia.

The resolution states that a series of grave events have recently taken place in Southeast Asia and that encounters between Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam have been aggravated. It notes: "The Vietnamese leaders have called for the overthrow of Kampuchea's legitimate government, and, to achieve this end, they even tried to effect a coup d'état."

The Vietnamese authorities, the resolution continues, have taken a series of steps firstly to persecute Chinese residents and expel them from Viet Nam, then to join the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which is under Soviet control, and finally to incite the people of Asia to rise against the People's Republic of China which they labelled as "hegemonist." All these are extremely grave steps, the resolution says.

The French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party "unreservedly condemns the grave policies adopted by the leadership of the Communist Party of Viet Nam," the resolution says.

It points out, "Intensifying their intervention in Democratic Kampuchea, calling for opposition against the People's Republic of China and spreading rumours about her, the Vietnamese leaders have taken a dangerous road."

"At a time when Moscow is intensifying its schemes for engineering coups d'état and armed

intervention in other countries, when it is using Cuba as a mercenary in Africa," the resolution stresses, "it is justifiable to ask if the Vietnamese leaders are going to sell out the Vietnamese people as cannon fodder for realizing Soviet expansionist ambitions in Asia."

It notes, "In adopting this line of supporting Russian social-imperialism, common enemy of the people of the world, the Vietnamese leaders are not serving the cause of the Vietnamese people who share the same interests with other peoples of the world. The people of the world want neither American nor Russian protection. It is not a just cause to support the Soviet ambitions, and it is certain that, continuing on this track, the Vietnamese leaders will land themselves in an impasse."

**The Sri Lanka Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)** in a recent statement says that Viet Nam has deployed many divisions of its army to unbridledly invade Kampuchea, a third world country which won its liberation not long ago. "The Vietnamese charge that Cambodia [Kampuchea] invaded Viet Nam is unfounded. The Cambodian troop strength is less than one-tenth of the Vietnamese strength. Also it is well known that Viet Nam for quite a long time cherished the idea of forming a so-called 'Indochina federation' which is nothing but annexation of the other Indochina countries including Cambodia," it adds.

It emphasizes that "Cambodia is a sovereign and independent state, the territorial integrity of which can never be violated by the Vietnamese authorities. Our Party is especially happy that the Cambodian Communist Party and people were able to crush quite a number of Soviet-backed Vietnamese coup attempts aimed at toppling the Cambodian working class government."

In conclusion, the statement demands that the Vietnamese authorities immediately cease its campaign against China and its invasion of Kampuchea.

"**Aydinlik**," a Turkish paper, carried in July an article entitled "We Support the Kampuchean People Defending Their Revolution."

The article says: "The Vietnamese people who have considered themselves to be completely liberated have been driven to attack the brotherly Kampuchean people." "The rumbling

of the Vietnamese tanks indicated that the Vietnamese people haven't liberated themselves. If a nation is sent to take part in a war of subjugating others, that nation itself has lost freedom."

"Brezhnev and his ilk have not supplied tanks and fighters for nothing. Any aid from imperialist countries has to be paid. Today the Vietnamese people are paying for it," it says.

The article adds: "The Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea proves that the Soviet revisionist hostility to the revolution has reached frantic proportions! If the intervention of Soviet social-imperialism is not to be impeded everywhere in today's world, there will be no possibilities to lead the revolution to victory. It is necessary to resist the aggressions engineered by Soviet social-imperialism if the revolution is to be carried on and defended."

The article expresses the Turkish people's "support for the Kampuchean people who are fighting for their fatherland and revolution and against the aggression engineered by the Soviet revisionists." It also voices the belief that "victory will again be the Kampuchean people's."

"**Jad-O-Jehad**" (**Struggle**), the Urdu language Jammu weekly, in a recent editorial says: The Vietnamese leadership is following a completely erroneous path of actively meeting the global strategic requirements of the Soviet Union. It points out: "In fact all friends and well-wishers of Viet Nam do feel greatly disturbed and disappointed at the current behaviour of the Vietnamese leadership."

The editorial lists a number of facts to prove that it was the Vietnamese authorities that have provoked the Kampuchean-Vietnamese conflict, sent troops to invade Kampuchea and expelled and persecuted Chinese residents in Viet Nam. The editorial notes that "the Vietnamese leadership is only playing the role of tools on the political chessboard of the Soviet revisionists."

The editorial says that few expected that the Vietnamese leadership would go to the extent of damaging its inter-state relations with China, the great benefactor of the Vietnamese people, and perpetrating atrocities on the Chinese residents in Viet Nam and trying to exercise hegemony over its neighbour Kampuchea.

# ROUND THE WORLD

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Vorster Quits

Vorster resigned his post as prime minister of the racist South African regime on September 20.

In the 12 years since Vorster came to power in 1966, he has been pursuing a policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, exploiting and suppressing the black people of South Africa. He has also done much to shore up the tottering Smith regime in Rhodesia and enforce colonial rule in Namibia. In all these years his regime carried out aggression against neighbouring independent countries or threatened them with force. Vorster's acts of violence and brutality incited the people of South Africa and in other parts of southern Africa to put up valiant fight and spurred the national-liberation movement. With the collapse of the Portuguese colonial rule in southern Africa, the Vorster regime ran into difficulties, finding itself isolated and deprived of the barrier in the north. In these circumstances, Vorster's downfall is only a matter of course.

Vorster and his like, however, are not reconciled to their defeat. On the day Vorster announced his resignation, they rejected the U.N. proposal on Namibia, defying the Namibian people's opposition and disregarding condemnation by world opinion. They decided to go on with a bogus election in an at-

tempt to foster a puppet regime in Namibia to disrupt the Namibian people's struggle for national liberation and genuine independence.

The awakening Namibian people have seen through the plots of Vorster and his ilk. Vice-President of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) Mishake Muyongo declared on September 22 that his organization will have nothing to do with the bogus election in Namibia and will never accept a puppet regime imposed on Namibia. SWAPO, he pointed out, will step up the armed struggle and liquidate any puppet regime installed in Namibia. The Organization of African Unity issued a press release on the same day, saying that it "will continue to help SWAPO to intensify the armed struggle until every inch of Namibia is liberated no matter what the results of the bogus election in Namibia would be." The United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid on September 21 adopted a special report calling for an embargo on the supply of petroleum to South Africa.

## SOVIET UNION

### Trouble-Making

TASS has put out a story about a Chinese helicopter flying over Indian territory, a fabrication designed to stir up ill feeling between China and India. Lies have short legs. The TASS

canard is exposed by the following facts.

On September 23, an Indian paper carried a fabricated report, alleging that "a Chinese helicopter crossed into Indian territory early this month, hovered over Nanda Devi for a couple of hours and disappeared into distance over the other side."

The following day, India officially denied the report. A PTI dispatch from New Delhi said: "A spokesman of the Indian Defence Ministry said here today that there was no truth in a newspaper report that a Chinese helicopter has crossed into Indian territory early this month in the Nanda Devi area." "There had been no such incident."

The Indian Defence Ministry's denial should have clarified the matter. However, TASS deliberately repeated the lie once again on September 25. Furthermore, it alleged that this was "another Chinese provocation against India," adding: "These Chinese actions arouse the just indignation of the Indian people."

It is well known that China is making efforts to improve relations with India, a move which has received active response from the Indian Government. And yet here we find TASS spouting slanders about China harbouring "hostile intrigues" against India.

People can only put a big question mark over the TASS story and keep their wits about Moscow's sinister designs.

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