

PEKING REVIEW

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March 4, 1977

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**30th Anniversary of "February 28"
Uprising by People of Taiwan
Province Commemorated**

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**Ferretting Out "the Bourgeoisie in the
Army" — Another "Gang of Four" Scheme**

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***New Tsars Push a National
Annexation Policy***

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Vol. 20, No. 10

March 4, 1977

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

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Chairman Hua Meets Dr. Li Cheng-tao

CHAIRMAN of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council Hua Kuo-feng on February 27 met and had a cordial con-

versation with the American physicist Dr. Li Cheng-tao.

Li Ya-yun, Dr. Li's younger sister, also was present.

Dr. Li arrived in Peking on February 16 to visit relatives and tour the country.



Vice-Chairman Yeh Meets Ivens and Loridan

Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Yeh Chien-ying met on February 23 the internationally famous Dutch film director Joris Ivens and the French film worker Marceline Loridan.

In 1938, together with Comrade Chou En-lai, Comrade Yeh Chien-ying had met Ivens in Wu-

han. He was very glad to meet this old friend again. He warmly praised Ivens for coming to China in times of difficulty for the Chinese revolutionary forces and for always having the conviction that the Chinese revolution was bound to be victorious.

Vice-Chairman Yeh told Ivens and Loridan: "You have done a great deal of work. I am very glad to meet you."

Ivens recalled the tremendous changes that had taken place in

China over the past decades, and said he was happy and thankful for Vice-Chairman Yeh's cordial reception.

Vice-Chairman Yeh gave a banquet honouring the guests after the meeting. They then watched *An Army Camp in Nanking* and *The Story About a Ball*, two parts of the colour documentary film *How the Foolish Old Man Removed the Mountains* which Ivens and Loridan shot in China, and another documentary Ivens had filmed in Wuhan in the 1930s which recorded Comrades Chou En-lai and Yeh Chien-ying describing the situation at the battlefront in the liberated areas under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The two had been met by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on an earlier occasion.

Chi Teng-kuei Meets Italian Marxist-Leninists Delegation

Chi Teng-kuei, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on February 16 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Italian Marxist-Leninists Delegation led by Osvaldo Pesce, General Secretary of the Organization of the Communists of Italy (Marxist-Leninist). After the meeting, he gave a dinner in honour of the delegation.

In China from January 28 to February 18, it visited Peking, Shanghai, Changsha, Shaoshan and Tachai.

Peking Marks 30th Anniversary of "February 28" Uprising by the People of Taiwan Province

ON the 30th anniversary of the "February 28" Uprising by the people of Taiwan Province, more than 300 people in the capital, including Taiwan compatriots in Peking, held a meeting on the afternoon of February 28 to mark the occasion.

This year's commemorative meeting took place amid the excellent situation in which a great historic victory has been won under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua in shattering the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four," and the people of all nationalities in our country are advancing courageously in accordance with Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision to grasp the key link and manage the country's affairs well. This is of great significance in the united efforts of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, the people of Taiwan Province included, to strengthen their struggle to liberate Taiwan and reunify the motherland.

Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and

Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, attended the meeting. Other Party and state leaders at the meeting were Chen Hsi-lien, Wu Teh, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Ulanfu, Teng Ying-chao, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chueh-wen and Wang Chen. It was also attended by Shen Yen-ping, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee.

The fact that Party and state leaders joined people from all walks of life in the capital, including compatriots from Taiwan Province, in commemorating the 30th anniversary of the uprising of the people of Taiwan Province fully demonstrated the great concern of the Party and government for the compatriots in Taiwan Province; this is a great inspiration to the people of Taiwan Province in their patriotic struggle against imperialism and the Chiang clique.

The meeting was held in the Great Hall of the People. In high spirits and filled with militancy, the participants warmly hailed the great victory of shattering the "gang of four," deeply cherished the memory of the great leader Chairman Mao, the esteemed and beloved Premier

“February 28” Uprising

THE “February 28” Uprising was an armed uprising by the people of China’s Taiwan Province against the reactionary Kuomintang rule. On February 27, 1947, when an anti-smuggling officer of the Taiwan State Monopoly Bureau and police were beating up a hawkler in Taipei, they were surrounded by passers-by. The police opened fire and killed one onlooker. An angry crowd gathered before the police bureau to state their case. The next day, the shops in Taipei were closed and the people staged a demonstration in protest. Again they went to the police bureau demanding punishment for the killers, restitution of damages and the

abolition of the Taiwan State Monopoly Bureau. Three more people were killed and another three demonstrators were wounded. This incensed the people of the whole province and touched off a large-scale armed uprising. In a few days most parts of the province were in the hands of the people who had risen in rebellion. While setting up “a committee to handle the affair” so as to fool the people, the reactionary Kuomintang government mustered a large number of troops to carry out suppression. On March 8 the reactionaries began to arrest and butcher the people throughout the province, killing more than 30,000 people. The uprising was defeated on March 13.

Chou and Chairman Chu Teh of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and warmly cheered that our Party now has a new wise leader in Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. They expressed the determination to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and strive to win new victories in this year of great order in our country and to realize the lofty goal of liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland.

When Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien and Vice-Chairman Wu Teh of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and other Party and state leaders entered the meeting hall, there was warm and prolonged applause. Beaming with joy, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and other leaders shook hands with the participants and extended cordial greetings

to the compatriots of Taiwan Province who attended the meeting.

The meeting was sponsored by the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference. Vice-Chairman Hsu Teh-heng of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee officiated.

Liao Cheng-chih, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, was the first to take the floor. He said: Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we have won the great victory of crushing the anti-Party “gang of four.” Our Party and country have become more united and stronger. People on the various fronts are following Chairman Mao’s basic policy of mobilizing all positive factors to build a powerful socialist country and are carrying out

the strategic policy decision taken by Chairman Hua on grasping the key link and managing the affairs of the country well. The socialist revolution and socialist construction are advancing triumphantly. The international situation is also developing in favour of the people and not the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. We have friends all over the world.

The meeting hall burst into thunderous applause when he said that "the behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou to liberate Taiwan and reunify our motherland will surely be carried out under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua." This was a powerful demonstration of the firm determination of the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

Liao Cheng-chih pointed out: Among people of various circles now in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu and those living abroad, patriots are many and traitors are only a few. He reiterated the Party's consistent policy that all patriots belong to one big family, whether they come forward early or late. We welcome all those wishing to take the patriotic road and everyone will be treated with courtesy. Let bygones be bygones, he added, and awards will be given to those who perform meritorious service. We also welcome them to come and see the mainland and will ensure their safety and freedom of entry and departure.

Liao Cheng-chih strongly condemned the handful of anti-China and anti-communist diehards abroad who, in collusion with the handful of national scum in Taiwan, are plotting to split China through the creation of "two Chinas," "one China, one Tai-

wan," "one China, two governments" and "the independence of Taiwan." He said: "The liberation of Taiwan and the reunification of the motherland is the common aspiration and sacred duty of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, including the people of Taiwan Province. It is an internal affair of the Chinese people that brooks no foreign interference. The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army must continue to heighten their vigilance, defend the motherland and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy intruders and liberate Taiwan."

There were 11 others who also spoke at the meeting; another 14 people issued written statements. All spoke highly of the Taiwan people's revolutionary spirit in struggle and declared firm support for them. Everyone pledged to make contributions to the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland.

Vice-Chairman Hsu Teh-heng also spoke to wind up the meeting.

Among those present on the occasion were Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee; leading members of departments concerned under the Party Central Committee and the State Council, and of the general headquarters and departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; N.P.C. Standing Committee Members, Members of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, N.P.C. Deputies and Members of the C.P.P.C.C. now in Peking; leading members of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and other patriotic democratic parties, patriotic personages, people of various circles in Peking and representatives of compatriots of Taiwan Province in Peking.

Taiwan Compatriots

Preparing for the Liberation Of Taiwan

IT is now 30 years since the people of Taiwan Province rose in armed rebellion on February 28, 1947. Carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of the uprising, the patriotic people of Taiwan are continuing their patriotic struggle against the reactionary rule of the Chiang clique.

Fascist Dictatorship Intensified

Since Chiang Ching-kuo became head of the bogus "executive yuan" and took over power in 1972, he has tried to fool the people of Taiwan with promises of "political reform" and "broadening the scope of democracy." Actually he has intensified his fascist rule and ruthlessly suppressed the people there.

Martial law was clamped down on Taiwan in 1949 by Chiang Kai-shek. It is still in force. Seldom has the world witnessed such an extended period of martial law. By enforcing this and other reactionary laws, Chiang Ching-kuo has deprived the people of Taiwan of their democratic freedom and placed them under strict military, police and secret agent surveillance and control. According to foreign press reports, Taiwan is saturated with secret agents. Surveillance and control organizations now exist openly or secretly in every factory, village and school, and even in offices and the armed forces of the Chiang clique. "Security personnel" who are actually special agents are everywhere to spy on the people. The slightest sign of dissatisfaction on the part of the people will result in arrest, sentence or death on all sorts of trumped-up charges. Last July, the Chiang clique arrested 17 merchants and

students on such false charges as being "Chinese Communist agents" and "engaging in seditious activities." This fascist atrocity evoked condemnation by world public opinion which called for their release and forced Chiang Ching-kuo to refrain from secretly doing away with them.

Surging Struggle

Where there is oppression, there is resistance. The atrocities perpetrated by Chiang Ching-kuo have taught the people of Taiwan by negative example, helped them to see more and more clearly how bestial the Chiang clique is, and aroused them to rise and fight the clique tooth and nail. From Taiwan and foreign press reports one can see that their patriotic struggle against the Chiang clique in recent years has grown in scope and depth, with an increasing number of people from all walks of life taking part.

The struggle against the Chiang clique is raging everywhere, in the north and in the south, in large and small cities, and in hill villages and fishing hamlets.

Whereas most of those who took part in the struggle in earlier years were students, workers and peasants, in recent years, even quite wealthy industrialists, and entrepreneurs have joined in.

In earlier years, the struggle was mainly over economic issues and for the right to live. Today the economic struggle has been linked to the political struggle for democracy and freedom and against fascist tyranny, and the

struggle is spearheaded directly at Chiang Ching-kuo and his reactionary ruling clique.

Towards the end of 1975 Chiang Ching-kuo staged an "election" to increase the number of members of the so-called "legislative yuan." The people of Taiwan saw through this farce put up by Chiang Ching-kuo. On the very evening of announcing the result of the "election," more than 10,000 angry demonstrators in Yilan surrounded the Chiang gang's police bureau and besieged the "election affairs association" to protest against malpractices during the "election." Huge demonstrations were also mounted in Kaohsiung and Taipei to protest against the Chiang gang's sham democracy.

In February last year 6,500 residents of Taichung signed a protest demanding dismissal of the "mayor" for embezzlement and graft. Two months later, in April, the residents dumped refuse and dung on "demolition squads" the Chiang gang had sent to demolish homes to make room for foreign capitalists to build factories. The demolition squads were forced to beat a hasty retreat. Recently, when the Chiang gang sent 200 policemen to forcibly evict the residents, a six and a half hour battle ensued, forcing the Chiang gang to stay its hand for the time being.

In the Ali Mountains, too, the people of Kaoshan nationality have started a powerful struggle to resist the Chiang gang's forcing them to move elsewhere. According to reports a fire was started by unidentified people in an inhabited area where the Chiang gang wanted to build a "resort centre" to attract foreign tourists. The Chiang gang has not only done nothing for the fire victims who were rendered homeless, but has even banned them from building on the sites of their former homes. The victims of the fire were enraged and sent letters of protest against the brutality of the Chiang gang.

Young people in Taiwan are particularly dissatisfied with the reactionary rule of the Chiang gang. Many have refused to attend "flag raising ceremonies" of the Chiang gang and sing the gang's so-called "national anthem," and refused to serve in its army. The gang's "defence ministry" admitted last July that more than 800 youths had refused to serve over the past few years.

Taiwan-born Chinese residents abroad are also carrying out patriotic struggles against the Chiang clique in co-ordination with the struggle by the people of various strata on the island of Taiwan. Reports say that in the past year and more patriotic Taiwan-born people and students residing in New York, Chicago, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Hawaii have spoken out about the Chiang gang's persecution of the people of Taiwan Province and have openly confronted officials and agents sent out by the Chiang gang. Towards the end of November last year Taiwan residents in the United States held demonstrations in some cities protesting the Chiang clique's suppression of the people of Taiwan. They carried slogans reading: "Against the Chiang gang's persecution!" "Release all political prisoners!" and "Down with the fascist rule of the Chiang gang!"

Preparing for the Liberation of Taiwan

It is noteworthy that in recent years the patriotic struggle against the Chiang gang by the people of Taiwan has been closely linked with their struggle demanding the liberation of Taiwan and reunification of the motherland. According to reports, as the struggle against the Chiang gang develops in depth, the Taiwan compatriots' yearning for the socialist motherland grows stronger and they cherish the memory of the great leader Chairman Mao and respected and beloved Premier Chou, and their cry for the liberation of Taiwan and reunification of the motherland grows louder and more persistent. Ignoring the Chiang gang's spies people regularly listen to broadcasts from the mainland and pass on the news. They copy out and study Chairman Mao's works and various progressive books and journals. Some intellectuals have openly written articles and poems praising the tremendous achievements of the socialist motherland. In letters to Hongkong newspapers, some Taiwan compatriots said: "We live under the Chiang clique but our hearts are turned towards Peking's Tien An Men. We are determined to follow the call of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, carry out Chairman Mao's behests, do a good job in opposing imperialism, revisionism and the Chiang clique, and make preparations for the liberation of Taiwan and the reunification of the motherland."

Ferretting Out "the Bourgeoisie in the Army" — Another "Gang of Four" Scheme

by Hsieh Cheng

AFTER painstaking plotting, the anti-Party "gang of four"—Wang, Chang, Chiang and Yao—in 1976 came up with the reactionary slogan: "Ferret out the bourgeoisie in the army." An attempt to hoodwink the people, this was a major step towards usurping Party and state power.

The gang consistently tried their utmost to oppose and disrupt the army. In 1967, Chiang Ching collaborated with Lin Piao to stir up activities to "overthrow a handful of people in the army." Last year, the gang distorted Chairman Mao's scientific thesis that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party and they put up the slogan of ferreting out the "bourgeoisie in the army." They aimed at starting a campaign to oppose the army and create disturbances in it in a vain attempt to overthrow a large number of revolutionary leading army cadres and to usurp army leadership.

Activities to Oppose and Disrupt the Army

In January 1976, Chairman Mao personally proposed that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng be Acting Premier of the State Council. This was a head-on blow for the "gang of four" who were eager to usurp Party and state power. On the day the Party Central Committee's document was released, Chang Chun-chiao wrote "Thoughts on February 3, 1976," letting loose his bitter hatred for Chairman Mao and cursing Comrade Hua Kuo-feng (see our issue No. 5, 1977). Later, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and their cohorts secretly plotted to "create literary works on the struggle against the capitalist-roaders," portray "typical characters" who were "democrats transformed into capitalist-roaders," including "those at the central authorities," and

they should be "drawn into major struggles." By making a fanfare over the question of "capitalist-roaders" and spreading counter-revolutionary opinions in various fields, the "gang of four's" aim was to "overthrow a whole layer," "even several layers," i.e., overthrow a large number of responsible comrades of the Party, government and army at the central and local levels. It was under such circumstances that the reactionary slogan of overthrowing the "bourgeoisie in the army" came about.

Chang Chun-chiao told the gang's accomplices in Shanghai in February 1976: "In dealing with the army, we have our experience during the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius." What was this "experience"? Bluntly speaking, they took advantage of that criticism to direct their spearhead of attack against Premier Chou, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the C.P.C. Central Committee and other leading comrades in the central organs and arbitrarily launched political movements in the army behind the backs of Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and the C.P.C. Military Commission to create confusion in the army. Here, Chang Chun-chiao made a frank avowal of the gang's criminal intrigues to oppose the Party and bring about turmoil in the army.

Soon after, a trusty of the "gang of four" in the army popped up and, under their instructions, rushed from one unit to another in the People's Liberation Army holding meetings calling for the writing of literary works on the "bourgeoisie in the army" and "the capitalist-roaders with red tabs and red stars," clamouring that the task of writing about the "struggle against the capitalist-roaders in the army" had "historically fallen on our shoulders." He loudly averred that there were "indeed several capitalist-road-

ers, all big ones" in the army and that this was an "acute, life and death struggle" in which "risks were inevitable." It was quite obvious the gang had lost their heads and were very anxious to take action in the army.

They shouted that there were "bourgeoisie in the army" at every level and all of them must be overthrown. Their primary targets were the leading comrades in the C.P.C. Military Commission, the senior army cadres as well as those in the higher leading organs. Deliberately belittling the long-tested revolutionary veteran cadres who had fought in many battles under Chairman Mao's leadership, they said: "What's the significance of that little old Long March" and "what's so wonderful about old marshals and generals." They unscrupulously labelled these veteran fighters "democrats," "capitalist-roaders" and "restorationists" and attacked and persecuted them.

While Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after his passing, the "gang of four" stepped up their activities to usurp Party and state power. They went around making contact with various P.L.A. units. At this time, their underhand activities to ferret out the "bourgeoisie in the army" was at its height. Last July, Wang Hung-wen came out in person clamouring: "The main question in the army is at the top" and the way to solve this was to "replace the main leading cadres."

During this time, the gang had sent their followers to P.L.A. companies to "fan the flames." In June 1976, one follower in Shanghai ordered a P.L.A. grass-roots unit to discuss the so-called question of the "bourgeoisie in the army." This met with strong opposition from the unit's Party committee and the cadres and fighters, who questioned: "Isn't this the same stuff as Lin Piao's overthrowing a handful in the army?" On August 13, several confidants of the gang in Shanghai went to the same unit and declared: This question was an "extremely acute" one and discussing it was "of far-reaching historical significance." Forging the name of the unit's Party branch, the followers handed in a report to Wang Hung-wen and Chang Chun-chiao, saying: "It is necessary to solve in a determined and serious way" this "major theoretical and practical question" of "the bourgeoisie in the

army." They also attempted to encourage ultra-democracy in the army and tried to egg rank-and-file cadres and fighters on to investigate the question of the "bourgeoisie in the army" in their superior organs, so as to "ferret out the capitalist-roaders in the army." They even forced some other P.L.A. units to learn from that unit's "experience" in discussing the question of the "bourgeoisie in the army," in order to make a breakthrough and then proceed to create confusion in the whole army.

Also on August 13, the "gang of four's" trumpeter, the counter-revolutionary Chang Tieh-sheng (see "A Concocted Hero" in our issue No. 8, 1977), went to a P.L.A. unit and talked nonsense: "There are the two-line struggles and the bourgeoisie in the Party. This is even more so in the army." He used such terms as "Lord No. 1," "Lord No. 2," "Lord No. 3," "old warlord" and "bureaucrat" and so on and so forth to smear leading P.L.A. cadres and even attacked leading comrades on the C.P.C. Military Commission by name.

In mid-September, the gang's close followers in Tsinghua University had secretly got in touch with certain persons in the army to plot to ferret out the "bourgeoisie in the army," high and low.

Facts have proved that their dishing up the reactionary slogan of ferreting out the "bourgeoisie in the army" was an organized, planned and premeditated criminal plot to oppose and create confusion in the army.

"Thief Crying 'Stop Thief!'"

In exposing Bakunin, Marx wrote: "Though a nonentity as a theoretician he is in his element as an intriguer." ("Marx to F. Bolte," November 23, 1871.) Wildly absurd theoretically, the "gang of four" were skilled in practising revisionism, creating splits and engaging in intrigues and conspiracies, in usurping Party and state power and in restoring capitalism. In this, they far surpassed their revisionist ancestors.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party — those in power taking

the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." He also laid down the basic principles: "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," which are our fundamental criteria for identifying capitalist-roaders in the Party. Of the seven sectors — industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the army, the government and the Party — it is the Party that exercises overall leadership. Only when the Party leadership at various levels is in the hands of genuine Marxists and not in the hands of revisionists flaunting the Marxist signboard, can capitalist restoration be prevented, can the Chinese people be led to uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat, build socialism and make a gradual transition to communism. Chairman Mao's scientific thesis that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party and the basic principles of the "three do's and three don'ts" are precisely the powerful weapon for solving such extremely important questions that are related to the destiny and future of the Party and the state. The aim of the thesis was clearly directed at the "gang of four," — the typical representatives of the bourgeoisie in the Party, those unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road. Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan were precisely such bourgeois representatives who had sneaked into the Party. In exposing the "gang of four," our wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng pointed out: "On the question of who are our enemies and who are our friends, which is of the first importance for the revolution, they have deliberately turned things upside down as to the relations between ourselves and the enemy in the historical period of socialism, decking themselves out as 'Leftists' and 'revolutionaries' while regarding as the targets of their 'revolution' the revolutionary leading cadres of the Party, government and army at all levels who uphold Marxism. They have thus adulterated the very essence of Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Harboring ulterior motives, the gang brought out the reactionary slogan of overthrowing "the bourgeoisie in the army" and distorted Chairman Mao's directive so as to divert the general

orientation of the struggle. This is the trick of a "thief crying: 'Stop thief!'"

Digging Their Own Graves

The Chinese People's Liberation Army is a new-type people's army founded and nurtured by Chairman Mao himself. It shoulders the sacred task of defending the country and the dictatorship of the proletariat and is the pillar of the proletarian dictatorship. Ours was a good army in the past and remains good today. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has all along held the dominant position in the army. The stability of the army in all circumstances is in the fundamental interest of the proletariat and the revolutionary people — this was repeatedly stressed by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction — don't meddle in the affairs of the army — the Party Central Committee and the C.P.C. Military Commission clearly stipulated in the spring of 1976 that the army should be kept stable. Openly going against Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and the C.P.C. Military Commission and hoping to create confusion in the army, the "gang of four," a scourge of the country and the people, cooked up the reactionary slogan of overthrowing the "bourgeoisie in the army," so as to create disturbances in it. This again has shown that they are the sworn enemies of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of various nationalities throughout the country.

Historical experience, particularly the experience of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, has proved that an important condition for ensuring that the army be strong in fighting power is to maintain stability and a high sense of organization and discipline in the army which obeys orders in all actions. This is extremely important and indispensable to the proletariat's class struggle against the bourgeoisie and is determined by our army's historical mission — the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao said: "The army is the chief component of state power." "Without a people's army the people have nothing." And who wants to destroy our people's army? Inside the country it is the bourgeoisie, landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements and abroad it is the imperialists, so-

cial-imperialists and all their lackeys. In opposing the army and creating disturbances in it, the "gang of four" tried to demolish our army. This shows they represented the interests and aspirations of all class enemies inside and outside the Party, at home and abroad.

The "gang of four" may have held sway briefly in their plot to overthrow the "bourgeoisie in the army," but last October's thunderbolt drove them into the graves they themselves had dug, while the people's army has come out stronger after the test.

2nd National Learn-From-Tachai Conference (V)

Marching to New Victories

by Our Correspondent Chou Chin

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This is the last of a series of reports about the Second National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture. — Ed.

CONVENED by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Second National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture closed on December 27 last year. Inspired and spurred on by the conference, the country's 700 million peasants have since promptly gone into action and a high tide in deepening the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" and speeding up the building of Tachai-type counties throughout the country is taking shape.

Everywhere across the land — from the eastern coastal areas to the Pamir Plateau in the west and from the banks of the Heilung River in the north to subtropical Hainan Island — people are repudiating the "gang of four" in the political night schools, at the construction sites of water conservancy projects and in the fields. The industrious peasants are working hard to reshape the mountains and rivers in order to win another bumper harvest. The learn-from-Tachai mass movement is developing vigorously. All this heralds a new leap forward in agricultural production after the fall of the "gang of four."

Plans to Fulfil Concrete Tasks

Following the conference, mass meetings were held in the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as in every prefecture and county to propagate its spirit.

At the same time, work teams or propaganda groups were sent to the countryside, mountain areas and grasslands to help the peasants and herdsmen understand the spirit of the conference. Both rural cadres and commune members have studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work *On the Ten Major Relationships*, Chairman Hua's important speech at the conference and Vice-Premier Chen Yung-kuei's report "Thoroughly Criticize the 'Gang of Four' and Bring About a New Upsurge in the Movement to Build Tachai-Type Counties Throughout the Country." Measures to ensure the fulfilment of the fighting tasks have been carefully discussed at various meetings.

They pointed out: Chairman Mao's *On the Ten Major Relationships* is a sharp weapon for repudiating the "gang of four's" revisionist fallacies and the beacon lighting the way forward for socialist revolution and socialist construction. Chairman Mao stressed the need "to bring about a greater development" of agriculture. His teaching has helped everyone to gain a deeper understanding of the importance of agriculture as the foundation of the national economy and the significance of mobilizing the whole Party to develop agricultural production. With agriculture on the upswing, the national economy will be able to develop more rapidly. This is an objective law repeatedly confirmed in practice. The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua convened the conference immediately after smashing the "gang of four" and issued the call to step up the building of Tachai-type counties throughout the country so

as to do a better job in agricultural production. This was a step of major importance in the Party Central Committee's strategic plan to grasp the key link and manage the affairs of the country well*. We must do our best to accomplish the tasks laid down at the conference.

To put the conference's spirit into action, the Party committee of Hsiyang County, the first Tachai-type county in the country, recently called a meeting to consolidate the Party and rectify the style of work. It was attended by more than 3,400 cadres from the county and its communes, production brigades and production teams. The county Party committee put forward two questions for discussion at the meeting: "The Tachai Brigade, the red banner on the agricultural front, is in Hsiyang, what will Hsiyang do?" and "What shall we do now that the whole country is advancing in big strides after the downfall of the 'gang of four'?" Having studied the documents and discussed the tasks, all participants agreed that the situation which was excellent had put more and urgent demands on everyone. They felt that they were shouldering a heavy yet glorious responsibility. Many pointed out that although Hsiyang County had made tremendous achievements in learning from Tachai since the start of the Cultural Revolution, it still failed to keep up with the fast developing situation. Moreover, the progress made by different communes and brigades was not the same; some had moved ahead pretty fast while others were still marking their time. Using the Tachai Brigade as a yardstick, they tried to find out where they lagged behind and worked out plans accordingly in order to catch up with the advanced units. The stress in the rectification of working style was put on how to guard against corrosion of leading bodies at various levels by bourgeois ideas and style of

* In the course of the acute struggle between the two classes, achieving stability and unity in our country, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and bringing about great order across the land constitute the strategic policy decision taken by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. To implement the policy it is necessary to grasp the key link of the contradiction between socialism and capitalism and between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. At present, the key link is to thoroughly expose and criticize the "gang of four."

work, wipe out the "gang of four's" pernicious influence on the ideology of a few people, overcome the shortcomings in managing the collective economy and combat capitalist tendencies that might exist.

After the consolidation of the Party and rectification of the style of work, the revolutionary morale of the people in this advanced county soared higher and the goal of building Hsiyang into a high-standard Tachai-type county was set: By 1980, that is, after four years of hard work, 1) all 20 communes and its 411 brigades in the county will have made a big leap in development, reaching or nearing the present level of the Tachai Brigade; 2) Hsiyang will have been built into a county capable of standing up to the test of class struggle and able to overcome natural adversities; farm mechanization will be basically realized, a network of water conservancy works and garden-like fields will have been built, and trees will have been planted on the mountain slopes and along the roads; and 3) the county's grain output, its contributions to the state and the commune members' income all will have increased considerably. To this end resolutions have been taken and measures adopted by the county Party committee in accordance with the will and aspirations of the cadres and 200,000 people in Hsiyang.

Grasping the Key Link

In his speech at the conference, Chairman Hua pointed out that to deepen the great mass movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four" is the central task for 1977. This is also the key to speeding up the building of Tachai-type counties throughout the country.

Party committees in all provinces, prefectures and counties have given top priority to this task of paramount importance. Numerous work teams made up of office workers and cadres have been sent to the countryside. Some 400,000 work-team members have been dispatched to the rural areas in the five provinces of Honan, Anhwei, Szechuan, Shansi and Fukien alone since the beginning of the year. Party committee secretaries of many provinces, prefectures and counties have joined the work teams, eating, living and working with the peasants. Together they study works by Marx,

During the First National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture in September 1975, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng visited the Tachai Brigade and Hsiyang County in the company of Comrade Chen Yung-kuei.

Inspecting a water conservancy project.



On top of Tiger Head Hill in Tachai.

Hearing a report on rice cultivation.



Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and criticize the "gang of four." Today, this mass movement is gathering momentum all over the country.

At first, some people were of the opinion that "the 'gang of four' is already notorious because it committed all sorts of evil and there is no need to criticize it." However, many cadres and activists in the study of theory did not agree with this view which, they pointed out, showed that the comrades lacked a sufficient knowledge of the damage wrought by the pernicious influence spread by the "gang of four" and underestimated the seriousness of the struggle waged by our Party against the gang. Over the years, the gang used the mass media under their control to publicize many absurd revisionist views, distorting basic Marxist principles, tampering with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and practising idealism and metaphysics. By confounding right and wrong, the gang created confusion in the people's minds. After discussion and debate, an agreement in understanding was finally reached. They said: To defend genuine Marxism, distinguish right from wrong and eliminate the gang's poisonous influence, it is imperative to thoroughly expose and criticize the gang. Only thus can Chairman Mao's revolutionary line be carried out and only thus can Chairman Mao's red flag fly high for ever.

Shihchiachuang Prefecture in Hopei Province fought against the "gang of four's" interference and made earnest efforts in the past few years to learn from Tachai. The result was 11 of its 18 counties (cities) have become Tachai-type counties. Such an advanced unit, however, was maligned by the gang as a typical example practising the "theory of productive forces."

"Although we worked hard and made some progress despite the pressure," many cadres there said when they criticized the gang, "we were not happy and were depressed. The label of the 'theory of productive forces' was like a heavy burden on us, and we couldn't build socialism with a feeling that our efforts were fully justified." They restudied Marxist theses on the dialectical relationship between politics and economics and between the relations of production and the productive force, and became aware of the essential difference in ideo-

logical line between Chairman Mao's principle of grasping revolution and promoting production and the "gang of four's" fallacy that "so long as the revolution is carried out well, production will automatically go up" and Liu Shao-chi's rubbish that "success in production means success in revolution." In this way they came to the clear understanding in theory and in practice that it is both right and glorious to work hard for socialism. With pride and joy and full of confidence, all the cadres and commune members in the prefecture have redoubled their efforts in learning from Tachai in the course of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four." Those counties that have already become Tachai-type units are making efforts to consolidate what has been achieved and go a step further. As for the seven counties that fall short of the mark, they are striving to reach the level of Tachai-type counties this year.

Working Hard to Build Socialism

With the overthrow of the "gang of four," the productive forces have been liberated. The nation's enthusiasm and initiative for socialist revolution and construction long suppressed by the gang are now bursting forth and the people's revolutionary drive is soaring.

A tradition of our Party requires that when a target is set it must be accompanied by effective measures and redoubled efforts to ensure fulfilment. In implementing the conference's spirit, many county Party committees have acted in accordance with this tradition and seen to it that every commune, production brigade and team has its own specific tasks and measures, as called for by the county's general plan for building Tachai-type counties. The masses are fully mobilized to work for the fulfilment of these plans. Some counties have drawn up charts containing the six criteria (see *Peking Review*, p. 6, No. 7, 1977) for a Tachai-type county and these counties' concrete targets and measures. These charts are issued to every peasant household and put up on the wall so that the commune members can always look at them and encourage each other.

Hundreds of millions of peasants and cadres have turned out since last winter to rearrange the mountains and rivers, improve the soil, build

(Continued on p. 32.)

"GANG OF FOUR" — THE NATION'S SCOURGE

How the Gang Crippled Railway Transport

THE "gang of four" stopped at nothing to throw railway transport out of gear, making it a target of attack in its scheme to undermine the national economy and seize power amidst the confusion thus created.

In March 1976, while conspiring with a counter-revolutionary in the Taiyuan Railway Bureau (there are several railway bureaus in China), an accomplice of the gang revealed what he had up his sleeve. He said: "We will seize power through criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping. It's time to change dynasties." "Most old cadres represent the old things," he added, "so we'll overthrow those who can be overthrown; if we can't overthrow them, we'll force them to quit; if they refuse to quit, we'll make more attacks to impair their health and put them on the sick list." He confided that the first step was to seize power, the second to "suppress counter-revolutionaries" and the third to go back to production and construction after the establishment of a new regime.

Members of the gang matched their words with deeds.

While planting hatchet men in the railway departments and setting up secret liaison centres in several important rail hubs, the gang directed its men to ferret out "capitalist-road-ers" at all levels under the pretext of "making revolution." This brought some leading railway organs to near-paralysis. Chiang Ching once told a cohort in the Chengchow (capital of Honan Province) Railway Bureau to "cripple railway transport in this area." She said: "The

State Council is tottering, so is the Honan provincial Party committee. You can become secretary of the provincial Party committee."

Backed up by Chiang Ching, this fellow became so unscrupulous as to instigate people to topple the provincial Party committee, persecute old and new leading cadres and upset transport. He howled that "bringing transport and production to a standstill means victory" and flagrantly called for seizing power from the railway bureau and the provincial Party committee. This caused great damage to central China's vast railway network under the Chengchow bureau.

In the Great Cultural Revolution Lin Piao and the "gang of four" advocated overthrowing all persons in power. This was in contravention of Chairman Mao's consistent teachings that the overwhelming majority of cadres are good or fairly good and that the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" should be followed regarding comrades who have committed mistakes. The "gang of four" indiscriminately labelled all old cadres who were educated in the Great Cultural Revolution as "representing the old things" and tried by every means to overthrow or persecute them. Not only did the gang hate these cadres but wanted to throw out of office all new cadres who acted on Chairman Mao's directives by accusing them of "having surrendered to capitalist-road-ers."

At the bidding of the "gang of four," a handful of class enemies in the Taiyuan Railway Bureau fomented conflicts, created trouble and carried out ruthless struggles against a number of leading cadres. They violated Party discipline and state law and beat up some responsible comrades in the Shansi (whose capital is Taiyuan) provincial Party committee

and the Party committees of the railway bureau and its sub-bureau. Applauding this, Chiang Ching egged them on, saying: "Why can't the capitalist-roaders be beaten up?"

On the other hand, the "gang of four" called all those dancing to their tune "Leftists" or "revolutionary rebels," whether they were political hooligans, renegades or enemy agents, and put them in important posts. In some railway units where the gang had butted in, these bad eggs were rashly admitted into the Party and promoted to higher posts at the double-quick. In one of the railway bureaus, there was this queer phenomenon: a person was appointed deputy secretary of its Party committee even before he was formally admitted into the Party. In another railway bureau, a Kuomintang element who had been expelled from the Party and his accomplices, with the support of the "gang of four," usurped the power of the bureau's Party committee.

All this shows that what the "gang of four" called "struggles against capitalist-roaders" meant toppling the leading members of Party organizations at all levels and replacing them with the gang's cohorts.

To "suppress counter-revolutionaries" after the seizure of power was no invention by that above-mentioned accomplice of the gang. In early October 1976 when the gang had speeded up its efforts to usurp Party and state power, Chang Chun-chiao wrote in his own handwriting an outline for action containing such expressions as "suppress counter-revolutionaries" and "how to consolidate the regime, kill!" This shows that if they had taken power, they would have drowned the people in a bloodbath on the pretext of "suppressing counter-revolutionaries."

To "go back to production and construction after the establishment of the new regime" was sheer humbug, because the gang always opposed socialist production and construction. At the Fourth National People's Congress in 1975, Premier Chou En-lai again spoke of the plan for realizing the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology before the end of the century, a plan mapped out by Chairman Mao. This was a great inspiration to the railway workers who were fired with still greater drive to build

socialism. The "gang of four," however, lost no time in carrying out disruptive activities. While slandering smooth railway transport and trains running on schedule as a "deviation in political line," they preposterously clamoured that "socialist running behind schedule is preferable to capitalist running on schedule." From this we can see that the rise to power of the "gang of four" would mean the restoration of capitalism and the rise to power of fascists, and the people would again be plunged into an abyss of misery. How then could there be any development of socialist production and construction?

Struggle Over the Question Of Developing Marine Transport

Chairman Mao showed great concern for developing China's maritime transport and Premier Chou personally studied the matter concerning building oceangoing fleets. Basing himself on China's specific conditions, the Premier mapped out plans, which were approved by Chairman Mao, for developing the shipbuilding industry and buying ships.

To suit its purpose of usurping Party and state power, the "gang of four" made a big fuss over the question of buying ships. Through the mass media it controlled, numerous articles were published vilifying purchasing vessels as "worshipping things foreign" and "ruling out building ships," thereby directing the spearhead of attack at Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and the Party Central Committee.

In the absence of an oceangoing fleet, we had for a period of time to charter foreign freighters to carry export cargo and aid material going abroad. How to solve this problem? The Party's policy has always been one of self-reliance in developing our own shipbuilding industry. Given the existing conditions, however, it is necessary to buy some oceangoing ships in line with the principle of equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs so as to meet the rapid growth of our for-



Workers and staff members of Shanghai's Hu-tung Shipyard denouncing the "gang of four."

eign trade and our aid to foreign countries. If we had followed the reasoning of the "gang of four," we would not have been able to speedily put an end to our dependence mainly on chartered ships in maritime transport.

The gang claimed that "buying ships rules out building ships." This allegation does not hold water. The fact is that since liberation, particularly since the criticism of Liu Shao-chi's servility to foreign things during the Great Cultural Revolution, our shipbuilding industry has developed by leaps and bounds. In addition to building 10,000-ton-class freighters and 50,000-ton tankers, Chinese shipbuilders have made large dredgers and vessels for oceanographical surveying and petroleum prospecting which are up to advanced standards. China now builds in one year several times more steel ships than in 1965, the year preceding the Cultural Revolution, and this is well over the total tonnage of different types of vessels built in the nearly 100 years before liberation. Today, we have basically put an end to dependence on chartered ships.

Pretending to oppose buying ships, the "gang of four" actually wanted to undermine building an oceangoing fleet of our own. They opposed Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and framed charges in order to overthrow a number of leading comrades in the central organs who

upheld Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, so that they themselves could usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and state.

The Farce Concerning the Freighter "Fengqing"

THE 10,000-ton-class freighter *Dongfeng* made several voyages to Canada across the Pacific in 1972. Other vessels built in China had sailed across the seas to West Africa. At that time, however, the "gang of four" paid no attention to this at all.

In May 1974, another Chinese 10,000-ton-class freighter *Fengqing* sailed from Shanghai to Europe. Out of ulterior motives, the "gang of four" made a big fanfare about this voyage. They took this opportunity to slander that some people were against developing our own shipbuilding industry and against the *Fengqing* sailing to distant lands.

This was how things happened: In early 1974 when the *Fengqing* was still making trial voyages with a full load, the department under the Ministry of Communications which had bought the freighter and the shipbuilding department concerned differed in opinion over certain questions during the final testing period. That there should be a controversy over certain issues was nothing out of the ordinary. But the "gang of four's" followers in Shanghai chose to distort the facts and slander the purchaser — the Shanghai Branch of the Marine Transport Company — as a "company that worships foreign things." Under their instigation, the Shanghai municipality held a mass meeting to criticize "blind faith in things foreign," attacking the branch company and criticizing the Ministry of Communications by name. They proclaimed that "there is someone among the central authorities behind the ministry," thereby directing their spearhead at Premier Chou and other leading comrades. This was the gang's real motive in kicking up a fuss over the so-called "issue of the freighter *Fengqing*."

Contrary to the "gang of four's" allegation, leading comrades of the central authorities had

shown great concern for the *Fengqing* and issued many concrete instructions before it put to sea. Turning a blind eye to all this, the gang deliberately kicked up a row. On learning that the freighter had passed the stormy Cape of Good Hope safely and would soon return, they resolved to make it a big "issue" and capitalize on it. Chiang Ching told the press to frontpage a story about the freighter's voyage and Chang Chun-chiao ordered Shanghai to organize a big welcome for the crew. At their bidding, the mass media went into operation. Articles were written, a newsreel made, a book cooked up, and there was a television show, a radio broadcast and what not. All this boiled down to lies such as: "Some people have said that vessels built in our country are good only for coastal navigation." "Some asserted that the *Fengqing* could make a long voyage only after five of its major parts had been replaced with imported ones." "The permission for the freighter to make a long voyage was obtained only after a big strife," and so on and so forth.

The *Fengqing* was by no means the first seagoing vessel built in China to make a long voyage and return home safely. Why then did they make such a big fuss this time? The reason was the freighter returned on the eve of the Fourth National People's Congress. At that time the "gang of four" framed charges against Premier Chou and was conspiring to form a "cabinet." They wanted to use the "issue of freighter *Fengqing*" as a pretext to attack Premier Chou. The method employed by the gang was as despicable as its aim.

The "Yacht" Incident

At a meeting of 10,000 people in Shanghai's Cultural Square on April 2, 1976, a henchman of the "gang of four" took the floor to shout: "The ideology of worshipping foreign things is now spreading everywhere unchecked." "Some people," he added, "have used a large amount of foreign currency to buy an unusable yacht, without the knowledge of the workers of course. The vessel is nothing more than a

heap of scrap iron, but they look upon it as a treasure!"

This "yacht" incident was the talk of the town. It is only after the fall of the "gang of four" that the truth about the matter has come to light.

Originally a 10,000-ton passenger-cargo ship, the "yacht" could accommodate 270 passengers and carry 8,000 tons of cargo. When the capitalist world was threatened by an economic crisis in 1975, its owner in a capitalist country wanted to sell it cheap as scrap iron. With a view to increasing transport capability and facilitating the training of crews and in accordance with the principle of practising thrift, the Ministry of Communications bought it. In January 1976, the vessel which was named the *Gengxin* (renovation) was handed over to Shanghai for use.

All this was quite normal. However, the "gang of four" which was at that time collecting "material" in order to fabricate charges against leading comrades among the central authorities seized the opportunity to raise an uproar. Their followers wrote a report distorting the truth of the matter. For instance, the vessel was an ocean liner, but they chose to call it a yacht, so as to show how absurd it was to buy a castoff. They ordered the ship to lie at anchor in the Whangpoo River as an "exhibit" and a typical example of the ideology of "worshipping foreign things." The news media which they controlled worked in close collaboration and began cooking up all sorts of strange tales about the vessel which literally made everyone flabbergasted.

It turned out that at the time when this gang of double-dealers was openly making a rumpus about the *Gengxin*, their Shanghai followers were repeatedly requesting the department concerned under the State Council to buy more old ships for Shanghai. From this we can see what the gang's real aim in creating the "yacht" incident was.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," the *Gengxin* which had been lying at anchor for half a year had set sail again. This incident has added yet another ridiculous paint to the faces of this gang of counter-revolutionary clowns.

New Tsars Push a National Annexation Policy

IN its "Resolution on the 60th Anniversary of the October Revolution," the Soviet revisionist ruling clique talked endlessly about how it had faithfully implemented the Leninist principles on national policy, boasting that "the fraternal friendship and unity among all Soviet nationalities have been strengthened and become rock-firm," "real equality among all nationalities, big and small, has been secured in all aspects of social life," "all nationalities have been drawn closer to each other in an all-round way," etc. But just a look at the stark reality of national oppression in the Soviet Union today reveals that the Kremlin bosses are simply lying.

As is well-known, the Declaration on the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics adopted in 1922 stipulates that the "freedom of national development of the people of all nationalities is ensured," "the union is assured of being a voluntary alliance of all equal nationalities" and "every republic is guaranteed the right freely to secede from the union." But the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, completely betraying the declaration, has stepped up policies of national oppression and annexation at home. As a result, the Russian population has been increasing rapidly while the number of many non-Russian peoples has been decreasing steadily or relatively.

Russianization Enforced

The "Programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" adopted in 1961 at the 22nd congress of the revisionist Soviet party provides for forced migration under the pretext of "the emergence of new industrial centres," "the discovery and exploitation of natural resources" and "reclamation of wasteland." In the 1968-69 period alone, 2.2 per cent of the Soviet inhabitants was forced to move from one city to another. The figure reached 2.9 per cent in the case of Russian migrants "from city to city,"

causing "an increasingly impure composition of inhabitants in every republic." For instance, in cities in the Uzbek, Moldavian, Turkmen and Tajik republics, Russian inhabitants account for 28.3 to 30.4 per cent of the population. In addition, the Soviet revisionist authorities have worked out a series of administrative measures and advocated intermarriage to accelerate Russianization. Intermarriage makes up 21 per cent of the married couples in Latvia, 25 per cent in Moldavian and Ukrainian cities and 17 per cent in the rural areas of the Kazakh republic. This is even more striking in the Russian S.F.S.R. — 33.2 per cent and 31 per cent in the Karelian and Komi autonomous republics respectively.

Minority Nationalities Annexed

As a result of the Russianization policy enforced by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, minority nationalities have been annexed one after another and their population has declined from year to year. The 1959 census showed that there were 115 nationalities in the Soviet Union. The number decreased to 104 in 1970. The population of five of the 104 has dropped, notably that of the Karelians and Mordovians. The number of Karelians decreased 40 per cent, from 248,100 in 1926 to 146,100 in 1970. Of whom over 50,000 use Russian as their language, thus putting the Karelians in a precarious position. In 1956, Khrushchov demoted Karelia to an autonomous republic on the pretext of its population decline. With its population continuing to fall, its autonomous republic status can hardly be guaranteed. Some 200,000 Mordovians were assimilated by the Russians in the 1959-70 period, and now, of the more than 1.2 million Mordovians, only 13 per cent frequently use Mordovian language. This has fully bared the acts of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique in betraying Lenin's instruction: "The strictest rules must be

introduced on the use of the national language in the non-Russian republics of our union" (*The Question of Nationalities or "Autonomisation,"* 1922) and has given the lie to its braggadocio about the "all-round development" of the languages of all nationalities.

The proportion of some minority nationalities to the total population in their republics is dwindling, while that of the Russian people is steeply rising. For instance, the number of Russians in the Kazakh republic has shot up to 46 per cent of the total population; on the other hand, the number of Kazakhs has sunk to 32 per cent. The ratio of Ukrainians, Moldavians, Latvians and Estonians to the total population in their republics has also diminished.

To conceal its plot to annex the non-Russian peoples, Soviet revisionist ruling clique propaganda has vigorously asserted that all Soviet nationalities "had voluntarily chosen Russian as

their common language used in exchanges and co-operation among them," the "internationalization" and "interaction" in the life of the people of all nationalities are being strengthened and "a new community of historical significance" composed of "the Soviet people" has emerged. This so-called "new community" is actually a "community" designed to Russianize the minority nationalities. Is this not a self-confession by the new tsars of annexing the non-Russian nationalities, depriving them of their political rights and establishing a great-Russian empire? In this connection, the Soviet press has frankly admitted that "in the Soviet Union, all nationalities are assimilating each other, which has deprived the union republics of their characteristics, and forfeiting the characteristics of the union republics and autonomous republics will lead to the complete integration of all nationalities in terms of national rights."

Exploitation and Oppression of Non-Russian People in Central Asia

TAKING over the mantle of the old tsars, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique which has energetically pushed great-Russian chauvinism at home is ruthlessly exploiting and oppressing the non-Russian peoples in Soviet Central Asia. This has seriously damaged the economy of the Uzbek, Turkmen, Tajik and Kirghiz union republics which are plagued by a multitude of difficulties.

Lopsided Colonial Economy

In his *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism* written in 1916, Lenin pointed out: "The British capitalists are exerting every effort to develop cotton growing in their colony, Egypt. . . ; the Russians are doing the same in their colony, Turkestan, because in this way they will be in a better position to defeat their foreign competitors, to monopolize the sources of raw materials. . . ."

Like the capitalists in tsarist Russia, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique only allows cot-

ton to be grown in the Central Asian union republics and forbids their all-round development or the establishment of their own economic system. Brezhnev and company have put forward what they called "a highly developed system of division of labour among the union republics" and declared that "cotton growing" should be "the principal sector of the economy for all the Central Asian republics." That is to say, they want to build a lopsided economy of a colonial type in this region.

According to official Soviet statistics and data disclosed by the Soviet press, cotton output in these four republics accounted for more than 90 per cent of the country's total in 1975. The region has become the Soviet Union's biggest cotton base. The Soviet revisionist ruling clique, however, has not developed processing and other related industries indispensable to the republics' economy. As a result, the region cannot process its abundant resources, industrial materials and farm produce. For instance,

Uzbekistan has all along produced about 65 per cent of the country's annual total cotton in the past decade or more, but, as a result of the restrictions imposed by the Soviet revisionist authorities in every way, its cotton cloth production made up only about 3 per cent of the country's total. In Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, per capita production of cotton cloth has steadily declined in the last decade or so. The drop was more than one-third between 1965 and 1974 in Uzbekistan and about 20 per cent in Turkmenistan. Uzbekistan's total production of cotton cloth fell by 29 per cent between 1965 and 1975. Consequently, the cotton-growing republics have to get large quantities of cotton cloth and knitwear shipped in every year from other parts of the country. Kirghizia is one of the country's major agricultural areas, yet it does not have a chemical fertilizer plant.

Stagnant Production

The colonialist policy of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique in the Central Asian union republics has played havoc with the local economy. The collective and state farms are in sad straits owing to the single-crop system enforced by the Soviet revisionist authorities in the region. As four-fifths of Tajikistan's irrigated fields have been sown to cotton, the portion for vegetables, melons and fodder and the acreage under these crops have been reduced steadily. According to the Soviet newspaper *Rural Life*, the sowing system in many districts of Uzbekistan is such that acreage under cotton comes to 80 to 90 per cent of the total. "For decades, cotton has been sown on the same old plots without any change, which has led to the disruption of crop rotation and the spread of the fusarium wilt of the plant." In Kirghizia's Osh, cereal output dropped by almost two-thirds in the last ten years and "grain output is astonishingly low" in quite a number of collective and state farms there. In some districts, "the per-hectare yield of irrigated fields came to only 900 to 1,200 kilogrammes" in 1975.

Soil has been badly conserved in the republics. In Tajikistan, "nearly one-third of the collective farmland in the republic has become alkalized." About half the irrigated land in Uzbekistan is alkalized or alkaline-vitiated. In Kirghizia, "more than half the water from irrigation facilities flows away. Nearly 40 per

cent of the irrigation networks operate without hydro-technical works, while more than half the land whose soil needs improvement does not have drainage facilities worthy of the name."

All this has seriously affected development of agriculture and animal husbandry in Soviet Central Asia. The per-hectare yield of cotton has been declining and that of grain, potatoes and vegetables is low in some areas. It was revealed in the newspaper *Soviet Kirghizia* of January 17 last year that in the 9th five-year plan period "a number of regions and districts (of Kirghizia) failed to fulfil not only the production targets under the five-year plan, but even the national economic plan for state purchases."

"Serious shortcomings and derelictions of duty" also exist in the industries of the republics. According to the newspaper *Turkmen Spark* of January 24 last year, "11 to 14 per cent of the (republic's) industrial enterprises have failed to fulfil the prescribed plans every year." In capital construction, "practically none of the industrial projects was turned over for operation within the specified time." *Soviet Kirghizia* of January 17 last year disclosed that "one-tenth of the enterprises did not fulfil the sales plan each year. The manufactured goods they provided were more than 100 million rubles less in value than planned." Poor quality products have caused the national economy "heavy losses," it added.

Working People Impoverished

Taking advantage of the economic lopsidedness it has brought about in Soviet Central Asia, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique fleeces the working people of various nationalities there by every conceivable means including selling them inferior quality manufactured goods at high prices. S.R. Rashidov, first secretary of the revisionist Uzbek party, has noted that tractors are "so expensive" and not durable in his republic that "they can hardly earn their cost." Mineral fertilizer sent to his republic often is "of a low quality and contains 800 or more kilogrammes of ballast a ton," yet "the price is quite high." On the other hand, state purchase prices for farm products in these republics are low; sometimes they are far below costs. The Soviet press has acknowledged that in Kirghizia and Uzbekistan, the purchasing

prices for some vegetables were 30 or even nearly 50 per cent lower than what they cost and quotas set for state purchases of produce are high. Moreover, the Soviet authorities have forced the selling of seed or fodder grains, and livestock when they are underweight or underage.

Impoverished by the Soviet revisionist authorities' ruthless exploitation and plunder, the people of various nationalities in the Central Asian republics don't have enough to buy what

they need. Official Soviet statistics show that per capita retail sales in 1974 in the four republics were some 40 per cent lower than in the Russian S.F.S.R. Meanwhile, consumer goods were even scarcer than elsewhere.

Lenin pointed out: "All national oppression calls forth the resistance of the broad masses of the people." (*A Caricature of Marxism and Imperialist Economism*, 1916.) The harsh oppression and exploitation of various nationalities in Soviet Central Asia by the new tsars will certainly arouse strong popular resistance.

Africa Marches On

Strengthening Economic Co-operation

Agriculture. The establishment of various organizations of regional economic co-operation in Africa in recent years has brought on a new look characterized by unity and co-operation on the principles of mutual benefit and meeting each other's needs. This reflects the African people's determination to fight in unity against hegemonism and build Africa through self-reliance.

The African Ministerial Food Commission, the West Africa Rice Development Association, the African Groundnut Council and the Council of the Joint Organization to Combat Insect Pests and Bird Attacks in Africa were set up one after another for the speedy development of agriculture. These organizations have been active in training technical personnel, studying and improving farm management, raising output and warding off bird attacks, insect pests and plant diseases. Since its formation in 1970, the West Africa Rice Development Association has done much to help the West African states develop rice production. The rate of self-sufficiency in West Africa was 83 per cent in 1975 as against 63 per cent in 1974, resulting in greatly reduced rice imports.

Thanks to measures by the Council of the Joint Organization to Combat Insect Pests and Bird Attacks, crops on nearly 350,000 hectares

of land were freed of insect pests and 2,600 hectares of bird nests in 1975.

Water Conservancy. In September 1976, 37 countries met to discuss the exploitation of water resources in the region. Their representatives pledged co-operation in the spirit of African unity in exploiting the water resources of the international rivers in these countries. Thus, concerted activities have been strengthened by such bodies as the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River, the Commission of the Lake Chad Basin, the Niger River Commission, the Mano River Union, and the Committee for the Gambia River. There have been good results in reclaiming land, expanding irrigated areas and developing river navigation, fisheries and hydroelectric power.

Trade. Many bilateral trade agreements were signed between countries to shake off control and monopoly of the African countries' exports and imports by imperialism, especially the superpowers. Economic and trade meetings in Algiers last October stressed the development of direct trade between African countries without intermediaries as an effective measure against international exploitation and monopoly. The September 1976 meeting of African trade ministers in Addis Ababa adopted a declaration and a programme of action on economic co-operation among developing countries, the African countries in particular. It urged the developing countries and their people to work for economic co-operation.

Finance. Monetary co-operation between African countries has also been strengthened. The Association of African Central Banks decided to

set up a monetary study centre for protection of the interests of African countries against international monetary fluctuations. The Development Bank of Central African Countries was officially established last May in accordance with a decision of the summit conference of the Central African Customs and Economic Union as a means of implementing the policy of regional economic integration. The African Development Bank set up to strengthen unity and co-operation among the African countries has provided more than 320 million U.S. dollars for 100 projects in more than 30 countries.

Communications. Since 1976, there has been closer co-operation in developing communications and transport. A network of airlines was formed when civil aviation agreements opening new air routes in the continent were signed between African countries. Last June, the African Committee of Civil Aviation decided to set up two centres for English- and French-speaking African countries to train administrators and pilots for the development of civil aviation.

To improve overland communications, a trans-continental road network is being built jointly by the countries concerned. Work on it has made much headway. The Union of African Railways held its fourth general assembly last October to study the reconstruction of the irrational railway network which the colonialists had built for their own interests. An action programme was adopted in relation to a plan for railway integration and the connection of all African railways to promote trade and other ties among the African countries.

Many countries have set up their own shipping companies and merchant fleets to get rid of the exploitation and monopoly by Western shipping companies. The Association of National Shipping Lines of West and Central African Countries was formed to co-ordinate both shipping services and investment and expansion programmes. This has further strengthened the hand of these countries in their struggle against illegal and unilateral raising of freight rates by the shipping firms of the West in order to shift the economic crisis burden on to others.

Regional Co-operation. Through joint efforts, regional economic co-operation in Africa has

been rapidly expanded in scope and the number of projects undertaken. Efforts are being made towards the realization of well-organized and more integrated economic communities. Following the formation of the East African Community and the Economic Community of West Africa, the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries was established last September. In December, the 11th Extraordinary Session of the O.A.U. Council of Ministers adopted a resolution recommending setting up an African economic community. This was a further proof of the African countries' strong desire to firmly oppose economic hegemonism and jointly develop their economies.

Developing National Education

AFRICA is one of the cradles of world civilization. But during long years of colonialist domination by the West, the African people who were oppressed politically and exploited and plundered economically, were also deprived of the right to education. Since the 60s, most African countries have won independence. Through prolonged struggle they have become keenly aware that education must serve the maintenance of national independence and national construction and that they must promote national education through self-reliance. A communique issued at an education ministers' conference of African countries in Lagos in 1976 pointed out that the educational systems left over from the colonial period do not correspond to the political options of the new African states; education work in Africa on the youth should inculcate and strengthen patriotism and dispense scientific and technical knowledge so as to benefit the development of the African countries.

An important measure in eradicating colonialist influence in the realm of education is to effect a change in teaching material so as to educate the students in patriotism.

A number of countries have gradually started to compile textbooks in national languages for primary and secondary schools to

replace those written by colonialists. Since 1972, textbooks in Somalia have been compiled by Somalis and classes have been taught in Somali. The Ghanaian Government recently published vernacular textbooks for primary schools compiled by Ghanaians. The copyright on these Ghanaian-language readers is the property of Ghana and not that of foreign companies as in the past. Textbooks are also being compiled in Tanzania, Ethiopia and Togo in national languages. In Algeria and Mauritania, the Arabic language is being used in schools in addition to French.

Many African countries have made headway in using native teachers to replace foreigners. In 1975 alone the 17 teacher's colleges run by the Kenyan Government trained 5,500 teachers for primary and secondary schools. By the end of February last year, teachers training classes for primary schools in Mozambique had trained over 3,000 teachers. Classes in all the primary schools of Morocco have been taught by Moroccans since 1975. In Tunisia, all primary school teachers, 80 per cent of the secondary school teachers and 60 per cent of those teaching in universities are Tunisians. In Zanzibar, Tanzania, 95 per cent of the secondary school teachers are now Tanzanians.

Some countries have taken legislative and administrative measures to do away with colonialist influence. A decree adopted by the Benin Cabinet provides that new schools must be free from foreign control. Zaire has announced that the higher learning institutions in the country will be reformed. It has closed three universities controlled by foreign Catholic churches and the State University of Zaire has been set up. Mauritania has declared the abrogation of the cultural agreement signed with France and drawn up its own teaching programmes for primary schools.

All this has greatly promoted national education in the African countries. There were 10,000 primary schools, 800 secondary schools and six universities in Nigeria in 1975. The number of primary and secondary schools in Kenya is now respectively 15 and 10 times the figures when the country gained independence. There are over 800,000 primary school pupils and more than 60,000 secondary school students in Zambia and the number of school-goers in

1974 more than doubled that of ten years ago when the country became independent.

The African countries also attach importance to anti-illiteracy work. More than 60 literacy classes are being run in 30 enterprises in the capital of the Congo. In Mali, the National Literacy Committee has created a national language on the basis of Bambara and compiled the first textbook in this language for literacy classes. Literacy work has been expanded from 10 to 40 regions in rural Kenya. There were 1,600 literacy classes in 1975 in the country compared with 350 in 1967. In Guinea, students are organized to go to the countryside to launch literacy campaigns. In Somalia, 70 per cent of the population are now literate as against 7 per cent before 1969.

In promoting education, the African countries have set store by training their own technical force. In Sierra Leone, agriculture was included in the curricula of secondary schools by the Ministry of Education in 1970 in accordance with the directive of President Siaka Stevens that national education "should be adjusted to put great emphasis on agriculture." Agriculture is taught in more than 500 secondary schools in Ghana, and some schools have set up their own farms to link study with farm labour. Teachers and students in Mozambique are frequently organized to take part in agricultural production. In Botswana, some schools teach students carpentry, brick-laying, tanning, weaving and repairing motor vehicle skills. These measures have resulted in the appearance of the backbone of a technical force which is playing a positive role in developing the African countries' industrial and agricultural production and gradually replacing foreign technicians.

The African countries have also stressed the necessity of strengthening unity and co-operation between them and running education by collective efforts. The Africa-Mauritius Cultural Institute founded by 13 African countries has been renamed the African Cultural Institute and opened to all African countries. Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland have jointly set up a university. A conference of African university rectors was held in Brazzaville in April 1976 to exchange experience in running universities.

Smith Regime in a Fix

FACED with a far-flung battlefield and failure in expanding military call-ups, Rhodesian "minister of defence" Reginald Cowper has been forced to resign. This shows that the racist Smith regime is in dire straits at home and abroad.

Since truculently suspending the Geneva conference, Smith has rabidly expanded the armed forces and strengthened the machinery of suppression in a vain attempt to continue the trial of strength with the patriotic forces on the battlefield. Cowper announced on January 27 that men under 38, instead of the former age limit of 25, would be conscripted for 18 months instead of 12 months, and that deferments and exemptions would be drastically cut.

Confronted by the ever stronger Zimbabwean guerrillas and their widespread military attacks, the Smith authorities had to extend their operations from one zone to four. There was an acute troop shortage and the source of recruits was nearly dried up. It was against this background that Cowper put forward the new conscription plan. But, as soon as it was announced, the plan met strong opposition from the masses of people and caused great discon-

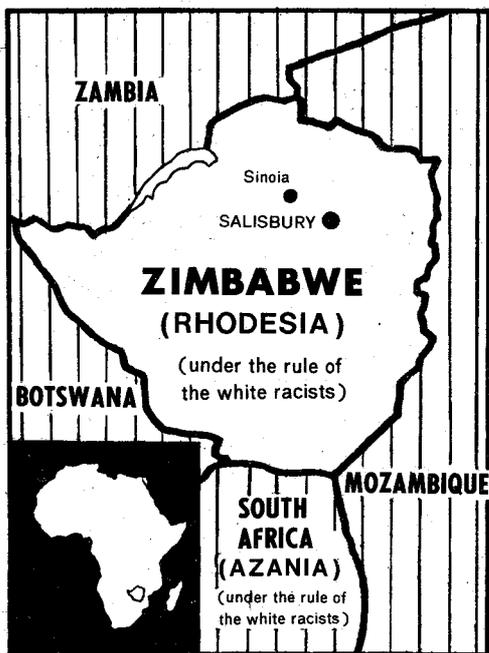
tent among factory owners and farmers — the white supporters of the racist rule. Cowper, Smith's right-hand man, stepped down from his post on February 12 amid an uproar of opposition and complaints.

This incident demonstrates that the Smith authorities are in a hopeless dilemma: The contradiction between the far-flung battlefield and the troop shortage cannot be eased without increasing the number of army recruits, but augmented military call-ups will invariably arouse stronger opposition, deepen economic difficulties and weaken logistic support.

At the time of his downfall, Cowper wailed that Rhodesians had "unfortunately been subjected to a public debate on the country's ability or otherwise to win the terrorist war." This is a deep reflection of the Smith regime's grave difficulties.

The small handful of die-hard racists with Smith as their ringleader are now extremely isolated at home and abroad. Leaders of the frontline states who met in early January "decided to give full political, material and diplomatic support to the Patriotic Front." The 28th Session of the O.A.U. Liberation Committee in early February reaffirmed "Africa's commitment to the liberation of Zimbabwe through armed struggle." The foreign ministers of the nine European Common Market countries, in a joint statement in late January, deplored Smith's rejection of the proposal by the chairman of the Geneva conference. They confirmed that their countries' obligations to apply sanctions against Rhodesia would continue to be honoured.

That hundreds of students recently fled Rhodesia to join the guerrillas shows that the Zimbabwean people can no longer tolerate Smith's cruel rule and are determined to fight. Indications are that more and more whites in Rhodesia have become dissatisfied with the Smith regime. Over 14,800 left last year, the highest figure in 12 years. At meetings in Salisbury in early January, many whites expressed opposition to Smith's stubborn attitude at the Geneva conference.



ROUND THE WORLD

MIDDLE EAST

New Superpower Contention

Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State of the United States, and Mikhail Sytenko, Head of the Middle East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, were in the Middle East at approximately the same time last month. What this shows is a new round of contention in the region between the two superpowers.

Vance visited Israel, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria on a week-long tour. In his words, the tour was "to obtain first-hand views" from the leaders of those countries "on how it may be possible to move forward to a peace settlement in the Middle East." He said: "The United States intends to play an active role in helping facilitate a peaceful solution."

Meanwhile, Moscow sent Sytenko to Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon in an attempt to establish a presence in the Middle East peace-making picture and gauge the extent of Arab readiness to co-operate with it.

The two superpowers resented each other's diplomatic efforts. In a commentary the day Vance set out on his journey, TASS flayed the United States for trying "to play an active role as 'mediator' to broaden its influence in the Near East." At the

same time, Vance warned that "the Russians have responsibility for seeing that we move toward peace in the area."

Undoubtedly, each superpower is trying to extend its influence and squeeze the other out, so as to bring the settlement of the Middle East problem into its own orbit. The Arab countries are vigilant against these superpowers' attempt to dominate the Middle East and will not allow themselves to be easily taken in. Sytenko was given a cold reception everywhere he visited. As informed sources disclosed, a Soviet invitation to President Hafiz Assad to visit Moscow had been declined by the Syrian Government. And Vance admitted that on the central issue: "I do not think there has been any progress made on this trip."

CYPRUS

Positive Step Towards Solving Inter-Communal Disputes

President Makarios of Cyprus and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash held talks on January 27 on the solution of disputes between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. This was their first meeting ever held in 14 years, and the second round of their talks took place on February 12. Both sides agreed to resume the inter-communal talks in Vienna at the end of March.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over their talks. Makarios hailed them "a good step" when he said that "on certain aspects agreement was reached in principle." Denktash described the agreement reached at the meeting as "a good constructive step in the right direction."

The Makarios-Denktash talks have won the support of the two communities because unity is the common aspirations of the entire Cyprus people. The people of all countries also welcomed the talks and followed their progress with keen interest. However, Moscow has a different view of the talks. Several days before the first round of the talks, the Soviet propaganda machine alleged that a "settlement" plan had been worked out by the West aimed at "solving the Cyprus problem in NATO's 'family circle.'" Again two days before the second round of the talks, it asserted that "no substantial progress was attained in the course of the first contacts between the two sides."

The Soviet Union revealed its malicious intent when it threw cold water on the positive steps taken by the two communities. It feared that the Cyprus situation may calm down. It preached "internationalization" of the Cyprus problem precisely for the purpose of keeping a foothold in this strategic point in eastern Mediterranean.

P.D.R.Y. AND Y.A.R.

Joint Council

Salem Robaya, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of

Yemen, and Ibrahim al-Hamdi, Chairman of the Command Council of the Yemen Arab Republic, recently met in Qataba to decide on setting up a joint council composed of the two Chairmen and other officials of the two countries.

The communique issued after the meeting said: "At the meeting, the two Chairmen and their parties discussed major problems of interest to the people in both parts of Yemen, first of all the question of co-ordination in the economic, trade, industrial, agricultural and other fields which serve the supreme interests of the Yemen people."

The communique said the following agreement had been reached at the meeting:

1. To set up a joint council composed of the two Chairmen, and defence, economic affairs, commerce, planning and foreign affairs officials of both sides. The joint council meets once every six months in Aden and Sanaa by turns to study and pay attention to questions of interest to the Yemen people;

2. To set up a sub-commission made up of economic affairs, planning and commerce officials of the two sides to study and pay attention to the development and economic and social projects of both sides and make proposals therefrom to be submitted to the two Chairmen; and

3. Both sides agree that the embassy of either side will represent the other in countries where only one side has an embassy.

LAGOS

Festival of Arts and Culture

The Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture took place between January 15 and February 12 in Lagos, capital of Nigeria.

Attending the opening ceremony were the heads of state from Nigeria, Zambia, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Sao Tome and Principe, Chad, Gabon, Ivory Coast and Lesotho. Tens of thousands of Nigerians and spectators from various parts of the world were also there.

More than ten thousand dancers, musicians, writers and cultural workers from over 50 African countries and black communities in other countries as well as from national-liberation movements in southern Africa attended the festival's activities. They presented traditional dances, music, dramas, and films. In addition to exhibitions and colloquiums, there was a regatta and a horse race.

The Festival of Arts and Culture vividly expressed the African people's pride in their rich culture and arts. It also demonstrated their determination to develop their national culture and arts and further consolidate unity. Zambian President Kaunda said: "The Second FESTAC is part of the general awakening to the reality of the present world that the Africans must themselves marshal their political and economic power and their rich cultural heritage primarily in the interests of the continent's liberation and development." He added: "The course of history has changed

and the Africans will no longer permit themselves to be subjects of ridicule by other peoples' cultures and objects of submission to the might of other countries of the world."

Nigerian Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Obasanjo said: "It is a singular event which has emphasized the need to refurbish our solidarity through a renewed cultural awareness. This must enable us in part to consolidate and strengthen our people's political, economic and social progress."

Sierra Leone's Acting President S.I. Koroma pointed out: This gathering shows the peoples of the world that "Africa has a rich and fascinating cultural heritage."

Senegalese Minister of Culture Alioune Sene said that defence of the black's cultural identity should go in tandem with the struggle for the establishment of a new international cultural order. He stressed that it was necessary to create new types of relations between different civilizations, that is, new cultural relations between peoples of different countries, so as to substitute scorn, racism and even imperialism with dialogue capable only of promoting civilizations.

The origin of the World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture can be traced back to the first congress of the black artists and writers sponsored in 1956 by the African Society for Culture in Paris. The first festival was held in 1966 in Dakar, capital of Senegal.

Friendship Notes

Ivens and the "Foolish Old Man"

How the Foolish Old Man Removed the Mountains, a full-length colour documentary produced by the celebrated Dutch film director Joris Ivens and French film worker Marceline Loridan, was screened at a showing in Peking recently under the auspices of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

People from literary and art and cinema as well as press circles and many foreign friends watched the film with keen interest. The audience warmly applauded and thanked Ivens and Loridan for their contributions to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the people of China and the rest of the world.

Consisting of 12 separate films, the film gives an account of how the Chinese workers, peasants, soldiers, students, teachers, literary and art workers, commercial workers and women work, study and live. It is informative and impressive. The Chinese people earlier had learnt from news reports that the documentary had won acclamation when shown over the past year in a dozen countries including France, Belgium, Britain, West Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Canada. They were able to see for themselves from another film produced and recently brought to China by Ivens and Loridan the warm welcome the colour documentary received from Parisians, and to hear the talk by the producers

themselves about the production.

Ivens is an old friend of the Chinese people. As early as 1938, disregarding Kuomintang obstructions, he came to China to film the Chinese people's War of Resistance Against Japan. Before leaving the country, he presented a cinecamera and 2,000 metres of film to Chinese revolutionary film-makers. This was the first such camera China's liberated areas got at that time. Chinese revolutionary film-makers used it to shoot many most precious revolutionary historical scenes including the brilliant image of Chairman Mao. As an advisor to the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio in the early post-liberation period, Ivens helped train many young film technicians. In 1958, the year of the big leap forward in socialist construction, he made the documentary *Early Spring* showing the achievements after liberation. Later, he and his Chinese colleagues jointly shot the film *Roar of 600 Million*. Having visited China 13 times, he left his footsteps across the land and made extensive contacts with the ordinary people.

During his China visit in 1971, he met Premier Chou En-lai and told the Chinese Premier his intention to make a film showing China's new look after the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. His idea won warm support from the late Premier. The following year, Ivens and Loridan returned to China and began filming the full-length colour documentary under re-

view with the help of Chinese film-makers. In making the film about a Peking factory, he lived, worked and ate with workers there. As a frequent visitor to workers' homes, he became well acquainted with everyone in the compound, knowing practically all by name. To the children there, Ivens was simply "uncle" and Loridan "aunt," as though they were two elder members of the family. When they were on Gungnais grassland in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, they lived in a tent and worked outdoors all day. At the Gulf of Pohai Sea, they put out to sea together with fishermen. They completed the full-length documentary after four years of painstaking efforts.

Ivens fully expresses his friendly feelings for the Chinese people in this documentary. In an interview with Chinese newsmen during his current visit, Ivens, who is approaching eighty, said: If my health permits, I still want to work for another ten, twenty, or even fifty years.

Chinese Archaeological Finds on Exhibition in Manila

The three-month exhibition of Chinese archaeological finds in the Philippines closed in January in Manila. There were nearly one million visitors including students and teachers from over 800 primary and secondary schools and colleges. Among them were 150 students and teachers from a secondary school in the city of Iloilo in the central Philippines who got to Manila after a 24-hour voyage. Many schools gave lessons on

Chinese history to students during visits to the exhibition.

This was the first exhibition of its kind ever held in a third world country in Asia. Among the hundred articles on display, 88 relics were shown abroad for the first time. They included the jade suit sewn with gold thread of the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) newly unearthed at Tinghsien, Hopei Province, a chime of bronze bells of the Spring and Autumn Period (770-475 B.C.) and the pottery figurines of warriors in the Chin Dynasty (221-206 B.C.). Philippine friends held that displaying these precious relics for the 42 million Filipino people constituted a major event in the history of cultural intercourse between China and the Philippines.

Because the Philippine Government set great store by the exhibition, the old National Assembly building, chosen as the exhibition hall, was renovated specially in part for the occasion. In his speech at the opening ceremony, President Marcos pointed out that the exhibition showed the art and culture of a great country and great nation and made people think of the great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung. Madame Imelda Romualdez Marcos, wife of the President and Governor of Metropolitan Manila, said that "this is the most successful of all the exhibitions held in Manila."

The exhibition reminded people of the time-honoured ties between the two countries. From centuries to a thousand years ago, people in China's Fukien Province had been to the Philippines. Finds of coins of the Tang Dynasty (618-907

A.D.) in Pangasinan Province, pottery and porcelain of the Tang Dynasty on Cebu Island and pottery of the late Tang Dynasty on the Sulu Archipelago, all bear witness to the fact that trade and cultural intercourse long existed between the two countries.

Before the close of the exhibition, the Philippine authorities presented the Chinese archaeological department with two cases of ancient Chinese porcelain fragments unearthed in Batangas Province in 1958 and in Laguna Province in 1968. Vice-Head of the Philippine National Museum Alfredo Evangelista said these were relics of what had been brought to his country from China some 800 to 1,000 years ago.

A Severed Hand Rejoined

Last October, a Togolese woman named Tchotcho happily left a clinic affiliated with the Lome Hospital after the successful rejoining of her severed right hand.

A year ago, her right wrist became seriously swollen and extremely painful. Later, she went to the clinic and was admitted. After a joint careful examination by Togolese and Chinese medical workers, they diagnosed her condition as a malignant cellular tumour at the lower end of the radius, with an infection on both sides and the surrounding soft tissue. The cells of the tumour were about to spread, and an immediate operation was needed.

Despite the technical difficulties and a shortage of some surgical instruments, medical workers of both countries performed an operation on the patient, cutting off the affected section and rejoining the severed hand with the forearm. The operation was completed in 8 hours and 15 minutes.

After six months of meticulous care by Togolese and Chinese medical workers, the patient recovered. She can now use her rejoined hand to do some light work.



Tchotcho shaking hands with Chinese medical workers.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Tibet Learns From Tachai

THE movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture has completely changed the Tibetan Plateau. After achieving self-sufficiency in grain in 1974, the autonomous region last year produced 7.8 per cent more grain than in 1975, which itself was a good harvest year. Nineteen counties and state farms reached or surpassed the 3-ton mark in per-hectare grain yield, and besides, new progress was made in animal husbandry.

In the movement to learn from Tachai, the one million emancipated serfs have been studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and criticizing revisionism and capitalism. Over 4,000 evening schools and 3,000 spare-time theoretical study groups have been set up to help them. All this has resulted in a fundamental change in their mental outlook.

By studying Chairman Mao's famous work *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, displaying the spirit of hard work and repudiating the feudal tenets and superstitions spread by the serf-owners, the people there have built a large number of water conservancy works on mountains and rivers which the serf-owners had declared to be sacred forbidden areas. These include, according to incomplete statistics, 8,000 kilometres of irrigation channels plus 1,300 reservoirs and ponds built since the winter of 1973. In this period they also laid out 52,000 hectares of high-yielding cropland.

Nymu County, southwest of Lhasa, has during the past three years dug a 130-kilometre-long irrigation canal and built two reservoirs, thus bringing most of the cultivated land under irrigation. At the same time, more than 100 kilometres of highways, 75 bridges and two small power stations have been constructed.

Many high, snow-capped mountains and a capricious climate are unfavourable for production in Angdo County in northern Tibet. Nevertheless, herdsmen went ahead to build irrigation projects and pastures, relying on collective strength to overcome difficulties arising from shortage of tools, manpower and transportation vehicles. In two years alone, the county enclosed 7,000 hectares and constructed 66 canals to irrigate them. In 1976, the total number of animals in the county increased by some 8 per cent over 1975; this was equal to 2.7 times the number in 1959, the year when the democratic reform began.

Scientific experimentation in agriculture is popular in the region. The poor and lower-middle peasants who make up the backbone force among the agrotechnicians have carried out experiments in cultivating systems, seed improvement and crop protection with good results.

Thanks to the correct handling of the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual, the collective economy of various communes in the

region has been expanding. This has made it possible for them to buy a large number of farm machines. Some communes have mechanized threshing and winnowing. Good harvests for years running have continually enlarged the collective reserves and improved the life of the commune members.

Kiangsu's Textile Industry

THE textile industry in Kiangsu, a coastal province in east China, has been growing fast. Its total output value in 1976 was 3.6 times that of 1965, the year before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. The 1976 output of new chemical fibre fabrics developed during the Cultural Revolution showed a 6-fold increase over the 1971 level.

Before liberation, the textile industry here moved at a snail's pace. Its distribution was irrational, with 90 per cent of the spindles concentrated in several cities along the railway lines in the southern part of the province. After liberation, especially since the start of the Cultural Revolution, the establishment of a number of textile enterprises in the northern part has helped to gradually even out the distribution of the industry. Now, in addition to the cotton mills in all of Kiangsu's seven prefectures and seven cities, there are weaving mills in all of its counties. The province has become a comprehensive textile base with factories making cotton, linen, silk and woollen goods, chemical fibre fabrics, knitwear and textile machinery as well as printing and dyeing mills.

Some old textile mills have made further progress. The No. 2 Cotton Mill in Nantung, a city located on the lowest reaches of the Yangtze River, has a history of more than 50 years. Constant efforts to carry out technical innovations have resulted in increasing its spindles from 30,000 to 50,000. Since 1971, its annual output value has gone up by 17.8 per cent on the average.

While doing their best to improve the quality of their products, the workers and staff members of Kiangsu's textile industry have designed and turned out many new varieties.

More Farm Machinery in Ningsia

FARM mechanization has been developing by leaps and bounds in northwest China's Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region. Compared with 1965, the year before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, the region in 1976 had at its disposal 5-7 times as many heavy-duty and medium-sized tractors of different types and 18 times as many machines for processing farm and side-line products in-

cluding rice-huskers, oil-presses and mills. There was a much bigger increase in walking tractors.

Agricultural production was backward in pre-liberation Ningsia, where the peasants used wooden tools for ploughing. After liberation, the state has sent in large quantities of farm machinery while helping the region develop its own farm machinery industry. During the Great Cultural Revolution, Ningsia has built five plants to serve as the backbone of its farm machinery industry, all the cities and banners (counties) have set up factories for repairing and making farm machinery and most of the communes and some of the production brigades have their own repair shops. Now the autonomous region puts out 30-odd types of major farm machines such as walking tractors, diesel engines, electric motors for farm use, well-sinking equipment, seeders and harvesters. Most of the county factories can overhaul farm machines, while commune-run plants take care of major repairs and brigade-run shops can do minor repairs. Ningsia has become one of the areas in

China with a high level of farm mechanization.

Rapid growth of the farm-machinery industry has brought changes to agricultural production. Half of the arable land in the 11 counties and cities in the Ningsia irrigation area is now tractor-ploughed and, in the case of some counties, it is over 80 per cent. Machines are used to process farm and side-line products in almost all these counties and cities. The 1975 per-hectare grain yield in the irrigation area nearly doubled that of 1965. The region's mountainous areas had virtually no power-operated wells for farm use ten years ago, and only 109 had been sunk by 1970. Today there are nearly 5,000 such wells in Ningsia's mountainous and pastoral areas. With this a number of farmlands have given per-hectare yields that surpass the targets set by the state.

Energetic efforts have been made in training technicians for operating and repairing farm machines. Today there are 21,900 such technicians working in the communes, while the Huis, Mongolians and other minority peoples have their own tractor-drivers.

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fields giving high and stable yields, improve existing water conservancy facilities and strengthen crop management. Remarkable achievements have been made in the last three months in expanding the irrigated acreage, terracing the slopes and transforming fields liable to waterlogging. In the northeast, on the north China plain and in the Yangtze River basin, large tracts of land crisscrossed by roads

and irrigation canals are being built. These fields facilitate irrigation and drainage and mechanized farming. Two hundred such garden-like fields, 670 hectares each, have already been built in east China's Kiangsu Province. In populous Szechuan Province in southwest China, where farm production potential is great, big efforts are being made to develop agriculture, with the people of the whole province determined to make up for the losses caused by the interference of the "gang of four."