

PEKING REVIEW

2

January 13, 1978

北
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報

Chairman Mao's Letter to Comrade Chen Yi

— His letter of July 21, 1965 discussing poetry

On the Situation in China's Science and Education

*Initial Successes in Economic
Construction*

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北京周報

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Chairman Hua Fetes Chairman Hill

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng gave a banquet in honour of E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), and his wife J.A. Hill on January 7.

In his toast at the banquet, Chairman Hua said that the close fraternal relations between the two Parties of China and Australia will surely be further strengthened and developed through the current visit by Chairman Hill and Comrade J.A. Hill. Chairman Hua stressed that the Chinese people are determined to act in accordance with Chairman Mao's theory of the differentiation of the three worlds, unite with all the forces that can be united to form the broadest possible international united front against hegemonism and carry through to the end the struggle against the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, Soviet social-imperialism in particular.

Chairman Hill said in his toast: "We are certain our common adherence to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought will continue to bind us together ever more closely." He expressed the hope that the friendship between the two Parties of Australia and China would be

evergreen and that China would win still greater successes.

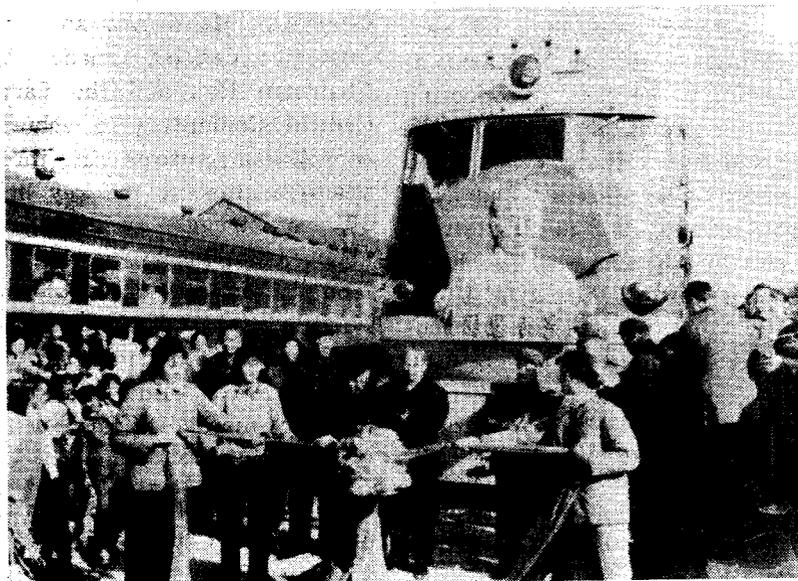
"Chou En-lai Locomotive"

The Shanghai Railway Station was the scene of great rejoicing on the morning of January 5. A ceremony for naming the "Chou En-lai Locomotive" was held there.

Su Chen-hua, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and First Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the C.P.C., cut the ribbon for the locomotive on whose front was a golden bust of the late Premier in bas-relief. After the ceremony the locomotive pulled

out of the station in bright sunshine amidst the sounds of fire-crackers, drums and gongs on its first trip to Nanking.

The decision to name the locomotive in everlasting memory of Premier Chou En-lai was made with the approval of Chairman Hua, the Party Central Committee and the State Council. Present at the ceremony that day were leading comrades of Shanghai and the Ministry of Railways, the crews of the "Mao Tsetung Locomotive" and "Chu Teh Locomotive" and representatives of railway bureaus from various parts of the country. Speaking at the gathering, Peng Chung, Member of the Political Bureau



Su Chen-hua cuts the ribbon. The four Chinese characters meaning "Chou En-lai Locomotive" engraved below the bust were written by Chairman Hua.

of the C.P.C. Central Committee and a leading member of the Shanghai municipal Party committee, said: As was the case with the "Mao Tsetung Locomotive" and the "Chu Teh Locomotive," the naming of the "Chou En-lai Locomotive" symbolizes that the Chinese railway workers and staff members will carry through to the end the revolutionary cause pioneered by proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

Greetings to the Swedish Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on January 4 sent a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sweden, warmly congratulating it on the fifth anniversary of its founding.

The message reads: "Founded on the basis of the Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) of Sweden, the Communist Party of Sweden holds high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, persists in opposing modern revisionism, unites the Swedish working class and progressive forces and has carried out unremitting struggles in opposing the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, particularly Soviet social-imperialism, in safeguarding national independence, opposing monopoly capital, protecting the vital interests of the working people and striving for the victory of the cause of socialism. It has won valuable successes in these struggles. We are deeply convinced that your Party will

achieve greater victories in the course of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution in your country.

"The friendship and unity of our two Parties which is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will surely be further consolidated and developed."

The Goal for 1980

Strive for the basic mechanization of farm work throughout the country by 1980! This was a call issued by Chairman Mao in 1955. As the nation greeted the new year, the third national conference on farm mechanization convened by the State Council opened in Peking on the afternoon of January 4 to discuss and decide on some major policies and measures for achieving this goal.

This conference is of great importance to realizing both Chairman Mao's call and the strategic decision made by Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee to achieve conspicuous success in three years in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. Prior to this, two conferences were held—one in 1966 and the other in 1971—to discuss ways and means to basically mechanize farm work in China by 1980.

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council, and other Party and state leaders attended the recent

conference and Vice-Premier Chen Yung-kuei delivered an opening speech.

Just before the conference opened, Chairman Mao's two works—*China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward* and *A Letter on Farm Mechanization*—were published (see our issue No. 52, 1977). Chairman Mao's writings are an inspiration for the Chinese people in quickening the pace of farm mechanization and bringing about a new leap forward in the national economy.

Earlier, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairmen Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing visited a farm machinery exhibition in Peking and gave important instructions concerning farm mechanization. To ensure success, participants in the conference held a preparatory meeting in the last two weeks of 1977 in Shantung Province which has distinguished itself in speeding up farm mechanization. During the meeting, they visited advanced units and exchanged the experiences they had gained.

Forum on Propaganda Work

The Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, which was set up a short time ago, invited Party and non-Party people from the social science, cultural, art and press circles to a forum towards the end of last year, soliciting their opinions on propaganda work and suggestions for the national

conference on propaganda work scheduled for this year. Attended by more than 300 people, the forum lasted 13 days; discussions in group meetings for different circles were lively.

Many spoke at the forum. One and all indignantly criticized the "gang of four" for sabotaging propaganda work and persecuting propaganda workers. They made many good suggestions on strengthening theoretical work, drawing up plans for propaganda work, reorganizing and expanding the ranks of propaganda workers.

Head of the Propaganda Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee Chang Ping-hua presided over the forum. In his closing speech, he said that forums on different subjects would be held at regular intervals in the future so as to seek opinions on an extensive scale and improve our Party's propaganda and cultural work. He called on everyone to deepen the criticism of the "gang of four" and build up and expand the ranks of propaganda workers in the course of struggle. He added that now was the time for all propaganda and cultural workers to give full play to their skill and ability.

Film Premiere

The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains is a well-known article written by Chairman Mao Tsetung describing how the Chinese people carried on their revolution with

indomitable courage. Made by the celebrated Dutch film director Joris Ivens and French film worker Marceline Loridan, a full-length colour documentary with China as its theme was entitled *How the Foolish Old Man Removed the Mountains*.

This documentary is made up of 12 parts, shot in China from 1972 to 1974. Dubbed in French, English, German and seven other languages since 1976, it has been shown and well received in many countries. It was recently dubbed in Chinese and a ceremony for its Peking premiere was held on the evening of December 29, 1977. Now it is being shown all over the country.

Joris Ivens, 79, is an old friend of the Chinese people. He first came to China in 1938 and has been here many times since liberation. Speaking of his work on the film at the ceremony, he said that its production was inseparably linked with the name of the respected Premier Chou En-lai. It was the Premier's inspiration and support, he added, that enabled the film producers to carry out wide-range observations and helped them solve many problems. He expressed great regret that Premier Chou could not see the result of their work today.

Conferring Title of Honorary Professor

Noted Syrian poet and writer Abdul Mouine Mallouhi, who is now working for the Arabic edition of *Peking Review*, re-

ceived the title of honorary professor of Peking University at the end of last year. Mr. Mallouhi has had many years of experience in education in his home country and he has done much to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the people of China and Syria. Conferring the title of honorary professor on him is yet another token of the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

Speaking at the certificate-presenting ceremony at Peking University, Mr. Mallouhi said: "I don't think I deserve the professorship of Peking University where Chairman Mao, the greatest philosopher of the 20th century, had worked." "I have come to serve China with my knowledge of the Arabic language and to strengthen the cultural ties between two ancient civilizations in the world."

In the News

• Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on the afternoon of January 4 met with U.S. Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy and their party. Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang met them the day before.

• Vice-Premier Teng on January 7 met with a U.S. Congressional delegation headed by Alan Cranston, Democratic Deputy Leader in the Senate. Charles Whalen, Republican Representative, was deputy leader of the delegation.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua met the delegation on the previous day.

Chairman Mao's Letter to Comrade Chen Yi Discussing Poetry

Comrade Chen Yi,

You asked me to polish your poems, but I am unable to as I have never learnt how to write *lu shih* in five-character lines and have never published any in that form. Your poems have power and range. Only I feel that in form, or metrically, they are not quite *lu shih*.¹ For it has strict tonal patterns, without which a poem cannot be called *lu shih*. In this respect, I think, both of us are still beginners. I have occasionally written a few seven-character *lu shih*, but none of them satisfies me. Just as you are good at writing unorthodox verse, I know a little about *tzu*² with lines of different lengths. Chien-ying [Yeh Chien-ying—Tr.] is good at seven-character *lu shih*, and old Comrade Tung [Tung Pi-wu—Tr.] at five-character *lu shih*. If you want to write in these forms, you can ask for their advice.

Journeying Westward

*I speed westward ten thousand li,
Riding the wind over infinite space;
Had not this giant roc spread its wings,
How could man traverse this void cross-
ed only by birds?
The sea below ferments a thousand
goblets of wine,
And mountains tower to great heights
with onion spires.
Everywhere we find good friends,
As wind and thunder sweep the world.*

I made changes in this poem and am still far from satisfied with the result. I am afraid I cannot do the rest.

Another thing is that poetry uses images to convey ideas and should not communicate plainly as in prose. So we cannot dispense with *pi* (similes and metaphors) or with *hsing* (association). We may also use the technique of *fu* (direct statement) as in Tu Fu's³ *Northern Journey*, which may be said to "state in plain terms," but here too he used *pi* and *hsing*. "*Pi* means comparing one object to another," and "*hsing* means speaking first of something else to lead up to the main theme." Han Yu⁴ used prose techniques in poetry, and some people said he knew nothing at all about poetry, but that was going too far, as some of his poems like *The Rocks, Mount Hengshan* and *To Prefectural Official Chang on the Fifteenth Day of the Eighth Moon* are really not bad. We can see, therefore, it is not easy to write poetry. Most Sung poets did not understand that poetry must convey ideas by means of images, and they disregarded the tradition of Tang poetry, with the result that what they wrote was quite flat. These random remarks all refer to classical poetry. To write modern poetry, we must use the method of conveying ideas through images in reflecting class struggle and the struggle for production, and must definitely not go in for classicism. But for the last few decades, poetry in the vernacular has not been successful. There have been some good folk songs, however. It is very likely that the future trend will be to draw nourishment and adopt forms from the folk song and

New Year's Day

Chairman Hua Visits Tangshan Workers

THE workers of Tangshan are really marvelous. They deserve our respect." This was Chairman Hua's praise when he visited the workers and cadres of that city on January 1 and 2. He instructed that Tangshan should be rebuilt quickly and that the reconstructed city should reach the advanced architectural level of the 1970s.

The nation was celebrating New Year's Day when Chairman Hua went to Tangshan to congratulate the people on their last year's unique achievements in overcoming the serious damage caused by the earthquake in 1976. He described it as a miracle that the Kailan Coal Mine had by December last year boosted its average daily output of coal to the pre-quake (July 1976) level of 70,000 tons and that its total coal output and

aggregate tunnelling footage had topped the targets set by the state. These achievements, he added, were inconceivable in the capitalist countries. Production in the Tangshan Iron and Steel Company and the monthly total industrial output value of the city had also reached pre-quake levels last December.

Chairman Hua went to the No. 6 mining area of the Tangshan Colliery, which was more than 600 metres underground. He spent the whole morning with the miners there, inquired after the conditions of comprehensive mechanization of the work-face, and read poems and short essays written by the workers in the wall bulletin. The miners reported to him about their plan to further raise coal output in the new year.



Chairman Hua
chatting with
miners in a
coal pit.

January 13, 1978

In the No. 2 steel mill of the Tangshan Iron and Steel Company, Chairman Hua listened to a report about production there. Speaking to the welcoming workers at the gate, he congratulated them on their achievements in 1977 and asked them to convey his best regards to their families and other workers.

After receiving more than 700 model and outstanding workers and representatives of advanced units at Tungfanghung (East Is Red) Square, Chairman Hua had a group photograph taken with them and made a heartwarming speech.

Last year, he said, the Tangshan workers scored two major victories. One was the victory in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and the other in combating the effects of the earthquake and restoring production. In the new year, Tangshan must continue to take the exposure and criticism of the gang as the key link to push production forward and at the same time make proper arrangements for the people's livelihood and do a good job in rebuilding the city.

Chairman Hua urged the city authorities to build new living quarters, shops, recreation centres, parks and streets while developing production. He said that Tangshan should in a fairly short period of time be rebuilt into a better city than what it was before the earthquake, with all kinds of facilities arranged scientifically and rationally. He exhorted the people to exert themselves further and produce remarkable results in building a new Tangshan.

Together with other leading comrades, Chairman Hua studied the plan for the reconstruction of Tangshan and suggested that the new city should in architecture be of an advanced level. He urged leading cadres of Party committees at the city and other levels to go among the masses to carry out investigation and study and consult with them in solving whatever problems that might arise. He said that they should take part in physical labour

State Council's Message to Kailan Coal Mine

THE State Council on January 3 sent a message of congratulations to the Kailan Coal Mine for having successfully restored production to pre-quake level.

The message reads: The strong earthquake in 1976 levelled practically all the buildings of Kailan, submerged all the coal shafts and brought casualties to miners and their families. In the face of grave hardships, the Kailan workers and staff members, together with the army-men and people coming to their assistance, overcame all sorts of difficulties, restored production and rebuilt their homes, thus writing a new chapter in the history of the development of coal industry.

The message encouraged the workers and staff members to fulfil the task set forth by Chairman Hua of bringing Kailan's coal output to 50-60 million tons a year.

regularly and not act as high and mighty officials.

Chairman Hua stressed the importance of carrying out scientific research. He said that efforts must be made to eliminate the confusion created by the "gang of four" in people's minds with regard to scientific research and raise China's scientific and cultural level.

Chairman Hua's inspection tour was a tremendous inspiration to the workers and staff members of Tangshan. Several hundred thousand workers and their family members turned out to welcome and pay their respects to him. Chairman Hua's talks were interrupted by stormy applause. On January 2, a 70,000-strong rally was held in Kailan where the workers pledged to continue their triumphant advance

and answer Chairman Hua's call with still greater successes this year.

In 1976 when Tangshan was hit by a strong earthquake, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng led a central delegation to extend cordial sympathy to the people there. Immediately after his arrival, he went to the Kailan Coal Mine, the Tangshan Iron and Steel Company and other enterprises despite recurring tremors. He saw to it that

the people in the stricken areas were provided with clothing, food, housing and medicine. In April last year, he once again inspected Tangshan and encouraged the workers, saying: "The people are the real heroes. We are convinced that with a people as heroic as those in Tangshan, it is possible to perform all miracles."

His solicitous concern was a tremendous encouragement and inspiration to the local people.

(Continued from p. 8.)

creative thinking cannot depart from concrete and vivid images. They convey ideas by means of images and not by abstractions as is the practice with scientists.

Speakers at the forum exposed that a magazine under the control of the "gang of four" had vilified the use of images as something that is "against the Marxist system of cognition" and as "a basis of cognition of the modern revisionist trend in literature and art." The poets pointed out that poetry, like other forms of art, reflects life through images. While narrative poetry portrays characters, they said, lyric poems describe the emotions of concrete characters.

They affirmed that artistic images can be created only through incessant observation, experience, study and analysis of the life and struggle of the people of every social stratum and are refined from vast amounts of vivid, concrete and graphic perceptual materials. Creative thinking would be impossible without lively and concrete images. In negating the use of images to convey ideas, the "gang of four" actually opposed Chairman Mao's ideas of literature and art.

Chairman Mao said long ago that the only source of all literature and art is the people's life and struggle, that literary and art workers must go into the heat of the people's life. However, the "gang of four" advocated that "one must first have a theme." This actually means creating "heroes (or heroines)" behind closed

doors, and is therefore opposed to the law of artistic creation.

All the participants studied with joy the orientation and the course of development of modern verse as indicated by Chairman Mao. They said that Chairman Mao had pointed out in the 50s that modern verse should be concise and rhythmic and the length of each line should be more or less the same. He also said that there were difficulties in reforming modern verse and that modern verse should be developed on the basis of folk songs and classical poems. Chairman Mao pointed out in the letter that "it is very likely that the future trend will be to draw nourishment and adopt forms from the folk song and develop a new type of poetry which will appeal to the general reading public."

The poets said that in the 60 years since the birth of modern verse, attempts at solving this problem have not been successful. In studying Chairman Mao's teaching on this question, they added, they must think it over seriously and discuss what should modern verse be like. While it should be short, concise, vivid and lively like the folk songs and classical poems, it differs from both. It should draw nourishment and adopt forms from the folk songs and classical poems and develop into a new type of poetry loved by the masses.

Everyone at the forum expressed confidence that Chinese poetry and other forms of art would surely flourish in the near future.

Initial Success in Economic Construction

1977 the first year after the overthrow of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four," was a year of fulfilment in which production on the economic front fared well.

Of the country's 80 major industrial products, 32 fulfilled the year's plan one month ahead of schedule. The total industrial output value up to the end of November rose by 13.7 per cent, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, and the annual increase is estimated at 14 per cent. Last year's harvest was fairly good, despite serious natural disasters. Grain output remained at the 1976 level while that of cotton, oil-bearing and other industrial crops were higher. Balance of revenues and expenditures was maintained with some surplus.

Early last year, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua made the stra-

tegic decision to grasp the key link of class struggle, mainly the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," and run the country well, while calling on the nation to "strive for some initial successes in a year and marked success within three years."

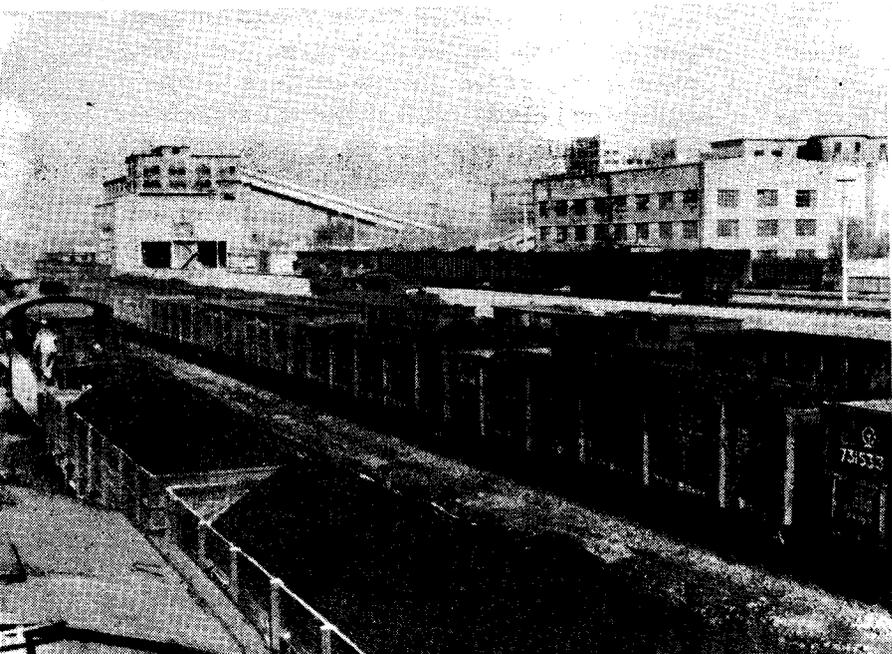
Economic construction over the past year shows that initial success has been satisfactorily achieved, thanks to the hard work of our cadres, workers, peasants, scientists and technicians. The year 1977 thus marked a turning point in China's economic construction. Previously, the national economy was in a state of stagnation or even on the downgrade due to the gang's sabotage; in 1977, it began to look up.

Rapid Growth of Industrial Production

The oil industry, which has been rapidly expanding in past years, as well as the coal and power industries continued to make steady progress with record output. Compared with the same period in 1976, crude oil output had an 8 per cent increase in the first 11 months, natural gas 22.3 per cent, coal 10.2 per cent, and power 9.8 per cent.

Production in the metallurgical industry, long disrupted by the gang, rose rapidly. Steel output for the first 11 months rose 11.5 per cent compared with the same period of 1976; rolled steel, pig iron, iron ore and non-ferrous metals too

Coal from Honan Province's Pingdingshan Mine ready for shipment.



went up in varying degrees. The output of sulphuric acid, caustic soda and plastics all went up more than 14 per cent.

In the first 11 months of 1977, six of the 16 major light industrial goods have met or neared the year's quotas, and 12 have set output records. The output of cotton yarn and cloth for the 11 months outstripped that of the same period in 1976 by 12.6 per cent and 13.5 per cent respectively. Chemical fibres, sugar, paper and cigarettes all had fairly big increases. Compared with the corresponding period of 1976, 19.4 per cent more watches and 50 per cent more television sets were made in the first 11 months.

Sales went up in the 11-month period while stocks increased.

During the first quarter of last year industrial production was at a standstill because the aftermath of the gang's sabotage of the economy had yet to be eliminated. Beginning in February, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua convoked a series of national conferences to promote production, including the National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry and the National Conference on Railway Work. Correct policies and measures were adopted and the situation in production quickly turned for the better. Second quarter production made a leap over the first quarter, and in June total industrial output value set an all-time high for this month. From then on, industrial output value in every month topped the previous peak of the corresponding month.

Better results were achieved in 1977 than the previous year in the quantity, quality and variety of products as well as consumption and profits. Cost of production has been lowered.

Fairly Good Harvest Despite Serious Natural Disasters

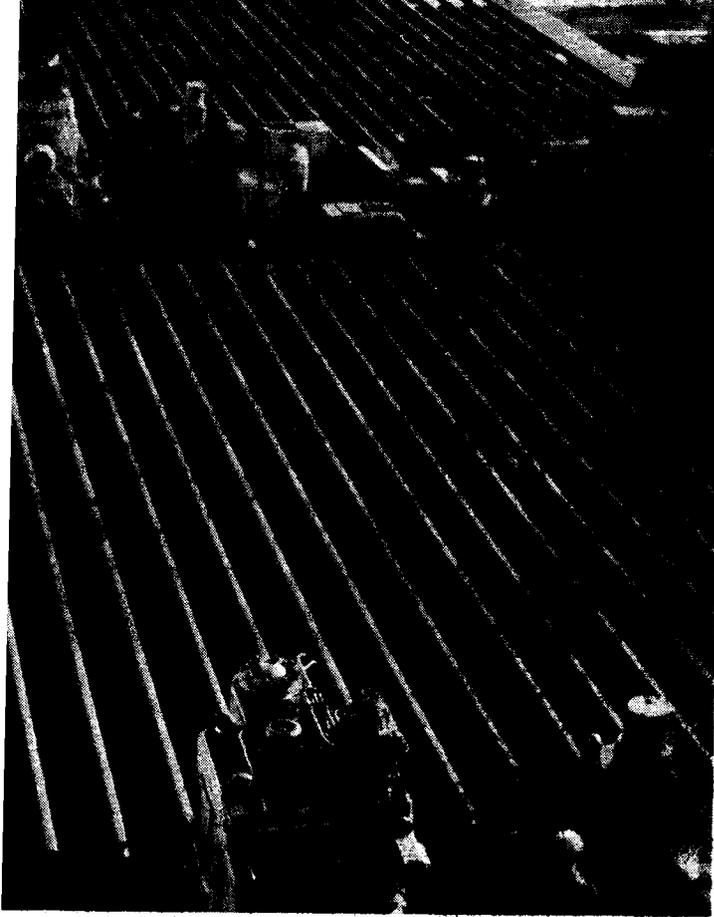
Last year our country suffered from exceptionally severe natural disasters including drought and late frost. In extent and serious-



**A good harvest of mid-season rice in
Yipin Prefecture, Szechuan Province.**

ness, the effects were among the worst in the past 28 years since the founding of the People's Republic. But the losses were greatly reduced because millions upon millions of people in the country fought doggedly to combat these disasters. Although agricultural output went down somewhat in a few provinces and some regions, most provinces still managed to increase their yields. For instance, Szechuan, known as the nation's granary, and Heilungkiang in the northeast both had rich harvests.

In March, when spring drought was becoming daily more serious, the State Council sent out an emergency notice to the whole country to combat drought; it also sent the affected areas 500,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and an equal amount of diesel oil. In each of seven northern provinces, from tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands of cadres went down to the countryside and took the lead in combating drought. Army men, office workers, students and workers and staff members of enterprises in the affected areas also took an active part in the campaigns. The irrigation projects built in all these years were made good use of; in addition, many new ones producing immediate results were also built. In 1977, in 13 northern provinces, the total area of land watered in the



Rolling mill of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company.

spring season increased by 10.1 million hectares over that in the previous year.

Meanwhile, industrial departments turned out more farm machinery, chemical fertilizer and insecticides. In the first 11 months, the number of tractors produced surpassed that in the same period of 1976 by 39.8 per cent and walking tractors by 37 per cent. Chemical fertilizer output was up 31.9 per cent. All this played an important role in combating the natural disasters.

Reasons for the Success

The great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" since the beginning of last year has been a tremendous motive force pushing China's economy forward. The gang's attempt to usurp Party and state leadership in the turmoil it had created by disrupting the national economy, their attempt to restore capitalism and their fallacies aimed at wrecking production have all been scathingly criticized.

The cadres and masses, displaying high revolutionary enthusiasm, redoubled their efforts to contribute to socialist construction.

By the end of last November, Szechuan, Kweichow, Yunnan, Honan, Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces which were seriously disrupted by the gang have already met their production quotas ahead of schedule with 35 to 50 per cent increases over the same period of 1976. Production was once in great disorder in these provinces, making either no progress or dropping drastically. These provinces have now overcome their difficulties and are making great efforts to expand production while criticizing the gang.

In the metallurgical industry and transport, many units of which were thrown into disorder by the gang, production went up quickly after a good job was done in the struggle against the gang. Daily steel output rose sharply, with the October and November daily average about twice that for the first quarter of the year and setting an all-time high. In railway transport, after the National Conference on Railway Work in February, passenger and freight volume rose rapidly. Annual freight volume and daily number of waggons loaded were both record breakers.

The mass movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and to learn from Taching in industry have intensified and broadened. With Tachai and Taching, national pace-setters in agriculture and industry, taking the lead, the overwhelming majority of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as all trades have started socialist labour emulation drives. Cadres have gone into the midst of the masses and taken part in production along with the rank and file.

On the basis of the expansion in production, wages were raised. Sixty per cent of the workers and staff members have had their incomes increased.

Another factor behind the comparatively quick development in the economy is the more thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's policies in regard to management of enterprises and distribution to each according to his work.

On the Situation in China's Science and Education

Fang Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, gave a report on China's science and education on December 27 of last year at the Seventh Session (Enlarged) of the Standing Committee of the Fourth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. A summary with our subheads reads as follows. — Ed.

FOR many years the anti-Party "gang of four" frantically pushed their counter-revolutionary political programme, recruiting those who wished to follow them, taking control of the educational front and doing all they could to interfere in the work of science and technology. This was an important component of their counter-revolutionary plot to usurp Party and state power.

The gang dished up many fallacies and trampled on the Party's principles and policies. And the fallacy that regarded the possession of knowledge as a crime and intellectuals as the targets of dictatorship brought the greatest damage and the most harmful effects. They alleged that "the basic theories of natural science were fabricated by bourgeois scientists of the West," that "the more knowledge you have the more reactionary you become" and that "you should forget all the knowledge you've acquired." They attacked the development of science for the socialist cause as an attempt of "national salvation by science," raised the clamour that "oil will spurt up even if scientific research is dropped for three years" and preached that "science is of no use." They asserted that it

was "better to have workers without culture" and brazenly peddled such nonsense as "study is useless." They denied the contributions made by large numbers of intellectuals in socialist revolution and socialist construction, accusing them of "undermining the foundation of socialist economy."

Serious sabotage by the "gang of four" wrought havoc with China's science and education. Large numbers of universities, colleges and scientific research institutes were disbanded. The gap between China's level of science and technology and the world's advanced levels has widened. Quite a number of key scientific and technological problems in our national economy remain unsolved. And basic scientific and theoretical research in particular has been virtually done away with. The quality of education has declined sharply. Sabotage by the "gang of four" in educational work has not only caused a decline in the level of knowledge and education. Worse still, it has led to the corruption of our teenagers and other young people politically and ideologically, and have retarded the development of a whole generation of young people. Various fields of work are keenly feeling the shortage of successors for scientific and technical endeavours. Science and education are lagging so far behind that they are seriously hindering the realization of the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology.

For a long time, our Party has waged a sharp struggle against the "gang of four." In 1971 the gang concocted the "two estimates." (In the 17 years from the founding of

New China in 1949 to the beginning of the Cultural Revolution in 1966, "the bourgeoisie exercised its dictatorship over the proletariat" and "the revisionist line held the dominant position" in education; the majority of the teachers and of the students trained in that period were "basically bourgeois in their world outlook" and were "bourgeois intellectuals." — *Tr.*) The "two estimates" met with opposition from Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. In 1972, in conformity with Chairman Mao's instructions, Premier Chou called for the strengthening of research work on and the teaching of the basic theories of natural science. He also called for enrolment of part of the college and university students from among the new senior middle school graduates of the year. In 1973 the State Council decided to give college entrance examinations so as to ensure the quality of new students. In 1975, immediately after solving problems concerning industry and railway transport, the Party Central Committee and the State Council set about consolidating scientific and educational work.

The repeated struggle around scientific and educational work between us and the gang has been a struggle between the building of a powerful and modern socialist country and the reversion to the primitive life of cave society, between the building of a highly civilized New China and the reversion to old China, a land of gloom and ignorance. In the final analysis, it has been a struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and constitutes an important component of the 11th two-line struggle in our Party.

Successes in a Year

After the smashing of the "gang of four" in October 1976, on the scientific and educational fronts we have rapidly seized back that portion of power usurped by them and their followers. Questions of right and wrong concerning the Party's political line which were confounded by the "gang of four" are now being clarified one by one.

Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee are paying great attention to science and education. Chairman Hua has stressed on several occasions that the three great revolu-

tionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment must be carried out simultaneously. The modernization of science and technology is the key to the four modernizations, and scientific research must go ahead of economic construction. The Party Central Committee has decided to convene a national science conference in the spring of 1978, at which the advanced will be commended and the whole Party and whole nation mobilized to strive for the modernization of science and technology. In mid-October 1977, the State Council issued a directive on the new measures for enrolling students in universities and colleges. (See *Peking Review*, No. 46, 1977 for the article "New College Enrolment System.")

Over the past few months the Party Central Committee and the State Council have made a series of major decisions and taken many effective measures to expedite the consolidation of scientific and educational work and help push forward scientific research and education as quickly as possible. The departments concerned and the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have done a good deal of work.

One. The Party Central Committee has decided to set up a state scientific and technological commission which will take charge of overall planning, co-ordination, organization and administration of the country's scientific and technological work. Many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have accordingly improved and strengthened their administrative organizations in charge of the work in this field.

Two. Leading bodies of many scientific research institutions and a number of universities and colleges have been reshuffled and strengthened. Those who followed the "gang of four" in trouble-making and sabotage have been weeded out. The Party Central Committee has approved that all scientific research institutions must practise the system of directors assuming responsibility under the leadership of the Party committees.

Three. Programmes for the development of the country's science and technology and that of education are being mapped out.

Four. Proper readjustment has been made in the administrative system of scientific research institutions and the higher educational institutions in accordance with the principle of bringing into play the initiative of both the central and local authorities. Some of the scientific research institutions which should not have been disbanded either have been or are being restored.

Five. Quite a few provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have held science conferences or meetings of advanced teachers to commend the advanced, award those with outstanding achievements and exchange experiences. Titles for technical personnel have been restored. Some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are making extensive investigations with regard to the scientific and technical personnel who cannot apply at their present posts what they have learnt at school, and they intend to make proper readjustment in a planned way so that such people can make best use of their technical knowledge.

Six. A series of academic and working conferences have been held to implement the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, make academic exchanges and enliven academic studies. The All-China Scientific and Technological Association has revived its activities and various academic societies have resumed their work.

Seven. Universities and colleges have enrolled students in accordance with the new enrolment system. Large numbers of talented students have come to the fore. This ensures that the new college students will be qualified. Spare-time education, including vocational studies through radio and television, should be further developed so that the young people will have more chances to study and raise their scientific and cultural level.

Eight. In order to impart the latest scientific and technical knowledge to young people, the Ministry of Education is organizing personnel from all fields of study to compile a new set of standard textbooks for the whole country.

Nine. While keeping to the principle of independence and self-reliance, we should strive to learn advanced science and technology from foreign countries, actively enhance international academic exchanges and master as soon as possible what is the best in the world's science and technology and make it the new starting point of our advance.

Ten. It has been reaffirmed that at least five-sixths of the work hours each week must be guaranteed to scientific and technical personnel to engage in professional work. Therefore we must improve our political work, reform our political study, oppose formalism of all descriptions and strictly control the time for other activities.

Eleven. The Central Committee of the Party has decided to increase appropriately the proportions of funds in the state budget for science and education so as to accelerate their development.

Twelve. Efforts have been made to give more publicity to science and education and to spread scientific knowledge. Newspapers have special science columns and radio and television have arranged special programmes. Literary and art workers already have created or are creating works with themes on science and education.

The fact that Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee have attached importance to work in these fields and that they have made a series of policy decisions in this connection has greatly encouraged the whole Party and the people throughout the country. A mass drive for the modernization of science and technology is gaining momentum. The revolutionary zeal of the scientific and educational workers has been invigorated. Many comrades who are advanced in years have become rejuvenated and ailing comrades persist in their work. The middle-aged and young scientists, technicians and teachers are working even harder, taking up the heavy load with courage. Students, educated young people, and young workers and peasants are conscientiously applying themselves to cultural and technological studies. There has been a great change in public atti-

tudes. The progress in science and education is heartening.

Advance Towards New Targets

Contemporary science and technology are developing very rapidly, and new discoveries and inventions are being applied to industrial and agricultural production and national defence ever more promptly.

If we do not step up the development of science and technology in our country and rapidly change the existing state of backwardness, we shall not be able to develop our national economy at high speed on the basis of new technology or to raise labour productivity by a large margin, or to equip our armed forces with the latest technology. Then, the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology will be just empty talk.

In its "Circular on Holding National Science Conference" issued on September 18, 1977, the Party Central Committee sets forth the objective of striving for technological and scientific modernization. It calls on us to build a contingent of first-rate scientists and technicians by the end of the century, to have the most advanced scientific research facilities, to make outstanding theoretical contributions and technical inventions and, in the key branches of science and technology, to approach, reach or exceed the world's advanced levels. To attain these objectives, it is necessary to make a major overhaul of scientific and technological work within the next two or three years and restore or build a number of research institutes. The various departments under the central authorities should first of all establish national research centres in their respective fields of speciality. Institutions of higher learning should strengthen research work. We must make immense efforts to develop agro-science and agrotechniques and launch technical innovation and technical revolution in all factories and mines. By 1985, there should be a complete, rationally distributed national scientific and technical research system, with a number of new modern research centres and major installations for experiment. In research work, the tentative plan is to concentrate our energies on making a breakthrough in the near future on a

number of key scientific and technological problems in industry, agriculture and national defence. It is necessary to intensify research in new branches of science and technology and redouble our efforts to study and master advanced foreign technology so as to place our work in this respect among the ranks of the fairly advanced as soon as possible. Research in the basic sciences and in technology must be rapidly restored and organized, with particular attention being paid to the most active sections in various branches of science.

To push forward our science and technology and catch up with or exceed the world's advanced levels, we must have a huge contingent of scientists and technicians who are both red and expert. It will never do for a vast country like ours to go without a professional contingent of several million people whose level is above that of university graduates. We must also have a mighty contingent of non-professional scientists and technicians. Only by relying on these two contingents, which must be closely integrated, can we adopt and develop new technologies in all trades and services in our vast country and build a solid base among the masses for the development of our science and technology.

The training of personnel depends on education. Institutions of higher learning form an important part of the scientific research front. We must speed up the development of education and broaden its scope. The educational departments are now discussing and drafting programmes for such development. It is our tentative plan to make middle school education universal in the cities and junior middle school education in rural areas by the end of 1985. Great efforts will be made to develop the "July 21" colleges [workers' colleges run by factories], the communist labour universities [peasant colleges], spare-time education and on-the-job technical training for workers. It is expected that in a few years all the skilled workers in the major trades and services will have gone through a period of training in modern technology in their respective fields and that large numbers of technical personnel will have been trained from among the workers and peasants.

Owing to sabotage by the "gang of four," China's science and education are in such a state that virtually everything needs to be

done. Although the state will appropriate more funds for science and education, we cannot do everything all at once. We must, in accordance with what is necessary and possible, give priority to strengthening and building major research institutes and schools of higher education. Meanwhile we must make an all-out effort to develop the scientific instruments and meters industry, strengthen publishing work, build modern libraries and scientific and technological information centres and accelerate the development of radio and television education, all in the interest of better scientific research and school education.

Preparations for the coming national science conference are now in full swing. In addition, the Party Central Committee is preparing to hold a national conference on education at an appropriate time in 1978. These two conferences will be on a scale unprecedented in

the history of our country's science and education. The success of these conferences will surely be a great encouragement to the revolutionary initiative and creative power of the scientists, technicians, educational workers and the mass of workers, peasants and soldiers, and will surely help create a new atmosphere in our country in which people love, respect, study and apply science.

We are convinced that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can be better implemented because we have smashed the "gang of four" and removed the obstacle. Under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and with the concerted efforts of the people throughout the country, we can certainly accomplish the great technical revolution — a great task which history has placed on our shoulders. Our great socialist motherland will take its place in the world as a country with an advanced civilization.

Latin America Forges Ahead in the Struggle Against Imperialism and Hegemonism

THE Latin American countries make up an important part of the third world. In the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism these countries and their peoples have emerged full of militancy.

The year 1977 saw their struggle in defence of national independence and state sovereignty develop in depth.

Supporting Panama's Recovery of Canal Zone

The Panamanian people won a major victory in their struggle to recover sovereignty over the U.S.-occupied Canal Zone. Since the outbreak of the anti-U.S. patriotic movement in January 1964, the heroic people of Panama have persisted in their struggle. They finally forced the U.S.

Government to agree to a new canal treaty with the Panamanian Government and to abrogate the "U.S.-Panama Treaty" which was forced on the Panamanian people in 1903 at bayonet point. The new treaty was signed in September last year.

The Panamanian people's victory in recovering sovereignty over the Canal Zone is also a victory for Latin American solidarity. In the common struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, the peoples of Latin America have all along encouraged and supported each other. Last August, the leaders of Colombia, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Panama, Mexico and Jamaica meeting in Bogota resolutely supported the Panamanian people's struggle and denounced U.S. imperialism's colonialist actions. Praising this anti-imperialist meeting, public opinion in many countries said that it pointed out to the world

that the Latin American states were at one in safeguarding their common aims.

Safeguarding Maritime Rights

The Latin American countries took the lead in the struggle to safeguard maritime rights. Twenty-five years ago Peru, Ecuador and Chile signed the Santiago Declaration which announced the three countries' establishment of a 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit and their determination to defend their sea rights. This struggle initiated by the Latin American countries has become an irresistible world trend.

Late last September, disregarding Soviet threats and bluster, the Argentine Navy on three successive occasions arrested seven Soviet fishing vessels for intruding into Argentine territorial waters and poaching. The Argentine Government also lodged strong formal protests with Moscow against its hegemonic actions. Other Latin American countries voiced their support for Argentina's just struggle to safeguard its national rights and interests. Condemning the outrageous actions of the superpowers in plundering maritime resources at will, President Perez of Venezuela pointed out that such behaviour was the extension of colonialism on land to the seas and was even more harmful to humanity than the old colonialism which had already brought so much misery to the continents of Latin America, Asia and Africa. The third world countries cannot tolerate such a situation, he declared. The leader of the Mexican fishery organization also denounced Moscow's "piratical actions" and accused Soviet and other foreign vessels of plundering each year 50 per cent of the shrimps produced in the Gulf of Mexico. "These pirates," he complained, don't care if the shrimps become extinct but just grab them. The Mexican Government has recently announced the purchase of a fleet of 36 naval vessels to protect its 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone.

In the struggle against big power economic hegemonism, the Latin American countries together with other third world countries are striving for the establishment of a new international economic order.

To make their struggle more effective, the Latin American countries are constantly co-ordinating their actions and positions. They have set up the Latin American Economic System, the Central American Common Market, the Andean Pact Organization, the Caribbean Community and the Latin American Energy Organization as well as some specialized bodies dealing with raw materials and commodities. All this has enabled the Latin American countries to follow a common policy towards big or strong countries.

The Latin American countries have co-ordinated their actions with the African, Middle East and other third world countries. Embracing many Latin American and African countries, eight associations of raw material producing countries, including the associations for bauxite, cocoa and banana, met last August to study the question of setting up a council of the association of producer countries. The countries of the African, Caribbean and Pacific communities have also met to co-ordinate their positions on the question of maintaining the prices of sugar and banana. Furthermore, the Latin American, African, Middle East and other third world countries time and again fought shoulder to shoulder and made joint efforts at the U.N. Sea Law Conference, the North-South Dialogue, the Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund for the Integrated Programme for Commodities and other international conferences.

A Common Cause

While accelerating the pace of integration on their continent, the Latin American countries have come to realize that the struggle to establish a new international economic order is not only the affair of Latin America but the cause of the entire third world. Many countries have, therefore, set up special organizations and research bodies to strengthen their study of third world political and economic affairs and to give support to the struggles of the third world countries. A statement issued by the preparatory committee of the Venezuelan Committee of Solidarity With the Struggles of the Third World pointed out that "the support,

friendship, solidarity and joint effort of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America will enhance the formulation by the third world of a common policy against the hegemonist role of the superpowers in controlling the destiny of mankind."

Strengthening Links With Other Third World Countries

During the past year, the Latin American countries have by various means strengthened mutual support and expanded trade and co-operation with other third world countries, thus promoting the development of the third world's strength in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

The exchange of visits between state and government leaders of Latin American, African and Middle East countries increased markedly last year as compared with previous years. For the first time two South American countries received heads of state of West African countries. Venezuelan President Perez paid a visit to six Middle East and African countries. These state and government leaders exchanged views on international questions of common interest to the third world. In their joint statements they reaffirmed the principles of sovereign equality among states, self-determination and non-intervention, resolutely upheld the sovereign right of each state to control and dispose of its own natural resources, supported the principle of non-alignment and demanded the establishment of a new international economic order. In their speeches and joint statements some heads of state laid special emphasis on the need to promote understanding, solidarity and co-operation among the third world countries.

The Latin American countries which had suffered from colonial oppression over a long period of time, have expressed their firm support for the struggles of African and Middle East countries to eliminate colonialism and racism and win national liberation and national rights. In the Mozambican-Guyanese, Mozambican-Jamaican, Venezuelan-Iranian and Venezuelan-Kuwaiti joint statements, the heads of state or government of these countries supported

the Palestinian people's struggle to recover their inalienable national rights and demanded Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967. They also denounced all manifestations of racial discrimination, supported the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council on sanctions against the South African and Rhodesian regimes and backed the armed struggles of the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia for liberation. On their part, a number of African leaders expressed their support for the Panamanian people's struggle to recover their sovereignty over the Panama Canal and for the Latin American countries' demand for a nuclear-free zone and their right to the peaceful use of atomic energy.

The intensifying rivalry between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, in the Middle East and Africa, especially Soviet armed intervention in Africa through Cuban mercenaries, has aroused concern in the Latin American countries and was condemned by public opinion there.

Regional economic co-operation between the Latin American countries and the African and Middle East countries is on the increase. An Arab-Latin American bank was established last October. The Third Pan-American-Arab Congress met last November and approved a decision to set up the Pan-American-Arab Federation of Chambers of Commerce for the purpose of strengthening economic, trade and financial ties between the Arab and Latin American countries. The 11-member Latin American Free Trade Association and a mission of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa met last April and exchanged experience on co-operation among the developing countries. The African, Caribbean and Pacific countries worked out specific rules concerning various action programmes for broader co-operation.

The Latin American peoples are steadily advancing in the course of struggle. Together with the peoples of the rest of the third world, they are valiantly playing the role assigned to them by history as the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

— by Yu Ping

Why Moscow Attacks Norway

PLAYING the bully during his meeting with Scandinavian state leaders in Helsinki last December on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Finland's independence, Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Alexei Kosygin found fault with Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli. He charged Norway, the target of his attack, with posing a serious menace to the security of the Soviet Union in strengthening its national defence. He blamed Norway for "creating tension" in Northern Europe because it had "conducted too many military exercises showing off its strength and weapons" and had "allowed West German naval vessels to take part in manoeuvres in the Norwegian Sea." He also described as "unfriendly" Norway's attitude to negotiations with the Soviet Union on the demarcation of the continental shelf in the Barents Sea. Kosygin was so overwrought that Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen had to repeatedly urge him to "take it easy."

But is it the Nordic countries that constitute a threat to the Soviet Union or it is the other way round? Who is "showing off its strength" and "creating tension" in Northern Europe, making the region more and more in-tranquil?

In its contention for hegemony in Europe and the world, the Soviet Union has tried hard to control the Scandinavian region. It has intensified its arms expansion and war preparations there and increasingly brought pressure to bear on the Nordic countries. For example, it has massed troops in Kola and set up the world's biggest naval base on the peninsula. It has deployed its biggest fleet, the Northern Fleet, as well as the Baltic Fleet in the North European seas and has since the second half of 1976 further reinforced its naval and air forces there. It has stepped up the building of strategic highways and double-tracked railways

in territories adjacent to the Nordic countries and enlarged the canal linking the Baltic Sea with the White Sea. In addition, the Soviet Union has frequently held military exercises in Northern Europe. For instance, two massive naval exercises were conducted in the sea off Norway in April and June last year. In July, the Soviet-controlled Warsaw Pact countries carried out a large-scale amphibious combat exercise in the Baltic Sea, with the Nordic countries as the imaginary enemy. It is these activities that constitute a grave menace to the security of North European countries.

Under such circumstances, it is only natural for Norway, Denmark and other Nordic countries to strengthen their own defences and hold joint military exercises with other NATO countries to enhance their capabilities to safeguard their independence and security.

Norway's 1977 defence budget was 3 per cent more than the previous year, totalling only 1,000 million U.S. dollars, or 1:127 against the sum (127,000 million dollars) spent by the Soviet Union in 1976. Isn't it ridiculous for Kosygin to castigate the Norwegian defence policy for threatening the Soviet Union? In a press interview after the meeting in Helsinki, Danish Prime Minister Joergensen pointed out that some of the issues raised by Kosygin were "rather unreasonable." "I could not restrain myself from pointing out that we have long been witnessing increased [Soviet] military activity in the Baltic area," he declared.

Why did Kosygin arrange to meet Scandinavian state leaders in the capital of Finland and picked on Norway in their presence? He did so because Moscow had its appetite whetted in the recent Soviet-Norwegian fishery negotiations and was trying to apply more pressure on

(Continued on p. 25.)

Statement by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea

Accusing Viet Nam of making no mention of the fact that the Vietnamese army has deeply broken into Kampuchea's territories for dozens of kilometres.

THE spokesman of the Ministry of Propaganda and Information of Democratic Kampuchea was authorized to issue a statement in Phnom Penh on January 6, according to a broadcast of Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

The statement says: "The Vietnamese Party and Government do not mention that the Vietnamese army has deeply broken into the territories of Kampuchea. They talk only about what they call the 'regrettable conflict along the border between Kampuchea and Viet Nam.'" It says that in reality, the Vietnamese army has invaded Kampuchea, "deeply broken into the territories, dozens of kilometres from the frontier."

It says: "Along Road No. 7 in the east region, the Vietnamese army began their attacks and invasion in September 1977. In their first attacks, they occupied Memot, Krek and broken into the territories of Kampuchea up to Phum Stung, 20 kilometres from the border." "They launched their second attacks on January 1, 1978, one day after the statement of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea was issued. They have penetrated along Road No. 7 up to the crossroad at Pratheat, 30 kilometres from the border of Kampuchea, and also both in the north and south along this road."

It says: "In Svay Rieng Province, the Vietnamese army has broken into the territories of Kampuchea along Road No. 1 and Road No. 13, deep in the north and south of Road No. 1. Also in this region, in November 1977, the Vietnamese army launched surprise attacks and

broke into the territories of Kampuchea." "Along and in the south of Road No. 1 the Vietnamese army has taken Bavet, Schiphou and entered up to Prasult, 30 kilometres from the border, only 10 kilometres east of Svay Rieng city." "Along Road No. 13 and in the north of Road No. 1, the Vietnamese aggressor army has attacked and occupied Road No. 13 up to the village of Chak, 10 kilometres north of Svay Rieng city."

It says: "In the Provinces of Takeo and Kampot in the southwest region, in December 1977, the Vietnamese army also launched surprise attacks and deeply broke into the territories of Kampuchea." "In the Province of Takeo, the Vietnamese army has penetrated up to Romenh, more than 10 kilometres from the border between Kampuchea and Viet Nam, up to the district town of Koh Andet, 30 kilometres from the border and taken Tonloap and Kirivong, 15 kilometres from the border." "In the Province of Kampot, the Vietnamese army has attacked and taken Phnom Lork, the village of Koh Chanloh and penetrated up to the district town of Kompong Chak Trach, 13 kilometres from the border."

The statement asks: Is this what the Vietnamese Party and Government call "border conflict between Kampuchea and Viet Nam"?

It says that Viet Nam attempts to force Kampuchea to join in the "Indochina Federation" under Vietnamese manipulation. "The people and the nation of Kampuchea, like all the small nations and the peoples of the small

countries the world over, have their honour and dignity, cherish and defend their honour and dignity, wish to live in full independence and sovereignty, to be masters of their own destiny, cherish and defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity. In the past, the nation and the people of Kampuchea had suffered immense sacrifices during their struggle for liberation. The revolutionary army and the people of Kampuchea had made sacrifices to free themselves from one great power and certainly they do not intend to be enslaved and shackled by

another, but to live in independence and sovereignty, in honour and dignity."

It says that as for the problem of negotiations that Viet Nam has raised, "they could be convened only when a favourable atmosphere of mutual confidence is created beforehand, that is when Viet Nam stops its aggression against Kampuchea, withdraws its army from the territories of Kampuchea and stops carrying out its perfidious scheme to force Kampuchea to participate in its 'Indochina Federation.'"

Press and Information Department of Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

Reviewing the history of border issue between Viet Nam and Kampuchea since 1975.

THE Press and Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam held a press conference in Hanoi on January 6, at which a document on the situation at the Viet Nam-Kampuchea border and the stand of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam was released, according to a VNA report.

Ngo Dien, Assistant to the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, introduced the document to the Vietnamese and foreign correspondents.

The document said: "Viet Nam and Kampuchea are two fraternal neighbours. The two peoples, who have been closely united for a long time by bonds of solidarity and friendship, have stood shoulder to shoulder, supporting and assisting each other throughout protracted and hard struggle against the common enemy — the imperialist aggressors — thus building a special relationship between Viet Nam and Kampuchea. The militant solidarity and great friendship between the two peoples was one of the determining factors

of the complete and glorious victory of the revolution in each country in April 1975."

The document recalled the history of the border issue between the two countries.

It charged that the Kampuchean side "violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Viet Nam."

It said that in the long period since May 1975, "the Kampuchean armed forces repeatedly intruded into Vietnamese territory from one to six kilometres (as in the attack on several places in Tan Bien District, Tay Ninh Province, on the night of September 25, 1977, up to the early morning the following day) and even 10 kilometres (as in the December 1975 attack on the Sa Thay river area, Gia Lai-Kontum Province)."

The document reaffirmed that the Vietnamese policy on Laos and Kampuchea is "to preserve and develop the special relationship between the Vietnamese people and the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, strengthen the militant

solidarity, mutual trust, long-term co-operation and mutual assistance in all fields in accordance with the principle of complete equality, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and respect for each other's legitimate interest, so that the three countries, which have been associated with one another in the struggle for national liberation, will be associated with each other for ever in the building and defence of their respective countries, for the sake of each country's independence and prosperity." It also reiterated that Viet Nam will "pledge their utmost efforts to defend and develop the special relationship between the two Parties and peoples of Viet Nam and Kampuchea."

(Continued from p. 22.)

Norway to wring concessions from the latter on the demarcation of the continental shelf in the Barents Sea. Kosygin's attack on Norwegian defence efforts was also designed to browbeat other North European countries. He wanted to sow dissension among these countries in the hope of securing the help of one of them to manacle Norway's endeavour to strengthen its defence. However, Scandinavian state leaders saw through these sinister designs. The Swedish paper *Svenska Dagbladet* noted, "The heads of government of the Scandinavian countries considered that in attacking Norway's security policy, the Soviet Union attempted to put a wedge into their countries which pursue different security policies."

Kosygin's designs to bring Norway to its knees failed.

Rebuffing Kosygin's attack, Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli said: "Ever since the Viking period, Norway has never resorted to arms, except in dealings with those who threatened our security and independence." He also stressed that Norway had no intention of changing its defence policy.

Kosygin's scheme to split the Nordic countries also went bankrupt.

Referring to the approach to the settlement of the border issue between the two countries, it said: "The countries concerned should examine these problems in a spirit of equality, mutual respect, friendship and good neighbourhood, and settle them through negotiations.

"Proceeding from these criteria and taking into account in particular the favourable situation when Viet Nam and Kampuchea are now completely independent and free, we can affirm that all difficulties inherent in the border problem can be overcome in order to jointly establish a border of lasting friendship between neighbouring fraternal countries."

After meeting with Kosygin, the leaders of the five Scandinavian countries held their regular autumn conference in Stockholm. Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Faellidin told newsmen at the end of the conference that at the meeting with Kosygin, he and other Nordic state leaders had "once more stressed unity between our countries" in safeguarding Nordic stability. Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa endorsed his Swedish colleague's statement.

The Norwegian paper *Aftenposten* said that the big show made by Kosygin in the capital of Finland reminded people of the fact that it was dangerous to cherish illusions about the Soviet Union. *Morgenbladet*, another Norwegian paper, noted that the message given by Kosygin was that he would resort to force if a neighbour of the Soviet Union did not take orders from Moscow. Obviously, the only language that Kosygin understood was the strength of his adversary, the same paper stressed.

The logic of facts acts contrary to Kosygin's wishful thinking. His bluffing only served to lay bare once again the ugly features of Soviet hegemonism, arouse just indignation on the part of the North European countries and peoples and get them to further strengthen their defences and unity in an endeavour to safeguard their independence and security.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

Friendship Notes

"Hsing Tsu-teh" Delegation

Why did a visiting Geneva delegation adopt a Chinese peasant's name — "Hsing Tsu-teh"?

This was how it happened:

On October 19 last year, a bus carrying a group of visiting staff members of Geneva-based international organizations left Anyang in Honan Province for the Red Flag Canal in the province's Linhsien County. When it reached the Machia People's Commune at the foothills of the Taihang Mountains, blasting stone for farmland capital construction was in progress. The young commune member stationed by the road to warn traffic signalled the bus to stop because an explosion was about to go off. In his impatience to reach the destination as soon as possible, the driver failed to notice him and drove into the danger zone. At this point, an old man of about 60 standing with a spade in his hand further up the road ran to meet the bus. He threw himself flat on his face diagonally across the path of the oncoming bus. The driver pulled up a bare two metres from the man.

"What's up?" the driver got down and asked.

"Blasting ahead!"

The words were barely out of his mouth when, a little further up the road, more than 200 charges of explosives went off in rapid succession, hurling salvoes of stones high into the air and showering them on the road. There was no need for further explanation. The visitors from abroad descended from the bus and crowded about the peasant, pumping his hand. They thanked him and had photos taken with him. On learning that he was called Hsing Tsu-teh, the delegation leader said: "Mr. Hsing Tsu-teh saved our lives at the risk of his" and proposed naming the delegation the "Hsing Tsu-teh" Delegation. A delegation



Mexican corn expert introduces his experience to Chinese colleagues.

member said to Hsing Tsu-teh, "You're a hero, a Lei Feng in life. Many in the West said such things were sheer propaganda, but we have seen for ourselves."

After the last of the explosions died away Hsing Tsu-teh went and made sure all charges had detonated and then cleared a path for the bus to pass through the rock-strewn highway. When he had satisfied himself that everything was all right, Hsing Tsu-teh waved the bus on.

Before leaving Peking for home, 20 representatives from 11 countries and 10 international organizations on the "Hsing Tsu-teh" Delegation signed a letter of thanks to Comrade Hsing Tsu-teh.

Co-operating With Home of Corn

The Mexicans frequently refer to their country and the rest of Latin America as the "Home of Corn." The Indians evolved it from a member of the grass family some thousands of years ago and the plant has spread to the other continents. Corn production in Mexico today is quite advanced. In the corn-producing areas of Mexico, this crop covers vast tracts. Some stand three or four metres high and some about a metre high, but the cobs are all about the same, an achievement of Mexican agro-scientists and peasants in breeding and planting different strains suited to the different sea levels, climate, daily sunlight and rainfall.

Despite her own achievements, Mexico pays close attention to the experience of other

corn-producing countries. Mexican corn experts visited China in 1975 and took back with them dozens of Chinese corn varieties which have big cobs, are strongly resistant to drought and ripen early. Crossing these with their local short-stalk varieties, they got a generation of new crossbreeds, possessing the desired qualities of their parents. In September 1977 when Chinese corn experts visited Mexico, Mexican agronomists gave their Chinese colleagues a dozen new strains they had bred to take back for trial-cultivation and breeding so as to evolve new strains capable of growing well under a wider range of conditions. Further achievements are expected to result from this co-operation between the two countries.

Contacts Spanning Two Thousand Years

A delegation of five Chinese archaeologists led by Hsia Nai, Director of the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Science, paid a three-week visit to Iran in October and November last year. The cultural artifacts of the effulgent antique civilization created by the Persian labouring people impressed them deeply. They also saw many relics indicating a long history of contacts between China and Iran.

Not a few Iranian friends reminded the Chinese visitors that contacts between the two countries had been kept up for over two thousand years. They opened with an exchange of

visits between envoys of Iran's Arsacid Empire and China's Han Dynasty. Later, with the opening of the "Silk Road" which cut right across Iran and the development of a route through the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, Iran and China carried on economic and cultural interchanges continuously over a long period of time.

In Teheran's decorative arts museum the Chinese delegation members were pleased to find a 12th-century, Chinese-style bronze mirror with a cloud design. Miss Daneshpur who accompanied the five on their museum visit had studied Chinese art. Before a 16th-century Iranian painting characterized by fine, delicate brushwork, she stopped and said: "Look how similar this is to Chinese painting!"

An Iranian archaeologist told his Chinese friends that from China his country learnt how to cultivate mulberry trees, breed silkworms, reel silk cocoons and weave silk fabrics. Hsia Nai noted that in ancient times silk was the major item China exported to Iran. During the silk boom of the Sassanian period distinctive brocades were produced in large quantities in Persia itself. When the products reached China, the creative designs aroused great interest among the Chinese weavers who learnt to produce "Persian brocades" by introducing Sassanian designs and methods of weaving.

The Iranian Archaeological Museum has a room for exhibiting Chinese porcelain including 40-odd large-sized examples of

blue and white porcelain made in Ching Teh Chen, China in the Yuan and Ming Dynasties. A large number of specimens of Chinese porcelain sherds was excavated not long ago on Hormuz Island in the Persian Gulf.

Iranian culture also spread to China during the Middle Ages. An Iranian expert on books showed the Chinese visitors a copy of a travelogue written by a tourist on a trip to China in the 14th century. In one passage, the author described his sightseeing tour of West Lake, during which he was accompanied by the son of the Hangchow prefect. Several times, people boating on the lake were heard singing Persian songs. "It is certainly extraordinary to think that Persian songs found their way to China as early as more than 600 years ago!" the expert said.

During the 6th annual symposium of archaeological research in Iran, Professor Hsia Nai was invited to read a paper entitled "The Sassanian Objects Recently Found in China." He cited many kinds of Persian coins, gold and silver utensils as well as Persian silks which were excavated all along the "Silk Road" in west China and south China.

The paper also referred to a Sino-Pahlavi tombstone unearthed in Sian, China. The inscription shows that the tombstone belongs to a woman nee Ma. Her husband was an officer of Persian origin in the army of the Tang Court. Every detail of the paper was followed with keen interest by the audience, archaeologists of Iran and other countries.

ROUND THE WORLD

PEOPLE'S ARMED STRUGGLE

Major Results

Last year, the armed struggle carried on by the people of Malaya, Thailand, Palestine and Zimbabwe scored many major victories.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Malaya, the Malayan revolutionary armed forces and people engaged the enemy in 127 battles and other military operations, wiping out over 500 enemy troops and capturing a number of weapons. Smashing enemy military offensives, they dealt telling blows at the enemy politically and militarily and further consolidated and expanded the base areas and guerrilla zones.

The Thai people's armed struggle developed rapidly and revolutionary base areas were expanded. From January to November 20, 1977, the People's

Liberation Army fought some 740 engagements and wiped out 3,445 enemy effectives: killing 1,462, wounding 1,882 and capturing 101.

Palestinian commandos in the occupied territories mounted continual assaults against enemy troops. In the second half of December they launched combat operations in Bethlehem and Jerusalem, killing or wounding a number of enemy effectives and damaging some vehicles.

Freedom fighters of Zimbabwe constantly attacked the enemy in 1977. In December alone, more than 70 Rhodesian soldiers were killed. Zimbabwean guerrillas launched a rocket, mortar and machine-gun assault against the Grand Reef air base of the Rhodesian racist regime near Umtali, inflicting serious damage on the runways

and completely destroying officers' dormitories.

On December 28, Zimbabwean guerrillas attacked Shabani, 100 kilometres west of Fort Victoria and the biggest asbestos producer in Rhodesia, and advanced into the town centre for the first time in the past five years. The assault caused heavy losses in personnel and property to the Smith racist regime.

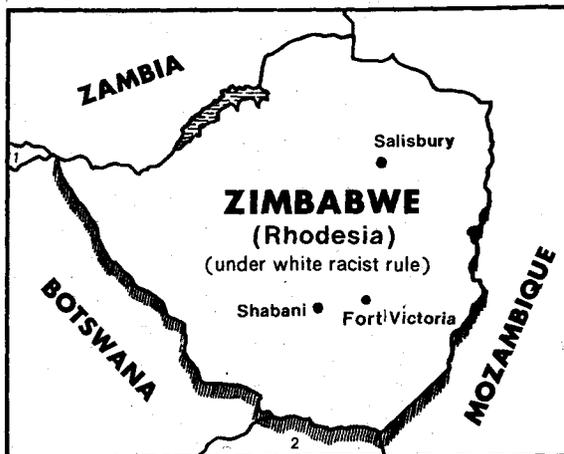
ASEAN

Strengthening Unity

In 1977, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) consisting of Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines made continual progress in safeguarding independence and national sovereignty by resolutely striving to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace and neutrality and working to strengthen unity and economic co-operation in the region.

At the second ASEAN summit held in Kuala Lumpur last August on the tenth anniversary of the founding of the organization, Philippine President Marcos declared that his country was taking steps to renounce its territorial claim to the Malaysian state of Sabah. Prior to this, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore reached agreement on guaranteeing safe passage through the Strait of Malacca and adopted common measures in defence of state sovereignty.

The five ASEAN nations last year also strengthened economic co-operation within the region. For example, differences between Singapore and Indonesia over a diesel engine factory, a



- 1 **NAMIBIA** (South West Africa) (formerly mandated to South Africa, now illegally annexed by South Africa)
- 2 **SOUTH AFRICA** (Azania) (under white racist rule)

joint ASEAN enterprise to be set up in Singapore, were smoothed out through negotiations at ASEAN's fifth economic ministers' meeting last September, and preparations for its construction were resumed. Progress was also made in promoting trade among the five members, supplying grain, petroleum and other basic materials among themselves on a preferential basis, laying a submarine cable, improving communications, setting up a fund to help member states repay short-term foreign debts and making joint shipping arrangements.

Last year, broader contacts were established between ASEAN and other third world countries. Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea, visited Malaysia and Singapore and Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen paid a visit to Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea. There were also more contacts and economic co-operation between ASEAN countries and west Asian and African countries.

Last August, ASEAN leaders and those of Japan, Australia and New Zealand held separate talks in Kuala Lumpur on economic co-operation. In the first half of last year, talks were also held between ASEAN and the European Economic Community and Canada. These talks achieved some results in promoting ASEAN economic relations with second world countries under relatively favourable conditions.

Progress made by the ASEAN nations in opposing foreign aggression and developing their economy dealt a blow to the

ambitions of the superpowers, Soviet social-imperialism in particular, to dominate South-east Asia.

U.S.A.

Workers Strike

Recovery of the American economy from its 1974-75 crisis is slow. Inflation is still rampant, prices are soaring and working conditions continue to worsen. Thus the American working class has been forced to stage a series of strikes demanding higher wages and better working conditions.

American coal miners with a glorious tradition of struggle held four large-scale strikes last year. The third one, beginning June 20, lasted more than 10 weeks. A peak was reached when 85,000 miners walked out. This was followed by another strike on December 6, involving nearly 170,000 coal miners fighting for their legitimate rights. This nationwide action, the 10th of its kind in 35 years, caused the closure of nearly a thousand pits.

In the steel industry, regarded as one of the three pillars of American industry, 20,000 steel workers started to strike on August 1 at 15 plants in five states, including Minnesota, Michigan and Ohio. This was the steel industry's first major walkout in 18 years and the longest of its kind in American history. The action lasted more than four months. Recently, more than 10,000 steel workers in Texas, Indiana and Detroit went on strike.

The American working-class struggle in 1977 was quite widespread. There were

4,686 strikes involving nearly 1,840,000 workers in the first three quarters of the year. The loss of 26.7 million workdays because of strikes was a heavy blow dealt the U.S. monopoly capitalist class.

SPAIN

Autonomy Restored to Basque Region

The Committee of Legislative Urgency of the Spanish Parliament on January 2 approved the Spanish Government's decree on the provisional restoration of autonomy to the Basque Region.

Under the decree, each province of the region will elect three representatives to form a "General Council," i.e., the Basque Autonomous Government. The responsibility of the government includes the formulation of its own regulations, the establishment of necessary organs, the exercise of functions delegated by the Spanish Government and the co-ordination of the action of the councils of the provinces concerned in matters of the general interests of the Basque Region. The decree also stipulates that the Spanish Government has the power to dissolve the organs of the "General Council" of Basque for reasons of "state security."

The Basques have waged a long and resolute struggle for the restoration of their right of autonomy. The Suarez government carried on negotiations with Basque representatives over the question of autonomy for three and a half months before the decree was adopted.

ON THE HOME FRONT

College Entrance Examinations

THE recent college entrance examinations took place from last November 28 to December 25 in tens of thousands of venues in all parts of the country. Results of the exams will soon be made public. Among the nearly 5.7 million examinees were workers, peasants, P.L.A. fighters, educated young people who have settled in the countryside, new middle school graduates and young personnel working in government organs or schools.

The exams have led to a general heightening of enthusiasm for study among the young people. The Peking Television Station has recently added a new programme giving lectures on English, mathematics and electrical engineering to eager viewers. Today, more and more young people are taking a great interest in learning various subjects by themselves, delving into academic or practical problems and talking about doing their bit for the four modernizations. This is a new encouraging phenomenon after the downfall of the "gang of four."

Ocean Shipping Expands

CHINA has made much headway in expanding her fleet of ocean-going freighters. By 1977, their total shipping

tonnage had reached 15 times that of 1965, the year before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution.

These vessels now play the major role of transport in China's foreign trade and aid to other countries. They carry over 70 per cent of the total volume of goods to be transported by China. This is a basic change-over from the days when China depended mainly on chartered foreign vessels for ocean shipping.

With an 18,000-kilometre-long coastline and many good harbours, China was once advanced in ship-building and seafaring. But in old China its status was one of a semi-colony as a result of imperialist aggression and plunder. The imperialist powers not only controlled China's customs and seaboard cities, but also monopolized its seaborne transport. Their vessels even gained free passage along China's inland rivers.

Since the founding of New China, Chinese workers have developed the ship-building industry in line with the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." In 1960 they succeeded in building China's first 10,000-ton-class ocean-going freighter. Shanghai alone has since 1970 turned out 40 or so ships with the same capacity.

The fleet of the China Ocean Shipping Company have since its establishment in 1961 called at some 370 seaports of more than 90 countries and regions, thus making contributions to strengthening the friendship and trading relations between China and other countries.

With the development of foreign trade and ocean shipping over the last five years, some 40 deep-water berths for more than 10,000-ton ships have been built in Shanghai, Talian and other port cities, complete with large numbers of ancillary projects such as railways, highways, refueling and water-supplying facilities and depots.

A huge contingent of technical personnel have been trained in various schools and training classes to meet the needs of the fast-developing sea transport.

Breeding Distant-Hybrid Strains

IN Kirin Province, northeast China, a peasant of Korean nationality succeeded in breeding an early-ripening hybrid rice strain in 1970 by crossing rice with maize. Its stalk is strong, the grain relatively big and the plant resistant to both cold and drought. Output per hectare reaches 6 tons on an average, and at most 9 tons.

A farm in Kwangtung Province, south China, which raises fine strains of sugar cane hybridized sugar cane and sorghum to produce a new strain which yields sorghum and has a stalk with a sugar content close to that of sugar cane itself. Many farms trial planted this

strain and gained high output in both sorghum and sugar.

The above-mentioned crops are achievements in distant hybridization scored by Chinese peasants and scientific workers.

In the course of evolution over a long period of time, different plants (crops included) are related in varying degrees. According to whether their relationships are distant or near, plants are classified under phylum, class, order, family, genus and species. Distant hybridization means the production of another generation from "parents" of two genera or of two species.

Some places have successfully bred new strains from plants of two different families such as sorghum and rice, reed and rice, maize and millet, and pea and wheat.

China now has some 140 units experimenting with distant hybridization.

Low Livestock Tax

THE herdsmen in north China's Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region pay a comparatively low livestock tax of 0.84 per cent in terms of sheep.

The Kuomintang reactionaries and feudal herd-owners collected 46 taxes on animal husbandry in this region before liberation. Toiling year in and year out, the herdsmen could hardly keep body and soul together. Finally many had to sell themselves as slaves.

All exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies were abolished by the People's Government after liberation and since then a tax system of very low rates has been introduced. The new system helps boost livestock-breeding and improve the herdsmen's standards of living step by step.

The livestock tax in the region's Szutzuwang Banner (county) averaged only about 7 yuan per person in pastoral areas in 1976. The tax paid by one of the banner's production teams amounted to a mere 0.32 per cent of its annual total income from livestock-breeding.

Most Chinese herdsmen are minority people living in border areas. The People's Government gives them preferential treatment and special consideration with regard to taxation. Apart from setting low taxation rates, it exempts from taxation such cattle as young and stud animals bred by the collective units, animals raised by commune members for their personal needs, animals for scientific experiments and saddle horses. The livestock tax is reduced or exempted in areas hit by natural disasters. And no livestock tax is levied in areas which engage in both farm production and animal husbandry. They pay only agricultural tax.

The state allocates funds to pastoral areas every year. Take 1976 for example. The total state investment in these areas

was more than 5 times the livestock tax collected there.

A Medical Success

A UNIQUE method of skin-grafting evolved by Chinese medical workers during more than a decade of clinical practice has saved a young woman laboratory chemist who was severely burnt in an accident. After successfully helping the patient avoid shock and infection, surgeons of the Juichin Hospital in Shanghai cut off the eschars, spread big pieces of skin homografts with rows and columns of small holes over the wounds and then inserted small autografts into these holes. When the homografts were rejected by the patient and sloughed off, patches of autografts gradually grew and spread over the lesions.

The woman laboratory chemist, 36-year-old Yang Kuang-ming, incurred burns over her whole body (100 per cent) with 94 per cent covered with third-degree burns (the full thickness of the skin and underlying tissue and even muscles and bones being severely burnt). The surgeons did skin-grafting on her burnt body many times, taking 18 crops of skin from her scalp and four crops from her soles, the only two areas where the burns were light and had healed. Now after six months of treatment, Yang Kuang-ming can practise walking with the help of nurses as new skin has grown well all over her body.

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