

PEKING REVIEW

30

July 22, 1977

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**The Atom Bomb Is a Paper
Tiger**

OPEC Returns to the "Single Oil Price"

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北京周報

BEIJING ZHOUBAO

Vol. 20, No. 30

July 22, 1977

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

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New Poem by Comrade Yeh Chien-ying

On July 14, *Renmin Ribao* carried on its frontpage the script of a poem written on May 14, 1977 by Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The poem is entitled "Thoughts on Reaching Eighty" and is written in the traditional Chinese *lu shih* form which has eight lines with seven characters in each.

In the first line this veteran revolutionary says modestly that he has reached 80, and he feels there is no need for him to comment on the tempestuous historical changes that have taken place. In the second line Comrade Yeh expresses his great joy that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is now the worthy new leader of the Chinese revolution.

Recalling the great teacher Chairman Mao, the poet praises his immortal contribution in pioneering China's proletarian revolutionary cause. The poet declares that although he has over the years followed the leader in the march forward, he has been unable to keep pace.

The poem goes on to eulogize the hundreds of millions of people who, like the legendary Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, are demolishing the old and bringing forth the new, and points out that imperialism and social-imperialism which are contending for world hege-

mony and all other reactionary forces will inevitably be drowned in the raging waves of people's revolutionary struggle.

The poet describes in the last two lines the excellent situation prevailing in the world and in China and his delight in his old age to take up the pen and write this poem. The last line succinctly presents a picture of a verdant beautiful land bathed in glowing sunlight.

Vice-Chairman Yeh has gone through the Revolution of 1911 and the May 4th Movement of 1919 against imperialism and feudalism. Later, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, he has made immense contributions to the new-democratic revolution and the socialist revolution.

Looking back on the history of the Chinese revolution, the Canton Uprising in the 20s, the Long March in the 30s, the War of Resistance Against Japan, the struggle in the 40s which overthrew the Chiang Kai-shek regime, the building and strengthening of the people's army, the founding and development of New China, the fight against revisionism and hegemonism, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we find records of the outstanding role played by Comrade Yeh Chien-ying. In the two-line struggles in our Party, he has always defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In particular, in the recent two-line struggle he has carried out

Chairman Mao's behests and played his part in helping Chairman Hua in smashing the "gang of four," thereby saving the revolution and the Party. For this he commands the affection and respect of the whole Party, the whole army and the people throughout the country.

In Vice-Chairman Yeh's moving poem one finds the modesty and simplicity of a Marxist-Leninist, the lofty qualities of an old revolutionary and his peerless revolutionary optimism.

Record Oil Output

China overfulfilled her January-June state plans for crude oil output, oil-processing and the production of major petroleum products. Crude oil output, which was 10.6 per cent higher than that of the corresponding period of last year, hit an all-time high, as was the case with natural gas production.

Drilling footage in May and in June nearly doubled the average monthly footage in the first quarter of this year, and a dozen or so drilling records were chalked up. The 7001 drilling team in Szechuan Province successfully drilled a 7,058-metre-deep well. Using China-made apparatus in logging the well, the team obtained some 312,000 data and found dozens of localities with oil- and gas-indications, thus providing a reliable basis for future explorations.

All these new achievements were made in the current learn-from-Taching movement by petroleum workers in response to Chairman Hua's call that "the petroleum department must strive to build some ten more 'Taching Oilfields.'"

Taching is presently aiming at higher goals. While deepening the revolution in the realm of the superstructure and the relations of production since the beginning of this year, its workers and cadres have made energetic efforts in searching for and exploring new oil resources deep underground and in the surrounding areas and in building "Tachai-type fields" for farm production. Crude oil output maintained a stable and high level from January through June, and all the monthly production quotas were overfulfilled. The Shengli, Huapei, Yumen and Karamai Oilfields also topped their half-yearly production quotas for crude oil.

After the conclusion of the national learn-from-Taching conference, Kang Shih-en, Minister of Petroleum and Chemical Industries, led a large number of office cadres to the forefront of production to implement Chairman Hua's instruction on building some ten more "Taching Oilfields." To date, some 14,000 cadres and staff members from various oilfields have gone to the grass-roots level where they join the workers in studying revolutionary theory, criticizing the "gang of four" and doing manual labour while helping them tackle problems. All the oilfields have mobilized the masses to draw

up plans to learn from Taching and find out where they have lagged behind. A socialist labour emulation campaign is now in full swing, presaging a new leap forward on the petroleum front.

16th Anniversary of China-Korea Treaty

Chon Myong Su, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a banquet on July 11 to celebrate the 16th anniversary of the signing of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance.

Among the guests at the banquet were Chen Hsi-lien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Huang Hua, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Li Chiang, Minister of Foreign Trade.

Ambassador Chon Myong Su and Foreign Minister Huang Hua spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Ambassador Chon Myong Su said that the signing of the treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance between the people of Korea and China was a historic event. It brought to a new and higher stage the development of the blood-cemented traditional friendship and the relations of co-operation between the two Parties, two governments and two peoples forged in the flames of their protracted revolutionary strug-

gles against their common enemies.

The Ambassador strongly condemned U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their criminal acts in intensifying tension in Korea, feverishly engaging in new war preparations and plotting to create "two Koreas." Following the principles put forward by their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the reunification of their fatherland, he continued, the Korean people will smash the plots of the splittists at home and abroad to create "two Koreas" and provoke a new war and will surely achieve the reunification of their fatherland.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua said in his speech that the signing of this treaty, based on Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian internationalism, was in complete accord with the basic interests of the people of China and Korea. The friendship, unity and relations of friendly co-operation between the two peoples have been continuously strengthened and developed since the treaty was signed.

In conclusion, Foreign Minister Huang Hua said: "The Chinese people resolutely support the Korean people in their just cause of reunifying their fatherland and are firmly convinced that the Korean people will certainly be able to realize this long-cherished, sacred national aspiration of theirs."

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Chih-hsien gave a banquet in Pyongyang on the same day to mark the occasion.

Scientific Research Speeds Up

— Highlights of a work conference of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

by Chung Ko

THE Chinese Academy of Sciences held a work conference in Peking from June 20 to July 7. It was attended by cadres and scientists from various institutions under the academy and from departments in charge of scientific and technical work in the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Before the conference opened, Chairman Hua gave important instructions on scientific work. During the conference, Chairman Hua, Vice-Chairman Yeh and other leaders of the Party and the state received all the participants. The gathering was lively and full of vigour, and the participants expressed their determination and confidence to speed up scientific research.

"Four Modernizations" Will Surely Be Realized

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has held high the great banner of Chairman Mao and led the people of the whole country in deepening the exposure and criticism of the gang. At the same time, it has grasped the work of learning from Tachai in agriculture and learning from Taching in industry. Now it is turning its attention to scientific and technical work.

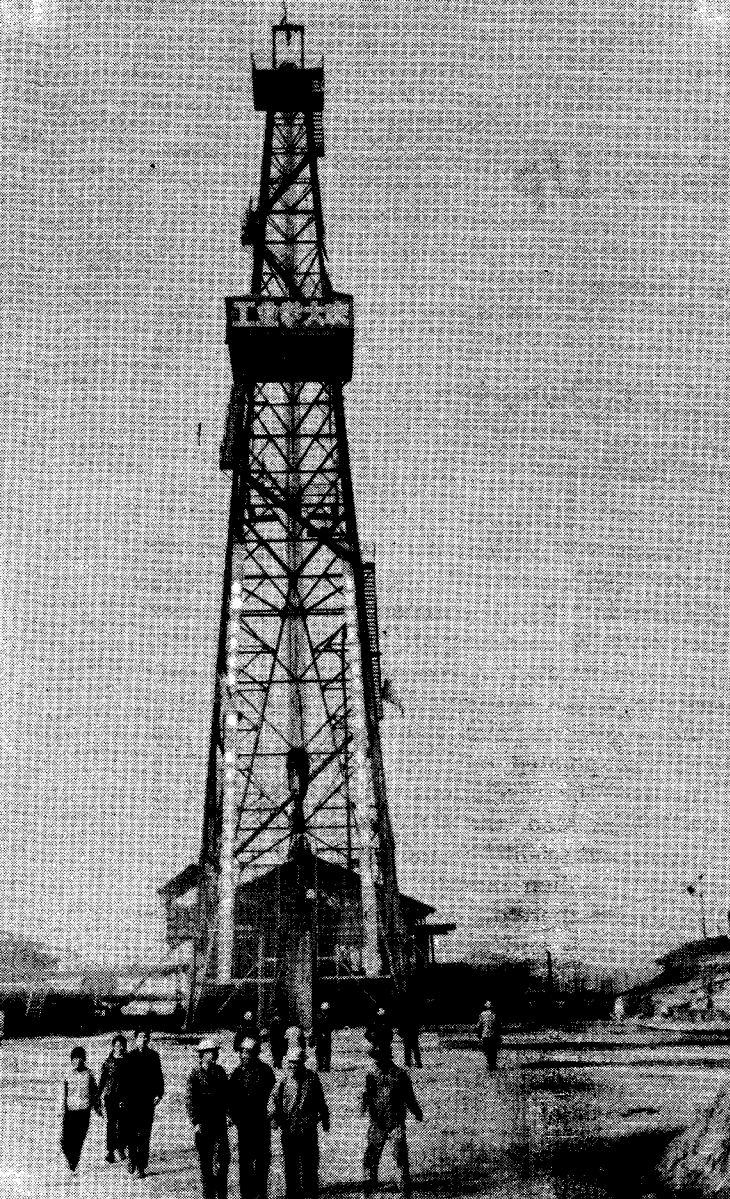
Chairman Hua has pointed out that the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment* should be grasped simulta-

*Chairman Mao attached great importance to scientific experiment. He pointed out that class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements to build a powerful socialist country. He also pointed out that correct ideas come from social practice and from it alone, and that they come from three kinds of social practice—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

neously; that science should flourish and advance, and reports of successes should keep coming in; that science and technology must not only be modernized, but should advance ahead of production and construction and contribute to the modernization of industry, agriculture and national defence. Chairman Hua has also pointed out: We have Mao Tsetung Thought, the revolutionary line formulated by Chairman Mao, the socialist system, a contingent of scientific and technical personnel and 800 million industrious and brave people, we should therefore have confidence in catching up with and surpassing advanced world levels.

Delegates to the conference said that Chairman Hua's words gave expression to their wishes and that they reflected the aspirations of hundreds of millions of people.

Many scientific workers recalled that in 1956, Premier Chou, on instructions from Chairman Mao, took personal charge in drawing up a 12-year plan for scientific development. Important measures were adopted in accordance with this plan. As a result, science and technology advanced rapidly; China exploded atom and hydrogen bombs and sent man-made earth satellites into orbit. They said that in ancient times the Chinese nation created a splendid science and culture and made many important inventions and discoveries such as the compass, paper making, movable-type printing and gunpowder, which have had a profound influence on mankind. It was only because of exploitation and oppression by foreign imperialists and domestic reactionary regimes that China's science and technology lagged behind in modern times. New China now has more than



The No. 7001 drilling team of Szechuan Province created a national record by drilling a 7,058-metre-deep well.

20 years of experience in developing scientific research and has a much more solid material foundation than before. Under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee, they said, our country will surely catch up with and surpass advanced world levels. What the Western bourgeoisie has done, the Eastern proletariat can accomplish; what it has not achieved, we can accomplish. All the scientists are confident that the magnificent blueprint mapped out by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou for the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science

and technology will be realized in this generation.

Importance of Modernization of Science and Technology

Premier Chou En-lai had pointed out long ago: The key to the four modernizations lies in the modernization of science and technology.

Unless science and technology are modernized, there can be no modernization of agriculture, industry and national defence to speak of. Historical facts show that the development of science and technology is determined by production, but important scientific discoveries or major inventions in technology often result in profound revolution in production. This is true of the invention of the steam engine, the application of electricity and atomic energy. Modern science and technology can provide new sources of energy and new materials, equipment, technological processes and products, blaze new trails for production and greatly raise labour productivity. All these are conducive to laying a solid material foundation for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, building socialism and finally vanquishing capitalism. With the development of science and technology, agriculture will be more and more modernized and the ranks of the working class will expand with each passing day. This will provide the necessary material conditions for gradually narrowing the gap and finally eliminating the differences between town and country and between worker and peasant. The international situation shows that the contention for hegemony between the Soviet Union and the United States is becoming increasingly intense and a war is bound to break out some day. We must therefore speed up the modernization of our national defence and be well prepared against a war of aggression.

The participants were unanimous in the opinion that to do a good job in scientific and technical work is an economic as well as a political task.

Remove Obstacles Put Up by The "Gang of Four"

Scientists attending the conference cited facts from their own experience to expose and criticize the "gang of four." While flaunting

the banner of "super-revolutionaries," members of the gang actually trampled underfoot the Party's principles and policies on scientific work, undermined scientific research, attacked and persecuted scientists and technicians.

The "gang of four" equated modernization with revisionism and capitalism and alleged that sending man-made earth satellites into orbit would cause the red flag to fall to the ground. They also equated intellectuals with the bourgeoisie, saying that "intellectuals with technical knowledge are the most dangerous." This seriously dampened the enthusiasm of scientists and technicians. Moreover, the gang equated learning from the advanced science and technology of foreign countries with worshipping things foreign and fawning upon foreigners, and opposed the introduction of new techniques. They were against the principle of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" and the study of the basic sciences. They arbitrarily dissolved a number of scientific research institutes, slashed important scientific research items and barred many scientists from doing research work.

The participants criticized the fallacies spread by the "gang of four." According to the gang's logic, modern science and technology should be wiped out, intellectuals can be dispensed with and advanced equipment imported from abroad should be dismantled. Since the steam engine was invented by a foreigner, cattle-drawn carts should be used instead of trains, and since the incandescent lamp was invented by a foreigner too, we should use oil lamps instead of electric light. Shortly after the October Revolution, there were people in the Soviet Union who asserted that the railways left to them were bourgeois railways and there-

Scientists of the Shantung Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences at work.



Wang Lin-ho (left), a Shanghai worker-engineer who was cruelly persecuted by the "gang of four," pledges to make new contributions to China's national defence industry and electronics industry.

fore should be torn up. Stalin ridiculed them as "troglydites." Members of the "gang of four" were exactly such people. If science, knowledge and modernization were discarded, doesn't it amount to forcing mankind to live again in barbarism and turning human beings into apes? If the "gang of four" had its own way, socialist New China would surely have gone back to the state of backwardness and poverty of old China.

Chairman Mao said: "China needs the services of as many intellectuals as possible for the colossal task of socialist construction." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) Chairman Hua has great confidence in and shows great attention to the scientists and technicians. He has pointed out that specialists and other people who have made contributions to the people should be commended and honoured with red flowers pinned on their chests. They should be respected by the state and the people. Recalling Chairman Mao's teachings and studying Chairman Hua's recent instructions, scientific workers who attended the conference were greatly encouraged. They expressed the determination to clarify the ideas that had been muddled up by the "gang of four" and make up for the losses caused by the gang's sabotage.

Determined to Scale Heights

Delegates to the conference studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Hua's instructions, discussed and clarified

(Continued on p.15.)

We Must Catch Up With and Surpass World's Advanced Levels Within This Century

by Chien Hsueh-sen

CHAIRMAN Mao in 1956 called on us to work in the revolutionary spirit and overtake the United States economically in 50 or 60 years. He said: "This is an obligation. You have such a big population, such a vast territory and such rich resources, and what is more, it has been said that you are building socialism, which is supposed to be superior; if after much ado for fifty or sixty years you are still unable to overtake the United States, what a sorry figure you will cut! You should be read off the face of the earth. Therefore, to overtake the United States is not only possible, but absolutely necessary and obligatory. If we don't, we the Chinese nation will be letting the nations of the world down and we will not be making much of a contribution to mankind." (*Strengthen Party Unity and Carry Forward the Party's Traditions.*) We scientific and technical workers, on reading this statement, find it highly instructive and feel tremendously encouraged.

A Faster Pace of Development Than That of Capitalist Countries

Science and technology were extremely backward in old China. Its steel and crude oil output in 1949 was just a little over 100,000 tons each; it could make neither motor vehicles nor aeroplanes. In the last 28 years from the founding of the People's Republic of China to the present, the Chinese people, under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought, have defeated their enemies at home and abroad and built China into a socialist country with the beginnings of prosperity. Output of steel and crude oil has

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gone up several hundred times; we not only make motor vehicles and aeroplanes but also have the atom bomb and hydrogen bomb; we have orbited man-made earth satellites and we can bring them back to earth accurately as planned. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai, fighting the elements and transforming their land, have boosted grain output from 0.75 ton per hectare to 7.5 tons. Relying on their own efforts, the Taching working class has opened and built up one of the world's few mammoth oilfields at top speed and of top quality. While drawing on certain scientific knowledge and technical know-how of other countries, the working class of Taching has also its own unique creations. All these achievements demonstrate that China's science and technology have, in some aspects, already caught up with or surpassed the world's advanced levels. The pace of our development is much faster than that of the capitalist countries.

Now Chairman Hua has in unmistakable terms set the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese working class the task for the coming 23 years, that is, lead the whole nation in carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, adhering to the Party's basic line, taking class struggle as the key link and persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, so as to build our country into a great, powerful modern socialist state. This requires us to go in for and promote technical innovations and technical revolution in a big way and set our minds on catching up with and surpassing the world's advanced levels in science and technology before the end of the century.

Is there a gap between the level of science and technology in China and the world's

advanced levels? In the past, the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" did not allow anyone to raise this question, although they were most crazy about foreign things and obsequious to foreigners — even the vitamin C pills they took had to be imported! They cracked down on anyone who spoke of catching up with and surpassing the world's advanced levels and charged that this was "servility to things foreign." We must thoroughly criticize this sort of unmitigated nonsense and look at this question realistically. While it must be affirmed that there are things in our country that are approaching or have surpassed the world's advanced levels, as mentioned above, it must also be noted that this is only a part of the picture, and a rather small part at that, and that we are lagging behind in the other items. Moreover, in those fields of science and technology where our achievements are quite noteworthy and the results as a whole are better than those of other countries, technologically the standard of some machines and equipment in use is not high. Therefore, generally speaking, our work in science and technology falls far short of the needs of industrial and agricultural production and national defence. Only when we admit in a down-to-earth manner that there is a gap between the level of our science and technology and the world's advanced levels can we realize how compelling is the need to quickly catch up with and surpass them.

Out of their needs to usurp Party and state power, the "gang of four," of course, opposed our catching up with and surpassing the world's advanced levels. They clamoured that "we would rather have socialist low speed than capitalist high speed of development" and that "sending satellites into orbit would cause the red flag to fall to the ground." They did all they could to denigrate China's socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat and to dampen the enthusiasm and determination of scientific and technical personnel and the rest of the nation to catch up with and surpass the world's advanced levels. We must thoroughly expose and condemn these criminal activities of the "gang



Striving for socialist modernization.

Woodcut by Feng Chung-tieh

of four," work hard to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels and speed up the building of our country into a modern and powerful socialist country. To bring about the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defence, and science and technology, it is imperative to push forward our science and technology; otherwise, the other three modernizations would be held back. At present, the factors for both revolution and war are on the increase. The Soviet revisionists are still bent on subjugating us. Failure to push forward our science and technology would adversely affect the growth

of our national defence capabilities. Therefore, catching up with and surpassing the world's advanced levels in science and technology is urgently required if we are to defend and build up the motherland and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

With the superiority of our socialist system, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee, and the 800 million industrious and brave people, China's science and technology will certainly surpass the world's advanced levels.

Contradiction Between Socialization of Science and Technology and Private Ownership Under Capitalism

Here I wish to speak somewhat at length about the superiority of the socialist system. For a fuller understanding of this subject, let us briefly review the history of modern natural sciences and technology. Capitalism started to appear in Europe towards the end of the 15th century, which at the same time gave rise to the contemporary natural sciences. Between the end of the 18th century and the middle of the 19th century, industrial revolutions took place one after another in several major capitalist countries of the West. As a result, manufacture gave way to giant modern industries. However, the way of carrying out scientific activities was changed much later and more slowly. Until the first half of the 19th century, science remained the province of a few scientists and inventors carrying on their activities individually; scientific research was yet to be incorporated into the giant industrial enterprises.

By the end of the 19th century, a change took place with the emergence of organized industrial research laboratories. This was brought about by a technical revolution at the time, namely, the rise of the electric power industry. The representative of those geared to this change was the U.S. inventor Thomas A. Edison. In 1881 he established with his own money the first scientific and technological research laboratory mainly for solving problems arising from the nascent electric power industry. In this precursor of modern scientific and techno-

logical research organizations, scientists of various disciplines worked together under his direction on clearly defined assignments. Since then organized scientific research institutes have gradually developed in the West European countries and scientific and technological research gradually turned from being activities of individuals into activities of a social nature.

The prime mover of this change was the capitalists' bid for monopoly. Towards the end of the 19th century when capitalism began its transit to monopoly capitalism, the capitalist patent right system protected monopoly capital's exclusive control over technology and investments in scientific research became a new source of technical innovations and greater profits. The second cause of the change was the growing magnitude of scientific research involving huge investments and high costs in the upkeep and operation of the increasingly complex instruments and equipment. This called for powerful financial support, which could come only from the monopoly capitalists. For these two reasons and with the rise of organized industrial research establishments, researchers or inventors, hitherto independent and unorganized in the period of non-monopoly capitalism, gradually found themselves on the payroll of big industrial enterprises. Lenin said: "Competition becomes transformed into monopoly. The result is immense progress in the socialization of production. In particular, the process of technical invention and improvement becomes socialized." (*Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism.*) Just as production changing from manufacture to giant industries was an irresistible historical trend, so was the change in science and technology to organized and socialized research.

This trend of development underwent another new leap before and after World War II and scientific and technological research organizations grew to national dimensions. The first of their kind were the rocket and missile research bases in Nazi Germany; the other was the joint research organization involving many establishments in the United States following Washington's 1939 decision to develop the atomic bomb and this organization in 1942 went under the code name of Manhattan District. Today, examples of scientific and technological research

undertakings organized on a national scale are proliferating, such as those engaged in high energy physics, aviation and radar technology. In the United States, annual appropriations for scientific and technological development are equally divided between research on a national scale and that carried on by enterprises or industrial branches. The scope of individual scientific and technological research has become narrower and narrower.

The fact that in capitalist countries modern science and technology are under the control of monopoly capital makes bitter farce of the "freedom of science" churned out by the propaganda machines of the bourgeoisie. Besides, there is also that profound contradiction under the capitalist system, namely, the contradiction between the socialization of science and technology and the system of private ownership. This is a universal contradiction in capitalist countries and is a basic contradiction which cannot be resolved under that social system. And this fundamentally inhibits the development of science and technology. We must never be misled by the so-called advanced science and technology of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, where the more their science and technology develop, the more socialized they become and the more violently they come into conflict with their system of ownership. This is their fatal illness.

Bringing the Superiority of Socialism Into Play

In our country, this basic contradiction has been resolved through the socialist system. The interests of the individual, the collective and the state are fundamentally identical. Scientific and technological work in China is carried on under the leadership of the Party according to a unified plan. This makes it possible for us to organize the forces from all quarters to make energetic and concerted efforts, extensively unfold mass movements and bring into full play both the collective strength and individual talents and abilities. Accordingly, the tempo of the development of science and technology in our country will certainly be faster than that of the capitalist countries struggling under the burden of their incurable disease. We are lagging somewhat behind at the moment, but

we will eventually catch up with those countries and overtake them. It is historically inevitable that China's science and technology will catch up with and surpass the world's advanced levels.

But how are we to bring the superiority of the socialist system into full play so that our science and technology will catch up with and surpass the world's advanced levels?

Of first importance is the upbuilding of the scientific and technical contingent ideologically. As modern science and technology are a collective endeavour, it is necessary to raise people's socialist consciousness; only thus can the superiority of the socialist system be brought into play. We are engaged in scientific and technological work in the historical circumstances in which classes and class struggle will continue to exist for a long time to come, so modernization must proceed under the command of revolutionization. All scientific and technological personnel must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, go deep into actualities, integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, and remould themselves in the storm and stress through taking part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, so as to become socialist-minded and professionally proficient and serve the people wholeheartedly.

We must study hard to gain mastery of materialist dialectics and use this advanced philosophy to guide our work in science and technology. Chairman Mao said: "To let a hundred schools of thought contend" is the way to develop science." He also added: "There are many things we don't understand and are therefore unable to tackle, but through debate and struggle we shall come to understand them and learn how to tackle them. Truth develops through debate between different views." (*Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work.*) Now that the "gang of four" have been toppled and their fascist method of attacking and labelling people indiscriminately has been done away with, the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom" and "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" proposed by Chairman Mao will certainly be implemented in earnest.

Chairman Mao pointed out: **“Our policy is to learn from the strong points of all nations and all countries, learn all that is genuinely good in the political, economic, scientific and technological fields and in literature and art. But we must learn with an analytical and critical eye, not blindly, and we mustn’t copy everything indiscriminately and transplant mechanically.”** (*On the Ten Major Relationships*.) We must, therefore, learn all foreign things that are good, while criticizing the reactionary thinking founded on bourgeois idealism and metaphysics and in the course of criticism learning better how to use materialist dialectics to guide our work in science and technology. While learning from other countries, we should put the stress on our own creativeness, independence and self-reliance. We must dare to think and dare to act and be firmly convinced that we can do what foreigners have done and that we can do what they cannot do.

To bring about the modernization of our science and technology before the end of this century and catch up with and surpass the world’s advanced levels, we must, in the next 23 years, work in a planned, systematic, organized and down-to-earth way. The 12-year plan for developing science and technology drawn up in 1956 was very successful, with most items in the plan fulfilled ahead of schedule. With this experience behind us we should be able to work out a longer-term plan. We must work out what we expect of our science and technology in the next 23 years with the specific conditions in our country in mind and in the light of the world’s trend of development in science and technology by the end of the 20th century. This should be followed by more concrete yearly plans for the next few years, such as goals to be reached by 1980 and by 1985. We must set our sights on the world’s advanced levels and define clearly what we are to strive for. Of course, when we talk about catching up with and surpassing the world’s advanced levels, we do not mean doing this in every aspect but in the main aspects, the purpose of which is to bring about the four modernizations.

We must bring the superiority of the socialist system into full play, organize the forces on various fronts to work in co-ordination and build up a scientific and technological

network in which professionals work hand in hand with the masses. This will be a contingent comprising teachers and students of institutions of higher learning and middle schools and the masses of workers and peasants. We must develop mass organizations like the Scientific and Technical Association of the People’s Republic of China and associations of various branches of science as auxiliaries to state scientific bodies. At present, particular attention must be paid to earnestly implementing the Party’s policy towards intellectuals, giving full play to the role of professionals and mobilizing all the positive factors.

A good job should also be done in connection with vocational upbuilding, such as scientific information and data, scientific instruments and apparatuses, metrology and standardization, editing and publishing dictionaries, manuals and other reference material indispensable to scientific and technological work.

Chairman Mao said in 1956: **“Things develop ceaselessly. It is only forty-five years since the Revolution of 1911, but the face of China has completely changed. In another forty-five years, that is, in the year 2001, or the beginning of the 21st century, China will have undergone an even greater change. She will have become a powerful socialist industrial country. And that is as it should be. China is a land with an area of 9,600,000 square kilometres and a population of 600 million people, and she ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity. Her contribution over a long period has been far too small. For this we are regretful.”** (*In Commemoration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen*.) Today, the situation on the scientific and technological front in our country is excellent. The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua attaches great importance to work in this field and sets great store by the initiative of the scientific and technological personnel. With the in-depth unfolding of the mass movement to expose and criticize the “gang of four” and the vigorous development of the movement to learn from Taching in industry and to learn from Tachai in agriculture, a high tide in accelerating the modernization of science and technology is imminent.

(An abridged translation of an article in “Hongqi,” No. 7, 1977. Subheads are ours.)

Struggle Over the Question of Newborn Things

by the theoretical group of the logistics
department of P.L.A. Shenyang Units

SUPPORTING newborn things in name while undermining them in fact — this is one of the counter-revolutionary tactics adopted by the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique in its wild attempt to usurp Party and state power.

Are All Things That Newly Crop Up Newborn Things?

What are newborn things? Marxist materialist dialectics tells us that the supersession of the old by the new is a general, eternal and inviolable law of the universe. A newborn thing is one that conforms to the objective law of development, represents the direction in which history develops and has tremendous vitality and great future. In class society, only those things that are connected with the rising classes and represent their interests can be called newborn things. For instance, the Paris Commune and the Russian October Revolution were proletarian new things. Although the Paris Commune was defeated, its appearance pointed to the direction in which history would develop.

But not all the things that newly crop up are newborn things. In fact, some of them are only new devices used by the declining classes to conceal their rottenness. Therefore, to decide whether a thing is newborn or not, we must never merely take the time of its emergence, early or late, as the criterion, nor base our decision merely on its form — whether it is old or new. We should instead pay special attention to determining which class' interests it represents and which class' aspirations it reflects and whether it promotes or hampers social development. Marx profoundly pointed out: "**The antiquated attempts to re-establish itself and maintain its position within the newly-achieved form.**" (Marx to F. Bolte, 1871.) When Hitler was trumpeting fascism with might and main, didn't he put the tag of "new socialist idea" on it? And

isn't the Soviet revisionist renegade clique peddling its revisionist trash as a Marxist-Leninist "new theory," "new development" and "new contribution"? Taking over the mantle of their reactionary predecessors, members of the "gang of four" played up the word "new" and created confusion concerning the concept of "newborn things." Their despicable aim was to conceal their criminal activities in their attempt to usurp Party and state power under a legitimate "new" cloak and to prettify themselves and hoodwink the people.

History Should Not Be Chopped Up

The enormous quantity of articles ground out by the "gang of four's" mill sounded the same tune: The New China before the Great Cultural Revolution was dark and in a mess, and socialist new things emerged only in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Anyone who said a word about the achievements in the first 17 years after the founding of the People's Republic was denounced as singing the praises of the revisionist line, "longing for the old," trying to "restore capitalism" and "opposing newborn things."

Is it true that there were no socialist new things in the 17 years following the founding of New China? Certainly not! As early as in February 1957 Chairman Mao pointed out: "**In a socialist society, conditions for the growth of the new are radically different from and far superior to those in the old society.**" Our country's socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat has since its inception created favourable conditions and paved the way for the emergence and growth of socialist new things. Take the agricultural front for example. After the anti-feudal land reform was completed, the peasants began to organize mutual-aid teams and then went on to set up agricultural



Workers of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company criticizing the "gang of four."

producers' co-operatives and people's communes. Aren't all these socialist new things? Isn't it a fact that the Tachai Brigade, the red banner on the agricultural front, and the Taching Oilfield, the red banner on the industrial front, are socialist new things that came into being before the Cultural Revolution?

It must be noted that, despite the interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the 17 years following the founding of New China, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line held the dominant position. The great achievements in the socialist revolution and construction and the emergence and growth of socialist new things during that period can never be negated.

True, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has opened up a still broader road for the growth of socialist new things, but it is the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The "gang of four," however, described the Cultural Revolution as a watershed in an attempt to chop up the history of our Party and negate the socialist character of the 17-year historical period prior to the Cultural Revolution. This trick of the "gang of four" resembled in every aspect that counter-revolutionary tactic employed by Trotsky who, taking the October Revolution as a watershed and lopping off the history of the Bolshevik Party, claimed that genuine history began only with the October Revolution and what had happened before was nameless nothing. In doing so, both

the "gang of four" and Trotsky aimed at overthrowing a great number of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation so that they could replace them. The only difference between the two was that members of the "gang of four," all spruced up with red cloaks as "supporters" of new things, were more crafty and vicious.

Developing New Things and Carrying Forward Revolutionary Tradition

The "gang of four" held that socialist new things and the fine traditions of our Party and army were antagonistic to each other. Whoever advocated carrying forward the traditions was indiscriminately maligned by them as "going backward" and "attempting a restoration." They bawled that "the tradition of the past is no good now," that "the little Long March doesn't count for much" and that the publicity about the "40th anniversary of the victory of the Long March" was "aimed at praising those old fogeys" and "monumentalizing the capitalist-roaders." They tried to sabotage the education in the revolutionary traditions so that the fine traditions of our Party and army would not be handed down from generation to generation.

There are two kinds of traditions: the old and outdated and the revolutionary traditions. The old and outdated traditions hamper the newborn things from budding and growing and, unless they are criticized and swept away, new things cannot grow and develop. In the course of socialist revolution and socialist construction, we must resolutely struggle against the old and outdated traditions and actively foster and develop the socialist new things. As to the revolutionary traditions gained at the cost of blood and lives of countless revolutionary martyrs who died in the relentless and arduous struggles, they are priceless treasure we should hand down from generation to generation. The new things that have emerged in the socialist revolution and socialist construction today are a continuation and development of the revolutionary traditions under new historical conditions. Therefore, carrying forward our Party's

fine traditions will not hamper the growth of socialist new things, but will only promote it.

What Attitude Should We Take Towards Newborn Things?

Members of the "gang of four" were the political representatives of the overthrown landlord class and bourgeoisie. In the same way as they treated the revolutionary people, they were extremely hostile to the new things and tried in every way to strangle them.

While wilfully trampling on the newborn things, they often shouted themselves hoarse in support of these things, thereby dressing themselves up as their guardian angels. Sometimes, in order to deceive people and win credit for themselves they lavished praises on some new things and said that they were immaculate and

perfect, only to throttle them later by altering the orientation of their development. This, in essence and in effect, amounted to downright strangling of newborn things.

In sharp contrast to the gang, we hold that the people have immense creative power and, in the course of revolution, new things are bound to appear in an endless stream. A revolutionary should acclaim the extinction of the old and the birth of the new and warmly support the newborn things. He should neither ridicule their tenderness nor describe them as perfect, but should foster them with great attention. He should also sum up in good time the experience gained and do his best to solve the problems that will inevitably crop up in the course of their growth so as to enable them to develop sturdily.

(Continued from p. 7.)

some questions of principle which had been muddled up by the "gang of four." The conference held that class struggle should be taken as the key link and that efforts should be made to speed up scientific research, dialectical materialism should be applied to guide scientific research, the principle of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" should be implemented, and scientific research should precede production and construction. It stressed the necessity of overall planning for the basic and the applied sciences as well as research work meeting both immediate and long-term needs. While relying on our own efforts to blaze new trails, we should pay attention to studying all the advanced sciences and technology of foreign countries. In scientific research, we must rely on the working class, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, and turn to full account the socialist enthusiasm of scientific and technical personnel. Tens of millions of working people should be mobilized and organized to participate in scientific experiment, and in this mass movement, specialized scientific and technical personnel should play the role of a backbone force. Attention should be paid to selecting outstanding personnel from among the masses

taking part in scientific experiment to form a vast working-class contingent of scientists and technicians. Leading Party cadres in scientific research departments should study Marxism diligently, take a keen interest in science and acquaint themselves with professional work so as to become knowledgeable about it. The Party committees exercise leadership over everything. Under the centralized leadership of the Party, there should be strong administrative leading organs over professional work so as to bring into full play the role of specialists in academic work.

At the conference, many good proposals and measures for speeding up scientific work were put forward. The conference also discussed a draft programme for the development of scientific work mapped out by the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Looking forward to the future, all the participants were highly elated at the bright prospects. Veteran scientists were resolved to do their best and devote the rest of their lives to developing China's socialist science and technology. The younger generation pledged that they would overcome all difficulties and spare no effort in scaling scientific heights. All were determined to strive to build the motherland into a powerful and modernized socialist country before the end of this century.

The Atom Bomb Is a Paper Tiger

— Notes on studying Volume V of the
"Selected Works of Mao Tsetung"

by Hsieh Chan

TWO atom bombs were dropped on Japan by U.S. imperialism in August 1945 and this scared a lot of people. Fear of U.S. imperialism and the atom bomb was widespread for a time and some people trumpeted the so-called "omnipotence of the atom bomb." It was directly against this "U.S.-phobia" and "nuclear-phobia" epidemic that Chairman Mao put forward his famous thesis that "all reactionaries are paper tigers" and that "the atom bomb is a paper tiger," too. In 1955, it was directly against U.S. imperialism's policy of nuclear blackmail that Chairman Mao further pointed out: "The Chinese people are not to be cowed by U.S. atomic blackmail. Our country has a population of 600 million and an area of 9,600,000 square kilometres. The United States cannot annihilate the Chinese nation with its small stack of atom bombs. Even if the U.S. atom bombs were so powerful that, when dropped on China, they would make a hole right through the earth, or even blow it up, that would hardly mean anything to the universe as a whole, though it might be a major event for the solar system." (*The Chinese People Cannot Be Cowed by the Atom Bomb*, 1955.) These words of Chairman Mao show the great mettle of a proletarian revolutionary.

The Soviet Union, since restoring capitalism, has exercised a fascist dictatorship at home and pushed the policies of aggression and expansion abroad, becoming a country of social-imperialism. Like U.S. imperialism, it re-

gards winning nuclear supremacy and engaging in nuclear blackmail as a trump card in contending for world hegemony.

The Soviet revisionist bosses claim that "rocket-nuclear weapons have changed previous concepts of war" and can "decide the whole course of a war." Their preaching of the omnipotence of nuclear weapons proves that they are despicable renegades to Marxism-Leninism.

A Look at Modern History

Historically, final victory in a war does not go to reactionary forces and states which flaunt new-type weapons and oppose the people, but to revolutionary forces and states which represent the people's interests, are supported by the people and dare to struggle although their weapons are backward. Can this historical law be changed by nuclear weapons? Let's look at the facts.

The Chinese people's War of Liberation, the Korean war and the recent war in Indochina were three comparatively large-scale wars in modern history following the advent of the atom bomb. In these three wars, it was the revolutionary people with no nuclear weapons at their disposal who defeated nuclear-armed U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

After World War II, U.S. imperialism enthroned itself as the overlord of the capitalist world. Relying on its economic and military

supremacy, it launched one war of aggression after another, its only regret being that it could not swallow up the whole globe at one gulp. Spending some thousands of millions of dollars, it provided Chiang Kai-shek with money, weapons and advisers to launch a counter-revolutionary civil war of an unprecedented scale. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people with their millet plus rifles defeated the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries with their aircraft plus artillery and overthrew the Chiang dynasty.

In 1950, U.S. imperialism brazenly launched a war of aggression against Korea and at the same time occupied by armed force China's territory Taiwan Province in a vain attempt to gobble up Korea and attack China. In the Korean war, U.S. imperialism used one-third of its entire army, one-fifth of its air force and the greater part of its naval force. These aggressor troops used a host of highly sophisticated weapons other than nuclear weapons. However, because the people and armies of China and Korea fought shoulder to shoulder for three years and more in courageous, arduous and brilliant battles, they finally defeated U.S. imperialism and its accomplices.

In 1961, U.S. imperialism launched a war of aggression against Viet Nam and several years later sent troops to commit aggression against Laos and Kampuchea to spread the flames of war throughout Indochina. U.S. imperialism committed over 500,000 of its ground forces, large numbers of warships and aircraft carriers and some 10,000 planes in this venture. The people of the three countries, holding aloft the banner of resisting U.S. aggression and for national salvation, fought a sublime and heroic people's war which ended in resounding defeat for U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. South Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea were liberated.

Events prove that even with the appearance of the atom bomb, it is still the nature of the war and the will of the people that decide the outcome of a war. A just war inevitably has the people's backing, support and active participation. **"The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the**

people." (Mao Tsetung: *On Protracted War*, 1938.) Since the end of World War II, people's war has been used by many countries and people in struggling against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries and has increasingly shown its might. The people of a great number of Asian, African and Latin American countries have won their independence through struggle. The history of more than 30 years since the advent of the atom bomb proves that no matter how highly developed the nuclear weapons of Soviet social-imperialism and U.S. imperialism are, their nuclear blackmail can neither cow the Chinese people and the people of the world nor save social-imperialism and imperialism from defeat. The might of people's war is tens of thousands of times greater than the nuclear arms of imperialism and social-imperialism. People's war is the most effective magic weapon to deal with them.

Hegemonic Powers' Nuclear Monopoly Smashed

Although imperialism and social-imperialism today have plenty of nuclear weapons, they suffer from a whole series of irretrievable contradictions politically, economically, and militarily. As Chairman Mao pointed out when he analysed U.S. imperialism: **"It is very weak politically because it is divorced from the masses of the people and is disliked by everybody."** **"In appearance it is very powerful but in reality it is nothing to be afraid of, it is a paper tiger."** (*U.S. Imperialism Is a Paper Tiger*, 1956.) This analysis is entirely applicable to today's Soviet social-imperialism. Outwardly, it is full of bluster; in reality it is only fierce in appearance but faint in heart and extremely feeble. Its brandishing of nuclear weapons to serve its policies of aggression and expansion has enabled the people of the world to see ever more clearly its vicious features. Today, the world's people all oppose the nuclear blackmail policies of the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States; the people of these two countries oppose their launching wars of aggression and their soldiers are unwilling to serve as their cannon-fodder. Moreover, it should be noted that their monopoly of nuclear arms has long been broken. The aim of their aggressive wars is to seize territory and plun-

der, so when war breaks out and both sides are locked in combat along indefinite lines, they dare not lightly use nuclear weapons.

Should imperialism and social-imperialism dare use nuclear weapons, they would be thrown into even greater isolation. The outbreak of a big nuclear war cannot wipe out the human race but will hasten the doom of imperialism and social-imperialism. As Chairman Mao pointed out: **"I debated this question with a foreign statesman. He believed that if an atomic war was fought, the whole of mankind would be annihilated. I said that if the worst came to the worst and half of mankind died, the other half would remain while imperialism would be razed to the ground and the whole world would become socialist; in a number of years there would be 2,700 million people again and definitely more."** (Quoted in "Statement by the Spokesman of the Chinese Government—A Comment on the Soviet Government's Statement of August 21," September 1, 1963.)

Chairman Mao pointed out: Imperialism brandishes its atom bomb and hydrogen bomb to scare us and that doesn't frighten us either. The world is so constituted that there is always one thing to conquer another. When one thing is used for attack, there is bound to be another to conquer it. We believe that so long as we rely on the people there is no invincible "magic weapon" in this world. The history of weapons development shows that for any type of advanced weapon there is always another weapon to resist it and conquer it. There is absolutely no such thing as a weapon which cannot be countered. The invention of the spear brought about the shield; the coming of the tank gave rise to the recoilless rifle and other anti-tank weapons; the advent of aeroplanes brought into being anti-aircraft guns; and with warships came the torpedo. As a weapon, the atom bomb too can be conquered. There will come into being new weapons of defence against it and to counter it; as it is, such weapons are already appearing. Scientific experiments show that although atomic weapons are weapons causing large-scale deaths and casualties, they are nothing to be afraid of and can be dealt with if we heighten our

vigilance, strengthen education for defence against nuclear attack, mobilize the masses to dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and make adequate preparations against such an attack.

When we say the atom bomb is a paper tiger, we do not mean that nuclear weapons should not be taken seriously. Nuclear weapons cause comparatively large destruction and we must strategically despise them while tactically pay serious attention to them. In order to defeat the nuclear weapons of imperialism and social-imperialism, we too must develop nuclear as well as other weapons.

We were not scared of nuclear arms when we did not have them. Nor do we make a fetish of them when we have got them. It is purely for defence, for breaking the nuclear monopoly of the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, that we made some nuclear weapons, and we will never be the first to use such weapons. The Chinese people have consistently proposed the all-round, thorough, complete and resolute prohibition and destruction of all nuclear weapons and they have struggled unremittingly, together with the people of the world, to realize this. However, as long as the two hegemonic powers resort to nuclear blackmail, we cannot unilaterally destroy our nuclear weapons. In future, no matter how nuclear weapons develop, we shall never waver from our firm conviction that it is the masses of the people, and not nuclear weapons, that decide the development of history.

At present, contention between the two hegemonic powers is growing ever fiercer and the result is that a war will break out one day. This demands that we must be prepared, mentally and materially, to avoid being caught unawares by a sudden turn. We must be prepared against war, prepared for its breaking out at an early date and prepared against a big war. We must be prepared against a conventional war and also a nuclear war. So long as we have made full and all-round preparations, if imperialism or social-imperialism should dare to launch a war, we, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, will certainly be able to defeat any aggressor.

Use of Tongue and Use Of Fists

THE speech delivered by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Second Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in 1956 contains a scathing criticism of the fallacy of "peaceful transition" peddled by the Khrushchov modern revisionists. He pointed out that "peaceful transition" would mean that "it is no longer necessary for all countries to learn from the October Revolution. Once this gate is opened, by and large Leninism is thrown away."

In his work *Be Activists in Promoting the Revolution*, Chairman Mao, standing in sharp opposition to the modern revisionists, set forth the strategy of the proletariat for people's revolution, saying that it "had better be prepared for two possibilities: one, a gentleman uses his tongue, not his fists, but two, if a bastard uses his fists, I'll use mine. Putting the matter this way takes care of both possibilities and leaves no loophole. It won't do otherwise."

Here Chairman Mao not only defended Lenin's glorious banner of the October Revolution but, applying the theory of the unity of opposites in accordance with the law of social development, expounded the dialectical relationship between peaceful struggle and armed struggle and the law of the development of revolution. This is a most valuable experience drawn by Chairman Mao from the people's revolutionary struggles in China and the rest of the world.

Of course it would be good if the people could achieve their revolutionary objectives through using their tongues. The aggressors and oppressors, however, will not comply with the people's revolutionary aspirations. With the reactionary state apparatus including the army and police in their hands, they will invariably

resort to armed force to suppress the revolutionary people. On the democratic revolution in China, Chairman Mao said that "there were prolonged debates in the course of the democratic revolution" and that "Chiang Kai-shek turned a deaf ear to our opinions and those of the people, war was what he wanted." (*Repulse the Attacks of the Bourgeois Rightists*.) This was the case with Chiang Kai-shek as it has been with all reactionaries throughout history. Take the American War of Independence. At first the north American people tried to obtain freedom and legitimate rights mainly by peaceful means. The British colonialists, however, did not heed their petitions, but instead sent troops to crush them. So the north American people took up arms, organized an army and a militia, and, after seven years of war, won their independence. After World War II, the U.S. imperialists, too, turned a deaf ear to the opinions of the revolutionary people of various countries, and they launched a war of aggression against Korea, sent troops to Lebanon and unleashed a war of aggression in Viet Nam. These large-scale armed interventions inevitably aroused armed resistance on the part of the peoples of these countries.

The Soviet social-imperialists are more unbridled in their expansion, intervention, aggression and military threats all over the world. When the Czechoslovak people demonstrated in protest against Moscow's colonial domination, the new tsars lost no time in putting their protests down with tanks and troops. Their military menace to Western Europe is growing daily and they are prepared to outflank it with a pincers movement from the Middle East and Africa. They have even gone so far as to invade Angola and Zaire with mercenaries.

Since the enemy resorts to arms, the revolutionary people have no alternative but to

take up arms too. The people found this method only through investigation and study after serious trials of strength with imperialism and reaction. Chairman Mao once graphically described how the people came to see the point: When we see the other fellow holding something in his hands, we should do some investigating. What does he hold in his hands? Swords. What are swords for? For killing. Whom does he want to kill with his swords? The people. After this important investigation and study, **"the people have come to understand this and so act after the same fashion."** (*The Situation and Our Policy After the Victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan.*)

The people have come to understand this truth at the cost of blood. Once the revolutionary people have a good grasp of this truth and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the enemy, the revolution is bound to take on a completely new look.

Following the February Revolution of 1917 in Russia, the revolutionary people, having arms in their own hands, at a time envisaged the possibility of "a peaceful revolution," a prospect conceived of in the specific conditions obtaining then. But the Russian bourgeois government fired the first shot and suppressed the masses with troops, drenching the streets of Petrograd with the blood of workers and soldiers.

Consequently, Lenin was prompt to point out: **"All hopes for a peaceful development of the Russian revolution have vanished for good."** (*The Political Situation.*) In the October Revolution, he resolutely led workers and soldiers to launch an armed uprising in which revolutionary violence won a brilliant success.

At the time of China's First Revolutionary Civil War, since the Chinese people had not yet grasped the importance of armed struggle, the revolution was drowned in a bloodbath once Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the revolution and started killing the people en masse. After summing up this experience, the Chinese Communists led by Comrade Mao Tsetung went to the countryside where they developed armed struggle and fought a people's war. Since then, the Chinese revolution has advanced from victory to victory.

Use of tongue, including negotiating with the enemy, is a method of struggle the revolutionary people adopt. It serves to expose the enemy, create public opinion in favour of revolution and educate, mobilize and organize the masses. At the same time, as the enemy often alternates armed suppression with peaceful methods of deception, the revolutionary people face the necessity of using revolutionary dual tactics to deal with the enemy's counter-revolutionary dual tactics. To seize the victory of the revolution, they cannot rely on using their tongues alone, but must be prepared to use their fists too. Violent revolution is the universal law of the proletarian revolution. The seizure of power by armed force is a strategic slogan, and the key point which all revolutionary people must grasp. Since no reactionary ruling class will step down from the stage of history of its own accord, the problem of the seizure of state power, the fundamental problem of revolution, cannot be settled except by war. Indeed, the thesis that **"political power grows out of the barrel of a gun"** (Mao Tsetung: *Problems of War and Strategy*) is an undeniable truth.

The old-time and modern revisionists not only refuse to make revolution themselves but deny others the right to make revolution. Their stock practice is to disguise themselves as revolutionaries while undermining revolution. They dish up the slogan of "peaceful transition" to make people believe that some shortcut to success exists as an alternative to the acute and bitter revolutionary struggle. This is, in fact, a treacherous road leading to failure in revolution. What instance of "peaceful transition" of this kind ever took place in world history? In contrast, it has happened time and again that the achievements of revolution were brought to ruin by giving up revolutionary arms and placing blind faith in parliaments. This provides a lesson paid for in blood.

All revolutionary parties and people must be prepared to use the dual tactics of revolution — peaceful tactics and armed struggle. Only in this way can they hope to avert defeat in revolution. They find in this scientific summing-up by Chairman Mao Tsetung of the experience of revolutionary struggle a powerful weapon for winning victory over their enemy.

— by Feng Lin

OPEC Returns to the "Single Oil Price"

THE short life of the "two-tiered or dual price system" in oil has come to an end. Recently, member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) reached an agreement, through full consultation, on a return, as of July 1 this year, to the single price system with a unified 10 per cent increase over the price at the end of 1976. This is a great victory of the third world oil-producing countries thanks to their ever-growing unity and well-co-ordinated fight.

The "two-tiered price system" emerged from an OPEC conference in Doha last December. At the Doha conference, however, all OPEC member states decided that a price adjustment was necessary. Eleven of the 13 member countries agreed to increase the oil price by 10 per cent as from January 1, 1977 and by 5 per cent more as from July 1 the same year, while Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates agreed on a 5 per cent increase in price for 1977. This was a success in their sharp struggle for more than one year against the attempts of the oil-importing industrial countries to shift the burden of economic crisis on to them.

The fact that the OPEC member states differed over a concrete matter such as the rate of price adjustment was but normal for any international organization. Nevertheless, the superpowers gloated and made a great to-do over this. One of them alleged that the OPEC would "collapse" and that "it is not a matter of whether the OPEC cartel would break up, but when." The other took the opportunity to sow discord among the OPEC countries and tried to

bring the third world struggle on oil into line with its drive for global domination.

All the trouble-making and sabotage by the superpowers resulted only in spurring the OPEC to close its ranks and persist in joint struggle. OPEC Secretary-General M.O. Feyide said at the end of last year that "there is no doubt in my mind that the OPEC's unity and solidarity was not affected by the price split," and that the OPEC had emerged "stronger than ever." A newspaper of an OPEC country pointed out that the industrialized countries "based their strategy on possible splits in the OPEC. Their attempts have been in vain, because all OPEC member countries unanimously uphold their solidarity."

It is well known that the OPEC has become a militant and solid organization through the repeated struggles it has waged against foreign monopolies and hegemonists since its founding in 1960. It would be impossible for the superpowers to split it and crush it. The unified oil price is doubtless a heavy blow to the superpowers, blasting all their hopes for a split or collapse of the OPEC.

Through protracted struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, the OPEC is deeply aware that unity is strength, with which superpower hegemonism can be defeated. This can be seen clearly in a review of the course of the OPEC struggle for reasonable oil pricing. For half a century or more, the right to decide oil prices used to be in the hands of international oil consortia. According to statistics, in the 20 years from 1953

to 1973, these consortia plundered the oil-producing countries (now OPEC members) of more than 200,000 million U.S. dollars in oil revenue, leaving these countries more and more impoverished. In October 1973, the OPEC, after a united struggle, finally took over the right to decide posted prices of crude oil. In the following two months and more, it quadrupled the posted price of crude oil, thus putting an end to the plunder of low-priced crude oil. In 1975, taking advantage of the "excess of supply over demand" in oil caused by the economic crisis, the West attempted again to

force down oil prices. The OPEC carried on its united struggle, adopting measures such as reduction of output, and stood up to the pressure on the oil price.

Persisting in joint struggle, the OPEC has unified its oil pricing, and further strengthened solidarity. It will surely play an even greater role in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, particularly in transforming the old international economic order into a new one.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent, July 14)

Clumsy Performance

WHENEVER African state leaders meet to discuss matters of cementing unity in struggle, the Soviet Union invariably promotes trouble and sabotage. The ugly performance of the Soviet chieftains and their mouthpiece around the 14th African summit conference is an instance of this.

One manoeuvre the Soviet Union resorts to in its performance is to try hard to prettify itself. As early as in mid-June, on the eve of the 29th ordinary session of the O.A.U. Ministerial Council, Brezhnev, referring to the problem of Africa in an interview with a foreign correspondent, said that the Soviet Union was "not after advantages and privileges" in Africa. On July 2, the Soviet Government in a message of greetings to the O.A.U. summit professed that "our policy in the African continent as well has the aim to build peaceful, friendly relations with all peoples, to help them successfully follow their chosen path of independence and progress." Later, TASS also made a big fanfare about this.

Such Soviet tricks to cover up its crimes, however, can never deceive the awakened

African people who are quite clear about the role the Soviet Union is playing in Africa. O.A.U. Secretary-General Eteki Mboumoua said that the African continent "is suffering from a split caused by the particularly active rivalry between the secret hegemonic blocs." Zairian Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation Nguza Karl Ibond explicitly pointed out that the African continent has "become a field of rivalry between the superpowers." Sudanese President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri stressed: "The big powers have begun to introduce to us their policy of strength. The two superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, are playing this game." These remarks are really a head-on blow at Moscow's efforts to whitewash itself.

The African countries have found not only the root cause of unrest in Africa but also the way to solve the problem. Striking testimony to this is the summit's adoption of the Resolution on the Problem of Interference in the Internal Affairs of (African) Countries and the summit's approval of the Convention on the Prevention and Suppression of Mercenarism in Africa.

Another tactic the Soviet Union adopts is intimidation by means of vituperation. Before and during the recent O.A.U. summit, the Soviet propaganda machine launched attacks on the Sudan. It slandered the country, which has persisted in the anti-hegemonic struggle, as "an instrument" chosen by "Arab reaction and the imperialist circles behind it" "in their efforts to create a new source of tension in Africa." In its news coverage of the summit conference, TASS time and again attacked President Nimeri by name for "preaching neocolonialist doctrines," pursuing a "dangerous policy" of interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and so on and so forth.

But the Sudanese people are not to be cowed. The Sudanese Government, supported

by the people, took a series of courageous and resolute actions in reply. Moreover, at the summit conference, it sharply denounced superpower interference and voiced the country's determination to carry the anti-hegemonic struggle through to the end. The decision by the recent O.A.U. summit to convene the summit of 1978 in Khartoum is a great support and encouragement to the Sudanese people in their struggle against hegemonism. It is also a fitting reply to the frenzied attack by the social-imperialists on the Sudanese people.

Following the summit, the African people are bound to advance steadily, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and anti-hegemonism.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

COMMENTARIES

The "BAM" Secret

BAM is the Russian contraction for the eastern section of the Soviet Union's second Siberian railway, or the Baikal-Amur (Heilungkiang) railway. The Soviet Union is working on this big engineering project with might and main. To complete it, Moscow has passed the hat around for loans from Western countries and requisitioned manpower from members of its "big community." Why are the new tsars in a hurry to build the "BAM" railway?

An explanation, in the form of replying to questions by the correspondent of a Soviet magazine, was given by a Soviet vice-minister of transport construction, who was concurrently BAM's chief director. After dwelling on the economic significance of BAM in exploiting Siberia and the Far East region, he spoke in excitement: "BAM is not just an engineering project in this century, but a road of bravery and

dauntlessness, a road leading to tomorrow and the day after tomorrow."

If this explanation is somewhat equivocal, the statement by K.M. Simonov, Secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers, at the 6th congress of Soviet writers is quite to the point. He said: "It seems, at a time when BAM is under construction, that a review of the history of the construction of the Siberian Railway at the end of the last century is of special significance."

Historical facts tell us: In 1890, one of the old tsars ordered construction of the Siberian Railway to facilitate Russia's expansion to the East. When the line advanced beyond Lake Baikal in 1896, Russia forced the Chinese Government of the Ching Dynasty to consent to its extension into China's northeast. The tsarist finance minister at that time who was also in charge of the project was beside himself with joy when he declared: "From the political and strategic point of view, this railway will have the significance of enabling Russia to move its military strength to Vladivostok (Haishenwei) and concentrate it in Manchuria at any time via the shortest route. . . ."

Simonov is a rare outspoken propagandist. He linked the BAM construction with an old tsar's "political and military exploits" at the end of the last century to show that today's BAM is a continuation of the road of aggression opened up by yesterday's old tsars. There is one point, however, the propagandists of the new tsars take care to evade. When the Soviet Union steps up construction of BAM, its aim is, first, to contend with the other superpower for hegemony in Northeast Asia, Asia and the Pacific region as a whole, and, next, to threaten Japan with, of course, an eye to other Asian countries as well. This is the key to the BAM riddle and also what the "road leading to tomorrow and the day after tomorrow" means. But it is extremely dangerous for the new tsars to follow the old tsars' road of aggression because history has already proved that it is the road to self-destruction!

Fantastic Statement About Arms Race

WHOO are rabidly engaged in the arms race in the present-day world? Anyone who respects facts knows that it is the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. However, the Soviet monthly *International Affairs* in a recent article asserts that "what merits vigilance" is "the scope of the arms race in the third world" and that "sources of arms race emerged in all areas of the developing world," and so on and so forth.

International Affairs claims that the military expenditures of the developing countries "merit vigilance" because they amount to about 11 per cent of the world's total. Nevertheless, the latest statistics released by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute show that the world military spending in 1976 totalled 334,000 million U.S. dollars, of which 70 per cent was shared by the Soviet Union, the United States, and other member states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Soviet

military expenditures alone topped 100,000 million U.S. dollars, or about one-third of the world's total. Brezhnev once clamoured that "large sums of capital should be spent on national defence." The combined military spending of nearly 100 developing countries was only a fraction of what the two superpowers laid out. The new tsars in the Kremlin, however, have the cheek to charge the third world with indulging in an "arms race." This is indeed ridiculous.

It is true that in recent years some developing countries have attached importance to the strengthening of their national defence capabilities. This is a measure they have to take to defend their independence and security against the threats of imperialist, colonialist, hegemonic, racist and Zionist aggression and expansion. It can in no way be compared with the Soviet expansion of nuclear and conventional weapons on a massive scale, or be likened to an arms race.

Confronted by the fierce contention between the two superpowers, and, in particular, by the rabid expansion of Soviet social-imperialism, the third world countries cannot do otherwise than strengthen their own defence capabilities. In fact, their weapons, far from numerous, are not nearly enough. This is one of the reasons why so many developing countries are being bullied by imperialism and social-imperialism. A case in point is the underhand game played by the new tsars against Zaire. The Soviet Union is trying its utmost to prevent the third world countries from strengthening their defence capabilities by spreading the deceptive nonsense that "detente is the best means for resisting aggression and the main obstacle to aggression." This shows precisely that the strengthening of defence capabilities by the third world countries is the main obstacle to Soviet social-imperialist aggression, expansion and hegemony. Therefore, the *International Affairs* article is an excellent teaching material by negative example for the third world countries.



Sudanese youth in a demonstration in Khartoum. Their posters carry such slogans as "Soviet interference in our country not allowed!"

one place after another shows that the people are rapidly awakening," he added.

"The Soviet Union Does Not Want The Salt, But the Red Sea"

I visited the Salif Peninsula on the east coast of the Red Sea in the Yemen Arab Republic, where there is a famous open salt mine with a history of more than four centuries. An official there told me that this kind of edible rock salt is also an important raw material for the chemical industry.

The peninsula is well known not only for its rock salt, but, what is more important, for its strategic position. The gulf which is formed by the peninsula extending out to the Red Sea is a natural site for a deep-water harbour. Since its "maritime exploration vessel" discovered this secret a few years ago, the Soviet Union has spared no effort to include this peninsula in its sphere of influence. Moscow first proposed to set up a Yemeni-Soviet "joint salt company" and later to establish a Yemeni-Soviet "joint fishery company." The proposals were rejected flatly by the Yemeni Government as encroaching on Yemen's sovereignty. A Yemeni official pointed out penetratingly, "The Soviet Union does not want the salt, but the Red Sea." When the demand for Yemeni rock salt fell, the Soviet Union expressed "willingness" to buy the Salif salt but on the condition that 80 per cent of the money go for the repayment of debts owed to it and only the

remaining 20 per cent be paid in cash. This, again, was firmly rejected by the Yemeni Government.

Guests Coming in Warships Not Welcomed

The Red Sea enters into the Gulf of Aden through the Bab el Mandeb. The port of Aden is the strategic eastern gate of the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean. Since the reopening of the Suez Canal two years ago, the port has been thriving. The Aden Oil Refinery in Jabal Bailig not far from the port was nationalized last May 1. This was a victory in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national economic rights and interests; the workers and employees greeted it with a good production record. Veteran worker Abdulla, who has worked in the factory for 23 years, said, "I am proud that the factory now belongs to our motherland. I feel the sweat I shed will be for the good of my country!"

However, the contention between the two superpowers in the region has imposed a new threat on Democratic Yemen. The Yemeni people were strongly incensed at the Soviet warships sailing into the territorial waters of their country without permission. An article in a local paper said: "We don't welcome guests coming in warships, because it means letting the wolf in through the back door while repulsing the tiger at the front gate."

Beware of the Threat

Djibouti at the western corner of the Bab el Mandeb is known as the bolt to the gate of the Red Sea. I arrived in the country just when the people were jubilantly celebrating independence. While rejoicing, the Djibouti people were deeply aware of the threat facing them. In a statement on superpower rivalry in the region, President Hassan Gouled said, "I wonder what they want from Djibouti, especially the Soviet Union." "The people of Djibouti will never let themselves be dominated by the big powers," he declared. Djama Bjilal

(Continued on p. 30.)

The "Shchekino System" Fizzles Out

THE "Shchekino system," popularized with great fanfare in Soviet industrial departments since 1969, is petering out. People's "interest in it has somehow waned," lamented *Pravda* not long ago. Last year, even the Shchekino Chemical Combine, which gave birth to this "system," was listed as a "backward enterprise" because it failed to fulfil its 1976 plan. It was "like a bolt from the blue," wailed *Pravda*.

Ten years ago in April 1967, the Soviet revisionist leadership picked the Shchekino Combine of over 7,000 workers and employees in Tula Region near Moscow to experiment "turning out more with less manpower." In October 1969, the Soviet revisionist party central committee passed a decision to foist the "Shchekino system" on the country. To date, some 1,500 enterprises are using this system.

An immutable law of capitalist production is to generate a maximum amount of surplus value or surplus products with a minimum of advanced capital. And this is the very essence of the "Shchekino system" introduced by the Soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class with grave consequences for the Soviet workers.

Under this "system," labour becomes more intensive, with workers having to do two or more jobs or look after more machines. The Soviet press reports that with the introduction of this "system," the workload of every workman in one workshop of the Shchekino Combine went up on the average 220 per cent!

This "system" intensifies exploitation of the workers. One Soviet report said that for every ruble of commodity a worker of the Shchekino Combine produced over the past ten years, he was paid 8.9 kopeks less in wage earnings—a drop from 13.9 kopeks to 5. The "extra" in the pay packet of those who did two

or even three men's work was negligible, and some even got no extra pay at all.

The "Shchekino system" threatens large numbers of workers with being laid off at any time. At the Shchekino Combine, more than 1,500 workers have lost their jobs. And 65,000 workers were sacked in 121 enterprises after the "system" was introduced in 1971. This adds to the fluidity of Soviet workers and employees. The labour market, intrinsic of the capitalist system, grows steadily in the Soviet Union.

Facts show that the decade of popularizing the "Shchekino system" were years in which the Soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists tried by every means to bleed the Soviet workers white. So naturally the "system" has met with resistance.

The recent *Pravda* report, commenting on how the "system" fared in the past ten years, said: "In the first three years, the experiment spread rapidly, with nearly 600 enterprises in many branches of industry supporting it. However, interest in it has somehow waned since then, and in the last seven years the number of enterprises participating rose very slowly. The thing, to put it bluntly, has petered out."

Time has proved that the much-glorified Shchekino Combine has now become a "backward enterprise" unable even to fulfil its annual planned targets. It is amusing to note that the *Pravda* report raised this question: "Is this an unpleasant turn of an accidental nature or the result of a certain more serious process?"

Clearly, the answer is: It is the inevitable result of the merciless oppression and exploitation of the Soviet working people by the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists. It is not accidental that the "Shchekino system" did not work; it is a microcosmic reflection of the acute contradictions and troubles now plaguing the Soviet economy.

ROUND THE WORLD

JOINT STATEMENT OF TWO
MARXIST-LENINIST
ORGANIZATIONS

Concept of Three Worlds — Proletariat's Powerful Weapon

A joint statement of the Marxist-Leninist Party of the Netherlands and the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium, carried in the latest issue of *Clarte et L'Exploite*, organ of the latter's Central Committee, stressed that "analysis of the international situation should be made in the light of the theory of three worlds elaborated by Chairman Mao, which constitutes a considerable enrichment of Marxism-Leninism. It enables us to determine infallibly who are our friends and who are our enemies in the vast class struggle on a world scale. It is a powerful weapon for the proletariat of all countries and for all the people of the world."

"The two superpowers, Soviet social-imperialism and U.S. imperialism, constitute the first world. They are the biggest exploiters and oppressors of the peoples." "There is no detente, but on the contrary, exacerbated rivalry in which Europe is the key point. This rivalry inevitably leads to war.

"A rising imperialism wishing to impose on others a new partition of the world more favourable to itself, Soviet social-imperialism rearms itself unscrupulously. It is the greatest danger for Europe and the

main source of war in the world."

The statement declared that the two Parties "stand for a struggle of a united front against the hegemonism of the two superpowers, for national independence, against any foreign intervention, for the broadest union, including in the field of defence, formed by independent and non-aligned European countries which are equal in right, for the union of the European countries and people with the third world which is the main force in the fight against Soviet social-imperialism and U.S imperialism."

"The struggle for national independence," it added, "does not exclude the struggle for the proletarian revolution, but is an integral part of it. If we are fighting for national independence, it is because it is absolutely necessary for the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is because the two superpowers, especially Soviet social-imperialism, are the biggest obstacle to revolution in the world. No matter what strategy we develop and tactics we employ, they are always aimed at the establishment of socialism and communism."

Reaffirming Lenin's teachings that imperialism is the eve of the proletarian revolution, the statement held that "Belgium and the Netherlands are in the stage of monopoly capitalism and imperialism. The principal contradiction in each of the two

countries is that between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, which is irreducible. The target of revolution in the two countries is the monopolist bourgeoisie."

"In electing Comrade Hua Kuo-feng its leader on the proposal of Chairman Mao," the statement said, "the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has made a good choice not only for the future of the revolution in China but also for the future of the world revolution."

PANAMA-U.S. CANAL TALKS

Major Progress Achieved

Major progress on a new canal treaty has been made in the Panama-U.S. negotiations which resumed on May 9 this year. But wide differences have yet to be ironed out through further negotiations over economic questions including the distribution of the canal revenue.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla on June 15 told an assembly conference of the Organization of American States (O.A.S.) held in Grenada that the two sides have reached the following points of agreement in principle: Panama begins to exercise judicial powers over civil and criminal matters in the Canal Zone three years after the new canal treaty goes into effect; Panama grants the United States rights to temporary use of areas required for the administration and defence of the canal; the United States returns to Panama considerable expanses of land and waters now under its control when the new treaty becomes effective; Panama is going to have an ever-

increasing participation in all aspects of the canal's administration; and the new treaty expires on December 31, 1999. Panama has all along insisted on setting this date at which all the territory and installations of the Canal Zone, including the canal itself, should pass into the hands of Panama in a practical and concrete manner.

The anti-U.S. outbursts, beginning January 9, 1964, forced the United States to enter into negotiations with the Panamanian Government for a new treaty to replace the unequal treaty of 1903. The talks, however, have been going on intermittently for 13 years since. In the latest round, the progress achieved in Panama's favour resulted from the fact that the Panamanian people and Government stood firm and waged a protracted struggle to re-establish their full sovereignty over the Canal Zone and gained the support of the third world countries, notably those of Latin America.

Both Panama and the United States, although reported to be "optimistic" about the prospects of a new canal treaty, share the view that a good number of difficulties have still to be surmounted before final agreement is reached.

U.S.S.R.-U.S.A.

Another Row Over Limitation of Strategic Nuclear Weapons

To reach a new agreement on the limitation of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union and the United States have held one talk after another since last March, their sessions teeming with open

strife and veiled struggle. With each side sticking to its own views, they came to a deadlock over whether to lower the ceiling on strategic nuclear weapons, and whether the limited weapons should include the Soviet Backfire bomber and the U.S. Cruise missile.

In view of this situation, the U.S. side declared that if the talks fail, it will be compelled to increase military expenditures and develop new weapons. U.S. President Carter announced at a news conference on June 30 that the United States will not continue with the deployment of the B-1 bomber and will discontinue plans for the production of this weapons system, but will step up the production and begin deployment of Cruise missiles (which the Soviet Union has made every effort to limit during the nuclear talks) and "will also explore the possibility of Cruise missile carriers." He made a bid on July 13 for Congressional support for the production of a new weapon — the neutron bomb, so as to cope with the new weapons deployed by the Soviet Union in Europe.

The U.S. statements and decisions were immediately attacked by the Soviet side. *Pravda* castigated Carter's decision to deploy Cruise missiles as "the beginning of a dangerous new round of the arms race." In an interview with U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon in the Kremlin on July 5, Brezhnev "noted a number of aspects in the U.S. policy which do not accord with the aim of a constructive development of relations" between the two countries. In a signed article released on July

10, TASS said that the U.S. development of Cruise missiles and neutron bombs constitutes "a dangerous step in a dangerous direction." It asserted that "every (U.S.) action will give rise to a counteraction of equivalent force."

While intensifying their military contention, the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, pretend to be willing to resolve problems in "arms reduction" and "limitation." But no matter where they are, Geneva or Vienna, they keep up on endless bickering. Recently, Carter expressed his hope for a meeting with Brezhnev to increase understanding. Brezhnev, unwilling to shut the door but deliberately assuming a superior air, answered ambiguously that the meeting can take place only when the possibility exists of reaching some kind of agreement. Neither side is willing to renounce the fraud of "arms reduction" and "detente," but their arms race and intense rivalry are bound to continue without end.

News Briefs

- The armed forces led by the Revolutionary Front for Independence of East Timor (FRETILIN) mounted fierce attacks on the Indonesian invading troops and defeated them on all fronts throughout the country. During the 4-day fighting from June 7 to 10 in the Aileu-Lekidoe area, south of Dili, the capital, the patriotic armed forces beat back the Indonesian invaders' attacks, killing 24 and wounding many. In 15 other skirmishes they killed 49 invaders.

• The Government of Mauritania has taken a number of measures to promote national education so as to train its own cadres and eliminate colonial influence. The number of primary and middle school students has gone up steadily.

There were 11,297 pupils in primary schools in 1960, but in the 1976-77 school year, they numbered more than 54,000.

When Mauritania won independence, it had only one middle school, with 528 students. Today there are middle schools in every region, with students totalling 6,575. In addition, six secondary technical and voca-

tional schools enrolling more than 700 students were established, and in 1970 two institutes of higher learning — a teachers' college and a state administration institute — were set up.

This educational programme creates favourable conditions for Mauritanianizing political and civil cadres, as well as economic management and engineering and technical personnel.

• Foreign Ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) at the 10th ministerial meeting reaffirmed ASEAN's commitment to the Kuala Lumpur Declaration. The meeting's com-

muniqué said that the ASEAN countries will continue initiatives which will create conditions conducive to the establishment of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia, free from any form or manner of interference by outside powers. The five ASEAN countries' foreign ministers "reiterated the desire of the ASEAN countries to promote peaceful and mutually beneficial relations with all countries including Kampuchea, Laos and Viet Nam, on the basis of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and of non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

(Continued from p. 26.)

Djama, who is in charge of defence and national service in the cabinet, told me, "Djibouti is a small country. But if anyone attempts to invade our land, every one of us will be a soldier." Hussein, a citizen of Djibouti, expressed his determination to defend his motherland: "The time of independence has finally come after a protracted struggle and much bloodshed. We are ready to sacrifice ourselves for the defence of our independence."

Indignation at Hegemonists

My tour took me south further from Djibouti to Somalia. The bullying of Somalia and her people by the Soviet hegemonists has made the Somali people indignant. Political jokes ridiculing the Soviet Union and songs hinting at Soviet expansion have been spreading. "Military aid" from the Soviet Union is denounced as "weapons in Somalia but ammunition in Moscow," and Soviet "economic aid" as the construction of processing factories in Somalia for Moscow. During a Soviet chieftain's visit to Somalia, the eyes on his portrait were gouged out and slogans were

shouted against Soviet aggression and expansion.

* * *

Faced with the intensifying contention between the superpowers as well as with their expansion and sowing of discord in the region, more and more Red Sea states are uniting to safeguard the security and resources of the region and to defend their independence. To this end, some heads of state in the region have met on many occasions.

Representatives to the Provisional Council of the Programme for the Red Sea and the Aden Gulf met for the first time last February since the founding of the council to discuss prevention of outside interference, handling of Red Sea affairs by the countries in the region, and other problems.

The people of the Red Sea states are awakening. They are maintaining vigilance against foreign aggression and intervention. The just call for making the Red Sea "a sea of peace" resounds throughout the region.

(Hsinhua Correspondent)

ON THE HOME FRONT

Holanshan Coal Mine Combines Industry With Agriculture

A NEW-TYPE mining area combining industry with agriculture has been developed in the Holanshan area, north-west China. Over the past few years, family members of the miners and staff, working as the main force, have reclaimed wasteland around the mining area and set up 47 farms.

In the 1960s, Taching Oilfield already built a new-type socialist mining area that integrates industry with agriculture, town with country. The farms of the Holanshan Coal Mine are the result of learning from Taching's example.

The Holanshan Coal Mine is located north of Yinchuan, capital of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, in the Holan Mountains 1,500-2,000 metres above sea level. The enterprise embraces coal mining and washing, shaft construction and the manufacture of mining machinery. Now there are more than 14,200 family members from some 3,900 households working on the farms and they are basically self-sufficient in grain and vegetables.

The barren wilderness in the hilly areas adjoining the coal mine has been turned into farms complete with water conservancy projects. Family members of the miners and staff not only grow food crops, vegetables and fruit trees, but also raise livestock, poultry and fish. Last year, they gathered in 4,500 tons of grain and 4,200 tons of vegetables from

2,000 hectares of land. Near the farms are small workshops making soy sauce, vinegar and liquor. Apart from meeting their own needs, they provide the miners and staff with meat and other food.

While mainly engaged in industrial production, the miners also do some farm work from time to time, whereas their family members, while mainly engaged in agriculture, sometimes take part in capital construction.

Where each farm headquarters is located is actually a residential centre with several small villages near by, the latter being production teams. And at the residential centres there are canteens, nurseries, clinics, shops, schools and other welfare facilities. A bus service links up the farms and the coal mine.

New Railway Station In Changsha

A NEW railway station has recently been built in Changsha, Hunan Province, and is now in use. Its construction took one year and ten months.

Large and modern, this building is second only to the Peking Station in terms of floor space. The plaza in front of it is planted with cedars, camphor and other evergreen trees. Its main building is topped by a huge clock tower, above which rises a torch. The tip of the torch reaches over 60 metres above the ground.

Changsha is the city where Chairman Mao first organized revolutionary activities. It is the political, economic and cultural centre of Hunan as well as the hub of several trunk railway lines including the one from Peking to Kwangchow and the one from Hengyang (Hunan Province) to Yuyikuan (Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region). As the original station could no

The new railway station in Changsha.



longer adequately cope with the needs of the developing situation, construction of a new one was projected. It is now much more convenient for both foreign friends and the Chinese people to visit Shaoshan, Chairman Mao's home village. Also, the station ensures smooth traffic along the trunk lines and will play a significant role in speeding up the industrialization of Hunan Province.

Biological Control of Plant Diseases and Insect Pests

THE use of biological methods to prevent or eliminate plant diseases and insect pests has developed rapidly in recent years. Last year such methods were used over 3.47 million hectares of land, 41 times the figure in 1972 when they were introduced in China in a planned way.

China has a large variety of useful insects. Many of them have already been used in many areas to control pests that attack food crops, cotton plants, oil-bearing crops and fruit trees.

In northeast China's Liaoning Province, trichogramma was used over 340,000 hectares in 1976 against corn borers. This was five times the area in 1975. Over the last five years, this method has been popularized in Liuho County, Kirin Province. Tests in the last two years showed a reduction from 166 to 34 in the number of corn borers per hundred stalks, forestalling a loss of 4,000 tons of corn annually. In Honan Province, central China, ladybird beetles have been introduced on half the cotton acreage to deal with cotton aphides. In some places

they were so effective that the pest was basically brought under control when the cotton was still in the early growing period, thus reducing the quantity of pesticides needed.

Fungi and bacteria have also been adopted to check insect pests and plant diseases. Among those being popularized are borer-killing bacillus, botrytis bassiana and parasitic fungus against pests and various antibiotics against plant diseases. In Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces, botrytis bassiana has been used successfully to control corn borers over 733,000 hectares, resulting in an increase of about 150 to 300 kilogrammes of corn per hectare.

Scientific experimentation groups organized by the communes and brigades in various places make it one of their main tasks to carry out experiments and popularize methods of biological control. Some counties, communes and production brigades have their own factories making anti-biotics by indigenous methods. And the state agro-technical research units often send technicians to the rural areas to help with the work.

Hsingtai: A Rising Industrial City

PRE-LIBERATION Hsingtai was a desolate and backward place with only a few handicraft workshops. Now, despite the strong earthquake which hit the Hsingtai Prefecture and caused some damage in 1966, it has become one of Hopei Province's new industrial cities, embracing some 180 enterprises under the metallurgical, coal, machine-building, chemical, textile and electronics industries

turning out 3,000 varieties of products.

The hilly areas in the city's western suburbs abound with mineral resources. These include iron ore and coal; dolomite and quartzite—subsidiary materials for making iron and steel; pyrite, copper and other non-ferrous minerals. During the Great Cultural Revolution, the Hsingtai Iron and Steel Plant, built in 1958 by the local people, has added four more blast furnaces and installed and put into production a coke oven and sintering equipment, thus multiplying its pig iron output. Annual coal output has been steadily increasing in the modern Hsingtai Colliery since it went into operation in 1968.

Hsingtai has also gradually developed its textile industry after liberation. When some handicraft workshops were merged into a textile and dyeing mill 20 years ago, there were only 27 treadle looms. Today the mill has grown into a textile complex. Apart from meeting the needs of the domestic market, the mill's corduroy, velveteen and other products with their unique patterns are exported to a dozen or so countries.

Machine-building industry has made big headway during the Great Cultural Revolution. Now the city can produce mining machinery, automobiles, tractors and many other kinds of machinery. Hsingtai-made automobiles range from 30-ton heavy-duty trucks to minibuses. When the type-621 minibus was displayed at an international fair, it was admired for its smooth performance and elegant build.