

PEKING REVIEW

40

September 30, 1977

北
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周
報

C.P.C. Central Committee Circular On Holding National Science Conference

President Masie in China

A Great Starting Point

—Reminiscences of Chairman Mao's early
revolutionary activities

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Chairman Hua Meets Foreign Guests



Chairman Hua has a cordial and friendly conversation with President Masie.

HUA KUO-FENG, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, on September 21 met Lieutenant-Colonel Seyni Kountche, President of the Supreme Military Council and Head of State of the Republic of the Niger, and his party. Chairman Hua and President Kountche had a friendly discussion on the further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and the Niger and on other questions of common concern.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on September 23 met President

Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. At the meeting, both sides satisfactorily reviewed the development of the friendly relations between the

two countries and expressed the conviction that these friendly relations will be further strengthened in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

President Masie's Visit

President Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and the Delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea led by him arrived in Peking on September 20 by special plane for a state visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Welcoming the distinguished guests at the airport were Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council; Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien; Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of

the National People's Congress; Foreign Minister Huang Hua and several thousand people in the capital. A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport.

That same evening, the State Council gave a grand banquet in honour of President Masie and his party. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and President Masie spoke at the banquet. (For excerpts of their speeches see pp. 18 and 19.)

On September 21, President Masie and Mrs. Masie went to the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall to pay their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Talks were held by President Masie and Vice-Premier Li

Hsien-nien in Peking. An economic and technical co-operation agreement was signed by the two governments.

Equatorial Guinea is situated on the west coast of Africa and in the northern part of the Gulf of Guinea. Its capital is Malabo. About 90 per cent of its one million people are engaged in agricultural production, the principal products being cocoa and coffee. It won independence in October 1968. After the establishment of diplomatic relations with China in 1970, it has sent two delegations to this country. The two countries have signed agreements on economic and

technical co-operation and trade. The current visit to China by President Masie will further promote the development of friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

Greeting Viet Nam's Entry Into U.N.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng sent a message on September 21 to Premier Pham Van Dong, congratulating the entry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam into the United Nations.

The message said: "The Vietnamese people have made important contributions to the anti-imperialist cause of the



President Masie and other guests from Equatorial Guinea warmly welcomed at the airport.

people of the world. The entry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam into the United Nations is a victory for the 50 million heroic people of Viet Nam as well as a common victory for all the countries and people who uphold justice.

"We take this opportunity to express our sincere wish that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam will achieve new successes on its road of advance and that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Viet Nam and between our two peoples will continuously grow in strength and develop."

On September 22 *Renmin Ribao* published an article by Commentator. It pointed out that Viet Nam's application for U.N. membership had met with arbitrary obstruction from the United States.

"In 1975," the article said, "the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam made applications separately, and in 1976 the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam again made an application. These applications won the sympathy and support of the overwhelming majority of the U.N. member states, but the United States time and again arbitrarily vetoed them in the U.N. Security Council in a vain attempt to obstruct the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam from entering the United Nations. The unreasonable stand of the United States was strongly condemned by the representa-

tives of many countries, particularly those from the third world countries, and the result was that the United States landed itself in extreme isolation."

Referring to the victory won by the Vietnamese people in the United Nations, the article said: "This once again proves that the arbitrary practices of the superpowers in trying to impose their will on other countries and manipulate the U.N. and international affairs are increasingly unworkable. Countries, big or small, are equal. World affairs should be dealt with by all the countries of the world, and U.N. affairs by all the countries participating in the organization."

Delegation of National People's Congress in Australia

The Delegation of the National People's Congress of China paid a friendship visit to Australia from September 1 to 20. Ulanfu, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, was its leader and Chi Peng-fei, Secretary-General of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, was its deputy leader.

During their stay in Australia, members of the delegation met with Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser. They exchanged views on the development of friendly relations between the two countries and on questions of common concern. The delegation called on President of the

Senate Condor Laucke, Speaker of the House of Representatives William Snedden, and former Australian Prime Minister and leader of the Labour Party Gough Whitlam. It visited Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne and Wagga Wagga of Victoria.

On September 19, the delegation gave a return banquet in Canberra before concluding its visit to Australia. At the banquet delegation leader Ulanfu said: "Through this visit, we have become more convinced that, though China and Australia have different social systems, there are broad prospects for the development of friendly relations between our two countries under the guidance of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and that there are many things we can do to strengthen the traditional friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations between our two countries."

In his speech Prime Minister Fraser said that the visit of the delegation would strengthen "the attitude of friendship which Australians hold towards China, and their interest in contributing to the growth of mutual understanding." He said that his government would continue its efforts to promote the development of the relations between Australia and China. "I firmly believe that there is much scope for further expansion in our economic exchanges," he declared.

C.P.C. Central Committee Circular on Holding National Science Conference

(September 18, 1977)

I

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has decided to call a national conference on science in Peking in the spring of 1978.

The tasks of the conference are: Hold high the great banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and implement the line of the 11th National Congress of the Party*; make in-depth exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" composed of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan; exchange experience; draw up plans; commend advanced personnel, especially scientists, technicians, workers, peasants and soldiers who have made inventions and innovations; and mobilize the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country as well as all scientists and technicians to work for the modernization of science and technology.

With the smashing of the "gang of four" and the successful conclusion of the first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, China has entered a new stage of development in the socialist revolution and construction. Guided by the strategic decision of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, the Central Committee successively called the Second National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture and the

* The line is: Hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, adhere to the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land, continue the revolution and strive to build China into a powerful and modern socialist country.

National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry. This has effectively promoted the in-depth development of the movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and speeded up the restoration and expansion of industrial and agricultural production, and a new leap forward of the national economy is in the making. In May this year, Chairman Hua gave important and timely instructions on scientific work and issued a call for simultaneously carrying out the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. In the short span of just over three months, a great revolutionary mass movement for modernizing science and technology has developed rapidly and vigorously. China's socialist science and technology is entering a new stage.

II

Technological revolution is an important aspect of the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In 1958 the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao pointed out: "While continuing the socialist revolution on the political front and the ideological front, we should lay stress on the technological revolution in the Party's work. This question deserves the attention of the whole Party." He issued this call to the whole Party: "We must marshal our energies to study and fulfil the great technological revolution that history has entrusted to us."

Modernizing agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology means making a technological revolution and providing the national economy and defence with the most advanced achievements in science and tech-

nology. Chairman Mao once said: "The technological revolution refers to the key technological transformations in history, for example, the steam engine replacing hand labour; later the discovery of electricity and now the discovery of atomic energy." By the end of the 20th century, we must have machinery in use in every possible department and locality and realize electrification in town and country and automation in the main branches of industry so as to raise labour productivity enormously, develop the social productive forces rapidly, radically change the face of China's economy, greatly strengthen our national defence and ensure that our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat will always remain invincible.

The modernization of science and technology is the key to the realization of the four modernizations. We must build up a contingent of scientists and technicians ranking among the world's best. We must have the most advanced scientific experiment facilities. There should be important theoretical creations and technical inventions, and in the major fields of science and technology we must approach, reach or surpass the world's advanced levels so that our national economy will be in the front ranks of the world. Contemporary natural sciences are now working for new important breakthroughs. New advances in natural science are bound to bring about tremendous changes in techniques of production. Without scientific experiment and without new techniques, there can be no great increase in labour productivity and a new leap forward will be out of the question, our socialist system will not be able to display its superiority to the full, and there will be the danger of lagging behind and being vulnerable to attacks. Whether science and technology can be pushed forward as quickly as possible is a question of vital importance for socialist construction as a whole and for the destiny and future of our country.

III

In the sharp struggles between the two classes and the two lines over the past 28 years, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always been in the dominant position in science and technology. Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and

with their careful attention, the people of all nationalities and the scientific and technical personnel in our country worked diligently in defiance of difficulties, and established and developed a number of new branches of science and technology in spite of the blockade and monopoly by imperialism and social-imperialism. The successful testing of atomic and hydrogen bombs and guided missiles and the launching and accurate recovery of man-made earth satellites are important indications of our new level in science and technology. We have made a number of creative advances in theoretical research and applied sciences which are up to advanced world levels. A mass movement for scientific experiment involving tens of millions of people is developing vigorously and the number of professional scientists and technicians has increased a hundredfold compared to pre-liberation days. We have laid the foundation for big progress in the future.

But science and technology in our country suffered for a long period from interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and especially the "gang of four." The "gang of four" undermined Party leadership in this field, tampered with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and negated the revolutionary movement of scientific experiment. They wrote off the great achievements made in science and technology and negated the fact that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has occupied the dominant position in this field since the founding of New China. They vilified the efforts to modernize agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology as attempts to "restore capitalism" and denied the role of science in promoting production, which led to the destruction of laboratory equipment and the disbanding of research institutions. They spread the nonsense that "the more knowledge one has, the more reactionary one becomes." They slandered intellectuals as the "stinking ninth category" [coming after the eight categories of class enemies, namely, the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements, Rightists, renegades, enemy agents and unrepentant capitalist-roaders], wilfully persecuting them. Negating the role of Marxist philosophy as the guide to scientific research, they advocated substituting philosophy for the natural sciences and repudiated theoretical

work in natural science. In opposing the principle of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend," they debased the proper style of study and suppressed views on academic matters. They opposed learning from advanced foreign technology and at the same time strangled efforts to create things in China. This serious sabotage by the "gang of four" greatly dampened the enthusiasm of scientific and technical personnel and the masses, caused a break in the training of scientific and technical personnel, severely damaged scientific and technological work in our country, thereby turning science and technology into a brake on the development of the national economy and widening the gap with the advanced scientific level of the world, which at one time was being narrowed. We should on no account underestimate the grave damage wrought by the "gang of four." We must thoroughly expose and criticize their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, distinguish between right and wrong, eliminate their poisonous influence and advance unswervingly along the course Chairman Mao charted for developing China's science and technology.

We must combine the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment as Chairman Mao taught us. **"Class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country. These movements are a sure guarantee that Communists will be free from bureaucracy and immune against revisionism and dogmatism, and will for ever remain invincible. They are a reliable guarantee that the proletariat will be able to unite with the broad working masses and realize a democratic dictatorship."** Class struggle is the key link. If we busy ourselves only with the struggle for production and scientific experiment to the neglect of class struggle, if leadership is not in the hands of the proletariat and if the people are not energetic and vigorous, we cannot achieve much in the struggle for production and scientific experiment. If we go in for class struggle without carrying out the struggle for production and scientific experiment, without building a substantial material base and making the country prosperous and powerful, we will not be able to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat

and all the pledges to "support the general line" [referring to the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism] will prove a false one. Is it all right to pay attention only to the struggle for production without scientific experiment? Certainly not. Scientific experiment cannot be replaced by the struggle for production. We must engage in all the three great revolutionary movements, as Taching and Tachai are doing.

We must follow Chairman Mao's teaching and launch mass movements for scientific experiment. Scientific experiment in our country is a revolutionary movement combining the efforts of both professionals and the masses. This is something no capitalist country has done or can ever do. We must uphold the principles of combining leading cadres, scientists and technicians and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, combining scientific research, production and use, and combining popularization and the raising of standards. The role of the professionals as the backbone force must be brought into full play. The mass movements for scientific experiment must be developed persistently and in a down-to-earth way and increasingly raised to a higher level. Such great mass movements will open up inexhaustible springs of creativity, produce a large number of outstanding scientists and technicians and enable science and technology to flourish as never before.

We must follow Chairman Mao's teaching and build up a vast contingent of working-class scientists and technicians who are both red and expert. Tempered in ideological and political movements and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in particular, the overwhelming majority of scientists and technicians want to serve the socialist cause and are making efforts to do so, they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and are actually doing so. They have made progress to varying degrees in changing their world outlook from a bourgeois to a proletarian one and in gradually fostering and acquiring a proletarian world outlook. The ranks of working-class scientists and technicians who are red and expert have grown considerably. But, on the

whole, the number of scientists and technicians is still not large and their level is not high. It is necessary to expand their ranks and raise their level as soon as possible. It is essential to carry out correctly the Party's policy of uniting with, educating and remoulding the intellectuals, earnestly help them transform their world outlook and provide them with conditions so that they can devote themselves to their professional studies and do their work well. All institutions of scientific research must produce results and train proficient scientific workers. The basis for training such scientific workers is education. Primary and middle schools, colleges and universities are important bases for training scientists and technicians, while colleges and universities are at the same time an important force in scientific research. We must do a really good job in the educational revolution and end as quickly as possible the situation in which education is to a serious degree not in accord with our socialist cause.

We must follow Chairman Mao's teaching and energetically promote the Marxist style of study. Scientists and technicians should be encouraged to study dialectical materialism and use it in guiding scientific research. The principle of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" must be implemented. It is criminal to suppress free academic discussion among the people. We should encourage the habit of daring to think, to speak and to act, and promote the style of working conscientiously, with meticulous care and by strict standards. We should foster the communist style and work in co-ordination, learn from one another and make common progress.

We must follow Chairman Mao's teaching and uphold the principle of integrating learning with independent creativity. In the natural sciences we are comparatively backward. We must strive to learn from other countries. It is necessary to improve the work of scientific and technical information, promote international academic exchange and introduce necessary advanced techniques. Only by learning what is advanced can we catch up with and surpass the advanced. We learn from others in order to develop our own creativity. We must proceed from China's concrete conditions, dare to create new things, act upon the principle of independence and self-reliance and take

China's own road of developing science and technology.

IV

To strengthen Party leadership and mobilize all positive factors to push scientific research work forward as fast as possible, the key lies with the various departments under the State Council, the various units under the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the Party committees of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

The Central Committee calls on Party committees at all levels to take immediate action and **launch a great Marxist-Leninist movement for the technical revolution in economic work in town and country in a well-guided way, link by link and wave upon wave.** They should, prior to the holding of the national conference on science, deepen the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," take effective measures to solve a number of problems that can be solved with conscious effort, so that the movement to modernize science and technology will surge ahead on a sound basis.

We must do a good job of consolidation without delay, quickly restore scientific research institutions that were disbanded as a result of interference and sabotage by the "gang of four," and put in order those now in disorder. All scientific research institutions must practise the system of directors undertaking responsibility under the leadership of the Party committees. It is imperative to install as Party committee secretaries those cadres who understand the Party's policies and have enthusiasm for science, to select experts or near-experts to lead professional work, and to find diligent and hard-working cadres to take charge of the supporting work. The Central Committee has decided to set up a State Scientific and Technological Commission, and the various regions and departments should accordingly strengthen their administrative organizations in charge of scientific and technological work. The scientific and technological associations and other academic societies should all vigorously unfold their work. The agro-science network embracing the four levels of the county, commune, production brigade and team and the technical innovations organizations in factories and mines

should be strengthened and improved. The work of popularizing scientific knowledge must be done well.

The Party's policy towards intellectuals must be implemented without delay. Measures must be taken to transfer step by step to scientific or technical work those professionals who really know the work but are now in unrelated jobs. We must see to it that those scientists and technicians who have made achievements or have great talent must be assured proper working conditions and provided with necessary assistants. Titles for technical personnel should be restored, the system to assess technical proficiency should be established and technical posts must entail specific responsibility. Just as we ensure the time for the workers and peasants to engage in productive labour, so scientific research workers must be given no less than five-sixths of their work hours each week for professional work.

No time should be lost in mapping out programmes for the development of science and technology. In the light of the needs of socialist construction, all localities and departments should mobilize the masses to draw up plans that are both advanced and practicable. There should be points of emphasis in the plans, and concrete arrangements for three years and eight years and broad outlines for the coming 23 years should be made. The State Planning Commission and the State Scientific and Technological Commission should co-ordinate and balance out the plans made by the various departments and localities and then work out a national programme for the development of science and technology as a component part of the national economic plan. While the plans are being drawn up, all units should proceed immediately with key research items and strive for results at top speed.

The various departments under the State Council, the various units under the Military Commission of the Central Committee and the Party committees of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should submit to the Central Committee progress reports on all the work mentioned above before the end of the year.

The mass media should do revolutionary propaganda in varied forms for the forthcoming

national conference on science and for the task to modernize science and technology.

V

Our great motherland has a vast territory, a varied climate and an abundance of natural resources. Our great people of various nationalities are intelligent, industrious and brave. Our country produced many eminent scientists and countless skilled craftsmen and created a magnificent science and culture in ancient times. China is the cradle of one of the world's oldest civilizations and has made tremendous contributions to mankind. It is only in modern times that our science and technology ceased to advance and lagged so far behind others as a result of the moribund feudal system, foreign aggression and the dark rule of the reactionary classes.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the people of various nationalities in our country, led by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, have performed new wonders, transforming old China which was poor and blank into new socialist China with the beginnings of prosperity. Looking to the future, we are filled with boundless confidence. We have 800 million people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, we have the revolutionary line laid down by Chairman Mao and the superior system of socialism, we have a contingent of scientists and technicians who faithfully serve socialism, and we have the material base built over the past 28 years and the valuable experience gained in developing socialist science. As long as the people of all nationalities throughout the country unite and work hard under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, our long cultural tradition will certainly be carried forward, our rich natural resources will be put to full use and the wisdom and resourcefulness of the people of our nationalities will be brought into full play. It is certain that China's science will flourish, that reports of successes will keep pouring in and that large numbers of outstanding people will come forward.

The Central Committee calls on all scientific and technical personnel to keep to the orientation of being red and expert, have lofty

aspirations and high aims, fear no hardship, strive to make inventions, storm the bastions of science and scale new world heights.

The Central Committee calls on the masses of workers, peasants and other working people to keep raising their level of ideological and political consciousness, go all out with technical innovations and the technical revolution, use scientific methods in farming, launch socialist emulation drives and achieve a high labour productivity.

The Central Committee calls on the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army to study military science and technique diligently, improve arms and equipment and speed up the revolutionization and modernization of our army.

The Central Committee calls on youngsters throughout the country to work hard, study politics, raise their educational level and foster the style of loving science and applying and spreading scientific knowledge.

The Central Committee calls on members of the Communist Party and the Communist Youth League to strive to become models in expediting the modernization of science and technology.

We can learn what we did not know. We are not only good at destroying the old world, we are also good at building the new. A Chinese nation with high scientific and cultural levels and a powerful socialist China with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology shall emerge in the world!

Preparatory Meeting for National Science Conference

CHAIRMAN Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing, and other Party and state leaders on September 25 received the delegates to a preparatory meeting for the forthcoming national conference on science. Held recently in Peking, the meeting was attended by more than 200 people, including leading members of the Party committees of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and the related departments under the State Council and the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Delegates to the meeting were unanimous in the view that China's scientific and technological work is undergoing great changes and has boundless prospects.

The meeting reviewed the progress New China's scientific and technological work has made over the past 28 years. In 1956 Chairman Mao, foreseeing the speedy development of China's socialist construction, issued the call:

"The entire Party should study hard to acquire scientific knowledge and unite with non-Party intellectuals in the effort to catch up rapidly with advanced world levels in science." That same year China's first long-range plan for the development of science and technology was mapped out under the kind concern of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. A number of new branches of science and technology and new industries were soon established and developed through self-reliance.

The conclusion of the first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has ushered in a new period of development in our country's socialist revolution and construction. At this important juncture the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has issued the call to modernize China's science and technology, giving a fresh fillip to the work in this field. At present a mass movement is surging forward, with the whole Party mobilized and the secretaries of Party com-

Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's Poem

RENMIN RIBAO frontpaged on September 21 a poem by Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying. Entitled "Storming Strongholds," the poem says that scaling the heights of science is just like storming a fortified city and victory belongs only to those who keep advancing in defiance of difficulties.

Originally published in issue No. 9 of *People's Literature* this year, the poem is written in traditional Chinese style, containing four lines with five characters in each.

Renmin Ribao carried on the same day an article of appreciation by Fang Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The article says that the poem embodies the poet's decades of experience in study and in battle and succinctly portrays the revolutionary struggle waged by the Chinese Communists over the past half cen-

tury. Imbued with the lofty communist ideal and demonstrating the dauntless revolutionary spirit to surmount all difficulties and vanquish all enemies, they have done their best to learn all kinds of skills, defeated armed-to-the-teeth enemies at home and abroad and performed wonders. This poem, says the article, "spurs us on in our march forward along the road of revolution."

The article goes on to quote a famous statement from Marx: "There is no royal road to science, and only those who do not dread the fatiguing climb of its steep paths have a chance of gaining its luminous summits." To catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in not too long a period, the article points out, what is required is diligent study and an indomitable spirit. It encourages the people of the whole country to do their bit to quicken the pace of modernizing science and technology.

mittees at all levels exerting great efforts to develop science and technology.

The series of instructions given by Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee on scientific and technological work have inspired the masses tremendously and are being turned into a powerful material force. Delegates to the preparatory meeting expressed the hope that after the circular of the Party Central Committee on holding a national conference on science was published, Party organizations in all localities and departments should take immediate action and lead the masses forward to win victories.

The meeting discussed questions relating to the necessary preparations for the forthcoming national conference.

Renmin Ribao on September 24 carried an editorial which pointed out that the C.P.C. Central Committee's circular on the convocation of

a national conference on science has turned a new page in the annals of China's scientific work.

The circular comprehensively and accurately embodies the brilliant system of Chairman Mao's thinking on the development of socialist science and technology. It reflects the common aspiration of the people of the whole country and shows the determination of our Party to realize the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology before the end of the century. It will have a far-reaching effect on accelerating the modernization of science and technology in our country.

The editorial called on Party committees at all levels to take concrete measures to fulfil the tasks set forth in the circular and continuously push forward the mass movement for modernizing China's science and technology.

A Great Starting Point

— Reminiscences of the great leader and teacher
Chairman Mao's early revolutionary activities



In commemoration of the first anniversary of the passing of Chairman Mao, newspapers and periodicals throughout the country have published articles on his revolutionary activities during different historical periods. Following are extracts from some of these articles.
— Ed.

CHAIRMAN Mao was a revolutionary all his life. Early in his youth he took an active part in the struggle for the liberation of the Chinese people. After the victory of the October Revolution, he earnestly studied and widely disseminated Marxism-Leninism, using it as a sharp weapon for observing problems and guiding the Chinese revolution. In the years immediately after the founding of the Communist Party of China in 1921, he upheld the principle of integrating Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution in building the Party and launching the workers' movement and the peasant movement.

Building the Party

Upon his return to Hunan Province after the conclusion of the First National Congress of the Party, Chairman Mao worked unstintingly to build the Party. He established the Hunan Party branch in October the same year, the first of its kind in the country; later, on the basis of the development of this branch, he set up the Hunan district Party committee, the first of its kind on a provincial level, with himself as secretary.

To build the Hunan district Party committee into a staunch headquarters leading the

proletariat and other revolutionary people to fight class enemies, Chairman Mao together with other committee members delved into Marxism-Leninism and made earnest efforts to study and implement the Central Committee documents. Practising strict democratic centralism in day-to-day work, he always put the questions to be decided on by the committee before all members for discussion, let them air their views fully and then made the relevant decisions by relying on the experience and wisdom of the collective. He attached great importance to Party discipline and democratic life and persisted in practising criticism and self-criticism among committee members, exhorting them to overcome their shortcomings and correct their mistakes in good time, which he metaphorically likened to a patient taking medicine. He often took the lead in going among the workers and peasants to learn from them modestly. He also talked with people wherever possible, acquainted himself with the situation, wrote articles and worked out plans. By his own deeds he set a brilliant example for the other comrades of the committee.

Chairman Mao paid the utmost attention to building the Party in the course of mass revolutionary struggles. Under his leadership, the Hunan district Party committee admitted into the Party advanced elements of the Socialist Youth League and other revolutionary organizations who had gone through tests in struggle, as well as those who had come to the fore in the workers' movement*which the Party organized on a wide scale. Moreover, Chairman



Chairman Mao at the
First National Congress
of the Communist Party
of China.

Oil painting by Chiu
Jui-min and Chen
Yi-wei

Mao often went to factories, mines and villages to promote the building of the Party.

Thanks to Chairman Mao's correct leadership, Party organizations multiplied in Hunan. Within a year, Party branches or groups were set up in many factories and schools in Changsha, a regional Party committee was formed in Anyuan and the preparatory office of the Southern Hunan Special Party Committee was established in Hengyang. Party organizations also came into being in several counties.

In the course of building Party organizations, Chairman Mao attached great importance to ideological education in Marxism-Leninism. The Hunan district Party committee under his leadership, for instance, gave lectures and ran libraries and bookstores to educate the workers and revolutionary youth. He himself founded a college in Hunan to train Party and Youth League cadres and bring up progressive young people. At this college where the students learnt chiefly through their own efforts, Chairman Mao lectured on the fundamentals of

Marxism-Leninism, guided them to investigate the real conditions under which the Chinese revolution was developing, and edited a monthly publication called *Hsin Shih Tai* (New Era) in the name of the college. Both the college and the periodical established the good style of linking theory with practice, thus disseminating Marxism more widely and training large numbers of personnel for our Party.

Organizing the Workers' Movement

With the founding of the Hunan district Party committee, Chairman Mao concentrated most of his energy on Party building while at the same time putting a great deal of effort to organizing the workers' movement in Hunan. His activities in the latter constitute a splendid chapter in the annals of the workers' movement in China.

The Anyuan Coal Mines in Pinghsiang, Kiangsi Province, was a bureaucrat-comprador capitalist enterprise controlled by the imperialists. Here the workers were weighed down by the triple oppression of imperi-

alism, bureaucrat-capitalism and feudalism. Since Hunan and neighbouring Kiangsi were linked by the Chuchow-Pinghsiang Railway, the Party organization in Anyuan was affiliated to the Hunan district Party committee. In the autumn of 1921, Chairman Mao went to Anyuan. He talked with the miners down in the pits and in their dormitories, acquainted himself with their sufferings, needs and demands and called upon them to unite and fight against the capitalists. During his week-long stay there, he became a bosom friend of numerous workers.

Back in Changsha, Chairman Mao sent some cadres to Anyuan to open a night school for educating the workers in Marxism-Leninism, set up a workers' club and establish the Party organization. The club membership grew to more than 7,000 in one year and became a powerful revolutionary force.

The awakening of the workers terrified the reactionary railway and mining authorities, who plotted to disband the club. At this critical moment, Chairman Mao went to Anyuan again early in September 1922 to meet with the responsible members of the Party organization and the club. Together they analysed the revolutionary situation, took into account the balance of forces between the workers and the enemy and decided to call a general strike. Chairman Mao told the Anyuan workers that in struggling against the capitalists it was necessary to maintain strong unity and a firm fighting will. At the same time, heart-stirring slogans were raised to win sympathy and support and influence public opinion in their favour.

Under Chairman Mao's leadership, more than 17,000 workers in Anyuan went on strike on September 14, shouting the slogan "From now on, we are human beings, not beasts of burden!" The strike forced the reactionary authorities to come to terms in respect to the workers' demands for political rights, improvement in living and working conditions and wage increases. This was the first victory for the Hunan Party organizations in leading the workers' movement and fully demonstrated the tremendous strength of united, fighting workers.

Following this, Chairman Mao initiated and led a strike of more than 4,000 masons and carpenters in Changsha. He himself drew up plans, drafted manifestos and aroused public opinion to support the strike. At the height of the struggle, on October 22, he was seen at the command post encouraging the workers to fight on. On the 24th and 25th, Chairman Mao in his capacity as senior representative of the strikers confronted officials from the Hunan provincial government and compelled the reactionary authorities to comply with the workers' demands for more pay and freedom to carry on their trade without interference. Thus the strike, lasting almost 20 days, was crowned with success.

As these two strikes were in progress, the workers from the Wuchang-Changsha section of the Kwangchow-Hankow Railway also downed tools with demands for safeguarding political rights, improving their livelihood and punishing scabs. In keeping with the situation of the current struggle, Chairman Mao made careful arrangements which, coupled with the support of railway workers in other parts of the country, ensured the signal victory of this strike.

Chairman Mao, sensitive to the workers' feelings and demands, always stood in the van, getting the masses organized and boosting their morale at every juncture of their struggle. He consistently stressed that the workers' movement must be guided by Marxism-Leninism and co-ordinated with the peasant movement.

Launching the Peasant Movement

The peasant problem is fundamental to the Chinese revolution. It is the peasants who are the main political force in the Chinese revolution whose outcome hinges on the development of the peasant movement. But quite a number of comrades in the Party at that time lacked a sober understanding of this problem.

To greet the high tide in the revolution throughout the country, Chairman Mao returned from Shanghai to Hunan in the spring of 1925 and personally launched the peasant movement in his native place Shaoshan. He set up a peasants' night school for education in opposing

imperialism and feudalism and, recruiting four activists into the Party, he organized a Party branch in Shaoshan. This Party branch led the local peasant association in struggles to compel landlords and rich peasants to sell their food grain to peasants at normal prices, prevent them from shipping out grain to make excessive profits elsewhere, increase farm labourers' wages and reduce land rents. While in Shaoshan, Chairman Mao made an investigation of the political and economic situation in the rural areas and studied the peasants' revolutionary demands. He saw at first hand the revolutionary might of the organized peasants in the struggle against imperialism and feudalism. Thus a wealth of experience was gained for Party leadership of the peasant movement on an extensive scale.

Ideological preparations for a nationwide peasant movement and the training of peasant cadres were on the agenda. Chairman Mao in May 1926 went to Kwangchow to head the National Institute of the Peasant Movement, which was aimed at training a backbone force for peasant movements in various parts of the country. A total of 327 trainees coming in successive groups from 20 provinces attended the institute.

He paid great attention to guiding the trainees to apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to the study of problems in the Chinese revolution and, in particular, to the peasant problem. He gave lectures on "The Peasant Problem in China," "Rural Education" and "Geography" as well as lectures on his own work *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society*.

He also made it a point to encourage trainees to go among the masses and learn from their experience in practical struggle. It was Chairman Mao who arranged the sixth class of trainees to go to Kwangtung Province's Haifeng and Shaokuan to learn at first hand about the class struggle in the countryside. This enabled them to link theory closely with practice and fortify their determination to devote themselves to the peasant movement.

While going into matters concerning the peasant problem which he learnt from the

trainees from various parts of the country, he helped them study the conditions of different classes in the rural areas, the forms of feudal exploitation, the peasants' resistance and struggles, and farm production.

In his lectures, Chairman Mao clearly pointed up the importance of waging armed struggle and building the peasants' armed forces. He stressed that revolution must be carried out with arms in a tit-for-tat manner and that it was necessary to build the peasants' own armed forces to overthrow those of the landlords. On his proposal, the trainees were given strict military training so as to be well prepared for taking part in the forthcoming revolutionary wars.

The National Institute of the Peasant Movement founded by Chairman Mao thus trained large numbers of backbone cadres for the peasant movement in all parts of the country. Under Chairman Mao's leadership and guidance, the peasant movement in Hunan was forging full steam ahead before long. From October 1926 onwards, the peasant associations became the sole organs of authority in the province's rural areas. The organized peasants directed their attack at the local tyrants, the evil gentry and the lawless landlords, but in passing they also hit at patriarchal ideas and institutions, corrupt officials in the cities and bad practices and customs in the countryside. In force and momentum the attack was so tempestuous that the privileges which feudal landlords had enjoyed for thousands of years were being shattered to pieces.

With a view to summing up experience and pushing the revolution to a new high, the Hunan provincial peasant association and trade union council called the first provincial conference of peasant representatives and that of worker representatives respectively in Changsha on December 1, 1926. The two conferences sent a cable to Chairman Mao inviting him back to Hunan to give guidance. After his return to Changsha he made speeches at the welcome meetings in his honour and at the closing ceremonies. He pointed out that the central issue of the Chinese revolution was the peasant problem and stressed the need to strengthen the



Chairman Mao with participants in the peasant movement in Hunan.

Oil painting by Chan Chien-chun

revolutionary alliance of peasants and workers. Under his guidance, the two conferences issued manifestos and adopted resolutions on throwing out the corrupt officials, local tyrants and evil gentry, establishing democratic political power and building the peasants' armed forces. All this gave a tremendous impetus to the development of the peasant movement in Hunan.

Rapid spread of the peasant movement throughout the country with Hunan as its centre threw the landlord class and the right-wingers of the Kuomintang into a panic and incurred their bitter hatred. They vilified the peasant movement as "a movement of the riff-raff, of the lazy peasants" and threatened to "ban the peasant movement." Catering to the counter-revolutionary demands of the landlord class and the right-wingers of the Kuomintang, the Right opportunists in the Party with Chen Tu-hsiu as their representative also attacked the peasant movement as "terrible" and "going too far," in a vain attempt to dissolve the peasants' armed forces, liquidate their political power and snuff out the peasant movement.

To counter the mudslinging of the landlord class and the right-wingers of the Kuomintang against the peasant movement and refute the carping criticisms of the Right opportunists within the Party, Chairman Mao made a first-hand investigation of conditions in five counties of Hunan Province — Hsiangtan, Hsianghsiang, Hengshan, Liling and Changsha — from January 4 to February 5, 1927. After making a scientific Marxist analysis of his on-the-spot findings, he wrote the famous article *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan* which is included in Volume I of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*.

In this report, Chairman Mao spoke highly of the peasants' revolutionary actions, eulogized their significant role in the revolution and roundly refuted the slander and attacks against the peasant movement by class enemies both inside and outside the Party. This brilliant work armed the Communist Party members and the worker and peasant masses ideologically and helped push the peasant movement in Hunan to a new stage.

At the Banquet in Honour of President Masie

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(Excerpts)

UNDER the leadership of President Masie, they [the people of Equatorial Guinea] have achieved since independence gratifying successes in developing both their national economy and culture. The Government and people of Equatorial Guinea have on many occasions crushed subversive and separatist plots cooked by imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists and effectively safeguarded the independence and sovereignty of Equatorial Guinea. Your government pursues a non-aligned policy, persists in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, white racism and Zionism and against the big powers' rivalry for hegemony and foreign interference in African affairs, actively supports the national-liberation movements in southern Africa, stands for African unity, equality among all nations irrespective of their size and strengthened co-operation among the developing countries, thus making positive contributions to the third world's cause of unity against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

An excellent situation prevails throughout Africa. In the yet non-independent territories in southern Africa, the people's armed struggle and mass movement keep dealing heavy blows at white racism. The reactionary Vorster and Smith regimes are besieged in a corner of Africa and are at the end of their tethers. Yet they are still putting up a last-ditch struggle and intensifying their counter-revolutionary dual tactics. In particular, fierce contention between the two superpowers has further complicated the state of affairs in this area. Faced with this situation, the 14th Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity unanimously adopted resolutions which firmly support the just struggle of the people in southern Africa and reaffirm the need to persist in armed struggle. This shows that in the course of struggle the African countries and people have come to appreciate more the im-

portance of using revolutionary dual tactics against counter-revolutionary dual tactics and of basing themselves on armed struggle. At the same time, the independent African states are making big strides in maintaining political independence and winning economic independence. From their experience they have become more keenly aware that the rivalry between the superpowers is most detrimental to the African cause of national independence. Realizing the importance of "rebuffing the tiger at the back door while repelling the wolf at the front gate," they are carrying their struggle in defence of independence and sovereignty to a new stage. At the 14th Session of the O.A.U. Assembly the African countries, after overcoming various obstacles, unanimously adopted resolutions opposing outside interference and foreign mercenary troops, directing the spearhead of attack against hegemonism, and especially against the superpower that poses the greater danger to Africa. This new awareness of the African countries and people proves that no force on earth can resist the present mainstream of African developments.

While welcoming His Excellency President Masie, we want particularly to refer to his friendship and that of the people of Equatorial Guinea for the Chinese people. When we lost our great leader Chairman Mao last September, President Masie personally presided over a solemn condolence meeting of the Equatorial Guinean people, expressing their esteem and love for Chairman Mao and partaking of the grief of the Chinese people. When Chairman Hua assumed office as Chairman of the Party Central Committee, His Excellency the President sent over a message of warm congratulations. On the recent occasion of the anniversary of the passing of Chairman Mao, His Excellency the President again presided over a memorial mass rally in Equatorial Guinea. For all this, I wish to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt

thanks to His Excellency President Masie and, through him, to the people of Equatorial Guinea.

Both China and Equatorial Guinea belong to the third world. Our two peoples had similar experiences in the past and are today faced with the common tasks of opposing imperialism,

colonialism and hegemonism and building our respective countries. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, our governments and peoples have always sympathized with, supported, encouraged and helped each other. The relations between our two countries have been strengthened steadily.

President Masie's Speech

(Excerpts)

OUR current state visit takes place in the month which commemorates the first anniversary of the death of great Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great teacher, leader and Chairman of the Chinese people and the supreme founder of the modern country of New China. I tender condolences on the death of great Chairman Mao Tsetung on behalf of our people, the Equatorial Guinean Revolutionary People's Government and in my own name. Though he is gone, his Equatorial Guinean brothers will cherish his memory for ever. At this historic moment, we join you in commemorations that are going on across the vast Chinese soil. The Chinese people's great teacher and leader, great Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai whose memory we cherish forged a sincere friendship between the people of China and Equatorial Guinea when they were alive. Since then, this sincere friendship has been fully developed. His Excellency wise leader Hua Kuo-feng, the supreme successor to Chairman Mao, has always implemented faithfully the policy initiated by great Chairman Mao Tsetung in dealing with the third world countries, the people of our country in particular. History has demonstrated that the people of the third world countries, who suffered from oppression, colonialism and the exploitation of man by man in the past, should closely co-operate with and help one another so as to repulse the sabotage and intimidation by existing imperialism. China's policy is a policy we firmly and unreservedly support, for it is the true road which should be taken by the people of the third world countries who suffered oppression in the past and are now desiring genuine freedom and complete national independence.

Our state visit to your beautiful country is on the practical basis of developing our friendship, understanding, mutual help and co-operation, with the purpose of further strengthening this excellent relations between the two peoples. I am confident that our current visit and sojourn in your vast country will further strengthen the smoothly developing and mutually co-operative friendly ties, and at the same time will provide the opportunity of acquainting ourselves with the long and rich experience of the great Chinese people, which has been an enormous help to the development of the independent life of the people of the third world countries that were oppressed in the past and have recently won national independence.

China has a vast territory. As a great socialist power of the third world and the whole world, China by her industrialization will make a momentous contribution to the people of the third world and is an encouragement and hope for them to develop their political, economic, social and cultural programmes. The selfless assistances given by the great Chinese people and their government to the people of the third world and the African people in particular, have greatly encouraged us to continue the arduous struggle to consolidate and strengthen our hard earned national independence which is still subjected to imperialist intimidation.

Our small country has openly opposed the imperialist policy because this policy violates and impairs the just and legitimate aspirations of our newly independent country for freedom, peace and progress. Our country was dominated under the colonial system of the Spanish imperialist government for 200 years. As our coun-

try takes a stand against imperialism, the Spanish criminals and aggressors have become our true enemy.

Ours is a country badly ravaged by Spanish aggression, although we have abundant timber resources which are precious and much sought after on the world market, and have an annual output of 90,000 tons of world famous cocoa and coffee, as well as other products. Wealth amounting to thousands of millions of U.S. dollars was siphoned off by colonialist and imperialist Spain and nourished our imperialist Spanish suzerain, while in our country there were no investment at all and no social services which we had looked forward to. Our country was left in the cold. The Spanish colonialist government stated hypocritically that it would come to our aid, yet in 200 years of most savage, barbarous and sanguinary colonial rule, unknown in history, it had never showed the slightest interest in the progress of our people. We are convinced that the Spanish imperialist government will not help Equatorial Guinea which has been independent for nine years and has since independence embarked on a revolution against the system of exploitation which extorts and openly plunders our resources. Instead of reimbursing our people for the wealth it had plundered, the Spanish imperialist government did not scruple to censure us and vilify our government everywhere in the world. It has unilaterally suspended its diplomatic relations with our country despite its earlier statements that it would improve its relations with the Government of Equatorial Guinea and come to its assistance. Its frenzied and groundless censure is intended to gloss over before the whole world the heinous crimes which the Spanish criminals, murderers and aggressors and the Spanish colonial government itself had committed with the open connivance of the central government of Spanish imperialism during the 200 years of Spain's imperialist colonial rule over our country.

So long as imperialism exists in various forms, true world peace is out of the question. The source of tension deliberately created by imperialism constantly spreads. Conflicts among brothers themselves take the form of fratricidal war. Africa is a scene of this imperialist aggressive activity. The issue of the southern part of Africa is made more explosive by the fact

that the racists led by B.J. Vorster and Ian Smith are developing and perfecting their nuclear bomb so as to maintain their policy of racial discrimination and apartheid and to go on slaughtering wholesale the black people of Namibia and Zimbabwe who demand emancipation and national independence.

The working people of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea unconditionally support the African liberation movements which are in the heat of fighting for the liberation of southern Africa and the overthrow of the criminal, racist, apartheid regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia which enjoy the staunch support of the Western powers. In defence of their special interests, these powers pay no regard to the interests of the African people of Zimbabwe and Namibia although the African people's interests are far more important than the private interests of the colonialists.

A tense situation continues to prevail in Asia. The military occupation of Taiwan Province, a province of the Chinese people pure and simple, by the U.S. imperialists through their troops and military bases is a big obstacle to the realization of peace. We stand for and firmly support the Chinese people's demand to recover their Taiwan Province. We maintain that the way by which Taiwan is to be recovered is entirely the concern of the Chinese people themselves.

Contention for world hegemony, expansionism and recapture of the power for political and economic domination over the third world peoples who had been subjected to savage oppression in the past remain today the essential basis of the philosophy of world imperialism and the final goal it is after. In spite of the unyielding resistance of the people of all countries, the persistent and growing aggressiveness of world imperialism remains the immediate danger facing the peoples of the third world. This situation requires that we work in concert, maintain constant vigilance, be cautious and prudent and co-ordinate the ways which can bring about increasingly close unity of our anti-imperialist united front so as to foil the wild ambitions of world imperialism and its intrigues against the peoples of the third world.

In this heroic and determined struggle, the third world peoples decide to take the road of independent construction free from imperialist

interference and in conformity with the legitimate aspirations of our peoples. Imperialism is carrying out in an ever more intensified way political and economic conspiracies and schemes against the third world peoples since such road is contradictory and opposed to the private interests and objectives sought by imperialism which is attempting at world domination.

In face of the hostility of world imperialism, the people of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea as well as all the third world countries should strengthen their just struggle so as to check and frustrate

the ambitions for world hegemony and the appetite for expansion of world imperialism which tries to dominate the people of the whole globe for its own interests.

We are fully convinced that the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, our two peoples, oppressed in the past, will strengthen the broad contacts between us in order to promote our bilateral co-operation in all fields which is undergoing a considerable and satisfactory development, and at the same time reinforce and continue the common struggle for the complete emancipation of the peoples still oppressed by world imperialism.

New U.S. Trend of Appeasement Meets Opposition

OF late the trend of appeasement represented by the U.S. "Presidential Review Memorandum 10" (PRM 10) has been taken to task not only by military and political personnel but also by the press in the United States and other Western countries.

The memorandum was disclosed by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak in the article "Conceding Defeat in Europe" carried in *Washington Post* on August 3. It revealed that the national security advisers to the U.S. President had presented him with a new defence strategy that would secretly concede one-third of West Germany in the event of a Soviet invasion and favours a troop withdrawal to the Weser-Lech defence line as an alternative to increased defence spending, which, in the opinion of these advisers, would provoke Moscow and divide Washington. According to the article, this course was "wholly adopted" by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's National Security Adviser, at a high-level meeting held at the end of July.

The news immediately provoked strong repercussions inside the United States. Some senators "expressed grave concern." One U.S.

newspaper pointed out editorially that it was a very absurd idea which could only produce adverse effects on the Western alliance. Some people questioned if it was not making big fools of the American people, the U.S. Congress, the U.S. armed forces and all the countries of the West European alliance. Some others remarked that this was tantamount to surrendering to the Soviet Union.

As soon as the matter leaked out, the U.S. Government made every effort to absolve itself. Defence Secretary Brown declared he personally would not support "a policy which called for the United States to accept a loss or defeat in Europe." Brzezinski made a special phone call to West German Foreign Minister Genscher to assure him that "West Germany's front-line border defence strategy" was "still valid." Similar statements were made by White House spokesman Powell and State Department deputy spokesman Trattner to the effect that President Carter had not yet read PRM 10 and it was not the U.S. policy. Nevertheless, they all failed to categorically deny the specific content as revealed by the said article.

Reactions from both banks of the Rhine were much stronger. The U.S. appeasement "strategy" means giving up one-third of West Germany where 75 per cent of the West German army is deployed. West German military and political personnel and news media pointed out that West Germany absolutely could not accept the idea envisaged in PRM 10. Woerner, Chairman of the Defence Committee of the Bundestag, stated: "From our point of view, abandoning German territory is absolutely unacceptable." "Even if one is merely toying with the idea of giving up German territory theoretically, he must realize he will thus bring about huge losses. He is spreading a sense of insecurity among our inhabitants and raising doubts about the reliability of our alliance; he presents the enemy with the opposite of deterrance, in other words, encourages the enemy to have a try at it." In a statement in Bonn on August 29, Woerner also said: "The Soviet Union is pursu-

ing an imperialist policy and its primary objective is to dominate Western Europe"; the West should not pursue a "policy of accommodation" towards the Soviet Union but should accept its challenge and check its expansion.

West European journals further pointed out that Europe's appeasement policy in the past had aided and abetted Hitlerite Germany's acts of aggression and expansion, bringing tremendous suffering to the people of Europe and the world. Any accommodation, compromise or appeasement can only further stimulate the unsatiated appetite of an aggressor. Cases like this are not uncommon in history or in the happenings of today. Condemning the U.S. advisers who worked out the memorandum, one West European paper noted that such propositions reflected "a surprising ignorance" of the world as it is.

— by *Ou Mei*

New Skulduggery by Super-Merchants Of Death

THE two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have recently come out with a new trick in their "disarmament" fraud—the "limitation" and "reduction" of arms sales, in connection with which they have specially set up a study group for "applying common limitations" on "arms sales." It is amazing that the two superpowers, which have all along relied on selling weapons to plunder and control others, should now prattle about the so-called "limitations" and "reductions" of arms sales.

The Soviet Union and the United States are today the world's two biggest arms merchants. The sale of arms is one of their chief methods for plundering and controlling other countries, squeezing out super-profits and going further to contend for world hegemony and prepare for world war. Out for all-round military

superiority, Soviet social-imperialism, in particular, is going full steam ahead in the arms race and is sharply increasing the amount and scale of its arms sales in rivalry with the other superpower for the world's arms market.

According to material compiled by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, total Soviet arms sales in 1968 were only 1,370 million U.S. dollars. The sum rose sharply to 2,500 million dollars in 1973, then to twice this figure in 1974, hitting 5,500 million dollars which accounted for 37.5 per cent of total world arms sales. However, wildly ambitious Soviet social-imperialism was not satisfied; 1975 and 1976 witnessed even much bigger sales of Soviet arms. Statistics show that from July 1975 to June 1976, Soviet arms sales to East European countries alone topped 8,500 million dollars. As

for its arms sales to third world countries, it has led the world since 1960. In the period between 1950 and 1975, the Soviet Union sold the third world 14,200 million dollars worth of military hardware, which was 5.5 per cent more than U.S. sales. Obviously Soviet social-imperialism is an upstart in the world arms trade.

In its rivalry with the United States for world domination, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has gone in for wild arms expansion and war preparations, pushed a policy of "guns before butter" and carried out the militarization of its national economy in a big way; it has concentrated the bulk of its manpower, materials and resources on arms production. This has been the case particularly since Brezhnev came to power. Statistics show that 60 per cent of all Soviet industrial enterprises today are directly or indirectly engaged in arms production and that more than 85 per cent of the industrial investments are mainly channelled into departments related to arms production. Of the country's total work force of more than 90 million, 30-40 million people are directly or indirectly put in arms production. The lopsided development of this industry has given birth to an arms surplus. Furthermore, with the sharpening of the arms race, outdated weapons have been piling up. To make up for such financial losses, the Soviet Union is stepping up sales of its surplus arms.

For many years, the Soviet Union has siphoned off the third world countries' foreign exchange and natural resources by selling arms to them at high prices. Egypt is a case in point. Taking advantage of that country's difficulties, the Kremlin forced it to use hard currency to pay off its arms debts, and also carried out economic plunder by making Egypt supply certain goods in repayment of debt. Figures given by the Egyptian fortnightly *Al Ahram Economist* show that from 1960 to 1973 the goods the Soviet Union plundered from Egypt at low prices were worth 1,063.2 million Egyptian pounds. It is estimated that at the peak of Soviet arms sales to the Arab countries, Moscow raked in annual profits of some 2,000-3,000 million U.S. dollars.

During the 1973 October Middle East war, the price of Soviet weapons sold to the Arab

countries doubled and the purchasing countries had to pay for them either in hard currency or in oil at a low price. The oil one country had to sell to the Soviet Union for 13.8 million dollars was resold immediately to West Germany for 41.5 million dollars and Moscow netted a huge 200 per cent profit. The arms trade today has become Moscow's "goose that lays the golden eggs." According to world public opinion, "Every ruble drips with the blood of profitable war transactions!"

Besides exacting exorbitant economic returns from its arms sales, the Soviet Union binds its customers to onerous political terms. In the eyes of the Soviet revisionist bosses, whoever buys their arms must henceforth follow their baton, be subjected to their control and reduced to slavery. It is precisely because of this that Egypt drove out the Soviet military experts, abrogated the so-called Egyptian-Soviet "treaty of friendship and co-operation" and decided to diversify its sources of weapons. The Sudan too had a similar experience. A Sudanese military personage has pointed out: "The Soviet Union is worse than an ordinary arms dealer. An ordinary dealer will give you the weapons and necessary parts so long as you pay for them. The Soviet Union, however, regards arms and spare parts as a means to interfere in the affairs of other countries, exert political pressure, practise blackmail and even hatch subversive plots. Its real intention is to turn the arms-recipient countries into its appendages."

To control Africa and occupy this "strategic rear" of Western Europe and place Western Europe in a devious strategic encirclement, the Soviet Union has poured large amounts of weapons into Africa. A year ago it dumped arms and ammunition into Angola, amounting to tens of thousands of tons and valued at over 100 million dollars, for butchering the Angolan people. Seizing this chance, Moscow infiltrated into Angola large numbers of military personnel, "experts," "advisers," and so-called "clerical officials." Not long ago the Soviet Union sent mercenary troops to invade Zaire. It even makes use of disputes between African countries to provide both warring sides with arms at the

(Continued on p. 31.)

Downfall of a Newborn Counter-Revolutionary

by Our Correspondents Tien San-sung and Chao Yi-ou

SLOGANS such as "Down with Weng Sen-ho!" or "Down with political pickpocket Weng!" are seen in the industrial quarters of Hangchow, capital of Chekiang Province. They are indicative of people's hatred and contempt for this newborn counter-revolutionary.

Weng Sen-ho was the "gang of four's" agent in Chekiang as well as head of their factional setup in that province. In Fukien and Kiangsi, the other two provinces which we visited during this trip, there were also agents and followers of the "gang of four" like Weng. The gang's attempt to throw Chekiang into chaos through Weng was part and parcel of their scheme to usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and the state. An analysis of this Weng Sen-ho will provide a clearer picture of the gang's vile aim and despicable subterfuges.

A Time Server

Weng Sen-ho was a worker in the Hangchow Silk Fabric Printing and Dyeing Complex, but he was not a good worker. He joined the factory in 1963 and made money illicitly through speculation. He said it was pointless being a worker. Weng was criticized during the socialist education movement which unfolded in the factory in 1965. His colleagues pointed out to him that making money through speculation was a criminal capitalist activity. He resented the criticism and bore a deep malice towards the comrades and the leadership.

When the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started in 1966, Weng thought this was his chance. He immediately pretended that he was all for this movement and put up a big-character poster proclaiming that he was "rebelling against capitalist-roaders." This act pro-

vided him the political capital for swindling activities later on. His poster was alleged to be the first "rebel" big-character poster put up in Hangchow. Actually his aim in writing this big-character poster was to repudiate the criticisms made of him during the socialist education movement. In the name of "rebellion," he inveigled others of his ilk to join him in breaking into the personnel office of the factory to seize dossiers. Weng did this so as to seize and destroy the files containing his criminal record in speculation. This marked the start of beating, smashing and looting in Hangchow.

Nurtured by the "Gang of Four"

In this unprecedented mass movement of the Great Cultural Revolution, it was inevitable that a few bad eggs would sneak their way into the revolutionary ranks. By guile and cunning the wily Weng became a low-level leader of a mass organization in the factory. Then Chiang Ching came out with her reactionary slogan, "Attack by reasoning and defend by force," which incited contending mass organizations to resort to violence to settle points of differences. Chiang Ching's "instruction" came as a boon to Weng, who had come into prominence through beating, smashing and looting. He immediately stirred up the masses, asserting that "ever since ancient times, political factions have won by suppressing all opposition." He and his gang of hooligans went about beating up opponents and raiding and sacking opponents' premises. They proudly proclaimed: "We rebels will conquer by force of arms."

Agitation and machination by Weng led to many outbreaks of violence in the Hangchow Silk Fabric Printing and Dyeing Complex during the Great Cultural Revolution. This won Weng

favour in the eyes of the "gang of four." Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan who had usurped central leading posts received Weng on several occasions. Thus a bloodthirsty brute was elevated into a "famous revolutionary rebel" of Chekiang.

As a result of the "gang of four's" assiduous cultivation and forceful prompting, Weng was admitted into the Party and quickly made a member of the factory's Party committee and vice-chairman of its revolutionary committee, vice-chairman of the Chekiang provincial trade union, an alternate member of the Chekiang provincial Party committee and a member of the standing committee of the province's revolutionary committee. Ignoring the strongest opposition of the vast majority of Party members and workers of the printing and dyeing complex and in violation of the Party Constitution, Wang Hung-wen managed to have Weng made a delegate to the Tenth Party Congress which was held in August 1973. After the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius started in 1974, Wang Hung-wen had Weng Sen-ho sit as an observer at the meetings of the standing committee of the Chekiang provincial Party committee to push the gang's counter-revolu-

tionary line. Having obtained these leading posts, Weng had a lot of leeway for unbridled counter-revolutionary activities.

A Faithful Lackey

Weng Sen-ho was a faithful lackey of the "gang of four." He did whatever they asked of him.

When Wang Hung-wen declared that the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius was "the start of the second Cultural Revolution," Weng parroted in the province: The movement "is to solve the question of who will hold the reins at the highest level." "Wipe out the opposition so as to consolidate Wang Hung-wen's position." He disrupted Chairman Mao's plans and arrangements for criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and did things the way the "gang of four" wanted. He declared that criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius was "flogging dead tigers" and "not worth the while." They must take on a "living tiger," he clamoured, meaning the attack should be at our respected and beloved Premier Chou.

When Wang Hung-wen said that they should set up their own forces, the "second



Workers of the printing and dyeing complex criticizing the "gang of four."

armed force," Weng and his henchmen immediately went about mustering the dregs of society into a terrorist Hangchow "Militia Headquarters" which they controlled. When the "gang of four" told him to throw Chekiang into chaos so as to seize power in the confusion, Weng ordered his hatchetmen: "Get out and grab me those who're against me. Beat them up. Break their arms and legs. It doesn't matter."

When the "gang of four" called for "kicking aside the Party committees in order to make revolution," they were pitting themselves against Chairman Mao's instruction that the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius should be conducted under the centralized leadership of the Party committees. But Weng faithfully followed the gang. He got people to disrupt the work of Party committees. "Wherever the Party committee is paralysed, the situation there is excellent; where Party committees function, the situation there is terrible. We must do everything we can to put them out of operation." He asserted that "political power is pounded out by fists and a country won through clubs and helmets."

When Chang Chun-chiao said, "Recruit more people in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius," Weng began a programme in Chekiang to admit people into the Party and crash-promoted new cadres. He handed out official posts and other inducements to corrupt and lure people over to his side. "All who follow me must be given official positions," Weng declared. All this buying over of people was to usurp Party leadership and in pursuit of private interests.

When the "gang of four" incited workers to stop production, Weng attacked those who kept to their posts as "no-good workers." He ordered his mob to "attack those factories whose chimney-stacks are smoking."

Weng did what he said. A couple of years ago, there was incessant fighting, communications were cut and production was paralysed in some places in Chekiang—for this Weng and his followers were responsible. Whenever people in Hangchow and elsewhere in the province mentioned Weng Sen-ho, they spat out his name with loathing. Weng's vindictiveness was a byword. When he heard that 27 workers of the printing and dyeing complex had written to

the Party Central Committee in 1974 about his crimes, he took his revenge on every one of them. One woman Party member was shut up in his private jail and tortured for 19 days.

Weng was also a proven embezzler.

Arrested and Sent to Prison

Chairman Mao said: "Even after all the existing counter-revolutionaries have been combed out, new ones are likely to emerge." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, 1957.) He also said: "Since they [counter-revolutionaries who put on a disguise to hide their true features and to give a false impression] oppose the revolution, it is impossible for them to cover up their true features entirely." (*Preface and Editor's Notes to "Material on the Counter-Revolutionary Hu Feng Clique,"* 1955.) Weng Sen-ho is one of those newborn counter-revolutionaries mentioned above. Despite his flaunting the banner of "revolutionary rebel," he could not escape the people's watchful eyes.

Chairman Mao pointed out in unequivocal terms in a talk in spring 1975: Bad eggs like Weng Sen-ho should not be included in any three-in-one leading organ. In July the same year, according to workers' demand, the Chekiang provincial Party committee had Weng detained for investigation. The masses rejoiced, but the "gang of four" were upset and unhappy.

In early 1976, the "gang of four" again meddled with the affairs of Chekiang. They even deleted Weng's name from the record of Chairman Mao's 1975 talk so as to reverse the verdict on this newborn counter-revolutionary and again acclaimed him as a "revolutionary rebel."

After the downfall of the "gang of four," the Chekiang provincial Party committee made a decision in December 1976 dismissing Weng Sen-ho from all posts inside and outside the Party, expelling him from the Party. Weng was arrested and jailed. He finally got the punishment he deserved.

Party Policy

Our Party's policy towards bad elements like Weng Sen-ho is to hit them hard. After Weng was arrested, the Chekiang provincial Party committee decided to haul him before the

masses to be criticized. Weng had committed too many crimes and had to be publicly criticized, otherwise the masses' anger would not be assuaged.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, Chairman Hua set forth clearly the policies to be followed in the movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four." He pointed out the necessity to draw a strict distinction between the two types of contradictions differing in nature — contradiction between ourselves and the enemy and contradiction among the people — and handle them correctly. Our contradiction with the "gang of four" is one between ourselves and the enemy. Since those who followed the "gang of four" and made mistakes vary from person to person, each case must be handled on its merits. Only a few took part in the gang's conspiratorial activities, the great majority erred because they had been ideologically influenced by the gang. The target of attack should be confined to the "gang of four" and a handful of their unrepentant, sworn followers. For those who had erred under the gang's ideological influence, the stress is on educating and helping them understand their mistakes.

In the Hangchow Iron and Steel Works we visited a worker who had followed Weng in doing evil. As it has some ten thousand workers, most of them men, and plenty of iron and steel, Weng went there to find fighters and weapons as the workers in his factory are mainly women. He went there on several occasions to stir up trouble and violence. Fighting did great damage to production. The combined output for 1974, 1975 and 1976 was less than that of a single year, 1973.

Wu Hung-kuei, the man we called on, had once followed Weng Sen-ho and was a section leader and deputy secretary of a Party branch of the electric furnace plant. He told us that not knowing much about Weng's past and taken in by Weng's slogan of "going against the tide," he had been totally confused about the political line. He had followed Weng, attacked the Party committee of the works, and obstructed workers coming to work. This had held production back. Now, he was sorry and repentant. Only after Weng had been arrested and everything been made clear did he come to understand that he

had committed mistakes. In a self-criticism before the masses, he truthfully admitted to what he had done and was forgiven by the masses.

The Party organization decided that he had been influenced ideologically by the "gang of four" and since he had now come to recognize, and had corrected his mistakes, he should be welcomed back to the fold. Today, he is still section leader and deputy secretary of the Party branch. He has said: "The 'gang of four' is a group of real counter-revolutionaries disguised as revolutionaries. They are ferocious enemies of our working class. I've made up my mind to stand by the masses in deepening exposure and criticism of the gang so as to wipe out their poisonous influence within our works and in my own person."

We also interviewed a worker who was wounded by Weng's thugs. He is Chuo Ta-chien, a travelling crane operator of the coking plant of the Hangchow Iron and Steel Works. An advanced unit in the works in learning from Taching, the plant never stopped production no matter how Weng tried to sow discord and disrupt work. One evening when Weng learnt that leaders of this plant were meeting to discuss production, he sent a truck-load of hooligans over to the meeting to make trouble and looted the house of one of the leaders. Chuo was beaten up. He has recovered and is back at work. He told us that chief culprits like Weng Sen-ho who took part in the gang's conspiratorial activities should be punished according to law and no leniency shown. As to those who followed Weng in doing evil but who did not take part in these activities, they should be helped to recognize and rectify their mistakes. He said: "We should concentrate our attack on the 'gang of four.' Those who beat me up did so under the influence of the gang. We should unite with them, unite with all those who can be united so as to attack the enemy together."

Comrade Li Keh-chang, deputy secretary of the Party committee of the Hangchow Iron and Steel Works, told us that although Weng had gone there many times, he did not succeed in recruiting many followers. After criticism and education, those who were deluded by Weng have enhanced their consciousness and the vast majority of them have come out to expose Weng's crimes, admitted their own mistakes and have pledged to correct their errors.

ROUND THE WORLD

ANGOLA

Resistance to Occupation By Soviet Mercenaries

Active guerrilla warfare is being waged by the Angolan people against alien occupation despite patriots being thrown into concentration camps by the Soviet Union's mercenaries and Angolan people being massacred with Soviet napalm. The Angolan people have expressed the determination to keep up with their armed struggle until their country is rid of alien rule.

One guerrilla force operating in southern and central Angola has controlled the Luanda-Huambo highway and surrounded the central plateau in central Angola. In the east, the whole highway network is under guerrilla control. The Benguela Railway has been paralysed by guerrilla sabotage. Many towns including Cuando and Sandona have been liberated and 1,000 Soviet mercenaries killed since February 1976.

Another guerrilla force fighting the Soviet mercenaries in northern and northeastern Angola has taken Bindu, Quiculungo, Terreiro, and the ports of Mucula and Musserra and is laying siege to Ambrizete city and Republica fort.

In oil-rich Cabinda with a population of 60,000 people, over a thousand guerrillas are fighting the mercenaries.

Among the government troops controlled by the Soviet Union and its mercenaries, more and more officers and men are becoming aware of Soviet hypocrisy and many have deserted, unwilling to serve as Soviet cannon-fodder in a fratricidal struggle.

The Soviet Union's mercenaries today find themselves under heavy attack from all sides by Angolan guerrillas. The "complete victory" the Soviet Union and its mercenaries boasted of is a fiction and their promises of troop withdrawal is only a smokescreen for introducing reinforcements.

KUWAIT

U.S. Oil Company Taken Over

The Kuwaiti Government on September 19 decided to take over completely the American Independent Oil Company (Aminoil) operating in the country.

A decree was issued by Acting Amir and Crown Prince Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Information Sheikh Jaber al-Ali al-Salem al-Sabah and Minister of Oil Abdel Muttaleb al-Kazemy, terminating the concessions granted on June 28, 1948 to Aminoil.

The decree said: "All rights, funds, assets, utilities and operations including refinery and installations of Aminoil will be owned by the state."

Fair compensation will be given to Aminoil, declared the decree.

Aminoil had an average output of 80,000 barrels of crude oil per day. Since the takeover in 1975 of the Kuwait Oil Company Ltd., the largest foreign oil company operating in the country, the government has been negotiating with Aminoil for the takeover bid. The latter, however, put up many obstacles during the negotiations. To safeguard Kuwait's national rights and interests, the government resolutely decided to terminate the concessions granted to Aminoil and take over the company.

In the past few years, oil output has gone up steadily because the Kuwaiti Government has completely controlled the country's oil industry. Crude oil output was 785.2 million barrels in 1976, a near 3 per cent increase as compared with 1975.

U.N.

Conference on Standardization of Geographical Names

The Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, held in Athens from August 17 to September 7, was attended by representatives from China

and more than 50 other countries.

The Chinese representative briefed the plenary session about the work of standardization of geographical names in China. In expounding China's stand on this work, he said: "We hold that the work of international standardization of geographical names must be carried out with the aim of facilitating economic and cultural exchanges and promoting friendship among the people of all countries.

"It is our consistent position that all countries, big or small, should be equal. Each country's affairs should be handled by its own people, and the affairs of an international organization should be managed jointly by its members. The international standardization of geographical names should be based on the national standardization of geographical names of each country. In standardizing romanized geographical names, the opinion of sovereign countries concerned should be respected. The standard roman spellings chosen by each country for names of places within its sovereign jurisdiction should be adopted as part of the international standard. The international standard names of geographical features common to two or more countries should be agreed on by the countries concerned through consultations. The standardization of names of geographical features in international areas beyond national jurisdiction should be agreed on by all countries through consultations.

"In order to plunder our treasures and wealth and enslave our people, the imperialists used different means to gather military and economic information on our country, illegally surveyed and mapped many parts of China, wilfully altered our geographical names and designated our places behind the backs of the Chinese people. As a result, there used to be some Chinese geographical names imposed upon us by imperialists that were associated with foreign aggression, and there are cases where several names exist for the same feature. This is detrimental to China's sovereignty and national dignity. At the same time, in romanizing Chinese geographical names, the imperialists wilfully employed several systems for transliterating the Han characters to suit their own needs and their own ways. This resulted in a welter of romanized spellings of Chinese geographical names. . . . These spelling systems are unscientific and cannot correctly convey the standard pronunciation of the Chinese language."

The draft resolution submitted by the Chinese representative on using the Chinese phonetic alphabet as the international standard in romanizing Chinese geographical names has been adopted by the conference.

Armed Struggle Briefs

- The Malayan People's Armed Forces smashed an enemy "mopping-up" operation in Perak and Kelantan bordering on Thailand.

The "mopping-up" operation began on July 4. The enemy bombed and shelled indiscriminately in an attempt to wipe out the People's Armed Forces by breaking the bonds between them and the local people. However, the enemy either failed to make contact with the People's Armed Forces or walked into ambushes, and was finally forced to abandon his onslaught on August 10.

In this period, the enemy ran into mines on 28 occasions, in which about 50 were killed or wounded.

- The armed forces led by the Revolutionary Front for Independent East Timor (FRETILIN) have fought persistently and put large numbers of Indonesian invaders out of action. In the Suai area, FRETILIN forces killed 40 invaders in the first four days of August. In the Baucau area, on August 24 they repulsed the enemy troops who tried to occupy Liolobu, killing 16 of them.

Only 5 per cent of the population of East Timor now lives in Indonesian-held areas.

- In the first half of this year, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia led by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) wiped out more than 800 enemy troops, destroyed over 90 vehicles, shot down or wrecked 30 enemy aircraft and captured large quantities of war materiel.

SWAPO now holds large semi-liberated areas in the northeastern part of Namibia.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Air Raid Tunnels

AIR raid shelters with underground tunnel networks have been built in many cities in China. Most of them are equipped with facilities for ventilation, drainage, electric power, water supply and other amenities. Some have factories, shops, hospitals and theatres.

At the sound of the siren, several hundreds of thousands to millions of people can be evacuated and given shelter in a short time. When the order is given regiments and divisions of militiamen will emerge from the tunnels to attack the invaders.

In Peking, various shopping centres, neighbourhoods, factories, schools and government organizations have all dug tunnels. In the Tachalan shopping centre air raid tunnel, there is a conference auditorium seating several hundred people, a canteen and a gas-filtering room. A lounge is now under construction. This tunnel is linked with the citywide network.

In response to Chairman Mao's calls: "**Be ready for war**" and "**Dig tunnels deep,**" China's city residents and town people are taking an active part in building air defence projects. They have a common conviction: "Chairman Mao's idea of people's war is an effective weapon with which we can defeat the enemy and win victory. We'll build an underground Great Wall that no invader can breach."

Two workers of the Shihchia-chuang Transport Bureau of Hopei Province in north China

fought tunnel warfare on the central Hopei plain during the War of Resistance Against Japan. They are now active in building air raid tunnels and put their past experience to full use in constructions. Their tales of how the guerrilla fighters defeated the enemy by tunnel warfare greatly encourage their fellow builders.

Many veterans of the Eighth Route Army and militia familiar with tunnel warfare and the builders are designing various underground installations suited to modern warfare. The tunnels are equipped with anti-explosion and air-tight doors weighing several tons, gas-filtering quarters and devices against water pollution.

In some cities the tunnels are fortifications in times of war, factories and premises for everyday use in times of peace. Many factories are in operation underground while cross-river traffic plies busily through underground tunnels. In a hilly city, there is a hospital consisting of 44 wards with 300 beds.

Underground grain storage can keep grain free of parasites and mildew, and the upkeep is more economical than that of an ordinary granary. An underground granary with a storage capacity of 5,000 tons has saved 350,000 yuan in upkeep alone in the past seven years.

A city by the Hsiangchiang River in Hunan Province is making ingenious use of its air raid tunnels. They serve as workshops for processing preserved duck eggs, vintage wine cellars and store rooms for

vegetables, fruit, leather and hides. The underground water and cool air from the tunnels are piped to factories and theatres to lower summer temperature.

The tunnels are built in the spirit of self-reliance and thrift. Local residents, factory workers and government functionaries put in a stint as voluntary labourers under the guidance of full-time construction workers. Together they ensure speed, quality and smooth progress at the work.

Paddyfield Machinery

IN the paddy-rice fields of southern China, a new machine called "plough-boat" can be seen at work. It has freed the peasants from the heavy work of standing in knee-deep muddy fields to operate the water buffalo-pulled plough.

Running on two iron wheels the machine can plough, roll and harrow in paddyfields. When its iron wheels are replaced by rubber ones and a trailer, a drill planter, a stone roll or a thresher is hitched on, it can do transport, threshing and drilling in the dry fields.

Paddy-rice is one of China's major crops. Its cultivation involves arduous labour, especially the process of transplanting rice seedlings by hand when the peasants have to do back-breaking work all day long. But today many kinds of physical labour are being fast replaced by machines. During several years of experiments, sets of machinery for use in the paddy-rice fields have been produced. Levelling, transplanting

and harvesting machines are gradually coming into wider use.

In general, the bulk of the paddy-rice machines produced in China are small in size. Calling for small amounts of materials and uncomplicated techniques, these low-cost machines are easy to make, repair and use. All this is conducive to speeding up the development of agricultural mechanization.

In producing and improving paddyfield machinery China does not merely rely on a few scientists and technicians. It carries out Chairman Mao's idea of organizing large-scale mass movements. Throughout the country there are hundreds of thousands of commune members engaged in improving or making farm machines.

Government departments concerned extend effective support to the creations and innovations of the masses. Agricultural machinery institutes have been set up in central departments, provinces and some prefectures and counties. Scientists and technicians frequently go to the countryside to gather peasants'

opinions for improvements in farm machinery and to sum up their experiences.

The state regularly holds on-the-spot national paddy-rice machinery conferences to sum up and exchange experiences.

Masses Help Locate Mineral Deposits

TO help develop the socialist economy, many workers, peasants, army men and students on their own initiative report whatever evidence of ore deposits they find to the geological departments.

Last April, a peasant in north-east China's Liaoning Province mailed nine specimens of ore he and others had found to Peking. In a letter he reported how and where they were found. Among them, the geological department identified blister copper ore, pyrite and magnetic iron ore, which provided clues for further study.

A 70-year-old peasant in Kiangsi Province picked up seven nuggets containing gold on a hillslope and led surveyors

to the spot. On this basis, the geological team found four points showing gold ore, some containing high-grade gold and having good conditions for exploitation. Clues given by the masses also led to the discovery of a salt mine big enough to supply the province's 28 million people with salt for several thousand years.

According to incomplete statistics drawn up by the state geological department, 135,000 ore-showing points, including gold, silver, titanium, copper, coal, phosphorus and rare-earth metals, were reported by people in various places from 1971 to 1976.

In China, underground mineral resources are located through the joint efforts of professional geologists and the masses. The country now has 60,000 geological scientists and technicians and a large number of geological workers. To mobilize more people to look for ore deposits, the geologists popularize basic knowledge in this field to help the masses grasp some of the scientific principles and methods involved.

(Continued from p. 23.)

same time. It spares no effort to incite animosity among African countries and butcher the African people.

The two hegemonic powers want to plunder more wealth and control greater expanses of territory through the arms trade. The so-called "limitations," "reductions," etc., are only mirages. Actually, with the sharpening of the hegemonic powers' rivalry and arms expansion and war preparations, their arms exports are sure to grow. As the talk of so-called "disarmament" only leads to production of more arms,

so the cry about "limitations" will only result in more arms sales. Each of the two hegemonic powers has an axe to grind — each wanting to limit and reduce the arms sales of its rival. Soviet revisionist boss Brezhnev has said: "As the United States sells the most weapons, it must reduce its arms sales." The Kremlin's meaning is quite clear — it is quite all right to reduce arms sales but it should be up to the United States to do this while there is no need for the Soviet Union to do so. This revolting show of "limitations of arms sales" by the supermerchants of death should be closed down.

— by Kan Chun

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