

PEKING REVIEW

19

May 12, 1978

北
京
周
報

**Chairman Hua Kuo-feng Visits
Democratic People's Republic
Of Korea**

**Research Work in Philosophy and
Social Sciences Unshackled**

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北京周報

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General Rules for the New Period

The Constitution of the People's Republic of China promulgated on March 5 this year is a set of general rules the Chinese people are to apply throughout the new historical period which began with the fall of the "gang of four." In other words, the new Constitution is their code of conduct in transforming China into a great and powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology at the turn of the century. An in-depth mass movement is now under way across the land to publicize the new Constitution. The aim is to enable everyone in the country, men and women, old and young, to come to understand the spirit and essence of the Constitution and the importance of strengthening the socialist legal system to the realization of the general task for the new period.

The movement to publicize the new Constitution is to become a part of the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" in view of the fact that for quite some time the gang rode roughshod over the Party and the people while trampling on Party discipline and the law, agitating for anarchism and ultra-democracy, undermining industrial and agricultural production and disrupting social order. Through the study and discussion of the Constitution, people will be able to see more clearly the true

colours of the gang — fake Leftists but real Rightists — and clarify what the gang had confused with regard to matters of right and wrong.

All personnel of state organs and leading cadres in particular are encouraged to study the Constitution well and play an exemplary role in abiding by it. As pointed out in the May 3 editorial of *Renmin Ribao*, "Ours is a socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat and our state organs and their personnel must serve the people. They and the leading cadres in particular should never consider themselves to be extraordinary as if the Constitution, laws and decrees were only applicable to the people at large and they themselves were beyond the binding force of the legal system." "In studying and publicizing the new Constitution," the editorial continued, "state organs at all levels must make earnest efforts to improve their style of work and get rid of such bourgeoisie's unsavoury practices as bureaucratism, commandism, formalism, extravagance and waste, deception, jobbery, and privilege-seeking. Offences against the law and discipline, suppression of criticism made by the masses and retaliation against them must be sternly dealt with and serious offenders must be punished according to law."

The editorial also touched on the two inseparable aspects of the dictatorship of the proletariat, that is, democracy among the people and dictatorship

over the enemy. It said: "Through studying and publicizing the new Constitution, the masses are to be mobilized to strengthen dictatorship over the enemy so that all class enemies will come to realize that their only way out is to behave themselves and abide by the law of the state."

President Rene of Seychelles in China

President of the Republic of Seychelles France Albert Rene, Mrs. Rene and their party arrived in Peking by special plane from Kwangchow on April 29. This was the second official visit to China in recent weeks by the Head of State of an African country after Somali President Siad Barre's visit.

Seychelles, which shattered the fetters of colonialism and declared independence on June 29, 1976, occupies a vital position on the sea route between Asia and Africa. Because of its geographical and strategic importance, the area is a scene of contention between the two superpowers.

On the afternoon of May 1 when he met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with President Rene, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng expressed his appreciation of the President's efforts in strengthening the unity of Africa and of the insular states in the southwestern part of the Indian Ocean. Chairman Hua said: Unite and you can help and support each other, develop your own countries and, more important, you can resist hege-

monist aggression from outside. He said that China supports Seychelles' just proposal of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

"Seychelles," President Rene said, "has a role to play in the Indian Ocean. We are a small country, it is not an easy task for us. But I assure you, our determination and sincerity are our weapons." The President spoke of this question on April 27 just before his departure from Port Victoria, capital of Seychelles, for China. He said: "For many years, we have repeatedly told the superpowers that we do not want them to wash their dirty linen in our ocean. We will not allow them to come to us to show off their power and their muscle."

At the banquet given by the State Council in honour of the distinguished guests, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and the President again referred to this question of common concern in their warm speeches. Vice-Premier Li said that the Republic of Seychelles has made contributions to the third

world's just cause of unity against hegemonism, imperialism and colonialism.

The Vice-Premier also pointed out, "We are convinced that the heroic African people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition have, through their own experience in the struggle, further realized the great significance of strengthening their unity and persisting in struggle. The schemes of the superpowers and their followers to undermine African unity and the African people's struggle will surely be frustrated."

In his speech, President Rene said: "The Indian Ocean has in recent years seen a growing buildup of the military capabilities of the superpowers. This, in itself, is a threat to our sovereignty and our development. We sit like innocent on-lookers on an active volcano which, in the event of a conflict, could erupt and blow us out of existence. We do not seek to align ourselves to any party in this rivalry of the superpowers. We have repeatedly declared our intention to remain non-aligned and have joined the block of nations who favour non-alignment. Our position and that of other non-aligned countries must not be looked upon as an admission of weakness. On the contrary it is a protest, a strong protest against the irresponsible attitude of those superpowers who for personal gain and prestige are prepared to seal the fate of a young country such as ours in the smoke of their conflagration."

An agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the Governments of

China and Seychelles was signed in Peking on May 2 by President Rene and Vice-Premier Li on behalf of their respective governments.

Chairman Hua Meets Tunisian Defence Minister

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on May 2 met with Tunisian Defence Minister Abdallah Farhat, Mrs. Farhat and members of his party.

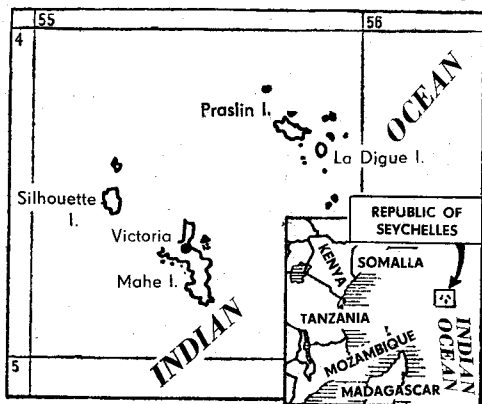
Chairman Hua extended his warm welcome to the Tunisian guests on their visit to China. He said that China and Tunisia are on very good terms and that the visit has not only strengthened the friendship between the armies of the two countries but also enhanced the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

Defence Minister Farhat and his party arrived in Peking on April 30 for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence. On the evening of their arrival, Vice-Premier and National Defence Minister Hsu Hsiang-chien gave a banquet in honour of the guests.

Nine-Year-Old Frame-Up Redressed

The press recently disclosed a trumped-up case concocted by the "gang of four" and its cronies at the Changchun Institute of Optical and Precision Machinery in north-east China's Kirin Province. It gives some idea how that gang framed against innocent people and exercised fascist dictatorship in places under their direct control.

Sketch Map of the Republic
of Seychelles



by Shih Yi-tu

This institute was set up in Changchun shortly after liberation by the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Staffed by competent scientific and technical workers and provided with fairly up-to-date equipment, it has made contributions in pioneering China's optical researches including laser and in promoting the development of economic construction, national defence and scientific research.

When the "gang of four" was on the rampage, this institute was regarded as a "den of enemy agents." A man called Shan Kuei-chang exercised exclusive control over Party and administrative affairs there and it was he, a hatchet man of the gang and a confidant of the former head of the Kirin provincial Party committee, who was in personal charge of the work of "flushing out enemy agents" in the institute nine years ago with the full backing of the former provincial head. Before long, 166 people were put under "solitary confinement" on false charges of being "enemy agents." Most of the victims were scientists and researchers and some were Party cadres, workers and child care-takers. In the eyes of Shan Kuei-chang, their membership cards of various scientific and technical associations were nothing but "enemy agent identification cards," their radios and cameras "espionage equipment" and their bank savings "operating funds." Even the fact that some had lived or studied abroad was "evidence" of their being "enemy agents." Third-degree tortures were used to extort "confessions"; some people were beaten to death and

some were forced to commit suicide.

The institute's staff and workers strongly protested Shan's fascist atrocities and demanded that the case be dealt with in accordance with the Party's policies. Their just demand infuriated this stooge of the "gang of four," who cracked down on the protesters under one pretext or another. In this way, nearly another 100 people including the well-known optics expert Professor Wang Ta-heng were subjected to various forms of persecution and attack at meetings which continued for hours or even days on end.

After the downfall of the "gang of four," that provincial head was removed from his post. Later, the Kirin provincial Party committee, acting in accordance with the Party Central Committee's instruction, sent a work team to the institute to look into the case. Careful investigation revealed that all the charges were spurious. The 166 victims who were branded "enemy agents" or suspects and subjected to "solitary confinement" have all been rehabilitated politically and were assigned new jobs. The incapacitated have received medical treatment, and memorial meetings were held for those who had died. The bereaved families have been given pensions and their needs properly looked after.

The work team also discovered during the investigation that Shan Kuei-chang (who was promoted by the former provincial head to be director of the provincial scientific and technical bureau) had previously

hired himself out to the Japanese invaders and puppet regime in the 1940s when the War of Resistance Against Japan was on. Shan had kept his criminal record a secret and never told his Party organization. Now he has been turned over to the judicial department and he will be punished according to law.

IN THE NEWS

• Yeh Chien-ying, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, on May 1 sent a message to Ahmed Hussein al Ghashmi, President of the Yemen Arab Republic, warmly congratulating him on his assumption of the presidency.

• Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping on May 2 met with the delegation of the editorial staff of the newspaper *The Call*, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America (Marxist-Leninist) led by its chief editor Daniel Leon Burs-tein.

• Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on May 7 met with the Government Economic and Trade Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar led by Maro Raymond and Manandafy Rakotonirina, Members of the Supreme Council of Revolution.

• Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on May 8 met and feted Mexican Secretary for Defence General Felix Galvan Lopez and his party. On the previous evening, Vice-Premier and National Defence Minister Hsu Hsiang-chien gave a banquet in their honour.

Chairman Hua Visits Korea

CHAIRMAN of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Hua Kuo-feng arrived in Pyongyang on May 5 on a friendly visit to China's fraternal neighbour at the invitation of Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Among those accompanying Chairman Hua were Keng Piao, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chen Mu-hua, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; and Huang Hua, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Early that morning, hundreds of thousands of Pyongyang residents in their holiday best and carrying garlands and bouquets were already lining the thoroughfares of the city. The national flags of the two countries flew over Pyongyang Railway Station and all tall buildings. On the main thoroughfare in downtown Pyongyang, huge colour portraits of Chairman Hua and President Kim stood side by side. Standing out from the sea of multi-colour flags and bright

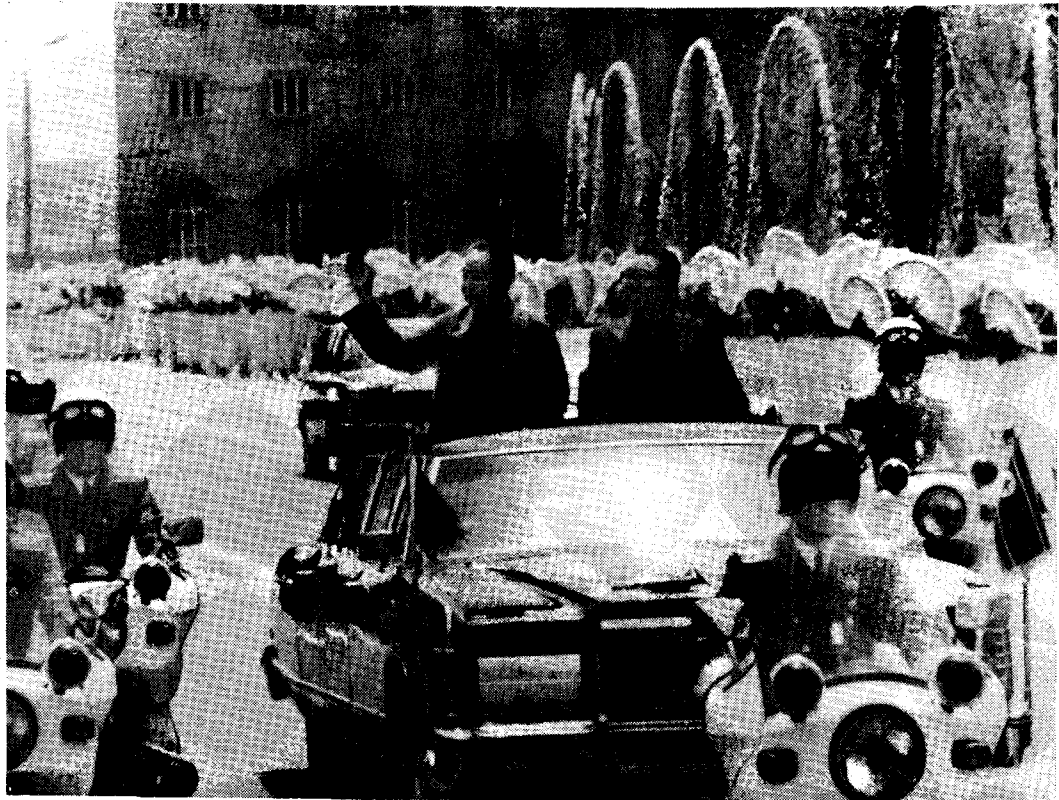
flowers were the words "welcome," "Friendship," "Unity" and "Pyongyang-Peking." An atmosphere of friendship and militant unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples permeated the whole of Pyongyang.

At 11:50 a.m., Chairman Hua arrived at Pyongyang Railway Station by special train. Amidst thunderous cheers, Chairman Hua alighted from his coach and firmly shook hands with and warmly embraced President Kim who was there to welcome him.

Grand Welcome

A grand welcoming ceremony began with the 21-gun salute. After greeting the cheering people of all circles at the square before the station, Chairman Hua, accompanied by President Kim, got into an open limousine and drove to the Guest House. Singing, dancing and waving flowers, crowds lining both sides of the 10-kilometre-long route gave a rousing welcome to their Chinese guests. As the motorcade moved slowly forward, boys and girls in pairs stepped from the crowd to present bouquets of fresh flowers to Chairman Hua and President Kim.

When the open limousine came to a stop at the square before the Pyongyang Gymnasium,



Chairman Hua accompanied by President Kim got out and walked towards the welcomers. Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative Committee, on behalf of the people of Pyongyang presented Chairman Hua with a statuette of a Korean fighter and a Chinese fighter standing shoulder to shoulder. It bore the inscription "Comrades-in-Arms Sealed in Blood." Chairman Kang Hui Won said: "This statuette symbolizes the revolutionary friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples cemented in blood when they fought from the same trench against their common enemy. It also symbolizes the determination of our two peoples to go on fighting side by side."

The square was packed with people. It was a dazzling, colourful scene. Young men and women in colourful Korean and Chinese folk costumes danced Korean and Chinese folk dances to the strains of *Song in Welcome to Chairman Hua*.

That evening, President Kim Il Sung gave a grand banquet in honour of Chairman Hua and his party.

Highly Satisfactory Talks

During this visit, Chairman Hua and President Kim held sincere talks on developing further the militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea as well as other issues of mutual interest. They also told each other about the excellent situation in socialist revolution and socialist construction in their respective countries. Full and satisfactory results were attained during the talks.

In Pyongyang, Chairman Hua and all members on his entourage visited Mangyongdae, the native place of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and close friend of the Chinese people. Chairman Hua also visited the Korea-China Friendship Taekam Co-operative Farm.

On the afternoon of May 7, the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee held a 100,000-strong mass rally at the Moranbong Stadium to warmly welcome Chairman Hua.

President Kim and Chairman Hua delivered heartwarming speeches at the rally (for full texts, see pp. 9 and 12).

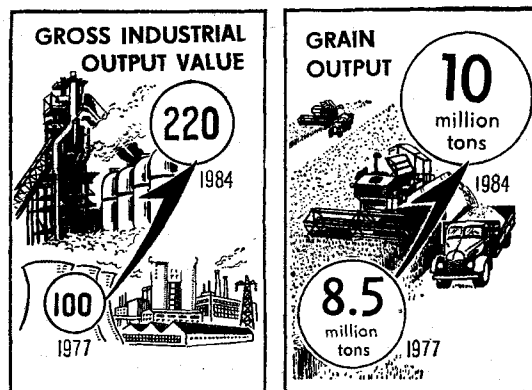
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Korea's Second Seven-Year Plan

FULFILMENT of the magnificent Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-84) of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will further strengthen the national economy by the introduction of modern technology to all its sectors.

The plan calls for a 2.2-time increase in gross industrial output value with an average annual growth rate of 12.1 per cent. By 1984, electricity output will be 56,000-60,000 million kwh; coal output, 70-80 million tons; steel, 7.4-8 million tons; machine tools, 50,000 sets; chemical fertilizer, 5 million tons; and cement, 12-13 million tons.

Agriculture, too, will be enormously developed, with grain production reaching 10 million tons by 1984.



On May 8, Chairman Hua accompanied by President Kim visited the industrial city of Hamhung in eastern Korea.

Militant Friendship

The grand and magnificent welcome accorded Chairman Hua by the Korean people is a brilliant page in the annals of Sino-Korean friendship. As everyone remembers, Chairman Mao Tsetung had met President Kim Il Sung on many occasions and the last visit abroad Premier



Chou En-lai made was to Korea. Today, on his first trip abroad, Chairman Hua came first to visit Korea. This is of major historical significance.

China and Korea are close neighbours linked by the same mountains and rivers and as related as lips and teeth. This friendship of the two peoples sealed in blood through long years of revolutionary struggle was personally forged and nurtured by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms Premier Chou En-lai, and the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung. This friendship is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, long tested and deeply rooted in the hearts of the peoples of both countries.

When the Chinese people were engaged in revolutionary wars at home, the fine sons and daughters of the Korean people shed their blood and laid down their lives in helping their Chinese comrades. During the difficult days of the War of Resistance Against Japan, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and led the Korean People's Army to fight shoulder to shoulder in the mountains and forests of China's northeast together with the Chinese anti-Japanese armed forces against the Japanese invaders. In June 1950, when U.S. imperialism launched a war of aggression against Korea, the Chinese

people, following Chairman Mao's instruction to "resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, protect our homes and defend our motherland," in October that year sent the Chinese People's Volunteers to fight alongside the Korean People's Army against the U.S. aggressors. After three years of bloody fighting, the Korean people finally defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and brought about deep-going changes in the international situation, and this became a major indicator marking the decline of U.S. imperialism.

A Higher Stage

The Chinese and Korean peoples have always helped each other and co-operated closely to make common progress in the great cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. The two countries' relations of friendly co-operation in political, economic, scientific and technological, cultural, military and other affairs have developed in an all-round, profound way.

Chairman Hua's visit to Korea has pushed the militant friendship between the peoples of China and Korea to a higher stage.

As President Kim Il Sung said at the grand banquet Chairman Hua gave in Pyongyang on May 9: The whole course of the current visit "has further consolidated the time-honoured comradely and revolutionary relations between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples and fully demonstrated the invincible might of the friendship and solidarity between Korea and China." He said, "At our talks and conversations held these days we discussed a number of problems including that of steadily developing the fraternal friendly and co-operative relations between our two countries in conformity with the trend of the developments and clearly demonstrated that we were completely the same in our views and stands."

Chairman Hua also pointed out: "I firmly believe that the outcome of our current visit will exert a far-reaching influence on the common struggle of our two peoples and that the strengthening of China-Korea friendship and solidarity will surely help forward the solidarity and progressive cause of the revolutionary people of Asia and the world as a whole."

President Kim Il Sung's Speech

Esteemed Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng,
Esteemed Guests From China,
Comrades and Friends,

Citizens of our capital have gathered at this stadium today with great joy to welcome the goodwill envoys of the fraternal Chinese people.

At this place overflowing with the fervent sentiments of Korea-China friendship, I warmly welcome once again Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and his party.

And, through you, I would like to convey the warm militant greetings of the Korean people to the entire Chinese people.

The visit of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people and our intimate friend, to our country is of very great importance in further consolidating the militant friendship and solidarity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China.

Your visit to our country and the rousing welcome accorded you by our people vividly represent the beautiful canvas of great friendship between Korea and China and demonstrate the firm determination of the two peoples to struggle side by side in closer unity for the victory of the cause of socialism against imperialism, weathering any storm and stress in the future.

You have come to our country with good news that the temporary difficulties created before the Chinese people have been successfully surmounted and everything is now sailing with the wind in China.

The Korean people have got a better knowledge of the splendid successes made by the great Chinese people in the revolution and construction and are overjoyed at them.

Under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people won victory in the people's revolution and built a new socialist China. This signified a radical turn in the history of the Chinese people spanning thousands of years and a momentous event which brought a substantial change to the looks of Asia and the world.

By embarking upon the socialist road, the Chinese people have been able to shake off the age-old backwardness and poverty and enjoy a free and happy new life as the true master of the state and society.

Today the Chinese people, under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by their wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, are liquidating the evil aftermath of the "gang of four" and energetically promoting the socialist revolution and socialist construction in unity with all forces that can be united with, holding aloft the banner of continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, true to the behest of Comrade Mao Tsetung.

With unswerving conviction of victory and in fresh revolutionary spirit, the Chinese people are successfully fulfilling the militant tasks set by the Party in all the political, economic, cultural, military and diplomatic spheres.

We positively support all the measures of the Chinese Party, considering them to be correctly reflecting the unanimous desire and purpose of the Chinese people.

Clear is the fighting target of the Chinese people and bright is the prospect of the People's Republic of China.

When the policy of four modernizations advanced by the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China is materialized, the People's Republic of China will display its grand appearance to the whole world as a developed socialist power.



The prosperity and development of socialist China constitutes a great contribution to the common cause of the revolutionary peoples of Asia and the world against imperialism and for the victory of socialism.

We sincerely hope that, united closely around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by you, the fraternal Chinese people will register greater success in their endeavours to implement the strategic policy of the Party and carry the historic cause of the Chinese revolution to accomplishment.

We fully support the Chinese people in their just struggle for liberating Taiwan and achieving the unity of the country.

Comrades and friends,

Today the international situation as a whole continues developing in favour of revolution.

The socialist forces are growing and the struggle of the people for sovereignty, independence and the building of a new society is gathering force day by day.

But the process of the revolutionary change of the world is by no means smooth.

A fierce struggle never ceases in the world arena between the revolutionary and counter-

revolutionary forces, between the peoples who advocate independence and the imperialist forces of aggression.

The imperialist forces resort to a string of intrigues coupled with armed suppression in an attempt to maintain their old position of domination, subjugate the independent countries again and plunder them.

Especially, imperialism and other dominationist forces are engaged in a furious scramble to draw the third world countries into the sphere of their domination by estranging them from each other and dividing them and resort to crafty schemings to disorganize the non-aligned movement and the world revolutionary forces.

The present situation urgently demands that the countries of the new-emerging forces, the non-aligned countries, form a united front against the imperialist, old and new colonialist and dominationist forces and intensify the common struggle to frustrate their splitting and disintegrating acts and scramble.

The non-aligned countries, the third world countries, must not be embroiled into the scramble for the sphere of influence among foreign aggression forces and, acting in concert, must not allow the imperialist, colonialist and domination-

ist forces to set foot in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Only when they defend unity can the non-aligned countries expand and develop the non-aligned movement, the great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times, and successfully build an independent, prosperous new world. Only when they are united, the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, can successfully wage the struggle for destroying the old international economic order set by the imperialists and establishing a new international economic order.

The Korean people will always stand firm on the side of the peoples of the three continents fighting to build an independent, new Asia, Africa and Latin America free from domination and subjugation and make everything possible to actively support and encourage their just struggle.

Today Korea is a place where the imperialist aggressive and splitting manoeuvres are most pronounced in Asia.

The U.S. authorities are hastening the war preparations and arms expansion against our Republic on an unprecedentedly vast scale, going back further on their "pledges" to withdraw their troops from south Korea. This eloquently shows that the U.S. imperialists have not given up the design to create "two Koreas" and fix the split of our country, keep hold on south Korea as their permanent colony and military base and invade socialist countries with it as a stepping-stone.

Such manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists increase the danger of a new war in Korea and lay a greater difficulty in the way of the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

If the Korean question is to be solved peacefully, first of all the United States must discontinue the present reckless arms reinforcement and immediately and totally withdraw its forces from south Korea as it "pledged."

If the United States truly wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it must not bring forward various unrealistic conditions, but seek a way for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question above all through contacts with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as we have already proposed.

The United States must stop backing by force of arms and encouraging the present south Korean rulers, who are isolated at home and abroad and hated and rejected by the people, and refrain from interfering in the affairs of the south Korean people, so that they may realize the democratization of society and establish a democratic government as they want.

If a patriotic democratic personage who respects human rights and does not want split and war comes to "power" in south Korea, we are ready to have a dialogue with him at any time for the reunification of the country.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic hold, as always, that the question of Korean reunification should be solved peacefully on a democratic principle by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

Our Party's policy of peaceful reunification is enjoying the support and sympathy of the peoples of more and more countries of the world as the days go by.

With the support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people, the Korean people will surely win victory in the sacred struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Chinese Party, Government and people firmly support the struggle of our people against the "two Koreas" plot of the imperialists and for the reunification of the country.

In the period of the Fatherland Liberation War and in the period of postwar socialist construction, the Chinese people sincerely helped our people in their just cause.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep thanks to Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the Communist Party of China and the Government and people of the People's Republic of China.

Comrades and friends,

The peoples of Korea and China have long fought shoulder to shoulder against the imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

In difficulty and in joy the Parties, Governments and peoples of Korea and China have always shared life and death. When the situation

demanding, they devoted everything and spared no support and encouragement to each other.

Indeed, the history of Korea-China friendship shines with a long tradition and numerous unforgettable, moving facts. It is a living example of proletarian internationalism.

Nothing can break this great friendship which has been sealed with the blood shed by the Communists and peoples of the two countries and which has withstood all ordeals of history. It will constantly consolidate and develop in conformity with the trend of the development of the present era.

The strengthening of the militant friendship and solidarity between our two socialist countries constitutes a powerful factor in increasing the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and fortifying the position of socialism in Asia and promoting the common cause of the world working class and oppressed nations.

As they firmly united with each other and defeated two imperialist powers in the past, so the peoples of the two countries will struggle shoulder to shoulder for ever in the future, too,

as comrades-in-arms and brothers and win victory together.

Today the world does not move as the imperialists and their lackeys want, but is firmly following the road desired and demanded by the people, the makers of history.

Holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle, the Korean people will firmly unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the progressive peoples of Europe and all people of the world who advocate independence for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Long live the everlasting militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples!

Long live the Communist Party of China and the People's Republic of China!

Long live solidarity among the world progressive people!

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

Respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung,

Dear Comrades,

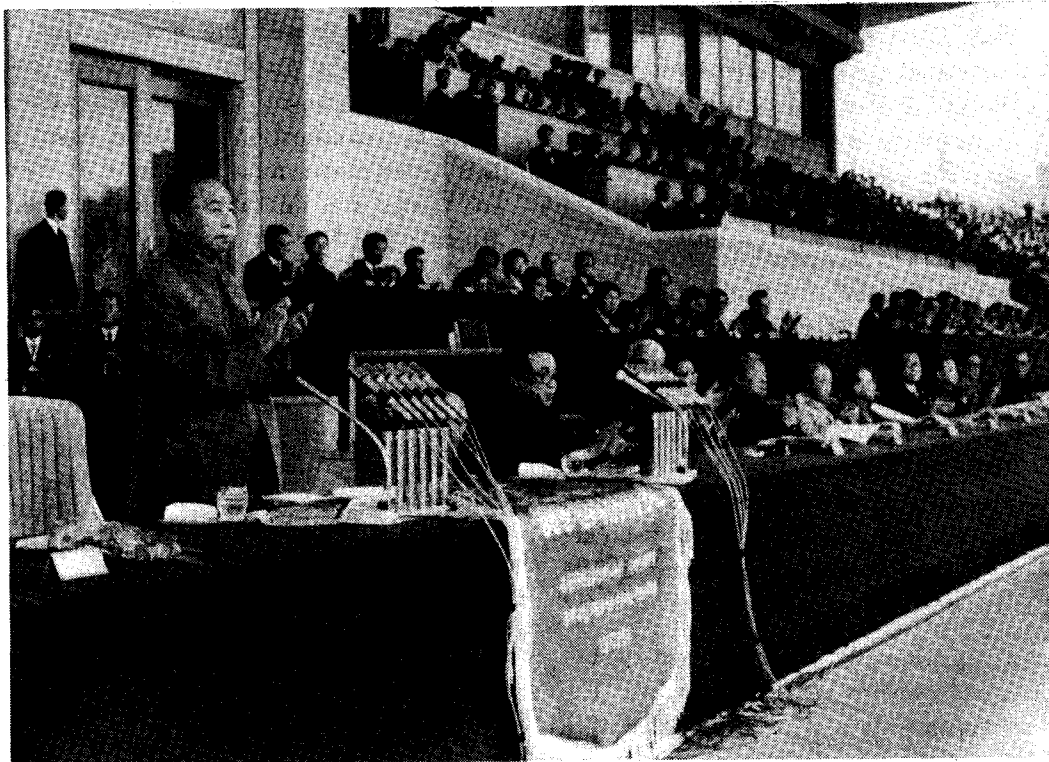
We are very happy today that the heroic people of Pyongyang are holding this solemn and grand rally in our honour to provide us with an opportunity of gathering joyously with them. Comrade Kim Il Sung has just made a very cordial speech. Allow me, first of all, to convey to the people of Pyongyang and to all the people of Korea the fraternal greetings and high respects of the Chinese people.

We have come on a friendly visit to our fraternal close neighbour at the kind invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We have been accorded an enthusiastic welcome everywhere by the Work-

ers' Party and the Government and people of Korea ever since we set foot on your beautiful soil. On behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and people, I wish to reiterate our heartfelt thanks to Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and close friend of the Chinese people, to the Korean Workers' Party and to the Korean Government and people.

For half a century, the industrious, valiant and great Korean people, who have a long revolutionary tradition, have waged extremely arduous struggles in a dauntless revolutionary spirit under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and the Korean Workers' Party and scored one splendid victory after another along a road marked by countless deeds of heroism.

After waging a prolonged armed struggle they overthrew the barbarous 36-year colonial



rule of Japanese imperialism and established the People's Republic, for whose birth countless martyrs had fought and given their lives, thereby paving a broad road to socialism. This was a great turning point in the history of Korea.

Inheriting and carrying forward their glorious revolutionary tradition during the armed struggle against Japanese aggression, the heroic Korean people defeated the arrogant U.S. imperialists after three years of bloodshed in the Fatherland Liberation War. This earth-shaking victory was a great encouragement to all the oppressed peoples and nations and testified to the truth that the people of a small, weak country will surely triumph over the aggression of a big, strong country if they take the destiny of their country in their own hands and dare to struggle and to take up arms.

After winning victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean people, adhering to President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and displaying the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, rehabilitated their war-devastated homeland at *Chollima* speed and

turned the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into a socialist country with modern industry and advanced agriculture. Your tremendous achievements have won the high esteem of people all over the world. The Chinese people heartily congratulate you in the spirit of warm brotherhood.

At present, the Korean people are deepening their ideological, technological and cultural revolutions and striving to fulfil their grand Second Seven-Year Plan. We firmly believe that your struggle will be crowned with new and greater victories, and your country will be made more prosperous and powerful.

Holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, the Workers' Party, the Government and the people of Korea are energetically reinforcing the bonds of unity with people of all countries and especially with the countries and people of the third world. They actively support the non-aligned movement and the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries. They oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and domination. They are thus making a significant contribution to the just

cause of the people of the world for liberation and progress. We are happy to note that the international standing of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has continued to rise and that you are playing an ever greater role in international affairs.

All the victories and successes of the Korean people have been scored under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, who is the founder of the Korean Workers' Party and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and is the beloved great leader of all the Korean people. Over many decades, he has integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Korean revolution, formulated and upheld a Marxist-Leninist line, and led Korea's revolution and construction onward from victory to victory.

Korea was originally a unified country, but it has been and remains artificially divided. The root cause for this state of affairs is that U.S. imperialism occupies south Korea and pursues a policy of dividing Korea. The United States and the Pak Jung Hi clique are obdurately trying to engineer a "cross recognition of the north and south of Korea," or a "simultaneous admission" into the United Nations, or the admission into the United Nations of the Pak Jung Hi clique alone with a view to freezing and perpetuating the division of Korea. The Chinese Government and people denounce the U.S. Government's policy of aggression and division, and we denounce the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique of betraying the Korean people and splitting the country. We maintain that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the sole legitimate sovereign Korean state. We do not recognize the south Korean authorities. The reunification of Korea is the common desire of all the people in both the northern and southern parts of Korea, and it is an irresistible trend of history. Any scheme to create "two Koreas" is doomed to utter failure.

The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government firmly support the correct

policies and principled stand of the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government, and we firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. The U.S. Government must withdraw all its aggressor troops and military equipment from south Korea. The Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference and in accordance with the three principles and the five-point programme put forward by President Kim Il Sung. Truth and justice are on your side. The Chinese people and the people of the whole world are on your side. We are convinced that your 3,000-ri expanse of beautiful land will be reunified and your 50 million kinsfolk in the northern and southern parts of the country will be reunited through the unremitting struggle of your people.

Comrades,

Currently, the situation in China is good. Following Chairman Mao Tsetung's behest and representing the fundamental interests and common desire of all the Chinese people, the Central Committee of our Party smashed at one stroke the anti-Party "gang of four" of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, and won great victory in the 11th struggle between the two lines in our Party's history. China's first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution came to a successful conclusion. A new period of development began in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. Last year we convened the 11th National Congress of our Party. This year we held the Fifth National People's Congress, at which we, in accordance with the line of the 11th Party Congress, formulated the general task of the Chinese people in the new period of development and adopted the Outline of Ten-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy. Under the leadership of the Central Committee, our whole Party and people are holding aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao Tsetung and displaying the revolutionary spirit of "transforming China in the spirit of the Foolish Old

Man who removed mountains." They have begun a new Long March to make China a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of the century.

This friendly visit to your country provides an excellent opportunity for us to learn from the Korean people. We will certainly take back to the Chinese people your profound friendship and your valuable experience in revolution and construction. During our stay, the leaders of our two countries held talks on issues of mutual interest in an extremely warm and cordial atmosphere, and satisfactory results have been achieved. This will have a profound and far-reaching significance for the further development of the fraternal relations between our two Parties, countries and peoples, for the socialist revolution and construction of our countries and for our common struggle on the international plane.

The Chinese and Korean Parties are fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties. Our two countries are close neighbours linked by common mountains and rivers. Our two peoples are vitally dependent on each other and are comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. The friendship and unity between our two Parties, countries and peoples were fostered jointly by the late Chairman Mao Tsetung, his close comrade-in-arms the late Premier Chou En-lai, and President Kim Il Sung, and they are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The seeds of friendship sown by the leaders of our two Parties and two countries have struck deep roots in the hearts of our peoples.

Speaking of the relationship between China and Korea, Chairman Mao once said that, in the past, people from your country never failed to come when we needed help, and, likewise, we gave a helping hand when you were in difficulty. In the years of our revolutionary wars, fine sons and daughters of the Korean people fought shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese

people in the Changpai Mountains, on both sides of the Great Wall and on both banks of the Yangtze River. In the years of your Fatherland Liberation War, the Chinese people on their part sent their own sons to cross the Yalu River and, together with the Korean people, repel the aggressors. Our two peoples have sealed in blood a great and extremely close friendship in the course of common struggles lasting for half a century. This is a friendship rarely found in the history of the world. The Chinese people will for ever cherish this friendship of ours.

What we will never forget, in particular, is the fact that you shared our grief in the loss of our great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the beloved Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and you shared our rejoicing when we scored the great victory of smashing the "gang of four." Allow me, at this rally today, to express once again our deep gratitude to Comrade President Kim Il Sung and to the Workers' Party, the Government and the people of Korea.

Comrades, please rest assured that the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will follow the behests of our great leader Chairman Mao and our beloved Premier Chou to uphold Sino-Korean friendship from generation to generation. The Chinese people will, as always, stand unwaveringly by the heroic Korean people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction and in their struggle against imperialist aggression and interference and for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. They will unite, fight and advance together with the Korean people no matter what storms may rise in this world.

I earnestly wish that Sino-Korean friendship flow on like the waves of the Yalu River and remain evergreen like the pines on the Changpai Mountains.

Long live the unbreakable militant friendship and revolutionary unity between our two Parties, countries and peoples!

Research Work in Philosophy and Social Sciences Unshackled

by Mu Shih

PHILOSOPHERS and social scientists in China are making a special effort to do a creative job of academic research under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, with a view to bringing about a new upsurge in the development of socialist culture.

The Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences under the Chinese Academy of Sciences was reorganized into the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences last year. The Chinese Academy of Sciences is now exclusively devoted to the studies of natural sciences. At the Fifth National People's Congress last March, Comrade Hu Chiao-mu was appointed President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. This new research centre now embraces 18 research institutes — philosophy, economics, industrial economics, agricultural economics, finance and trade, world economics, law, literature, foreign literature, linguistics, history, modern history, world history, archaeology, world religions, ethnology, journalism and information.

All these institutes have worked out plans for research projects to be completed by 1980 and 1985 as a basis for setting up a comprehensive research system of philosophy and social sciences under the guidance of Marxism.

Work on enrolling postgraduates from all over the country for nearly 100 disciplines is now well under way. The candidates must be under 40, sound politically and ideologically, knowledgeable in their vocational field and capable of doing research work.

Meanwhile, most institutes have resumed publication or newly published one or more journals. Among those which resumed publication are *Study of Philosophy*, *Study of Economics*, *Study of History*, *Literary Review*

and *Chinese Language and Literature*, all of which have a wide readership.

Removing Obstacles

The "gang of four's" evil-doings were disastrous for the studies of philosophy and social sciences in China. With the downfall of the gang, a major stumbling block has been removed and the pernicious influence it spread is being eliminated.

China, the homeland of Mao Tsetung Thought, has a glorious revolutionary tradition and a rich cultural and historical legacy, which are favourable conditions for the development of Marxist philosophy and social sciences. Since the founding of the People's Republic, big advances have been made in these fields thanks to the solicitous attention of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.

Out of malicious intent, Lin Piao and the "gang of four," however, made "two estimates" of the academic circles just as they did with regard to education, literature and art and other fields of work.

The first "estimate" was that in the spheres of philosophy and social sciences "feudal, capitalist and revisionist things are deep-rooted and intertwined." Under such a pretext, some scientific research institutions were disbanded, large numbers of books and documents were lost or destroyed and valuable academic writings were denied publication. Chen Po-ta even went so far as to say that "For us Chinese there is no point in studying the Chinese language" and "In my opinion history is useless."

The second "estimate" was that the academic circles were "full of ghosts and monsters." On this groundless charge, many philosophers

and social scientists (including quite a number of well-known scholars with contributions to their credit) were attacked and persecuted. Among them was the noted historian Chien Potsan, who was praised by Chairman Mao on several occasions. This scholar was accused of "slinging mud at the peasant uprisings" simply because he tried to analyse the lessons drawn from the failures of the peasant wars in history. He died in 1968 as a result of persecution at the hands of Lin Piao and the "gang of four."

The "gang of four" who passed themselves off as Marxists wantonly distorted and adulterated Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and caused utter confusion in people's minds with regard to the studies of philosophy and social sciences. In total disregard of time, place and circumstances, they quoted proletarian teachers out of context to serve their own reactionary political ends.

In consequence, many branches of the social sciences failed to make progress, while research work in these fields suffered severely from sabotage by the gang in the past decade and more.

In order to sweep away all obstacles and clear the way for a new development in social sciences, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences recently held a four-day forum attended by nearly 100 scholars and researchers who scathingly criticized the "two estimates" concocted by the "gang of four."

The 17 Years Before the Cultural Revolution

The participants in the forum agreed that research work in philosophy and social sciences had always been carried out under the guidance of Chairman Mao's line in the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution. The majority of researchers assiduously studied Marxism and achieved fruitful results in their work. Feudal, bourgeois and revisionist ideas, though manifesting themselves here and there in the various disciplines, were in general resisted and repudiated.

Take for instance political economy, an important branch of the social sciences. Speaking at the forum, economist Sun Yeh-fang recounted how in the pre-Cultural Revolution period the



Sun Yeh-fang.

Institute of Economics which he belongs to had opposed Chen Po-ta's and Chang Chun-chiao's fake Left but real Right revisionist line as well as Khrushchov's and Lieberman's out-and-out Right revisionist line. In 1958 when Chen Po-ta and Chang Chun-chiao with much ado tried to negate commodity production,

distribution according to work and the role played by the law of value under socialism, Chairman Mao gave them a good dressing down. At that time, the said institute had organized academic discussions in order to get a clear, correct understanding of these very important theoretical questions in economics.

Sun Yeh-fang himself wrote several research reports in 1963 including one on profits in which he expounded the differences between profits under socialism on the one hand and those under capitalism as well as those referred to by Lieberman under Soviet revisionism on the other. He called the attention of socialist enterprises to the necessity for making profits. Lin Piao and the "gang of four," however, completely obliterated the work done by this institute and charged that Sun Yeh-fang was a "revisionist" who supported Lieberman's views and advocated "putting profits in command."

The participants in the forum pointed out that the "gang of four's" practice of cultural autocracy had resulted in many "forbidden zones" in the studies of philosophy and social sciences. Therefore, they said, one of the pressing tasks at present is to break through these zones and carry out exploratory studies.

Here are some examples cited by the participants.

Law. Han Yu-tung, a jurist, said: Way back in 1962, Chairman Mao stressed the need for both criminal law and civil law. Yet for many years, the "gang of four" undermined the socialist legal system and exercised a fascist dicta-

torship over the people. They even made the study of law a "forbidden zone."

Now that Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee have called for strengthening the socialist legal system, we must, first and foremost, make a big effort to institute laws including criminal law, a code of criminal procedure, civil law, a code relating to civil suits, and important laws concerning economic construction. For this, we must step up the study of law.

History. Speaking at the forum, Ting Wei-chih, a responsible member of the editorial department of the *Study of History*, cited a host of facts to illustrate the "forbidden zones" marked off by the "gang of four" in this field of study. He said: The appraisal of historical personages was once monopolized by the gang's factional setups and what they said was final. As a result, some historical personages were "deified," while others "demonized." Among the former was Chin Shih Huang, the founding emperor of Chin Dynasty, who accomplished the first unification of China more than 2,000 years ago. While affirming this, we must note that he was after all a representative of the exploiting classes. Chairman Mao had his analysis of Chin Shih Huang. When the "gang of four" held sway, they, however, did not allow us to make any analysis.

It goes without saying that some other historical personages like Confucius should be criticized, but does criticism mean simply knocking him down with curses? Since Chairman Mao instructed us to make an appraisal of Confucius, why can't we examine his ideas with an approach of "one dividing into two"? Otherwise, how can we explain the fact that Chairman Mao quoted so many remarks by Confucius such as "to be insatiable in learning," "to be tireless in teaching others" and "inquiring into everything" and told us to do the same? In criticizing Confucius for his erroneous ideas, we must not circumvent these questions.

Ting Wei-chih stressed that it is necessary to "get rid of the bad habit of deception, break down metaphysical conventions and faithfully describe historical personages as they were during their lifetime and in the proper context, for such is the Marxist scientific approach."



Feng Chih.

Things ancient and foreign. Director of the Institute of Foreign Literature Feng Chih made it a special point to refute the "gang of four's" accusation that studying things ancient and foreign was tantamount to spreading feudal,

bourgeois and revisionist ideology. China has a long history, he said, and we should study it by employing the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method and let the people understand it and draw useful lessons from it. This is all to the good of our socialist revolution and construction and has nothing in common with spreading feudalism.

Likewise, it is inconceivable that we should not study the politics, economics and culture of foreign countries. In the last few years, however, research in this field became a "forbidden zone" because of the noxious influence of the "gang of four," so that only a few institutions were engaged in such studies. This state of affairs must not be allowed to continue.

Let a Hundred Schools of Thought Contend

In their speeches, representatives from the academic circles emphasized that the key to promoting research in social sciences lies in upholding Chairman Mao's policy of letting a hundred schools of thought contend and in encouraging social scientists to seek the truth and do research in a creative way.

The above-mentioned policy was laid down by Chairman Mao 21 years ago together with six political criteria* for distinguishing the implementation of this policy from bourgeois "liberalization." But the "gang of four," that bunch of pseudo-Leftists, wilfully branded those holding differing views on academic questions as being "politically reactionary." Chang Chun-chiao even claimed that "Of the one hundred schools of thought contending, only one school plays the decisive role; what Chiang Ching says is final."

It is only after the smashing of the gang that Chairman Mao's line and policy can be

(Continued on p. 21.)

CHINESE PRESS SURVEY

Quality First

THE aim of production in a socialist enterprise is to meet the needs of national construction and people's livelihood, not just for profit. "Quality First" — this used to be the watchword in Chinese enterprises, a goal which they strove to achieve. But the "gang of four," simulating revolutionaries and waving the banner of "putting proletarian politics in command," actually countered it by asking: All right, quality first, but where does politics come in? One consequence of the anarchism which they brought about was a sharp decline in the quality of products in a number of enterprises. Lately, the question of quality first has been given prominence in many newspapers in China.

The "Chiafeng Style"

A report from Shanghai told the story of No. 33 Cotton Mill (formerly known as the Chiafeng Cotton Mill), once maligned by the

gang as "a prototype of revisionism," being publicly rehabilitated. This Shanghai mill has for many years been an advanced enterprise producing goods of top quality. In 1961 it became the first manufacturer in China's textile industry whose products for export were exempted from quality examination. It was a rule there that everyone persisted in being strict and demanding in doing one's job. This came to be known as the "Chiafeng style" in textile industry.

But the "Chiafeng style" at one stage was described as being "revisionist" and accordingly repudiated. Thus attention to quality became synonymous with "production in command" and observance of rational regulations and rules were described as "controlling, curbing and suppressing the workers" and "practising slavishness" etc.

The question was discussed in the factory, the report said, and after the discussion everybody there came away with the opinion that the "Chiafeng style" was no way revisionist, but, on the contrary, a fine tradition of proletarian enterprises. The consensus was that all rational regulations and rules of proven worth must be restored and the "Chiafeng style" must be carried on!



Workers of Shanghai's No. 33 Cotton Mill swapping experience.

TV Quality Contest

China's TV industry was set up as early as the late 50s. The quality of TV sets, however, went down after the "gang of four" had stepped in, and consumers have been full of complaints. After the fall of the gang, output of TV sets rose rapidly, 53 per cent more in 1977 than in 1976, amounting to one half the aggregate output in the previous decade and more, and, in addition, there was a wider range of choice and the quality was

somewhat better. But, on the whole, quality still leaves much to be desired.

A printing worker in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in south China said in a letter to the department in charge of TV production: I saved up every cent I could over two whole years to buy a TV set. When I bought a "Phoenix" TV set made in Soochow it worked only 12 hours! Similar cases were reported in the press in criticism of the leadership of some enterprises for going one-sidedly after output value and quantity at the expense of quality. According to reports, the poor quality also had something to do with the backward mode of production in certain factories and the inferior quality of materials used.

The press also featured a news story about a national contest of the quality of black-and-white TV sets organized by the Fourth Ministry of Machine Building. At the contest, those of better quality were commended and a few factories producing low quality ones criticized. All enterprises entering the contest were asked to always bear in mind the idea of "quality first" and inform their staff and workers of the problem of poor quality which the contest showed and were told to ask staff and workers to put out suggestions and work out measures in a down-to-earth manner and solve the problem within a specified period.

Enterprises in Shanghai, Tientsin, Kwangchow, Peking and elsewhere are now working hard for a faster tempo in the development of China's TV industry and for TV sets of better quality. Some of them have already scored initial results, while others are on their way to. The chances of producing high quality TV sets at top speed now are good, the report said.

Work Quotas Should Be Fixed

IS it revisionist to fix work quotas in rural people's communes according to the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work"? The Chinese press recently reported the views of some rural cadres and commune members on this subject.

By work quotas it is meant that, whenever applicable, reasonable quotas should be set for farm work — a definite amount of work of specified quality to be done within a specified time. This forms the basis for calculating commune members' workpoints on the principle of more pay for more work.

The newspaper report said: Fixing work quotas originally had been an effective system. But the counter-revolutionary "gang of four" making themselves out to be "Left" charged that implementing the principle of "to each according to his work" and the system of fixed work quotas were "putting workpoints in command," "using material incentives as bait" and "restoring capitalism." This led a number of production brigades to abandon quotas and to practise equalitarianism in distribution. The commune members' enthusiasm for productive labour was dampened because no distinction was made between those who did more work and those who did less, between those who did a good job and those who did a poor one, and between those who worked and those who didn't.

Some rural cadres of Honan Province pointed out: To each according to his work is a system of distribution based on the socialist public ownership of the means of production. It embodies the following two extremely important socialist principles of "he who does not work, neither shall he eat" and an equal amount of labour in return for an equal amount of products; it rejects the exploitative system in which exploiters gain without working for it. Fixing quotas for work is an effective method for carrying out the principle of "to each according to his work." How can this be called capitalist?

Other cadres expressed that quotas help raise commune members' enthusiasm for production and thus more wealth for society is created. Those whose contribution is larger get more pay. Since there is no wage labour and exploitation under our socialist system, class polarization cannot emerge in the rural areas as the "gang of four" alleged. The "upstarts" that have emerged in the countryside are either speculators, profiteers or embezzlers and grafters, people who disrupt the collective economy, who get more than they have actually done or

who gain without working for it at all. These are the social basis of the "gang of four."

Many cadres and commune members pointed out that to do a good job of management by fixed work quotas, it is imperative to keep to the principles of putting politics in command and giving first consideration to ideological work. Quotas are not a panacea. Work quotas must be decided in an easily understood way. Those commune members who contribute more and do better work should be encouraged politically as well as given adequate material reward. Those who do not work well must be criticized and given help ideologically.

The newspapers also published the experience of some communes and brigades which have adhered to the system of fixed work quotas. The Chenchiao Brigade in Kwangtung Province which has many inhabitants and comparatively limited land is an example. Its agricultural yields are high, its sideline occupations

are developing and its labour productivity quite high. It is known for its good management. This brigade at one stage had also questioned whether or not it was right to fix work quotas. When quotas were given up, production plummeted.

The commune members said: What kind of people are against the system? They are lazybones influenced by the ideology of the exploiting classes, speculators and profiteers and class enemies bent on disrupting the collective. The vast majority of the commune members are ardent supporters of the quota system.

The report said: Thanks to its fairly complete system of work quotas, the commune members in recent years are devoted to the collective, compete with each other to turn out more often for work and work more efficiently and of better quality. Both the brigade's and its members' incomes have gone up considerably in the last few years.

(Continued from p. 18.)

thoroughly implemented. In his report on the work of the government at the Fifth National People's Congress held not long ago, Chairman Hua reiterated that letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend is the basic policy for making China's socialist science and culture flourish. This is also written into the new Constitution adopted at the Congress.

Chairman Hua also pointed out in this report: "We should make a study of the past as well as the present state of Chinese and world politics, economics, military affairs and ideology. We must deepen the criticism of the 'gang of four,' of revisionism and of the ideology of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and comprehensively and accurately expound and spread Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a system. This is required by our country's socialist revolution and construction and it is also our bounden internationalist obligation to the people of the world."

The words of Chairman Hua have given our philosophers and social scientists a new motive

force for reviving and stepping up academic studies. Discussion and contention between different schools of thought and differing views are beginning to appear in several branches of study.

* In his speech *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* made in 1957, Chairman Mao set the criteria for distinguishing fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds as follows:

- (1) Words and deeds should help to unite, and not divide, the people of all our nationalities.
- (2) They should be beneficial, and not harmful, to socialist transformation and socialist construction.
- (3) They should help to consolidate, and not undermine or weaken, the people's democratic dictatorship.
- (4) They should help to consolidate, and not undermine or weaken, democratic centralism.
- (5) They should help to strengthen, and not shake off or weaken, the leadership of the Communist Party.
- (6) They should be beneficial, and not harmful, to international socialist unity and the unity of the peace-loving people of the world.

Construction Progresses Despite Difficulties

by Our Correspondents Li Mu and Hsiang Jung

ALTHOUGH trains had run on tracks in China for 73 years by 1949, the year of liberation, the country itself had not been able to produce a single locomotive.

Now New China is 28 years old. In trackage and some aspects of railway science and technology it still lags behind the requirements of socialist construction and advanced world levels. However, we are now able to equip our railways with machines and material made in the country and build railways in mountainous areas and in regions crisscrossed by rivers or characterized by complex geological conditions.

Self-Reliance

When we stepped out of the lift on to the railway bridge of the Nanking Yangtze River Bridge, we saw wagons coming from the north. The roaring of the engine drowned out the sound of the waves below. Pointing to the girders, our host, Engineer Shen, told us: "These are China-made high tensile bridge girders. We could not produce them in the 1950s, so we ordered them from the Soviet Union. But the Khrushchov revisionist clique tore up the contract in 1960 and stopped shipments. Determined to turn the pressure from the Soviet Union into a motive for studying new technique, the workers and technicians of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company succeeded in manufacturing the girders in not too long a period, after they had overcome many difficulties!"

The policy of self-reliance formulated by Chairman Mao emphasizes depending mainly on our own strength. A certain amount of aid from other countries is for the purpose of reinforcing our ability to rely on ourselves, and not to increase our dependency on others. The comple-

tion of this bridge is a manifestation of this policy.

The bridge, completed in 1969, is 6,772 metres long, including the 5,198-metre-long approaches at both ends. There are double-track rails on its lower decker. The wide road which forms the upper decker of the bridge can accommodate four trucks riding abreast. During the high-water season, 10,000-ton ships can pass under the bridge easily. Engineer Shen told us that foreign bridge experts who had visited China regarded this bridge built by the Chinese people's own efforts as an outstanding success.

Engineer Fan who had taken part in building the bridge gave us the following account: When the Yangtze River flows near to Nanking in its lower reaches, it widens and deepens, and is thickly laden with silt. There are many faults in the rocks at the bottom, and the depth from the surface down to the rock is 72 metres. In addition, the river is subject to the effects of typhoons and tides. Therefore it was not feasible to use traditional methods of pier-building. By following Chairman Mao's teachings that "only social practice can be the criterion of truth" and that "the masses are the real heroes," leaders, workers and technicians pooled their efforts together to study the advanced experience at home and abroad. At last they proposed four methods adaptable to the local conditions. The one finally adopted was to inlay the bases of the piers, each as big as the size of a basketball court, into the bed rock so that the former and the latter become a solid whole.

Extremely big floods and hurricanes came in 1972 and 1974. The turbulent floodwaters raised waves more than two metres high and wafted away silt from around the base of the

SKETCH MAP OF CHINESE RAILWAYS



by Shih Yi-tu

piers to a depth of several metres. Even big trees on both banks were uprooted in the windstorms. But the bridge stood firm.

Inspired by the Spirit of the Long March

On one sunny morning, we boarded a train from Kunming, provincial capital of Yunnan,

for Chengtu, provincial capital of Szechuan. As soon as we left the station, all the lights in the train were turned on because we started to pass through one tunnel after another. We were told that altogether there are 427 tunnels totaling some 300 kilometres on the line, averaging out to one every 2.5 kilometres. Besides, the



The Nanking Yangtze River Bridge.

653 bridges on the line account for a distance of 90 kilometres. This averages out to one bridge for every 1.7 kilometres of track.

The 1,085-kilometre-long Chengtu-Kunming Railway was completed in 1970. High mountains, deep valleys, unruly rivers, erratic weather and complex geological conditions are met with all along the line. In some sections, the mountains are so steep that there is practically no tableland for the railway bed. The line has to go across a series of bridges over rivers flowing through the deep valleys and sometimes it crosses the same river many times. For instance, there are 47 bridges across the Lungchuan River alone. Thus, many stations were built on bridges or in tunnels.

In some of the sections, the length of the railway was increased in order to decrease the degree of slanting, and the line was made to wind around mountain slopes. Near a water-

shed in the Greater Liangshan Mountains, the railway stretches 43 kilometres to cover a direct distance of 15 kilometres because it had to wind three times around the side of the mountains, pass through more than 30 arched tunnels and cross over 20 bridges. Situations like this arose seven times on the Chengtu-Kunming Railway.

During our trip, we made friends with several comrades who had taken part in building the line and who now serve on it. They gave us an interesting and exciting account of their experiences in building the road.

A comrade named Chou said: "When we first came, there were no roads here and no electricity. Road-builders had to make their way to the work-site with difficulty over steep mountains and across gullies, shouldering their tools and food. Bearing in mind Chairman Mao's call 'The Chengtu-Kunming Railway should be built fast,' they lost no time in starting work with big sledge-hammers by the light of kerosene lamps. When leading cadres tried to persuade them to take a rest, no one responded, for the leaders themselves were reluctant to leave their work."

A veteran of the P.L.A. railway corps told us: "We met with many difficulties. The digging of the Shamulata tunnel was one of the greatest. It is 6,300 metres long, the longest on the line. We had dug barely 1,000 metres when an underground river appeared. As much as 12,000 tons of water gushed out in a single day and night. Cave-ins were common as we were constructing a tunnel in the southern section of the line where geological conditions were complicated. Once a big cave-in trapped 13 comrades working inside. The air became thinner and thinner. With a weak torch-light, they surveyed the situation, reinforced the wall and filled some mixed concrete into the arched ceiling. As soon as the comrades were rescued, they joined in with the others to remove the rocks and sand of the cave-in. By dint of tenacious effort, the road-builders completed the tunnel on time."

The line goes through many places on the route of the Long March traversed by the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in 1935. Chairman Mao wrote in his poem *The Long March*: "The Red Army fears not the trials of

the Long March, holding light ten thousand crags and torrents." The comrades we met all said: There were difficulties in building the Chengtu-Kunming Railway, but they were not as great as those of the Long March. When we thought of the Long March, we were filled with courage and strength. By working hard and ingeniously, the road-builders fulfilled the two requirements set by the Party Central Committee for building the line — high quality and the use of new techniques. Since the railway was opened to traffic, transport has seldom been interrupted.

From Copying to Creativeness

The steam locomotive became outdated in the 1940s. Many technically advanced countries began to use diesel or electric engines. Yet, at the end of the 50s, steam locomotives were still running on China's trunk lines. This gap was caused by history.

In the past decade or so, workers and staff of the locomotive manufacturing plants made efforts to narrow this gap. Now China can produce diesel and electric locomotives in batches.

We visited the Tienhsin Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant in Chuchow, Hunan Province, which specializes in making electric locomotives. In former days, this old plant only repaired and manufactured steam locomotives. The first electric locomotive they produced in 1959 was named "Shaoshan" type, as the plant is situated only 45 kilometres from Chairman Mao's native village Shaoshan.

In the assembly shop, brand-new electric locomotives were lined up like soldiers. We boarded one of them with a driver. Bright as anything, the driver's cab has a control board looking just like a piano keyboard. The "cupboard" set in the engine compartment together with electronic parts and lines made us outsiders feel dizzy. The technician who accompanied us said: The traction motor, the rectifier which changes an alternating into a direct current, and the voltage regulating switch are the three main parts of an electric locomotive. If any one of them goes out of order, the locomotive will stop running.

Chairman Mao pointed out in his *On the Ten Major Relationships*: "We have put forward the slogan of learning from other coun-

tries. I think we have been right" "In the natural sciences we are rather backward, and here we should make a special effort to learn from foreign countries. And yet we must learn critically, not blindly. In technology I think first we have to follow others in most cases, and it is better for us to do so, since that is what we are lacking at present and know little about. However, in those cases where we already have clear knowledge, we must not follow others in every detail."

Production of the Shaoshan-type electric locomotive started out by copying foreign models. It was a mark of progress if we succeeded in making something. However, inadequate technical experience and available materials caused defects in many parts. The most conspicuous problem was that the above-mentioned three main parts often went out of order:

A technician told us: "Copying from foreign models gives us experience and we draw lessons from setbacks. Through constant practice, we began to master the technique of making electric locomotives. When we came to this stage, it was up to us to break away from straight copying and to engage in innovating and creating."

In the 1960s, electric locomotives abroad entered a new stage. In some countries, more advanced semi-conductors were used in rectifying.

At that time, China's semi-conductor technique was still in its infancy. A gigantic development and breakthrough had to be made in semi-conductor technique before high-powered semi-conductor rectifiers could be used in electric locomotives.

In socialist China, no individual can acquire a "patent" for an invention he makes. There are no technical secrets between various factories. Whenever a technical difficulty crops up, a small group composed of cadres, workers and technicians will be entrusted with the task of solving it. Scientific research institutes, colleges and factories concerned will all extend their help. Technical problems are easily resolved when the wisdom and strength of the masses are put together. Depending on this, the Tienhsin Locomotive and Rolling Stock

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CULTURE AND SCIENCE

The New National Anthem

"March on, brave people of our nation,

Our Communist Party leads us on our new Long March.

Millions as one, we march, march on to the communist goal. . . .

For ever and ever, raising Mao Tsetung's banner, march on!

. . . march on and on!"

The new national anthem is reverberating throughout the country as the Chinese people are learning to sing it. The song embodies the high aspirations of the 900 million Chinese people in embarking on the new Long March for fulfilling the general task of the new historical period. The new national anthem was adopted at the Fifth National People's Congress last March with the music of the old national anthem (adopted in 1949 when the People's Republic was founded) and new verses.

The music of the national anthem was originally written by the well-known composer Nieh Erh (1921-35) for a march of the volunteers who fought the Japanese aggressors in the northeast in the 1930s.

The vitality and stirring rhythm of the tune produce a powerful effect on the listener. Composed at the crucial juncture of a national crisis, it helped arouse an exalted sense of pride and patriotism in the people and inspired them to resist the invaders and oppose the reactionary rule of Chiang Kai-shek.

In order to bring out a new national anthem which would be a product of collective wisdom, the Party Central Committee set up a special group to solicit contributions. As the news spread, the overwhelming

majority of people proposed using the original music without change. A worker in Sinkiang, China's border region, wrote dozens of lyrics using the original music in the last decade and presented them to the group.

From a host of contributions, 130 using original music and 188 set to new scores were selected and recommended to the national anthem soliciting group. Experienced writers and musicians were invited to give their advice and help refine the song. Workers, peasants, soldiers and specialists across the land put forward their opinions after listening to records of the selected contributions. Chairman Hua and other Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee listened to the record of the present national anthem.

7,000-Year-Old Site of Primitive Society

Like the Yellow River Basin, the Yangtze River Basin is also a cradle of ancient Chinese civilization. Archaeologists came to this conclusion after they found the 7,000-year-old site of a primitive society in the lower reaches of the Yangtze.

The place, 40,000 square metres in area near Homutu Village in Chekiang Province, east China, is made up of four layers of superimposed but related cultures.

Excavations carried out in an area of 2,800 square metres have brought to light large quantities of paddy-rice grains which, intermingled with hulls,



Plum flower in full blossom.

Traditional painting by the noted painter Li Ku-chan (1977)



The Homutu site.

rice stalks, sawdust and particles of reed stalks, formed a layer 50 centimetres to over one metre thick. Some grains, hulls and hulled rice were charred. Leaf veins and root hairs of the plants were visible and fresh in colour with the tips of awns still in place. Preliminary study proves this to be the earliest cultivated paddy-rice discovered so far in China.

For the first time hoes made from large mammal shoulder blades were found. These, together with wooden hoes, were used in growing paddy-rice. They furnish important material for studying the level of the productive forces at the time.

In addition to the remains of various species of plants and animals and attractive artifacts, ruins of wooden houses were unearthed. The joints of piles and of other wooden structures in these houses were fixed by mortise and tenon and wedging. This shows that 7,000 years ago, the Homutu people already lived in houses built on piles to free themselves from moisture of the marshy land.

Averaging 3-4 metres above the sea level, the Homutu site is located on a plain crisscrossed by rivers. Its lower part was soaked throughout the year in water, providing conditions for preserving the remains to this day.

Calligraphy

The quarterly *Calligraphy* has just been published in Shanghai. It is devoted to reproductions and theoretical studies of ancient and contemporary Chinese calligraphy and seal engraving.

Noted calligrapher Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, wrote the cover inscription.

The first issue carries handwritings of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Hua. Apart from writings by well-known contemporary calligraphers, there are also calligraphy and seal engraving by workers, teachers, shop assistants and people of the national minorities.

Included in this issue are reproductions of a calligrapher of the Tang Dynasty (618-907) and two articles "Questions and

Answers on Calligraphic Art" and "Impressions About the Exhibition of Contemporary Japanese Calligraphy."

Calligraphy and seal engraving are traditional Chinese arts much loved by our people. Since last year, exhibitions of works contributed by people from all walks of life have been held in Peking and Shanghai. At an exhibition of calligraphy by primary and middle school students held in Shanghai, the youngest contributor is a seven-year-old pupil. Peking TV viewers were impressed by the fine calligraphy of a 14-year-old middle school girl student. Her works were among those exhibited in Japan last October and won favourable comments.

In the last few months, *Guangming Ribao*, a daily which mainly covers reports of science and technology and culture, published articles on the special artistic features of ancient Chinese calligraphers. With a view to inheriting and carrying forward this valuable cultural legacy of calligraphy, Nanking University is now editing a book entitled *History of Chinese Calligraphy*.

The N-Bomb Fracas

RECENTLY the Soviet Union and the United States have squabbled over the neutron bomb. Under Soviet pressure, U.S. President Jimmy Carter announced on April 7 a decision to postpone the production of the neutron bomb. Whether the United States will start producing it or not is to be decided later. But the Soviet Union, far from being satisfied with this U.S. concession, stridently accuses the U.S. Government of "playing tricks" and wants it to announce renunciation of the manufacture of the neutron weapon. This is another clash in the nuclear arms race between the two superpowers.

Soviet Propaganda Offensive

Started last summer, the quarrel has sharpened in recent months. To get the United States to give up producing the neutron bomb and deploying it in Europe, the Soviet Union launched a powerful propaganda offensive. Brezhnev personally issued statements and sent letters of blackmail to leaders of West European countries "warning" them not to deploy the neutron bomb in Western Europe. The Soviet leaders and their media went all out to play up the neutron bomb as an inhumane, more savage, more dangerous and more destructive weapon which would raise the arms race to a more dangerous level. At the same time the Soviet Government wants the United States to accept its proposal of "mutual non-production of the neutron bomb."

The negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States over nuclear weapons are in actual fact a fraud; they are merely bargaining with each other. The Soviet leaders claim in highfalutin words that there will be a qualitative leap in the weapons of mass slaughter race unless production of the neutron bomb is rejected and that giving up production of the neutron bomb will be a major measure to curb the arms race. Both the Soviet Union and the United States are rivals in the scramble for world domination and for a long time have spared no efforts in the nuclear arms race.

They are continually stockpiling nuclear weapons, upgrading their effectiveness and developing and producing new ones. Already their nuclear arsenals contain all kinds of "weapons of mass annihilation." The Soviet Union has nuclear weapons of greater destructivity than the neutron bomb. They are not a bit more "humane" than the bomb.

For Unilateral Superiority

Why then does the Soviet Union make such a shindy over only the neutron bomb? The answer: It aims at unilateral supremacy.

The scale of Soviet arms expansion and war preparations in Europe over the past decade or so is unprecedented. Besides its overwhelming advantage in conventional forces and tanks, the Soviet Union has deployed and is still deploying its SS-20 mobile guided missiles with multiple warheads against Western Europe. The warhead of this missile is 2,000 times more powerful than the neutron bomb. With this military threat facing them, West European countries feel ever more anxious. They have in recent years been discussing measures to fill this dangerous discrepancy in military strength. Since the United States' successful trial production of the neutron bomb many consultations between West European countries and the United States have taken place. Many in the West hold that the neutron bomb is an effective means of defence against Soviet military superiority, especially the Soviet 3:1 supremacy in tanks. It would mitigate the imbalance in strength, particularly in the medium-range missiles and tanks. When the Soviet Union unleashed its large-scale propaganda offensive and began hectoring, Western military figures and the media hit back in refutation. They pointed out that it was ridiculous and shameless for the Soviet Union to come out like this against Western Europe considering deployment of the neutron bomb while Moscow was continually deploying SS-20 missiles against

Western Europe and maintaining a supremacy in tanks in Central Europe.

Western opinion held that the proposal for "mutual non-production of the neutron bomb" was quite meaningless. Carter himself said on April 25 that Brezhnev's offer not to build the neutron bomb had "no significance in the European theatre," and that Brezhnev knew it. The Soviet Union wants the West to renounce a weapon which would vastly strengthen its security, Carter said, while Russians give up nothing. As a matter of fact, the question of renouncing the neutron bomb does not arise with the Soviet Union for it does not have one. "Mutual non-production" is advantageous only to the Soviet side, whereas it restricts the Western countries' efforts to improve their means of defence.

Stepping Up the Pressure

In this squabbling, U.S. opinion trends deserve attention. There are different views on the question of producing the neutron bomb. Some hold that the neutron bomb is a useful weapon which will upgrade and genuinely reinforce the existing U.S. nuclear weapons and help offset the military imbalance in Europe. But under pressure from the Soviet Union, there are others who want to make concessions over the neutron bomb in exchange for a Soviet "restraint" in conventional and nuclear weapons programmes and troop deployment. This, in fact, is only wishful thinking. The *Chicago Tribune* said bluntly that for the United States to decide like this would be "a bad decision," because the Soviet Union had shown no restraint at all in the past. People can see clearly from

the record of Soviet-U.S. nuclear arms limitation talks over the years that Moscow has fought tooth and nail in its contention for nuclear supremacy. Since the SALT talks began in 1969, the Soviet Union and the United States have entered into negotiations hundreds of times and although a few agreements were reached, the Soviet Union has time after time strengthened its nuclear force—from numerical inferiority to quantitative superiority and from inability to produce MIRVed missiles to being able to build them. In some fields it is in the lead. Even now, Moscow is pressing the United States to sign a new nuclear agreement with conditions favourable to the Soviet Union.

In the clash over the neutron bomb, the Kremlin has seen through the weakness of the White House. When U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was visiting Moscow not long ago, the Soviet *New Times* said that the Soviet Union must "perfect its defence," that is, continue to perfect its nuclear weapons, while warning that disarmament can be realized only if the United States renounces the neutron bomb.

The Soviet-American squabble will go on. And for all their nuclear arms limitation talks the fact remains that they are trying to strike a bargain. They are locked in a quarrel over the neutron bomb today, and tomorrow they will be raising a great hue and cry over some other kind of nuclear weapons. With the rivalry for world domination between the two superpowers growing more and more intense, their arms race will assuredly escalate; it just won't stop.

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Plant succeeded in manufacturing a high-powered semi-conductor rectifier within a short period.

This was a great encouragement to those who took part in studying and manufacturing it. The achievement emancipated people's minds. Streams of technical innovations and renovations poured in following the success. In 1968, the Shaoshan-type electric locomotive equipped with a semi-conductor rectifier went into batch production and began to run on trunk

lines, pulling both passenger coaches and goods wagons.

Engineer Hu said: "Compared with the first electric locomotive we made by copying foreign models, the recently produced locomotives are entirely different. They are quite modern and advanced. They employ Chinese technique and material and are composed of home-made parts. We started from nothing and we are determined to catch up with advanced world levels through redoubled efforts. This is the road we have taken and will stick to."

ROUND THE WORLD

MAY DAY

Rallies, Demonstrations And Parades

On May 1, the working people of many countries held rallies, demonstrations and parades to mark International Labour Day.

Japan. Millions of workers held rallies and demonstration marches at more than 1,100 places of the country, condemning the government and monopoly capital for shifting difficulties caused by the economic depression on to them, and for suppressing their struggle to demand wage increases and guarantee of their rights.

Spain. One million five hundred thousand workers took part in the mass celebrations in Madrid and Barcelona — the first legal May Day celebration in many years for Spanish workers.

France. Over 1,000 French labouring people and foreign workers residing in Paris assembled in the morning at Republican Square and then started a march in response to the appeal of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France and the Revolutionary Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of France. They carried streamers reading "Oppressed people and nations, unite!" and "Long live Chairman Mao's theory of the three worlds!" The marchers shouted, "Unity, action!" In the afternoon, large numbers of workers and other labouring people held parades in Paris.

West Germany. Working people in many cities held ral-

lies demanding job guarantees. The Communist Party of Germany, in its "May Appeal" carried in its organ *Rote Fahne* on April 26, called on the West German working people to carry out joint struggles against unemployment and political oppression. The appeal pointed out: "The two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, have met with growing resistance from various parts of the world. People of various countries have come to realize the special danger posed by the social-imperialists." "The international united front against the superpowers seeking world hegemony is being strengthened."

Belgium. Workers held rallies and demonstrations in Brussels and other cities. The Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium and the Communist Struggle (Marxist-Leninist) jointly organized a mass rally in Charleroi. Speaking at the rally, Fernand Lefebvre, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium pointed out that the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are locked in conflict everywhere. He stressed that "the focus of their rivalry is Europe." He said: "We stand for the total independence of Belgium, for extensive unity among the West European countries including defence unity and for the unity of Belgium and all other West European countries with the third world."

Norway. Working people in various places held demonstrations and rallies to celebrate International Labour Day. Demonstrations were organized in a number of cities by the "May Day Professionals Front" backed by the Workers' Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Norway. In Oslo 8,400, in Bergen and Trondheim each over 2,000 and in Tromsø 750 people took part. The demonstrators shouted slogans condemning Soviet expansion in Africa and demanding wage guarantees.

Finland. Working people staged demonstrations and rallies in many cities and regions. Tens of thousands of workers and other labouring people held demonstrations and rallies in downtown Helsinki demanding wage increases and guaranteed employment, and opposing shifting economic difficulties on to the working people.

Denmark. Approximately 20,000 workers demonstrated and assembled in Copenhagen. Some 3,000 workers took part in the demonstration organized by the Communist Workers' Party of Denmark and then they gathered at the Central Park to hear an address by the Party's Chairman Benito Scocozza. He called for continued struggle against the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, and for determined effort to defeat the global offensive of Soviet social-imperialism.

Sweden. Demonstrations and rallies were held in at least 300 places of the country. The demonstrators carried red flags, streamers, and placards reading "Uphold Sweden's national

independence!" and "Fight against superpower war preparations!"

Britain. Some 5,000 working people demonstrated in London. May Day was officially pronounced a public holiday for all British working people this year after a protracted struggle by the workers. Demonstrations and rallies also took place in Birmingham, Liverpool and other cities.

Italy. One hundred thousand people paraded in Rome as they shouted slogans demanding urgent measures for job security.

U.N. SEA LAW CONFERENCE

Seabed Resources — Common Heritage

With delegates from more than 150 countries and regions as well as international organizations attending, the Seventh Session of the Third U.N. Sea Law Conference which opened in Geneva on March 28 has entered into discussions on matters of substance since April 14.

During consultations and discussions, delegates from the developing countries launched a fierce struggle against the superpowers and certain maritime powers over the system of exploitation of international seabeds. They pointed out that the international seabed areas and their resources are a common heritage of mankind. This is a principle which is defined in a "declaration" adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in 1970 and is acknowledged throughout the world. Consequently, the exploration and exploitation of the international seabed areas should naturally be conducted by the International Seabed Authority to be estab-

lished as an organ representing the whole of mankind. The two superpowers have been consistently opposed to this principle. Fearing that they might be strongly condemned again at this session, however, they took a hypocritical attitude for the purpose of emasculating the principle. One superpower did its utmost to evade the recognition of the principle, while the other demanded its deletion from the provision. Their real aim is to deny the International Seabed Authority its right to exploitation.

There was also a heated debate between the developing countries and the superpowers over the ways of exploitation of international seabed resources and the transfer of technology by exploitation applicants and contractors to the authority. In essence the debate was over whether or not exploration, exploitation and other activities in the international seabed areas should be carried out directly by the authority or under its control and authorization, and whether or not certain industrialized countries or entities which are allowed access to the international seabed areas to take part in exploration and exploitation activities should undertake the commitment to provide funds and transfer technology to the authority.

The Soviet delegate, in a disguised way, continued to press for "equal rights" for countries concerned and the authority to carry out "parallel exploitation" of the international seabeds. He claimed that transfer of technology should not be made a prerequisite to the applicants and contractors, nor should it be made coercive.

The U.S. delegate, on his part, declared that the question of transfer of technology should be solved in package negotiations, so that the technology would be naturally made available to the enterprises of the authority and there would be no need to make this coercive. All this shows that the two superpowers are trying to maintain their monopoly of technology so as to achieve their aim of unilaterally exploiting the international seabed resources.

The Chinese delegate pointed out that the international seabed areas and the resources thereof are the common heritage of mankind, and that all activities including exploration and exploitation in these areas should be carried out directly by the authority on behalf of the whole of mankind, or under its control and authorization. All these are premises recognized by all, he said. While carrying out exploitation through its enterprises, the authority should also allow certain countries and entities to enter the area under its own control to take part in exploration and exploitation, but they must undertake the commitment to provide funds and transfer technology to the authority. This is an exploration and exploitation system for a transitional period, the Chinese delegate said. The basic contents of the present regulations, he continued, are the priority for the authority's enterprises and the commitment undertaken by countries and entities entering this area to make these enterprises financially and technically capable. No substantial revisions should be made to these two points, the Chinese delegate pointed out.

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