

PEKING REVIEW

51

December 17, 1976

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報

**Chairman Hua Meets and Fetes
Chairman E.F. Hill**

**Chairman Hua Meets
First Vice-President Jumbe**

*Second National Conference on Learning
From Tachai in Agriculture*

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CONTENTS

THE WEEK

3

- Chairman Hua Meets and Fetes Chairman E.F. Hill and Wife
- Chairman Hua Meets First Vice-President Jumbe
- First Vice-President Jumbe Visits China
- Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh Receive Trainees and Staff of Military and Political Academy
- Greeting Fourth Congress of Viet Nam Workers' Party
- China's Earth Satellite Returns — Press Communique
- Dr. Kotnis Memorial Hall Inaugurated

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

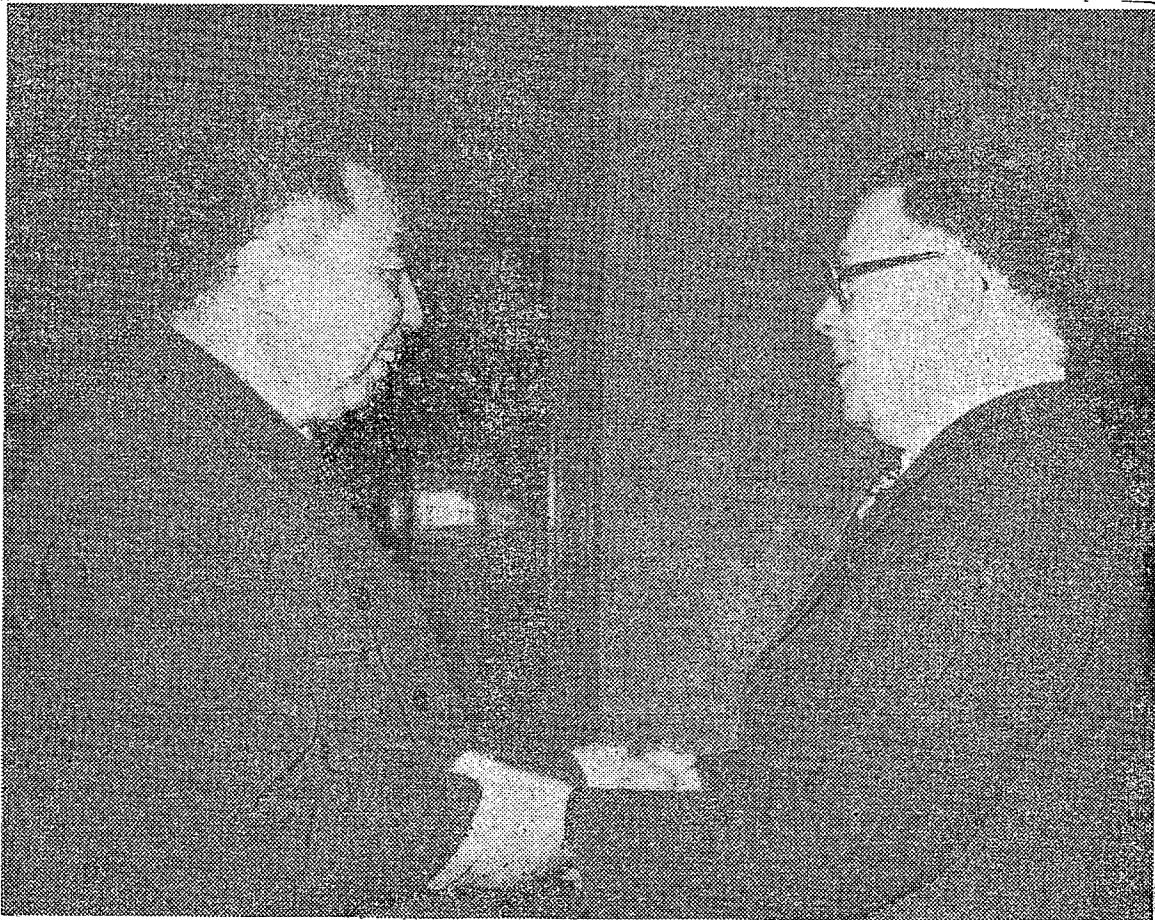
- Second National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture 10
- Chairman Hua Is an Outstanding Marxist Leader 12
- Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Comes to Our School — the teachers and students of the Peking No. 166 Middle School 15
- At the Banquet in Honour of First Vice-President Jumbe:
 - Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech (Excerpts) 16
 - First Vice-President Jumbe's Speech (Excerpts) 17
- Soviet Economy Relies on Infusions From West — Wei Min 19
- Messages Greeting Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Assuming Posts of Chairman of C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of Its Military Commission 22

ROUND THE WORLD

23

- U.N. General Assembly: China's Firm Support for Southern African People's Struggle
- The Third World: 60 Countries Self-Sufficient in Grain
- Helsinki: Soviet Insult to Finland's Independence Intolerable
- O.A.U. Ministerial Council: Setting Up an African Economic Community

Chairman Hua Meets and Fetes Chairman E.F. Hill and Wife



HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), and his wife J.A. Hill on the afternoon of December 14.

The leading comrades of the two Parties of China and Australia had a cordial and friendly conversation in an atmosphere of fraternal and revolutionary friendship. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng extended a warm and sincere welcome to Chairman E.F. Hill and his wife on their visit to China. Chairman E.F. Hill extended his warm congratulations to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on his appointment as Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee Military Commission and to the Communist Party

of China on its great victory in smashing the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique. Chairman Hua expressed his sincere thanks for this.

Present at the meeting were Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Feng Hsuan, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

After the meeting, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng gave a banquet in honour of Chairman E.F. Hill and his wife.

In a toast at the banquet, Comrade Li Hsien-nien said: Comrade E.F. Hill and his wife Comrade J.A.

Hill came to China for a visit upon invitation at an important moment. In the course of their visit, the two Parties of China and Australia held very friendly talks on a number of important questions.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien said: "Our friendship has grown in the course of our common struggle against modern revisionism and the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States; our unity is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We are deeply convinced that, through the current visit of Comrades E.F. Hill and J.A. Hill, the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of our two Parties and the people of the two countries will surely be further consolidated and developed."

Comrade Li Hsien-nien wished the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) new successes in its struggle.

In his toast, Comrade Hill warmly praised Mao Tsetung Thought and praised Chairman Hua Kuo-feng for his loyal adherence to and implementation of Chairman Mao's teachings and policies. He said: "It is of outstanding importance for the international communist movement that in all respects and in all fields, the Central Committee and the Chinese Communists under your wise leadership are loyally adhering to and implementing Chairman Mao's teachings and policies. Chairman Mao's teachings and policies have been rescued and preserved from interference, tampering and perversion by the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique who masqueraded as Marxist-Leninists but in reality constituted the bourgeoisie right within the Party. Chairman Mao had himself already seen through these people. They have been thoroughly defeated and in a mass way the Chinese Communists and people are repudiating their evil influence and deeds. The destruction of trends alien to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought within the Communist Parties is always of immense significance and this one of even greater significance. We are confident that all other alien trends that emerge will be defeated because the great Chinese Communist Party and people are imbued with the immortal spirit of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought."

He said: "Our Australian Party takes the view that Chairman Mao made an all-embracing classic contribution to Marxism-Leninism so that it is correctly called Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Just as we uphold the great names of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, so do we uphold the great name of Chairman

Mao. His death was a profound loss to the international communist movement. We grieve with you. And we grieve with you over the deaths of the revered and distinguished Comrade Chou En-lai and of Comrades Tung Pi-wu, Kang Sheng and Chu Teh."

He pointed out: "Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist proletarian foreign policy with its profound analysis of the three worlds and the implication of this analysis correctly answered the all-important question in the world class struggle — who are our friends and who are our enemies. It correctly identified the world domination strivings and menace of the two superpowers, emphasized the grave danger of Soviet social-imperialism, showed the decisive role of the third world and correctly estimated the position of the countries between the two superpowers and the third world. Such an analysis is a powerful weapon in the hands of the proletariat and peoples of the world — it fills them with optimism. In my opinion, to confuse it in any way is to do a disservice to the people of the world and to the international communist movement."

"Australian revolutionaries and wide sections of Australian people are increasingly enhancing the struggle against the superpowers and awakening to the particular menace of Soviet social-imperialism," he continued.

Friendship of Australian people for the Chinese people is growing, he said. The revolutionary task of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) is to "make greater efforts in integrating the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the actual conditions of Australia in the struggle for independence and socialism."

Concluding his toast, Comrade Hill said: "Our experiences in China satisfy us that under your wise leadership, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese Communists and people will continue the class struggle under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and will uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to the end. Thus the Chinese Communists and people will win still greater all-round victories, make still greater contributions to the defence and development of Marxism-Leninism and develop ever stronger relations with all genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and groups.

"We rejoice at the warm proletarian fraternal relations between our two Parties."

Chairman Hua Meets First Vice-President Jumbe



HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, met Aboud Jumbe, First Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Tanzanian Government Delegation led by him, on the afternoon of December 10.

Members of the delegation present on the occasion were:

I.M. Kaduma, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Hassan N. Moyo, Minister of State for the First Vice-President's Office; E. Sokoine, Minister of Defence and National Service; Major-General M.M. Sarakikya, Minister for National Culture and Youth; Colonel Khamis Hemedi and A.S. Natepe, Members of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council; P.P. Muro, Secretary of the Social and Cultural Affairs Sub-Committee of the Central Committee of TANU; Alhaji Maalimu S. Nabahani, M.P.; and Job M. Lusinde, Tanzanian Ambassador to China.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had a long, cordial handshake with First Vice-President Jumbe and extended a warm welcome to him on his official visit to China at

the head of the Government Delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania, and then shook hands with the other distinguished Tanzanian guests. After the host and guests had posed for a photograph, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had a warm and friendly conversation with First Vice-President Jumbe, Foreign Minister Kaduma, Minister Moyo, Minister Sokoine, Major-General Sarakikya and Ambassador Lusinde. First Vice-President Jumbe conveyed to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng the fraternal greetings of President Julius K. Nyerere. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng requested First Vice-President Jumbe to convey his cordial regards to President Nyerere. Chairman Hua and First Vice-President Jumbe noted with satisfaction and high evaluation the growing friendship and friendly co-operation between China and Tanzania and between the two peoples.

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Huang Hua, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Fang Yi, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; Ho Ying, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Li Ta, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, were present.

First Vice-President Jumbe Visits China

FIRST Vice-President Aboud Jumbe and the Tanzanian Government Delegation he led, following a successful one-week visit to China, left China for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on December 15.

When the distinguished Tanzanian guests arrived in Peking on December 8, they were warmly welcomed at the airport by Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Yao Lien-wei, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Fang Yi, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, as well as several thousand people in the capital.

In the evening, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a grand banquet in the Great Hall of the People in honour of First Vice-President Jumbe, his wife and the other distinguished guests. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and First Vice-President Jumbe spoke on the occasion (for excerpts of their speeches see pp. 16 and 17).

Talks between the Vice-Premier and the First Vice-President were held during the visit.

On December 10, the day before the First Vice-President wound up his Peking visit and left to tour other places, he gave a grand banquet. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairman Yao Lien-wei and Vice-Premier Sun Chien were among those present.

Speaking at the banquet, the First Vice-President said: "We have been most impressed by all that we have seen and we are carrying with us to the people of Tanzania the hospitality and deep warmth of the hearts of the Chinese people."

Referring to the talks with Chinese government leaders, he noted: "We were able to review our co-operation and to find even better ways of cementing our great friendship and co-operation. We were also able to learn more of your problems, both those caused by man and those brought by nature. In any developing society the need for unity and full commitment to the right ideological line and practice is of utmost importance. We have understood very clearly the struggle that you have been through and the great victory scored by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by your respected leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng."



Distinguished Tanzanian guests warmly welcomed at Peking Airport.

"Since 1964," he went on to say, "co-operation between the People's Republic of China and Tanzania has involved more than 60 different projects in many fields. A great majority of these, not less than 40, have been completed and handed over to the Government of Tanzania." "Tanzania is exceedingly obliged for aids received from the People's Republic of China which are not only offered on the most liberal terms but also differ from many other aids in being free from motives of profit, sinister ulterior motive, or sheer propaganda."

He added: "While talking on our bilateral co-operation, I must say that in Africa there has been a revolution of thinking about co-operation with the People's Republic of China. From say 1964 up to 1970, only about half a dozen countries in Africa appreciated the importance of this co-operation. When I recently read somewhere about the co-operation of China and countries of Africa in 1975, I found that nearly all African countries have now one form or other of co-operation with the People's Republic of China." "I am certain that, apart from whatever the other causes may be of this revolution in thinking in our continent, the most important has been your policy of absolute non-interference in the affairs of the countries you give assistance to."

He said: "It is my belief that co-operation between China, which is a developing country, and Africa and other developing countries is a vital contribution to third world solidarity and as such must be sustained so that it continues to grow and provide the pattern for co-operation between all developing nations."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said in his speech that the Chinese people's wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had had a cordial meeting and sincere and friendly conversation with First Vice-President Jumbe.

He pointed out that the two sides had held most useful talks on international issues of common interest to China and Tanzania and on strengthening the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries,

and satisfactory results had been achieved.

He said: "First Vice-President Jumbo and the other Tanzanian friends have on many occasions warmly praised the Chinese Government and people for their aid to Tanzania and to the national-liberation struggles in southern Africa. We regard this as an encouragement and spur to us by our Tanzanian brothers. Acting upon Chairman Mao Tsetung's consistent teachings, we have all

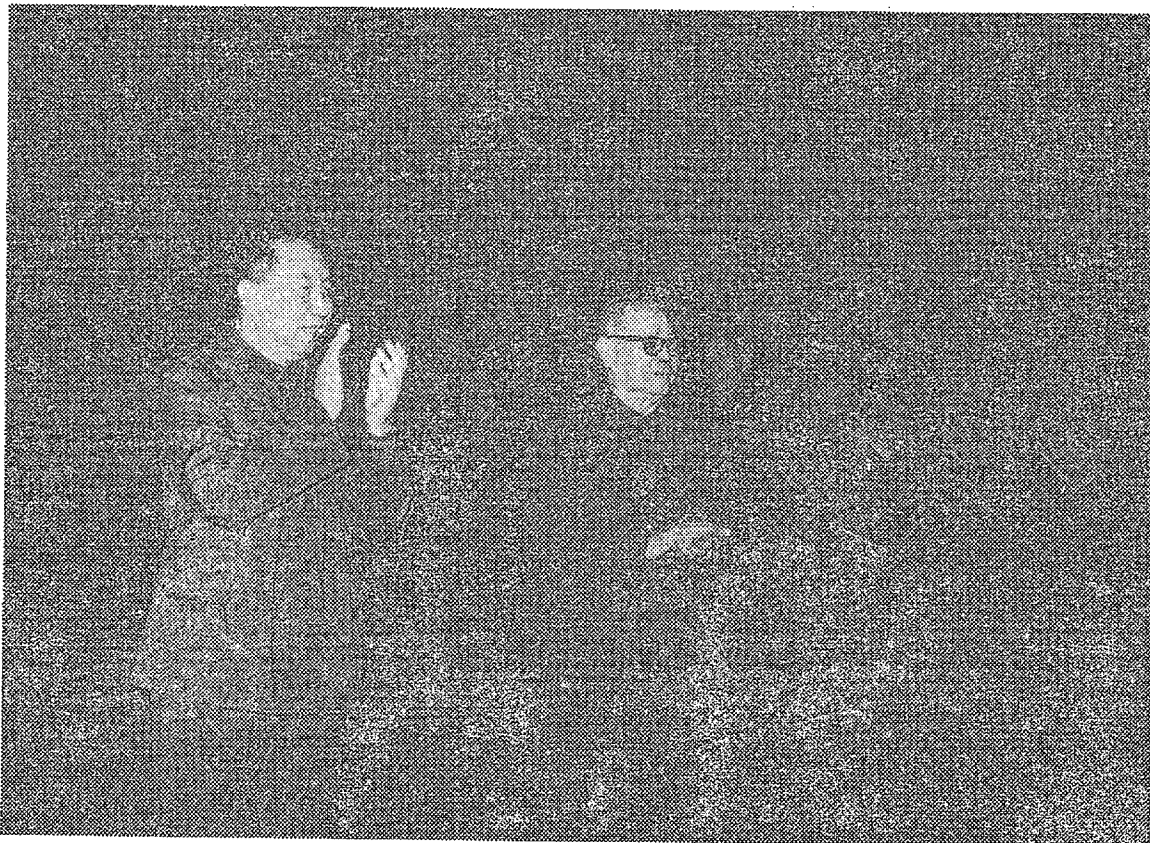
along held that aid between the people of various countries in the world is always mutual. The insignificant contribution made by the Chinese people to the best of our ability to the construction of Tanzania and the liberation cause of the people of southern Africa is our bounden internationalist duty and what we ought to do. The victories won by the Tanzanian people and the African people in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and the white racist re-

gimes are, in their turn, a great support and inspiration to the Chinese people. We firmly believe that to consolidate and develop the friendship between the Chinese and Tanzanian peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries is in accord with the fundamental interests of our two peoples and serves the interests of the third world people's cause of unity against hegemonism."

Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh Receive Trainees And Staff of Military and Political Academy

HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and other leading comrades of the C.P.C. Central Committee and

its Military Commission Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien; Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen and Su Yu received the graduates of the Military and Political Academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, trainees of the study class for instructors in philosophy, leading comrades of the academy,



Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh.

Greeting Fourth Congress of Viet Nam Workers' Party

The Fourth Congress of the Viet Nam Workers' Party

Dear Comrades:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on behalf of all members of the Communist Party of China and the entire Chinese people, extends warmest fraternal greetings to the Fourth Congress of the Viet Nam Workers' Party.

Since the Third Congress of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the heroic Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party have, continuously holding aloft President Ho Chi Minh's glorious banner of "firm resolve to fight and win," made new achievements in socialist construction and at the same time won complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, achieved the independence and liberation of the entire nation and completed the cause of reunifying the fatherland. The great victory of the Vietnamese people is a great inspiration to the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world in their just struggle for national liberation.

The Chinese people heartily rejoice over every victory and success won by the fraternal Vietnamese people. We wholeheartedly wish the Vietnamese people new and greater achievements in the cause of building a prosperous and strong socialist country in the future.

The Fourth Congress of the Viet Nam Workers' Party is convened when the Vietnamese revolution has entered a new stage, and it is a great event in the political life of the Vietnamese people. We are con-

fident that this congress will surely further encourage the Vietnamese people to advance bravely to win new victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The two Parties and two peoples of China and Viet Nam have always supported and helped each other and forged a profound revolutionary friendship in the protracted revolutionary struggle. This revolutionary friendship based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was meticulously nurtured by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, and President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people have always treasured and valued highly their militant friendship with the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Vietnamese people. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, carrying out Chairman Mao Tsetung's behests, will as in the past make their contributions to the consolidation and development of the traditional friendship between the two Parties and two peoples of China and Viet Nam.

May the Fourth Congress of the Viet Nam Workers' Party succeed completely!

May the revolutionary friendship between the two Parties and two peoples of China and Viet Nam be evergreen!

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

December 13, 1976

and representatives of the academy's teaching and administrative staff totalling over 1,500 at the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of December 9.

The trainees came from various parts of the country. Among them were veterans who had followed the great leader Chairman Mao in fighting north and south, combat heroes, cadres of minority nationalities and young cadres who came to the fore during the Great Cultural Revolution. At the time of jubilation over the great victory in smashing the plot of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power and in the excellent situation in which the country's socialist revolution and construction are thriving, the receiving of the trainees by the wise leader and su-

preme commander of our Party and army Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other leading comrades of the central authorities was a manifestation of their kind attention and a tremendous encouragement to the commanders and fighters of the whole army.

Chairman Hua, dressed in a green uniform, and other leading comrades of the central authorities were greeted by stormy applause in an atmosphere of exultation when they entered the reception hall in high spirits at 3:40 that afternoon. Overjoyed and inspired, all the comrades who were received shouted: "Rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua!" "Obey the Party Central Committee in all our actions!" "Down with the Wang-Chang-

Dr. Kotnis Memorial Hall Inaugurated

A solemn ceremony inaugurating the Dr. Kotnis Memorial Hall was held in Shihchiachuang, Hopei Province, on December 9, the 34th anniversary of the death of Dr. Dwarakanath S. Kotnis, the great internationalist fighter, a fine son of the Indian people and close comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people.

Dr. Kotnis made a positive contribution to the Chinese people's War of Resistance Against Japan. With his blood and life, he composed a great triumphant song of internationalism in friendship between the peoples of China and India. The hall was built in the Norman Bethune International Peace Hospital of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, to cherish the memory of Dr. Kotnis, the great internationalist fighter.

The inaugural ceremony was attended by members of the Delegation of the All-India Dr. Kotnis Memorial Committee headed by Dr. B.K. Basu, President of the Committee; Mangesh S. Kotnis, Dr. Kotnis' brother; Vetsala S. Kotnis, Dr.

China's Earth Satellite Returns

Press Communique

THE man-made earth satellite launched by China on December 7 has returned to earth with precision according to plan.

In line with Chairman Hua's directive "Be meticulous in organization and direction," the various tracking, measuring and control stations and posts and all personnel participating in the recovery work operated conscientiously and fulfilled the task of recovery with complete success.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council and the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee once again extend warm congratulations to all the comrades undertaking this task.

(Hsinhua News Agency, December 10, 1976)

Kotnis' sister; and K.R. Narayanan, Indian Ambassador to China, and Mrs. Narayanan.

Liu Tzu-hou, Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, leading members of departments concerned, Dr. Kotnis' widow Kuo Ching-lan and friends of the late doctor and over 700 representa-

tives of the masses from all walks of life also attended the ceremony.

Dr. Kotnis came to China in 1938 and had the honour of joining the Chinese Communist Party in 1942. He was the first Director of the International Peace Hospital. Working

(Continued on p. 21.)

Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique!" "Hail the great victory in smashing the anti-Party 'gang of four!'" "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war!" "Carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end!" "Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!" and "Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!"

The reception hall was permeated with a warm atmosphere of revolutionary unity. Beaming with joy, Chairman Hua enthusiastically applauded those present and had photographs taken with them.

The trainees said: The reception of the trainees of the Military and Political Academy by Chairman Hua and other leading comrades of the central authorities is an honour for the whole army. We will convey to the commanders and fighters of the whole army the kind attention of Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee. The Chinese People's Liberation Army is a people's army founded and nurtured by the great leader Chairman Mao himself. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is the new supreme commander of our army selected

by Chairman Mao himself. Chairman Mao had immense faith in Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and the commanders and fighters of the whole army firmly support Chairman Hua. We will defy death to defend Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee headed by him. We will take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line and, together with the people throughout the country, thoroughly expose and vehemently denounce the towering crimes of the "gang of four" in plotting to usurp Party and state power and its counter-revolutionary revisionist line. We will not call off the battle until complete victory. We will adhere to Chairman Mao's line in army building, strengthen the building of the Party, the army and the militia, intensify preparedness against war, be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to intrude, and liberate Taiwan — the sacred territory of our motherland.

Among those at the reception were Yang Cheng-wu, Deputy Chief of General Staff, Liang Pi-yeh, Deputy Director of the General Political Department, and Chang Tsung-hsun, Director of the General Logistics Department, of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Second National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture

WITH the solicitous attention and under the direct leadership of Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee, the Second National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture opened in Peking on December 10. It was called by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

This is a very important conference held on the proposal of the wise leader Chairman Hua and is on a scale larger than the conference last year. The 5,000 representatives attending the conference will conscientiously study Chairman Mao's important instructions, the summing-up report "Mobilize the Whole Party, Make Greater Efforts to Develop Agriculture and Strive to Build Tachai-Type Counties Throughout the Country" (see p. 7 in our issue No. 44, 1975) made by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng at last year's conference and other relevant directives by the Party Central Committee. The conference will take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, expose and repudiate in a deep-going way the crimes of the "gang of four" in plotting to usurp Party and state power and in sabotaging the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, and criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by this gang for its ultra-Right essence. The conference will check on the progress and sum up the experiences gained by various localities in the movement to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country and in realizing farm mechanization, set the tasks for the days ahead, further mobilize the whole Party and fully arouse the masses to make still greater efforts to speed up the movement to learn from Tachai and the building of Tachai-type counties throughout the country, so as to promote the all-round development of the national economy. This will give impetus to the whole Party and the people of the whole country in striving to fulfil the task as instructed by Chairman Mao and put forward by Premier Chou at the Fourth National People's Congress — the comprehensive realization of the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology before the end of the century — and build our country into a great powerful socialist state.

The conference's leading group held an enlarged meeting on December 10 which was attended by Party and state leaders Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Li Su-wen, Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien. Also attending the meeting were responsible members of the Party committees of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, leading members

of the departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee and the departments under the central state organs, leading members of the various general departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, representatives from the Tachai Production Brigade and the Taching Oilfield and representatives of the Party committee of Hsiyang County, Shansi Province, where Tachai is located.

Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council, declared the conference open. He said: This conference is convened in accordance with the instruction of Chairman Hua and the decision of the Party Central Committee. We should make it a conference for celebrating the two great victories, namely, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng becoming our Party's leader and the smashing of the "gang of four." We should make it a conference for exposing and denouncing the "gang of four" and a conference for bringing about a new upsurge in learning from Tachai and building Tachai-type counties throughout the country. Comrades Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Chen Yung-kuei and Wu Kuei-hsien also spoke at the conference.

Among the representatives at the conference are responsible members of departments concerned in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, leading members of prefectures and counties and a number of state farms and pasture lands, representatives of advanced units in learning from Tachai, representatives of educated young people who have settled in the countryside, representatives of agricultural machinery enterprises and scientific and educational units, as well as representatives of the departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee and the central state organs and of departments concerned in the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

"Renmin Ribao" Editorial

Renmin Ribao published an editorial on December 11 to celebrate the occasion. Entitled "Hold Still Higher the Red Banner of Learning From Tachai in Agriculture," it said: "Tachai is a red banner put up by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung himself, and represents the orientation for the 700 million peasants in China. 'In agriculture, learn from Tachai' is a great call issued by Chairman Mao. Learning from Tachai in agriculture and building Tachai-type counties throughout the country is a great revolutionary mass movement to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and build a socialist agriculture with greater, faster, better and more

economical results. Like the land reform, the movement for agricultural co-operation and the movement to set up people's communes, it is another great revolutionary movement in the countryside. To learn from Tachai or to oppose learning from Tachai constitutes an important part of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the rural areas. Both Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, chieftains of the revisionist line in the Party, opposed learning from Tachai. The 'gang of four,' Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, did the same and even more vehemently. They are the sworn enemy of the poor and lower-middle peasants in their hundreds of millions and of the people all over the country.

"The National Conference on Learning From Tachai which was held in September last year with the kind attention of Chairman Mao marked a new stage in the movement to learn from Tachai. On behalf of the Party Central Committee, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng made a summing-up report at the conference. Entitled 'Mobilize the Whole Party, Make Greater Efforts to Develop Agriculture and Strive to Build Tachai-Type Counties Throughout the Country,' the report elucidates Chairman Mao's brilliant concepts on the socialist revolution and construction in the rural areas and is an extremely important document. Inspired by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's report and the spirit of the conference, the rural areas throughout the country promptly brought about an upsurge in the mass movement to learn from Tachai and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country, which in turn propelled the revolution and production forward on all fronts. The situation was very gratifying. The 'gang of four,' however, bitterly hated the movement to learn from Tachai. From the first day of the conference, they worked overtime to meddle in its proceedings in an attempt to change its orientation. After the conference, they went even further to carry out sabotage. Taking the field together and working in close coordination, the 'gang of four' negated Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's report and Tachai's basic experience in their entirety. They opposed making big efforts to criticize revisionism and capitalism and build socialism. They slandered carrying out education in the Party's basic line as 'directing the spearhead of attack downward,' vilified the consolidation of Party organizations and the rectification of the style of work in the rural areas as 'against corrupt officials only, but not against the emperor,* and calumniated the all-out efforts in building socialism at high speed as a manifestation of the 'theory of productive forces.' Not long before the downfall of the 'gang of four,' Chiang Ching rushed to Tachai and

*When Chairman Mao criticized the novel *Water Margin* which preaches capitulationism in describing peasant uprisings, he pointed out "*Water Margin* is against corrupt officials only, but not against the emperor." Resorting to their old trick in tampering with Chairman Mao's directives, the "gang of four" used Chairman Mao's criticism of this novel to attack the consolidation of Party organizations and the rectification of the style of work in the rural areas. In fact, they were directing the spearhead of their attack at the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao.—Tr.

viciously tried to tear down the red banner of Tachai and suppress the vigorous mass movement to learn from Tachai. This gang flagrantly directed the spearhead of their attack at Chairman Mao and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. Their criminal purpose was to disrupt the socialist revolution and construction in the rural areas and undermine agriculture which is the foundation of the national economy, so as to cripple the national economy and topple the dictatorship of the proletariat. This was an important component part of the 'gang of four's' plot to usurp Party and state power.

"The sharp struggle that centred around the question of learning from or opposing Tachai over the past year or so has shown clearly that following the Tachai road means removing the soil that engenders capitalism in the vast countryside and among the peasants who account for the greater part of the population, and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialist agriculture and building up a new socialist countryside. Such a great revolutionary mass movement is bound to meet with desperate opposition from the bourgeoisie inside the Party. To carry out Chairman Mao's behests, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, combat and prevent revisionism and push the national economy forward, we must hold the red banner of learning from Tachai in agriculture still higher.

"The current conference is one of warmly celebrating the great victory of historic significance in smashing the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique by the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and of indignantly denouncing the towering crimes of the 'gang of four' in trying to usurp Party and state power. It will touch off a people's war to penetratingly expose and relentlessly repudiate this gang in the vast rural areas. It is imperative to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his series of instructions on criticizing the 'gang of four,' study Chairman Hua's speeches and the relevant documents of the Party Central Committee and thoroughly expose and criticize the 'gang of four' by grasping the crux of their crimes, namely, their utter betrayal of the basic principles of 'three do's and three don'ts' [Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire.—Tr.] taught by Chairman Mao and their attempt to usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and state. The gang's crimes in opposing the mass repudiation of revisionism and capitalism and the big drive to build socialism and their trying to tear down the red banner of Tachai should be exposed and criticized in connection with the reality in the rural areas. The more incisive and thorough the exposure and criticism, the higher will be the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses for building socialism and the firmer and more conscious they will be in following the Tachai road.

"This is a conference to sum up experience. Over the past year or so, the learn-from-Tachai movement has been advancing amid fierce class struggle. The

existing 300 and more advanced learn-from-Tachai counties have been further consolidated and raised to a new level. This year, another more than 100 counties have joined the advanced ranks of learning from Tachai. Our country has overcome a series of natural disasters which adversely affected farm production and has reaped its 15th rich harvest in a row. Resisting the adverse current and fighting evil trends, many areas and units waged a dogged struggle against interference and sabotage by the 'gang of four' and made new achievements. Their experience is of great value. To conscientiously sum up and exchange the experience of these advanced areas and units is a vivid and concrete education in political line and a powerful impetus to the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country.

"This conference is a mobilization conference. At the First National Conference on Learning From Tachai last year, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng said that by 1980, more than one-third of China's counties should be built into Tachai-type counties; the mechanization of agriculture should be in the main realized; and in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, production of grain, cotton, edible oil and pigs should meet the targets set in the 'National Programme for Agricultural Development' and overfulfil the plan. This represents the common aspiration of the people throughout the country

and is a glorious but arduous militant task. At present, the situation is excellent throughout the country, both in the rural areas and in the cities. The smashing of the 'gang of four' has greatly emancipated people's minds. Matter turns into consciousness and vice versa. A new upsurge in socialist revolution and socialist construction is taking shape. We must advance from victory to victory and make a big drive, bigger than that after last year's conference, develop the excellent situation, and resolutely fulfil the tasks and meet the requirements put forward by Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee."

The editorial said in conclusion: "We believe that, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the mass movement of the 700 million peasants to expose and criticize the 'gang of four' is bound to develop more extensively and intensively and the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country is bound to develop more vigorously as a result of the current conference. We can surely do still better in China's socialist agriculture and in the national economy as a whole. We can certainly speed up the realization of the modernization of China's agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology, build our country into a powerful socialist state and strive to make greater contributions to humanity."

Chairman Hua Is an Outstanding Marxist Leader

THE Party cadres in departments directly under the Hunan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China recall with pride and excitement Chairman Hua's revolutionary practice in the province over the years.

Using the Law of Unity of Opposites To Observe and Handle Problems

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was concurrently Secretary of the Hunan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and of the C.P.C. Hsiangtan Prefectural Committee 13 years ago. The people throughout the province at that time, resolutely responding to the great leader Chairman Mao's call "never forget class struggle," persisted in taking class struggle as the key link, defeated the perfidious sabotage by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and interference by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, overcame the temporary difficulties caused by the three consecutive years of serious natural calamities and rehabilitated and developed the national economy. In 1963, the province wrested a bumper harvest from serious drought. The grain yield in Hsiangtan Prefecture where Comrade Hua Kuo-

feng was prefectural Party committee secretary showed a marked increase. Some people became self-complacent and ceased making progress in that excellent situation. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng upheld the Marxist ideological principle of unity between theory and practice and between the subjective and the objective, persisted in observing and analysing matters from the materialist dialectical world outlook and adopted a correct attitude towards achievements and shortcomings. He made a full appraisal of the excellent situation at that time and took note of the gap between the locality he was in charge of and the advanced provinces and cities, so as to continue to make revolution and learn modestly from other places.

In October 1963, he and another leading comrade of the provincial Party committee led a group of principal leading members of the prefectural and city Party committees in Hunan to Kwangtung Province on a study tour. The report "On Farming in Kwangtung Province" written after the visit won high praise from the great leader Chairman Mao who wrote a directive on the report.

As a result of their study tour, the comrades profoundly realized that Chairman Mao highly praised Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's modest attitude and earnestness in learning from the advanced experience of other provinces as an important method for developing China's political, economic, ideological, cultural, military and Party work. Chairman Mao stressed that it was a matter of major importance and definitely not just a method of work in general.

Chairman Mao's brilliant directive was a tremendous spiritual force pushing forward all work in Hunan Province. The province had a bumper harvest in 1964 with an increase of 1,150 million kilogrammes of grain over the previous year. Good results were also achieved in industry in 1964 where total output value was 10.2 per cent higher than in 1963.

The comrades in departments of the provincial Party committee have recalled that, nurtured by the great leader Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua has taken a firm stand on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the struggles between the two lines in the Party and made outstanding achievements in the work he was in charge.

Guided by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by Chairman Mao, the national economy developed by leaps and bounds in 1958. People's communes were rapidly set up in the rural areas. There were remarkable accomplishments in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

However, the anti-Party clique headed by Peng Teh-huai attacked the Party's general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's communes in a vain attempt to overthrow the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng firmly defended and implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in this struggle. Citing the facts and information he had collected, he educated the cadres and masses on the need to distinguish the essence from the appearance of things, the main from the minor aspects, and not to confuse the minor and non-essential things with the major and essential ones so that they would not lose their bearings. Under his guidance, articles were written to warmly eulogize the great victories of the three red banners and tit-for-tat struggles were waged against the Right opportunist line pursued by the Peng Teh-huai anti-Party clique. This won him Chairman Mao's confidence and praise. After the Peng Teh-huai anti-Party clique was smashed at the Lushan Meeting of the Party Central Committee in 1959, Chair-



Comrade Hua Kuo-feng transplanting seedlings with commune members of a Hunan production brigade in 1970.

man Mao nominated Comrade Hua Kuo-feng for Secretary of the C.P.C. Hunan Provincial Committee.

Keeping to the Marxist Theory of Knowledge, Stressing Investigation and Study

Some 45 years ago, Chairman Mao stated the great truth "no investigation, no right to speak" in criticizing the "Left" and Right opportunist lines within the Party. Encouraged and fostered by Chairman Mao, investigation and study has always been a fine tradition of our Party, which finds good expression in Chairman Hua. Whenever there has been an important political movement since the founding of New China, Chairman Hua worked in selected spots, grasped and dissected typical examples, summed up experience and conducted intensive, systematic and comprehensive investigation and study to obtain first-hand information so that, like the palm of his hand, he knew the objective law governing the development of things, the revolutionary wishes and demands of the masses and the trends and characteristics of class struggle. He has thus comprehensively and correctly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

During the movement for agricultural co-operation when Liu Shao-chi was pushing a counter-revolutionary revisionist line to slash the number of co-opera-

tives, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng led a work team to Tungtingwei in Hsiangyin County where he warmheartedly supported the enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants for taking the socialist road and helped them set up the province's first advanced agricultural producers' co-operative, thus vigorously pushing the movement forward. The book *The Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside*, which was compiled under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao in 1955, included six selected articles with typical information on Hunan, three of them on the experience summed up by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng when he was secretary of the Hsiangtan prefectural Party committee. Chairman Mao wrote introductory notes to all these articles.

Chairman Mao called on the whole Party in 1960 to promote the work style of investigation and study in a big way and earnestly sum up the experience in implementing the general line for building socialism, in the big leap forward and in setting up people's communes, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng responded faithfully and actively to Chairman Mao's great call.

It was Comrade Hua Kuo-feng who personally investigated Maotien District in Yuehyang County and fostered this first red-banner unit in Hunan Province in learning from Tachai. He went there in 1963 on four investigation tours, talked with cadres and masses and discussed together with them plans for transforming this mountainous area. This was a great education and inspiration to the Maotien people to keep to the socialist road, work hard in the spirit of self-reliance and quickly changed the outlook of the district.

Due to interference and sabotage by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, the movement to learn from Tachai almost came to a halt for a time in Hunan Province. After becoming First Secretary of the C.P.C. Hunan Provincial Committee, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng promptly took the decision to carry forward the learn-from-Tachai movement, mapped out ten special measures to improve the style of leadership, stressed the importance of investigation and study and organized over 40,000 people to go in groups to Tachai for study tours, thus quickly bringing about an upsurge in the mass movement to learn from Tachai all over the province. He went to the grass-roots units, to the masses, travelled to all of the province's advanced units in learning from Tachai and correctly carried out the Party's economic policies for the rural areas, thereby consolidating socialism in the countryside. When large numbers of outstanding units in learning from Tachai quickly emerged in the movement, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng called on-the-spot meetings in the province to swap and popularize advanced experience in learning from Tachai, to which great importance was attached by Chairman Mao who acclaimed Hunan a province having its own typical examples.

The Shaoshan irrigated area was the province's first large-scale irrigation project built under Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's guidance with dialectical materialism. People who took part in the project recalled that when

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng served as director-general of the Shaoshan irrigation project in 1965 he made extensive tours of the villages and construction sites, conducting thoroughgoing investigation and study and working out practical measures suited to local conditions. He had travelled almost all the 100-kilometre-long main canal and made on-the-scene investigations wherever construction work was difficult and dangerous. This huge project was completed and went into operation in only ten months, setting an outstanding example in achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in the history of building huge water conservancy projects by adhering to the principle of independence and self-reliance and taking into account local conditions.

The Party cadres of Hunan Province said that from his world outlook to his work style, Chairman Hua possesses the fine qualities of a successor to Chairman Mao. He is infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao, to the Party and people and is selfless, open and aboveboard, modest and prudent, resourceful and capable of making good judgments, democratic in his style of work, unassuming and approachable; he maintains close ties with the masses and is of one heart with them. He is diligent at study and good at applying what he has studied. He tirelessly studies Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. His authority and prestige have been built in the course of struggle. Trained by the great leader Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua has long been tested in the new-democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and socialist construction, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and in the acute and complicated class struggle at home and abroad. Through all this he has accumulated the rich practical experience needed by a proletarian revolutionary leader, both in leading overall work at the county, prefectural and provincial levels and in working at the central level. He has the ability to take charge of the all-round work of the whole Party, the whole army and the whole country and is an outstanding Marxist leader.

Penetrating Insight of a Marxist, Bold Vision and Mettle of a Proletarian Revolutionary

Chairman Hua has gone through the struggles against the bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, particularly the acute struggle against the anti-Party "gang of four." Flaunting the signboard of Marxism, the gang betrayed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, distorted, tampered with and forged Chairman Mao's directives and worked overtime to practise revisionism and engage in splittism and plots and conspiracies. They opposed the great leader Chairman Mao, the respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Hua whom Chairman Mao personally selected as his successor, and tried to overthrow a large number of Party, government and army leading cadres in the central organs and various localities and the proletariat. When Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after his death, the "gang of four," blinded by their inordinate ambition, sized up the situation idealistical-

ly, thinking that the time was ripe for them to take action and hurriedly quickened their steps to usurp Party and state power. With the penetrating insight of a Marxist and the bold vision and mettle of a proletarian revolutionary, Chairman Hua took resolute measures to smash at one blow the criminal plot of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power at a grave historical moment when the Party was in danger of turning revisionist and the state changing its political colour, thus saving the Party, the state and the revolution, averting a major retrogression in China's history and a disaster for the Chinese people, winning a great vic-

tory for the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and for Marxism over revisionism, and making an indelible, historic contribution to the Chinese revolution. The course of events in the struggle proves that Chairman Hua is indeed worthy of being our wise leader, of being the successor trained, selected and designated by Chairman Mao. We feel immensely happy and proud to have Chairman Hua as our wise leader. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we are determined to carry China's proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao through to the end.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Comes to Our School

by the teachers and students of the Peking
No. 166 Middle School

CHAIRMAN Hua and the revolutionary teachers and students of our school actually are not strangers, having met on the evening of March 21, 1974. Patches of winter snow still covered the ground and the wind was piercing cold when a tall, robust middle-aged man with a genial smile and wearing an army greatcoat walked into our school. He made his way to the classroom where a meeting of parents of 1973 senior middle-school graduates was to be held and quietly took a seat at the back. There still was another half-hour before the meeting and many parents had not yet turned up.

Word quickly spread among the teachers and students who were still in the school. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, had come alone on foot through the cold night unannounced to this meeting of a few dozen parents.

An invitation from a responsible comrade of the school's revolutionary committee to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to go to a nearby office for a rest was politely declined with a smile. After several parents had spoken at the meeting, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng stood up and in a level resonant voice said: It is Chairman Mao's great directive that educated youths go to the countryside. We revolutionary parents who follow Chairman Mao's teaching resolutely back our children going to the countryside. The villages need educated young people and the educated youth need to go to the vast rural areas even more to temper themselves. Hsiao Li is our youngest daughter and the only child still staying with us. Nevertheless, we support her going because she is taking the road pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Despite the policy permitting parents to have a graduate son or daughter stay behind at home, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's daughter was going to the rural areas. This revolutionary deed was a lesson for many parents and led more graduates to take the bright road pointed out by Chairman Mao. The whole school was astir. Later, all senior middle-school graduates went off to settle in the countryside.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng had learnt of the meeting only at six that evening. Half an hour later he was at the school, and he did not go by car. This revolutionary style of going deep among the masses, having faith in them and considering himself simply a member of the revolutionary masses is a tremendous contrast to that of the "gang of four" who, like aristocrats of old, were completely divorced from and afraid of the masses. Whenever they went out there was a great fanfare, with people waiting on them and guards swarming all around.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's firm support to his daughter taking the revolutionary path pointed out by Chairman Mao shows that he is a most loyal and most modest student of Chairman Mao. His firmness in carrying out Chairman Mao's directives is in sharp contrast to the line of action of the "gang of four" who, while paying lip service, wantonly distorted Chairman Mao's directives and even went so far as to attack and persecute Chairman Mao.

Although Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was with us for only a short time that evening, he left us with a lasting impression. His boundless loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and his noble qualities — going deep among the masses and having faith in them, being modest, unassuming and approachable — will always be remembered by us.

Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, we are determined to thoroughly expose and repudiate the towering crimes of the "gang of four"! We will persist in taking class struggle as the key link, strive to make a good job of the revolution in education, consolidate and develop the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, do our best to bring up successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause who are morally, intellectually and physically developed and build our country into a strong socialist state with a modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defence and modern science and technology.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(Excerpts)

HIS Excellency Mwinyi About Jumbe is an esteemed old friend of the Chinese people. He accompanied His Excellency President Nyerere on a visit to our country 11 years ago. Today's reunion with our old friend gives us redoubled warmth and joy. On behalf of Chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese Government and people, I wish to extend our warm welcome to His Excellency First Vice-President Jumbe and the other distinguished guests from Tanzania.

The United Republic of Tanzania is a dynamic country, and the Tanzanian people are an industrious and brave people. Under President Nyerere's leadership, they have followed the principles of independence and self-reliance embodied in the Arusha Declaration, striven tirelessly to develop the national economy and culture and, in recent years, made tremendous efforts to overcome the difficulties resulting from natural disasters and the export of economic crisis by the capitalist world. They have achieved marked success in all this. Externally, the Tanzanian Government has pursued a policy of non-alignment, persisted in opposing imperialism, colonialism and power politics, worked for the unity of the African states and given active support to the African national-liberation movements and just struggles of the people of various countries, thus winning the praise of the third world countries and the people all over the world. We heartily rejoice at the various successes achieved by the fraternal Tanzanian people and wish that they continually win new and greater successes on their road of advance.

At present, the international situation is excellent, and the world is advancing amidst turbulence. The people of all countries are increasingly awakening, and especially the people of the third world countries are playing an ever greater role as the main force against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and the factors for revolution continue to grow. The two superpowers are stepping up their arms expansion and war preparations in a rivalry for world hegemony. In particular, the superpower that preaches peace most zealously is talking about "disarmament" but actually practises arms expansion every day and talking about "detente" but in fact creating tension every day. Thus the danger of war is growing daily. But the superpowers enjoy little support for their unjust cause, they are beset with troubles both at home and abroad and find the going tougher and tougher. Their intensified aggression abroad and rivalry for world hegemony will

only hasten their own doom. Looking ahead, we are full of confidence in the future of the world.

The situation in Africa is also excellent and most heartening. The great African people have fought in unity and advanced valiantly in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, white racism and big power hegemonism. With the support and assistance of the African countries, Tanzania and the other frontline countries in particular, the daily-awakening people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania are fighting courageously and persevering in armed struggle against the white racist regimes and for national liberation, thus dealing ever heavier blows at the white racist regimes. At present, attention should be paid to the intensified rivalry between the two superpowers in southern Africa. One superpower is doing its utmost to preserve its vested interests in southern Africa. The other superpower has long coveted southern Africa for its strategic importance and rich resources. Flaunting the signboard of "supporting national-liberation movements," it has been trying by every means to sabotage the militant unity among the liberation organizations and among the African states. After the temporary success of its intervention in Angola, it has become more ambitious in its attempt to supplant old-line colonialism. Therefore, the people of southern Africa still face arduous fighting tasks. But we are sure that the people of southern Africa, who have been tempered in protracted struggle, will heighten their vigilance, reinforce their united struggle, use revolutionary dual tactics to deal with counter-revolutionary dual tactics, frustrate all the intrigues and plots of imperialism, colonialism, white racism and hegemonism and win the complete victory of national liberation. The Chinese Government and people will firmly support the African people's just struggles as they have always done in the past.

Now the situation in China is excellent, too. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, our struggle to smash the "gang of four," the anti-Party conspiratorial clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, has won great victories. An upsurge in exposing and repudiating the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four" is rising swiftly and with tremendous force. The anti-Party "gang of four" was frenziedly opposed to our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, to our es-

esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai and to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the Party Central Committee led by him and attempted to usurp supreme Party and state leadership. At the critical juncture in history when we faced the danger of our Party turning revisionist and our country changing its political colour, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng shattered at one blow the criminal scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp Party leadership and seize state power, thus saving the revolution and our Party. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has, with the boldness of a proletarian revolutionary, led our Party to safety through perilous, tempestuous seas and averted a great retrogression in Chinese history and a disaster for the Chinese people. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has won the boundless confidence and wholehearted support of the people of all nationalities of China; he is the worthy and wise leader of the entire Party, army and people of all nationalities throughout the country. During the happy days of our nationwide jubilation, excitement and high fighting morale, the people of all countries, and the numerous third world countries in particular, extended to us their warm congratulations and most valuable support, for which we wish to express our profound thanks. Our entire Party, army and people of all nationalities are determined to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, follow Chairman Mao's behests, strive to develop the excellent situation and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause which Chairman Mao pioneered in China through to the end. We will firmly

implement the revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs formulated by Chairman Mao personally, uphold proletarian internationalism, never seek hegemony and, together with the international proletariat and the people of the third world countries and the whole world, carry the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism through to the end.

China and Tanzania are friendly countries, both belonging to the third world. The long-tested friendly relations between China and Tanzania were forged by Chairman Mao Tsetung and President Nyerere personally. Under their solicitous concern, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries witnessed a satisfactory and all-round development. The Chinese people's esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai resolutely implemented the revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs formulated by Chairman Mao personally and made outstanding contributions to the development of Sino-Tanzanian friendship. Back in 1965, Premier Chou En-lai crossed the vast ocean and visited Tanzania as the friendly envoy of the Chinese people. Even now we recall the ceremonious and warm welcome accorded to Premier Chou En-lai by President Nyerere and the Tanzanian Government and people during that visit. And today, following President Nyerere's three visits to China, His Excellency First Vice-President Jumbe has arrived to visit China, making light of a long journey. All this fully demonstrates the continuous strengthening and development of the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries.

First Vice-President Jumbe's Speech

(Excerpts)

FIRST we want to reassure you of the continued friendship between the people of the United Republic of Tanzania and those of the People's Republic of China. It is our desire that the already cordial relations between our two countries should be consolidated, strengthened and further developed.

This visit also enables us to perform a profoundly sad task, namely, to express in person our deepest sense of bereavement at the passing away of the beloved teacher and leader, Comrade Mao Tsetung. Not long before, China had lost another great leader in the person of Premier Chou En-lai. Comrade Mao Tsetung was a man of rare calibre. His vision, valour, dedication and spirit of sacrifice infused into the masses have

enabled the workers and peasants of this country to wage a fearless and fierce war against the forces of oppression, exploitation and reaction and to succeed in moulding a new destiny for China. But Comrade Mao Tsetung's influence was not restricted within China's geographical boundaries. His teachings and example remain a guide and inspiration to workers and peasants the world over, spurring them to higher ideals and to greater revolutionary triumphs. Chairman Mao's contribution to socialist revolution will remain a permanent landmark in the history of man's struggle against oppression.

I also wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the Chinese Communist Party for appointing Comrade

Hua Kuo-feng as the new leader and the militant people of China for so vividly showing their confidence in that choice. To Comrade Hua Kuo-feng himself go our felicitations for this great honour. I have no doubt that with the inspiration and guidance of Chairman Mao's philosophy, the Chinese people will stand even firmer and more united in the new phase of your struggle and development under the Communist Party led by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. We wish him, the Party, the Government and the people of China all the best.

Like the People's Republic of China and other progressive peoples, Tanzania stands fully committed to socialism and self-reliance and will not stint her contribution to the realization of these goals.

I do not think I can express adequately the gratitude and appreciation of Tanzania for the various forms of assistance given to us in our liberation and development efforts. All I can do is therefore to quote from and endorse *in toto* the statement made in a speech given by President Nyerere in China on March 24, 1974:

"I could speak for a long time about the practical assistance which China is giving to Tanzania, and to the freedom struggle of Africa. The main reason for my not doing so is my hope that we shall one day be able to express our appreciation in action. By that I do not mean that I expect us to be able to benefit China in the way that you are assisting us. But I hope that we shall be able to express our appreciation through our success in guarding, and extending, the people's revolution in Africa. For I believe that you are helping Tanzania, and the African liberation movement, as a contribution towards the cause of world revolution. Our best thanks to you will be to carry that cause to success in our own areas. I promise you that we shall do our best."

I assure you that the President's words echo the sentiments of all true Tanzanians.

Turning now to Tanzania and Africa, liberation has been our main preoccupation: the liberation of our economy with a view to achieving self-reliance and the liberation of our people from poverty, ignorance and disease. We are also deeply committed to the liberation of Africa from colonialism, neo-colonialism and all kinds of oppression. Since our President visited the People's Republic of China in 1974, we have made great headway in respect to all these liberation fronts. This has been partly through our own efforts and partly through co-operation with other African countries. There can however be little doubt that but for the moral, material and technological assistance from our friends, among whom the People's Republic of China has been most prominent, we would certainly have been a very long way off the final phase of the armed struggle for liberation in Africa.

The immediate problem of liberation in our continent centres on southern Africa on which the at-

ention of the international community is now focused. The intensified war by the Zimbabwe nationalists has brought Smith to a reluctant acceptance of the right of the majority to independence. But even after conceding this right, Smith, in his typical elusive way, went on to impose conditions on the attainment of this goal. Zimbabwe and Africa cannot accept the manoeuvres of a confirmed racist reactionary calculated to entrench minority rule in that country. Nor can we legalize the infamous U.D.I. [unilateral declaration of independence]. These attempts have made negotiations in Geneva to stall. In addition the British have failed to take their responsibilities as colonizers. Smith harbours the illusions that the leaders of Zimbabwe are negotiating on independence, blind to the fact that independence is not negotiable. Africa can only negotiate on the modalities of power transfer. The struggle currently going on, must therefore continue to be intensified until the real transfer of power is complete. Smith is a mere agent of imperialism and colonialism, sustained and made to appear formidable by these systems. He is clever enough to align his position with those forces and cunning enough to play them to the maximum benefit to himself and his clique. He and other upholders of colonialism and oppression have no independent existence. They are parasitic. But imperialism and colonialism have had crushing defeats in Viet Nam, in Africa and all over the world because none can fight against the inalienable rights of man. In Zimbabwe, as elsewhere in the world, imperialists and their stooges have no chance. They will definitely meet the same fate. They will be defeated. It is a matter of time.

In Namibia, people under the leadership of SWAPO are continuing their fight against South Africa's colonialism. The United Nations has declared in very clear terms that the occupation of Namibia by South Africa is illegal. But South Africa continues to occupy that country by force, so the people have to resort to force to resist occupation by force. Force is the only language that imperialism and colonialism seem to understand. The people of Namibia with African assistance and support from freedom-loving progressive countries the world over will continue the struggle against the fascists' occupation until Namibia is free and Namibians are able to take their rightful place in the world community. Africa therefore is grateful to China which continues to render material, political and diplomatic assistance to the cause of the liberation of Namibia. If South Africa wants to talk to SWAPO on the modalities of transfer of power to the people, Africa will be ready to respond. Of late, there has been talk of the possibilities of such talks, but nothing has come out of it and South Africa continues to avoid direct talks between SWAPO and herself while trying to promote phoney talks between the puppet chiefs and the whites in Namibia. Such talks are as meaningless as will be the constitution arising from them. The United Nations has laid down a clear procedure in its resolution on Namibia in November

last year. We shall stick to this. South Africa must hand over power to SWAPO through a constitutional conference that would include the U.N., SWAPO and South Africa. That is our stand and Africa's.

In South Africa itself the world has been witnessing a great upsurge of people against apartheid and suppression. Uprisings in Soweto and all over South Africa constitute spontaneous revolutionary action taken by the oppressed people of South Africa. South Africa on the other hand responds in its characteristic way by the massacre of school children, workers and defenceless women. The lesson which history persistently teaches that might can never trample over right has not been learnt by either South Africa or her collaborators in the West. But history always takes its course and Vorster's regime will be swallowed by the flames of their own obstinacy and the resultant violence.

Let me at this point recall the close co-operation existing between China and Tanzania on all these international issues both in the U.N. and other world forums. We have worked closely together in the fight against colonialism and imperialism in Africa, Asia and Latin America. China and Tanzania have both supported strongly the creation of a new economic order. If the world is one, as indeed, it is, then the suppressed, exploited and consequently underdeveloped have the right to benefit equally from the world resources. At least developing countries have the right to enjoy the resources in our own countries without the exploitation of rich nations.

We have no doubt whatever that our tour will be pleasant and constructive. Somewhere at various points of your great struggle lie interesting lessons for us.

Soviet Economy Relies on Infusions From West

by Wei Min

UNDER the signboard of "detente" and "mutually beneficial economic co-operation," the Soviet Union has stepped up developing economic ties with Western countries at an extraordinary pace since the beginning of the 70s. Besides the expansion of trade, it has adopted such so-called "new forms" of "economic co-operation" as agreements on long-term "co-operation" and "co-ordination of production." In his report to the 25th congress of the Soviet revisionist party, Brezhnev openly claimed the Soviet Union's economic and scientific and technological links with the capitalist countries have undergone a qualitative change. Also, the Soviet press gave this wide coverage, saying "the most prominent feature of the Soviet Union's foreign economic ties with developed capitalist countries was the expansion of large-scale and long-term co-operation."

Moscow outdoes itself in publicizing there being no end of good in expanding trade and economic links between the Soviet Union and the Western countries, particularly the West European countries — this, it alleges, would open up new markets and guarantee fuel and raw material supplies to the West, expand the scale of production and guarantee workers' employment, alleviate the economic crisis and provide an effective means of combating inflation and so on and so forth. In short, if the Western countries expand

"economic co-operation" with the Soviet Union, the incurable disease inherent in the capitalist system could be overcome. Meanwhile, the Kremlin blithely adds that "economic co-operation" with the West only plays a "supplementary" role in the Soviet economy.

As the Soviet Union puts it, expanding "economic co-operation" mainly benefits the Western countries. But this is far from the truth. The reason for Soviet eagerness to enlarge trade and economic ties with these countries in recent years is mainly that with the political and economic crises deepening in the Soviet Union, large infusions of capital and technical equipment from them provide the only way for Moscow to maintain its militarized economy, in which guns come before butter.

Social-Imperialism's Feeble Nature Exposed

Since the Soviet revisionist renegade clique usurped Party and state power, the socialist state has been turned into a social-imperialist state which has frantically engaged in arms expansion and war preparations in contending for world hegemony. This has caused lopsided growth of the economy and a seriously disproportionate national economy. On the one hand, military expenditures soared, the arms industry grew malignantly

and an enormous amount of manpower, capital and material was used in building a tremendous military machine of aggression. For instance, the Soviet national income is only a little more than 40 per cent of the United States', but the Soviet Union has surpassed the United States in military spending. On the other hand, lack of funds and equipment and backwardness in technology have caused production in civilian industry, particularly in consumer industry, to remain stagnant for a long time and has led to an unusual shortage of consumer goods and food. Successive years of bad harvests have left the economy in a real mess.

Soviet domestic economic difficulties naturally are reflected in its foreign economic relations. Since the mid-60s, Soviet trade with the West has seen more imports than exports and except for a few odd years the balance was unfavourable. Because of massive imports of machinery and equipment plus bad harvests which resulted in purchases of huge quantities of grain from Western countries, the Soviet trade imbalance with the West last year reached 4,800 million U.S. dollars. The unfavourable balance continued to mount in the first quarter of this year, reaching 1,700 million U.S. dollars. Since 1975, Moscow has bought 20 million tons of grain from the West, including 16 million tons from the United States. It is estimated that it needs from 3,500 million to 4,000 million U.S. dollars in foreign exchange to pay for its grain purchases. Recently, the Western press revealed that the Soviet Union will have to buy another 15 million tons of grain from the United States, Canada and other places from this autumn to next spring. Already quite short of foreign exchange, the Kremlin will have to ask for further credit from the West and sell gold to make up its huge trade deficits.

The worsening state of its economy fully exposes the feeble essence and the decadence of Soviet social-imperialism which outwardly appears strong but is brittle inside. As Chairman Mao pointed out: "The revisionist Soviet Union is a paper tiger too." To get out of the trouble confronting it, the Soviet Union, while stepping up the exploitation of its people and its plunder of the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.) as well as the people of the third world countries, has to entice the Western countries into expanding trade and economic ties with it under the "economic co-operation" signboard, so as to get more capital, technology and grain from the West which it badly needs.

Many Real Economic Benefits Picked Up

In recent years, the Soviet Union has picked up many real economic benefits from trade exchanges and other economic links with the West. Before the middle of the 60s, its trade volume with the West was less than 20 per cent of its total foreign trade. In 1965, the volume was 2,820 million rubles. It increased 5.6 times by 1975 to reach 15,800 million rubles, or 31.2 per cent of the Soviet Union's total foreign trade. The volume of trade with certain Western countries in this period

grew even more quickly. For example, it went up 11 times with West Germany and increased six or more times with Japan, France and Italy. Trade with the United States rose 19 times. The Soviet Union mainly exports fuel, raw materials and semi-finished products to the West and the chief imports from there are machinery and equipment. From 1970 to 1975, imports of machinery and equipment from the United States, West Germany and four other Western countries increased 4.8 times, worth nearly 10,000 million rubles in total value. The Soviet Union admits that it can equip about 2,000 industrial projects in the chemical, machine-building, light industry and food industry departments with the complete sets of equipment it has imported from the West.

However, the Soviet Union is not satisfied with merely expanding trade ties with the West. It wants to have direct "co-operation" in the fields of industrial production and science and technology and has asked for the conclusion of long-term "co-operation" agreements. Since November 1972, it has signed ten-year "economic, industrial and scientific and technological co-operation agreements" with quite a number of West European countries. These agreements, the Soviet Union claims, are of important significance for the long-term development of stable and effective trade and economic exchanges. Recently, Moscow has been using the tactic of pressure and enticement to get Japan into signing with it such long-term "co-operation" agreements as soon as possible.

The Kremlin's debts to the West have skyrocketed in the last few years. It is estimated that at present they already total some 20,000 million U.S. dollars. The Soviet vice-minister of foreign trade admitted that in the two years of 1974 and 1975 alone, the Soviet Union got some 10,000 million U.S. dollars in long-term bank loans from the West. The Western press disclosed that the Soviet Union has even openly indicated that it would increase total loans from Western countries to 30,000 million U.S. dollars for purchases of the necessary machinery and equipment for certain industrial projects stipulated in its new "five-year plan." The Soviet revisionists have since last year stepped up efforts to obtain huge amount credit in the European dollar markets through the C.M.E.A. International Investment Bank which they control.

Western Public Opinion Demands End to Economic "Appeasement" Policy

It is noteworthy that following last year's European security conference, the Soviet Union has been peddling the sinister ware of "materialization" of detente" everywhere and urged with an ulterior motive that the West European countries set up with it a "greater Europe" under its control, saying that establishment of "all-Europe co-operation" would enable the various sectors and enterprises of West European countries to greatly strengthen their chances of survival in the fierce competition with big U.S. and Japanese corporations. It thus hopes, under the

camouflage of "all-Europe co-operation," to step up its expansion and encroachment in Western Europe and bring it into its sphere of influence and realize its wild ambition of dominating Europe and contending for hegemony all over the world. Besides giving the Soviet Union economic benefits, the credits, technology and grain from the West enable the Soviet Union to go in for arms expansion and war preparations on a still bigger scale. They also abet Moscow's military expansion and military threat and directly imperil the security of the Western countries. It was against this state of affairs that many personages in Western political and press circles have sharply pointed out that

the West was inviting its own destruction because of what it was doing. Today, more and more farsighted personages in the West are strongly demanding a stop to this policy of "appeasement," which will boomerang.

History is like a mirror. Many political and press personages in the West have compared today's Soviet social-imperialism to Hitlerite Germany of the past and called for high vigilance against it. This shows that though the Soviet Union is still playing its cunning game, the criminal designs behind its "detente" and "economic co-operation" have become more and more exposed and will never be realized.

(Continued from p. 9.)

selflessly, he finally fell ill from overwork and laid down his life for the Chinese people's national-liberation cause.

Addressing the ceremony, Wang Ping-nan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Dr. Kotnis Memorial Hall, said: "The Chinese people's great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, in an inscription of condolence, wrote: 'Our Indian friend Dr. Kotnis came from afar to China to help us resist Japanese aggression, worked for as long as five years in Yen-an and north China to give medical treatment to the wounded. His death from prolonged overwork has deprived our army of an able helper and our nation a friend. We should never forget Dr. Kotnis' spirit of internationalism.' In a telegram to Comrade Kotnis' family at the time, our respected and beloved Premier Chou said that Dr. Kotnis symbolized the friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples and was a shining example of the Indian people's active participation in the joint, worldwide struggle against Japanese aggression and world fascism. His name will be handed down by the Chinese people."

Wang Ping-nan pointed out: In honouring Dr. Kotnis' memory, we should follow his example in diligently studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and devoting ourselves wholeheartedly to the rev-

olution and to the people. We must rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, carry out Chairman Mao's behests, do an even better job in China's socialist revolution and construction and strive to make a greater contribution to mankind.

"In honouring the memory of Dr. Kotnis, we should follow his example of bringing into full play the proletarian internationalist spirit and, along with the Indian people, support and help each other in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism so that the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples will continue to consolidate and develop," he said.

He also expressed the conviction that the opening of the memorial hall will further the development of the friendship of the Chinese and Indian people.

In his speech, delegation leader Dr. Basu said: After the passing of the immortal Canadian Dr. Norman Bethune, Dr. Kotnis took over his work. He closely studied *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and other writings of Chairman Mao Tsetung, and was inspired to selflessly serve the people and thus gained the love and affection of the entire Chinese people.

Dr. Basu reviewed the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples. He said: "This year, in spite of the tremendous grief you have suffered from the passing away of your beloved and respected leaders Chairman Mao Tsetung, Premier

Chou En-lai and Chairman Chu Teh, you turned it into strength and renewed with redoubled energy in constructing socialism in your country on the path charted by Chairman Mao Tsetung. With Chairman Hua Kuo-feng designated as the successor, to be the Chairman of the Party and Head of the Government, and having foiled the destructive attempt of the 'gang of four,' we are confident that, under his leadership, the friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples will grow from strength to strength. This is the common aspiration of our two great peoples."

Ambassador Narayanan also spoke at the ceremony. Reviewing the traditional friendship between the peoples of India and China, he praised Dr. Kotnis for his internationalist spirit and conveyed the friendly sentiments of the Indian Government and people to the Chinese Government and people. He said that the inauguration of the memorial hall promises a bright future for friendship between the Indian and Chinese peoples.

The memorial hall contains a detailed record of the life and work of Dr. Kotnis. Also on display are pictures and oil paintings showing Chairman Mao and Premier Chou receiving Dr. Kotnis, his letters, objects he used and photos showing him at work and in other activities in China.

After the ceremony, the Chinese and Indian friends inspected the hall together.

Messages Greeting Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Assuming Posts of Chairman of C.P.C. Central Committee And Chairman of Its Military Commission

Message From Chairman Hamdi of Command Council of Yemen Arab Republic

Lieutenant-Colonel Ibrahim Mohamed Al Hamdi, Chairman of the Command Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic, has sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

On the occasion of your assumption of new responsibilities, I extend to you with pleasure my most sincere congratulations and best wishes for your well-being and happiness, for the continuous prosperity and progress of the great Chinese people and for the further development of the friendly relations between our two countries,

Message From Governor-General Guise of Papua New Guinea

Sir John Guise, Governor-General of Papua New Guinea, on November 5 sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

On behalf of the people and Government of Papua New Guinea, I would like to express my sincerest congratulations on your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The recent trip made by my Prime Minister has, I believe, opened the way to furthering the friendship and understanding between our two countries.

Message From Chairman Arafat of Palestine Liberation Organization

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, on November 29 sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

On behalf of the Palestinian people and revolutionary fighters and in my own name, I hereby extend

to you and the friendly Chinese people congratulations on your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee. The Palestinian people are now confronted with very sinister imperialist and Zionist conspiracies. At this difficult moment they are desirous to have real friends standing on their side.

I am convinced that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, as a friend and ally whom we are proud of, will continue to support our people's struggle and our revolution.

I wish the Communist Party of China and the friendly Chinese people progress and prosperity under your wise and far-sighted leadership.

Make revolution till victory.

Messages and Letters From Some State Leaders and Prominent Public Figures

Leaders, statesmen and prominent public figures of many countries have sent messages or letters to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, warmly congratulating him on his appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The messages and letters were sent by Hosny Mobarak, Vice-President of Egypt; Amintore Fanfani, President of the Italian Senate; Ashraf Pahlavi, Princess of Iran; Richard Nixon, former President of the United States; Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association; Japanese prominent figures Aiichiro Fujiyama, Yoshihiro Inayama, Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Daisaku Ikeda, Tadashi Yaoita, Magosaburo Yoshimura, Shigeo Nagano, Kanichi Kubo, Kazut-sura Kawase, Isamu Saeki, Toshio Doko, Ichizo Kimura, Hosai Hyuga; Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan; Wallace Edward Rowling, leader of the New Zealand Labour Party; Alfred Dregger, Chairman of the West German Christian Democratic Union of Hessen Land and Member of Bundestag; and Elo Baumberger, Chairman of the Germany-China Friendship Society.

(To be continued.)

ROUND THE WORLD

U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

China's Firm Support for Southern African People's Struggle

The debate on the decolonization question began on November 29 at the U.N. General Assembly plenary meeting. In his speech on December 2 at the meeting, Chinese Representative An Chih-yuan said: "Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese Government and people are determined to give firm support to the just struggle of all the oppressed nations and people and firm support to the people of the non-independent regions of southern Africa in their just struggle against white racism and for national liberation."

As a result of the counter-revolutionary dual tactics used by the racist regimes in southern Africa, he noted, the revolutionary people have come to realize that "it is imperative to use revolutionary dual tactics to deal with counter-revolutionary dual tactics," that "armed struggle is the basic means to achieve national liberation, that in negotiations one must base oneself on fighting and that before the enemy lays down his arms, the people's armed forces must be strengthened and not weakened."

Recalling the situation in which the people of southern Africa have won one victory after another in their struggles and the two superpowers are stepping up their rivalry in southern Africa as never before, An Chih-yuan said: "One superpower does its utmost to support the racist regimes and constantly changes tactics in a strenuous effort to protect its vested interests in southern Africa. Pretending to support the national-liberation movement, the other superpower which styles itself the 'natural ally' of the third world carried out naked military invasion of Angola and single-handedly provoked a civil war there, causing the loss of

the lives of over 100,000 people and making some one million homeless and destitute. Having succeeded temporarily in Angola, it is further stepping up its frenzied expansion and infiltration in southern Africa. Under the various pretexts of 'military assistance,' 'economic assistance,' it is carrying out infiltration, intervention, subversion and aggression in a deliberate attempt to undermine the national independence and state sovereignty of countries in the region. It creates division among the African countries and the liberation organizations in an attempt to meddle in local armed struggles and channel the national-liberation movement into its course of scrambling for world domination. In a word, it wants to replace old colonialism and establish a new tsarist colonial empire in the 20th century. Facts show that it is more cunning and dangerous than old-line colonialism and imperialism. To carry through to the end the struggles for national liberation and for the defence of national independence and state sovereignty, it is imperative for the African people and the people of the world to link the struggles against racism, colonialism and imperialism closely with those against the superpowers, particularly against social-imperialism. The rivalry and meddling by the superpowers have added to the complexity of the situation in southern Africa. However, the African people, who have a glorious militant tradition, are a people that have high political consciousness. They do not believe the nice words of the superpowers, nor are they intimidated by their bluster, and even less will they tolerate the seizure of their fruits of hard-won victory for which they have gone through protracted struggles. We are fully convinced that the great African people will dauntlessly 'repulse the wolf at the front gate and guard against the tiger entering through the back door,' remove all obstacles on their road of advance and liberate the whole African continent."

THE THIRD WORLD

60 Countries Self-Sufficient In Grain

Many third world countries in recent years have concentrated their efforts on launching a drive to develop production of grain. They have explicitly called for "making agricultural production the foundation for development," "giving priority" to the development of agriculture in the national economy, and striving for the realization of "operation feed ourselves" at an early date. They have adopted a series of policies facilitating farm production and taken many effective measures, such as enlarging acreage under cultivation, building water conservancy projects, improving seed strains, using more fertilizer, adopting better farming methods and management as well as establishing credit systems to help peasants solve their financial problems in the development of agriculture. All this has gradually changed the situation in farm production and steadily raised the output of grain.

Grain yield in the developing countries last year averaged 4 per cent higher than in 1974, while the increase for countries in the Far East region was 8 per cent. Some 60 developing countries in the world today have in the main become self-sufficient in grain. A few countries like Nepal, Ghana, Algeria and Panama have not only attained self-sufficiency but have a small surplus for export.

Many third world countries had rich harvests this year. Grain production in Morocco is the highest since 1968. Total output of four major food crops was 5,480,000 tons, over 50 per cent more than last year. After one year's efforts since independence, the Republic of Cape Verde was partially self-sufficient in grain. Kenya has a surplus and Guyana has reached self-sufficiency in rice, sugar, cassavas and other tubers.

All these are the fruitful results of the third world countries developing their national economies through independence and self-reliance and are also great victories in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and

hegemonism in the economic sphere. This is a heavy blow to the imperialists, the superpowers in particular, and a tremendous encouragement to the world's oppressed nations and people.

Rich grain harvests are just the beginning for the developing countries while a fundamental solution to the food problem still calls for prolonged struggles and unremitting efforts. However, a new path has been opened up, experience gained and confidence raised — this has created favourable conditions for further farm production development.

HELSINKI

Soviet Insult to Finland's Independence Intolerable

The proposal by the Soviet Ambassador Stepanov to Finland to jointly celebrate next year the 60th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution and of Finland's Independence Day has been indignantly denounced by many political figures in Finland. They have exposed the sinister motives behind the Soviet proposal and firmly demanded that their government unequivocally refuse this "proposal" and hold its own independence day celebrations.

Made first by the Soviet youth organization "The Komsomol," the Soviet proposal was again mentioned in a speech at a meeting by the Soviet Ambassador.

A "political storm" has been stirred up and indignation aroused in political circles by the proposal. Finnish Parliament Member of the National Coalition Party Kullervo Rainio, in his verbal inquiry in the Parliament, said the proposal constituted interference in another country's affairs and was an "insult to Finland's independence."

People know that the century-old history of Finland is one of incessant aggression and plunder by the old tsars and of struggle by the Finnish people against aggression and plunder. With the overthrow of the Romanov dynasty, almost 60 years ago, the Finnish people won their country's independence through protracted struggle. Finland's Independence

Day is a Finnish people's festival. Celebrating it is an expression of their determination to safeguard national independence and sovereignty.

It was no accident that the Soviet Union put forward the proposal. Under the signboard of "good neighbourliness" and "co-operation," it has for years been trying to put Finland, a sovereign state, under its control. Not long ago, the Soviet revisionists published a book *Thirty Years of Good Neighbourly Relationship* which wilfully distorted the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation and Mutual Assistance signed in 1948 and tried in vain to force Finland to give up its policy of neutrality and form a de facto military alliance with the Soviet Union. Now, the real motive behind the Soviet proposal is all too clear. As one Finnish political personage sharply pointed out, if arrangements for such joint celebrations were made, it would give the impression of Finland being a kind of satellite state of the Soviet Union.

The Kremlin's scheme cannot be realized and more and more Finnish people are recognizing the hypocritical features of the Soviet Union. The paper *Turun Sanomat* reported on December 8 that the Finnish authorities are ready to celebrate their Independence Day themselves.

O.A.U. MINISTERIAL COUNCIL

Setting Up an African Economic Community

The 11th extraordinary session of the O.A.U. Council of Ministers took place from December 6-10 in Kinshasa, capital of Zaire. The adoption of a resolution on the creation of an African economic community in 25 years in accordance with the proposal of Zairian President Mobutu is a new step by African countries to strengthen regional co-operation and oppose economic hegemonism.

The session also recommended that an African union of payments be established.

It decided to continue to encourage, aid and reinforce the regional and sub-regional groups existing in

Africa. In addition, it also recommended setting up a bank as early as possible in accordance with present circumstances so as to lay the basis for programmes for effective development.

This demonstrates that many African countries and people have come to realize through their struggle that only by strengthening unity and co-operation, especially regional co-operation in various fields, can they more effectively resist exploitation, plunder and control by imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. They have also come to realize the need of relying on collective strength to promote development of their national economies through self-reliance and realize economic independence by common efforts.

The proposal on creating the African economic community also demonstrates the African countries' determination to actively promote the establishment of a new international economic order. The two superpowers — the Soviet Union and the United States — have for a long time obstinately kept intact the old international economic order in an effort to continue exploiting, plundering and controlling the developing countries in Africa and other regions and obstruct and sabotage their economic development. Particularly, the Soviet Union, that superpower calling itself the "natural ally" of the African countries, has desperately carried out economic infiltration of the African countries under the "economic assistance" signboard and frantically peddled its so-called experience in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and "economic integration," trying in vain to bring the economies of the African countries into the social-imperialist neo-colonialist system. It has done its utmost to oppose and undermine regional co-operation among the African countries, brazenly clamouring that such economic co-operation among these countries "lacks a conducive political atmosphere." Now, the determination of the African countries to establish an African economic community has dealt a powerful blow to Soviet economic hegemonism.