

# PEKING REVIEW

13

March 25, 1977

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Samoa Speaker Leota**

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## **Chairman Hua Meets Western Samoa Speaker Leota**

**H**UA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, on March 17 met with Leota Leuluaialii Ituau Ali, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Western Samoa, and the Western Samoa Parliament Delegation he led.

The members of the delegation present at the meeting were I'iga Suafale, Leaupepetele Taoipu, Luatuanuu Aitaua, Sam Saili, Taliaoa Maoama, Leiataua Iosefa and George A. Fepule'a'i.

A cordial atmosphere permeated the meeting. As Speaker Leota Leuluaialii Ituau Ali and the other distinguished Western Samoa guests arrived at the reception hall, Chairman Hua went forward and shook hands with each of them, extending a warm welcome to the guests from afar. After being photographed together, the host and guests had a sincere and friendly conversation. Speaker Leota conveyed the regards of Head of State of Western Samoa His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II,

the Western Samoa Government and people to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese Government and people. Chairman Hua expressed sincere thanks for this. He asked Speaker Leota, after returning home, to convey the respects of the Chinese Government and people and his personal respects to Head of State His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II, Deputy Head of State His Highness Tupua Tamasese Lealofi and Prime Minister His Excellency Tupuola



Efi, and he wished Western Samoa prosperity.

Present at the meeting were Tan Chen-lin, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chi Peng-fei and Wu Hsin-yu, Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and Wang Hai-jung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The delegation, which was the second major delegation from Western Samoa, arrived in Peking on March 14. His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II, Head of State of Western Samoa, visited China last September.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress gave a banquet on March 15 in honour of the guests from Western Samoa.

Vice-Chairman Wu Teh of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and Speaker Leota made speeches at the banquet.

Wu Teh spoke of the good development in China-Western Samoa relations since they established diplomatic relations in 1975. He pointed out: The Government of Western Samoa has advocated safeguarding national independence, protecting national resources and developing the national economy and achieved many successes in national construction. In international relations, the Government of Western Samoa sets great store by developing relations of friendship and co-operation with

the various countries in the South Pacific region and other countries. Western Samoa was admitted into the United Nations towards the end of last year. The Chinese people are overjoyed at every achievement made by the people of Western Samoa.

He reaffirmed China's consistent position that all countries, big or small, should be equal and that it opposes superpower aggression.

Speaker Leota said: We come to China with the objective of deepening understanding and fostering friendship.

He said he believed the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, including the setting up of the Chinese Embassy in Apia, would promote the understanding of each other's cultures, contact and co-operation. He also dwelt on the possibility of economic co-operation between both countries.

He said that as the first island country in the South Pacific region to attain independence, and as a developing, non-aligned and third world country, Western Samoa looks forward to playing a role in the United Nations.

### **President Marien N'Gouabi's Death Mourned**

Premier Hua Kuo-feng sent a message on March 21 to Louis Sylvain Goma, Prime Minister of the Government of the Peo-

ple's Republic of the Congo. The message reads:

"I am very much shocked and grieved to learn of the tragic assassination of His Excellency Marien N'Gouabi, President of the People's Republic of the Congo. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I wish to express our deep condolences and sincere sympathy to you and, through you, to the Congolese Government and people and President N'Gouabi's family.

"The late President N'Gouabi led the Congolese Government and people in waging unremitting struggles in defence of national independence and state sovereignty and against imperialist subversion and interference and made positive contributions to advancing the third world's cause of unity and co-operation and developing the friendship between China and the Congo. I am sure the heroic Congolese people will continue to march forward in their struggle."

Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei, Vice-Chairman Ulanfu of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Foreign Minister Huang Hua on March 22 called at the Congolese Embassy in Peking to express their condolences. Wreaths were presented by Premier Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries

and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

## Fighting Drought

The growth of wheat and spring ploughing and sowing in the Yellow and Huai River basins and some areas in north China are being threatened by a long dry spell. There has been no rain or snow for six months in many places, and there are signs that the drought will continue for some time in some areas.

To overcome the effects of drought, the State Council on March 20 issued a circular to all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, calling for immediate action in order to reap a rich harvest.

The circular pointed out that conquering the drought to ensure the growth of wheat, spring sowing in time and a rich harvest this year is of paramount importance in pushing forward the national economy and consolidating and developing the excellent situation in the country. The State Council called on all areas to strengthen leadership over the anti-drought work, make a success of it and strive for a rich harvest by penetratingly exposing and criticizing the "gang of four." All manpower and material resources must be allocated for the purpose and all trades and professions must do their best to support this work.

On the evening of March 19, the State Council called by

phone an emergency meeting to make arrangements for the anti-drought work. The meeting called on leading cadres at all levels, commune members and all trades and professions concerned to go into action immediately and overcome the drought effects so as to ensure a rich harvest of summer crops and timely spring sowing. The meeting was presided over by Chien Cheng-ying, Minister of Water Conservancy and Electric Power. Vice-Premier Chen Yung-kuei attended and made an important speech at the meeting. Also present were leading comrades of the departments concerned under the State Council.

Vice-Premier Chen stressed the need to learn from Tachai Brigade's experience in dealing with natural calamities, that is, first, admit they exist; second, not be overawed by them; and third, fight them. He called on all areas to go into the fight with full confidence in victory.

Since the beginning of spring, commune members in the major wheat-producing areas have seized the opportune time to water and top-dress the wheat fields. Many provincial, city and county Party committees have strengthened leadership over the anti-drought work and concentrated their manpower and material and financial resources on it. In Shantung Province, 17.5 million people have taken part in wheat field management, 1.06 million hectares of fields have been irrigated and 2.20 million hectares top-dressed. The 135,000 special

teams in charge of wheat field management set up in Hopei Province have irrigated 530,000 hectares. More than 12 million able-bodied peasants have been mobilized in Honan Province to water the wheat fields and some 80,000 cadres have gone to the countryside to join the peasants in fighting the drought. More than 1.73 million hectares in the province have been watered so far.

## Railway Transport Turns For the Better

The national conference on railway work which ended in mid-February has ignited the railway workers' soaring enthusiasm for socialism. As a result, the daily number of loaded cars at the end of February had hit an all-time high since winter 1976, and the rise continued in the first ten days of March. The lingering problem of unloading falling below state quotas has been solved. Waggon turn-<sup>o</sup>unds have been speeded up and railway traffic has begun running smoothly. The situation also has turned for the better in areas where freight cars used to be jammed and freight piled up.

Railway transport had been the salient weak link in the national economy due to the serious damage caused by the "gang of four." It affected industrial and agricultural production, the interchange of goods between city and countryside, our preparedness against war and the people's livelihood. To

swiftly change the situation, the State Council in February held the afore-mentioned conference in Peking, at which Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee pointed out the correct orientation and specific targets for managing the railways well and boosting rail transport.

Following the conference, meetings on railway work were held by Party committees of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. While taking part in physical labour, many leading cadres went to grass-roots units to see how things were going and tackle problems alongside the workers and staff members.

The Hupeh provincial Party committee not only sent one of its secretaries to direct work at the grass-roots railway departments, but also set up a special team in charge of rail work. Seeing that operations at some stations under the Wuhan Railway Bureau were hampered by heavy freight pile-up, the provincial Party committee concentrated a labour force there and solved the problem in seven days. The Nanking West Railway Station found leading comrades of the Kiangsu provincial Party committee working and studying together with the workers. During breaks, the cadres had heart-to-heart talks with the railway workers. "Though the 'gang of four' opposed smooth rail traffic and trains running on time," some cadres remarked, "we have come here to work and tackle problems together with you so as to speed up transport. By doing this, we are forcefully criticizing the 'gang of four.'"

The workers said: "The leading comrades of the provincial Party committee have come to work with us. This is a great encouragement to us."

A vigorous socialist labour emulation campaign has been launched amidst the upsurge to implement the various fighting tasks put forward by the national conference on railway work. On March 1, the Peking Railway Bureau accepted the fraternal challenge by the Chengchow Railway Bureau calling for socialist emulation; this won warm response from railway bureaus in other parts of the country. The campaign is not only being carried out by railway bureaus, but it is being carried out energetically by work-shifts at the grass-roots units. With criticizing and exposing the "gang of four" as its central task and aiming at advanced production targets, this kind of labour emulation is an important way of fully mobilizing the masses and organizing all the forces to speed up socialist construction. Since the gang has been crushed, the workers feel it is high time for them to work for socialism to the best of their ability.

### **Kailan Coal Mine Speeds Up Restoration of Production**

Six months after the strong earthquake that hit the Tangshan area last July 28, coal was turned out at six of the seven collieries of the Kailan Coal Mine, and production was completely restored and reached the pre-quake level within four months at the Luchiato colliery.

The quake caused serious damage to mine equipment and heavy casualties — production systems were paralysed, main galleries submerged and most buildings on the ground demolished. It was as if the mine had been ruined by war. It usually took two or three years in some other countries to restore production at seriously war-damaged mines. It also took our country three years following the liberation to resume production at the Machiakou colliery, the smallest of Kailan's seven collieries, which had been closed down and inundated by the imperialists.

The rapid restoration of production is attributed to the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee, the miners' hard work and all-out support from the people throughout the country.

Chairman Mao was very much concerned about the quake-stricken area and the Kailan Coal Mine. In spite of repeated aftershocks, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng inspected the mine and gave many instructions on restoring production in Kailan. Kailan's workers fought tenaciously under extremely difficult conditions. They repaired damaged equipment, made new equipment themselves, and used electric torches for lighting. All were determined to work with redoubled efforts to restore production as early as possible and supply coal to the whole country.

After six months' efforts, factory buildings and make-shift houses with a floor

*(Continued on p. 25.)*

# Follow Chairman Hua Closely and March on Triumphantly Under Chairman Mao's Banner

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**C**ARRYING out Chairman Mao's behests, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is leading the whole Party, the whole army and the people throughout the country in shouldering the proletarian revolutionary cause Chairman Mao left us and pushing it forward. In this great struggle, we must continue to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely follow the lead of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in carrying out its strategic plan of grasping the key link and running the affairs of the country well, and see to it that we march in step, obey orders in all our actions and seize still greater victories.

The banner of Chairman Mao is the banner of all-conquering Marxism-Leninism. By combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete revolutionary practice, Chairman Mao laid down a correct line for our Party. Under its guidance, we have defeated fierce enemies both at home and abroad and prevailed over ten major opportunist and revisionist lines inside the Party, thus winning magnificent victories for the new-democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Chairman Mao's writings and his series of important instructions inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in all its aspects; they have enriched the theoretical treasure-house of Marxism and lighted up the course of our

revolution. In the last part of his life, Chairman Mao concentrated more of his energy on the basic question of combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, leaving us the theoretical legacy of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao had boundless confidence in Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and selected him as his best successor for the Party and state. Chairman Mao exposed and criticized the "gang of four's" scheme to usurp Party and state power in time and made arrangements for settling their problem. This makes us cherish all the more the memory of Chairman Mao and feel his wisdom and greatness still more deeply. Chairman Mao has left us, but his thought will continue to guide us forward, his brilliant image will live for ever in our hearts, and his great banner will continue to remain the fundamental guarantee for winning victory in our united struggle.

Our wise leader Chairman Hua has always raised high the great banner of Chairman Mao and resolutely carried out and defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the last few years in particular, despite the difficult conditions caused by the "gang of four's" frenzied attacks on the Party, Chairman Hua was able to do away with their interference and surmount the difficulties and unswervingly

followed Chairman Mao's instructions in doing things, thus winning Chairman Mao's boundless confidence and warm praise. October 6, 1976 will go down in history as an unforgettable day of victory. On that day Chairman Hua led the whole Party in shattering the "gang of four" and winning a great historic victory. After the "gang of four" was smashed, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua led the whole Party in striving to push forward the cause of the proletarian revolution Chairman Mao had entrusted to us. In the short span of five months, our Party and people have scored one great victory after another.

The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua made the important decision on erecting a memorial hall for Chairman Mao and put into implementation this decision representing the common aspirations of the people in their hundreds of millions. The Party Central Committee also made the important decision on the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and the preparations for the publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung*. This is of great immediate and far-reaching historic significance to our people in carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and carrying the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end, and to the cause of liberation of the proletariat, the oppressed nations and the oppressed people of the whole world. The Party Central Committee has firmly grasped the work of editing the fifth volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and is planning to have it published in the first half of this year. There is no doubt that this will bring the Chinese people's mass movement of studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to a new upsurge.

The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has brilliantly taken the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the affairs of the country well and put forward the four fighting tasks for this year\*. Under Chairman Hua's leadership, hundreds of millions of people in our country have brought about a high tide in exposing and criticizing in depth the "gang of four." Studying hard the

works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, especially Chairman Mao's *On the Ten Major Relationships* published not long ago and Chairman Hua's speech at the Second National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture, the whole nation is using this sharp weapon of revolutionary criticism to make a thorough exposure and criticism of the "gang of four's" counter-revolutionary crimes of practising revisionism, creating splits and carrying out intrigues and conspiracies. Taking a firm stand, the cadres and masses have waged a resolute struggle against the gang and its handful of sworn followers who refused to repent, and in the struggle they certainly have no wish to show mercy to the class enemy. At the same time, by citing the facts and using reasoning, they have exploded, one by one, the revisionist and metaphysical fallacies spread by the "gang of four" all these years so as to make a clear distinction between a right and a wrong line and come to a proper understanding of the matter ideologically. This great mass movement will certainly play an important part in clearing up the pernicious effects and influence of the gang, raising the consciousness of the people throughout the country in class struggle and the two-line struggle, in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialism.

Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the whole nation, taking firm hold of this key link of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four," is bringing about a new high tide of "grasping revolution, promoting production" in an effort to "push the national economy forward." Inspired by the Second National Conference on

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\* The four fighting tasks are: 1. deepen the great mass movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four"; 2. strengthen Party building; 3. deepen the mass movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and to learn from Taching in industry and strive to push the national economy forward; and 4. make further efforts to bring about a new high tide in the mass movement to study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works.



Learning From Tachai in Agriculture, the mass movement to learn from Tachai and build more Tachai-type counties is surging ahead in the countryside, with agricultural mechanization making steady progress. Everywhere in the country, all the factories and mines are greeting the forthcoming National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry to be held before May Day with actual deeds of seizing fresh victories in revolution and production. Going all out, the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other labouring people are determined to make up for the lost time caused by the gang and strive for the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology, a task put forward by Premier Chou in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions.

The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has grappled with the problems in some provinces, municipalities and prefectures as well as in some departments. Caused by the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage, these problems have all been successfully resolved. Take Shanghai for example. For as long as ten years, the "gang of four" took pains to build up their influence there in the vain hope of "stabilizing Shanghai, throwing the rest of the country into disorder and taking advantage of the chaos to seize power." The moment Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee gave the order, the working class, the People's Liberation Army and the cadres and broad masses in Shanghai immediately went into action and routed the "gang of four" and their henchmen who fell from power in no time. The matter was instantly settled without firing a single shot or shedding a drop of blood. This was so in other parts of the country as well. It shows that Mao Tsetung Thought has fostered a great Party, a great army and a great people; it also shows that the "gang of four" who did so many evil things lost all support and was extremely isolated.

The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has seized back the leadership of those departments and units snatched away by the "gang of four" and put under its con-

trol, especially the leadership of the mass media. The gang, who had long controlled the mass media, tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and spread revisionist fallacies to confuse the people's thinking in order to shape counter-revolutionary opinion for their usurpation of Party and state power. Today, the leadership of the mass media has returned to the hands of the Party and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, it has made remarkable achievements in propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, giving publicity to the great victories scored by the Chinese people and exposing and criticizing the gang's counter-revolutionary crimes. It has won the people's confidence and acclaim.

Without exception, every decision and arrangement by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua shines with the radiance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and represents the common aspirations of the people in their hundreds of millions and their fundamental interests. It was a wise policy decision that Chairman Mao made in his lifetime to choose Chairman Hua as his successor and the leader of our Party; the whole Party needs him, the army needs him, the people need him, as does the cause of the proletarian revolution. With Chairman Hua at the helm and showing us the way, the revolutionary cause will be ever victorious.

Today, an excellent situation prevails in the whole country, the masses of people are in high spirits and the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country are fully confident of success. We have won great victories but much work remains to be done. The whole Party, the whole army and the people all over the country must unite under the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely follow Chairman Hua and his strategic plans, march on from victory to victory, run China's affairs well and make a greater contribution to humanity.

*(A slightly abridged translation of an article by "Hongqi" Commentator published in the journal, No. 3, 1977)*

# Failure of "Gang of Four's" Scheme To Set Up a "Second Armed Force"

**W**E have only the pen at our disposal but not the gun," the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" once whined. Thus, in carrying out their criminal design of usurping Party and state power, they left no stone unturned to try to grab military power. But when this bunch of intrigants and careerists who opposed the People's Liberation Army failed in their attempt to bring about disorder in the army and take over military command, they reached out for the people's militia, trying to build it into a "second armed force" that would break away from Party leadership and become the opposite number of the People's Liberation Army. Under their command, it was to be used by them in usurping Party and state power and restoring capitalism.

## So-Called "Transforming the People's Militia"

By raising the reactionary slogan of "transforming the people's militia," the gang manoeuvred to control it.

The people's militia in our country was founded and nurtured personally by Chairman Mao; it is a major people's armed force led by the Chinese Communist Party in the struggle against internal and external class enemies. In the days of the revolutionary wars, the people's militia men and women, with rifle in one hand and hoe in the other, engaged in production as they fought in co-ordination with the People's Liberation Army, thus playing an important role in driving out the Japanese invaders and annihilating the Chiang Kai-shek bandits. After nationwide victory, they carried on their revolutionary tradition and, in close co-ordination with the People's Liberation Army, smashed the armed provocations and harassments by imperialism, social-imperialism and other foreign

reactionaries. At the same time, they undertook to suppress class enemies at home engaging in sabotage activities, guard our motherland's frontiers and protect the socialist revolution and construction. That the people's militia has written a splendid chapter in the annals of China's revolutionary struggle is obvious to everyone.

In the prolonged revolutionary struggle, Chairman Mao issued a series of important instructions related to the work of organizing and building the people's militia, its political education, military training, arms and equipment, the conduct of military operations and the structure of its command; he also put forward a set of theories, principles and policies and the line to be followed. After the founding of New China, Chairman Mao again continually summed up the experience in building the people's militia under the dictatorship of the proletariat and personally presided over the drawing up of the Party Central Committee's decision on the question of the people's militia. He issued the great call "**Organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale**" and let the whole nation take up arms. "**Militia work must be carried through organizationally, politically and militarily.**" This is one of his many important instructions. All this shows the orientation of building the people's militia in the period of socialism.

Directing their spearhead of attack against Chairman Mao, the "gang of four" slanderously dismissed his line for building the people's militia as "an old formula" and clamoured: "Don't take the old path," "get rid of the old formula."

They falsely charged that "before the Great Cultural Revolution, the people's militia had failed to grasp class struggle" and thus "collapsed when the storm of class struggle and the two-line struggle came," and they made this



People's militia in Shanghai meet to denounce the "gang of four."

their excuse for the so-called "transformation of the people's militia."

### Usurping Command Over The People's Militia

It was Chairman Mao's consistent strategic concept to adopt a three-in-one military system combining field armies, regional troops and people's militia. This constitutes an important component part of his proletarian military line.

Unified and inseparable, these armed forces consisting of a three-in-one combination are all under the Party's absolute leadership. As pointed out explicitly by Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and its Military Commission, the provincial commands and sub-commands of the People's Liberation Army and the county (municipal) departments of the people's militia are at the same time military bodies of the Party committees at various levels under whose unified leadership they command the regional troops and the people's militia. This system of leadership is a manifestation of the principle "the Party commands the gun" as was stressed time and again by Chairman Mao; it is a manifestation of the Party's unified leadership and unified command over the armed forces and, in addition, a reliable guarantee against any at-

tempt by bourgeois careerists to usurp military power.

To cut the people's militia off from the unified military system, the "gang of four" set up behind the backs of the Party Central Committee and its Military Commission an independent people's militia command in Shanghai where they had for many years carefully planned building up their influence. They declared the militia command would not subject itself to either the leadership of the P.L.A. local garrison or that of the higher ones but only to their "direct leadership." Blurting out what his gang was really up to, Wang Hung-wen bluntly told his henchmen: "See that these troops of yours do not take orders from somebody else." The gang suggested setting up "a central people's militia command and local commands in the various localities" so as to form their own system of command to usurp the leadership of the people's militia.

### Substituting People's Militia for the P.L.A. And Other Instruments of the Dictatorship

The "gang of four" spread the idea of replacing the People's Liberation Army and other instruments of the dictatorship with the people's militia and propagated the counter-

revolutionary view that "the army is not as good as the people's militia" and "the army is not reliable." Chang Chun-chiao once flagrantly challenged the army: "In time of war, who is to be counted on, you in the People's Liberation Army or our people's militia?" In saying this he gave away *in toto* the gang's sinister design to create a split between the People's Liberation Army and the people's militia.

Chairman Mao put it well: **"Without a people's army the people have nothing."** The People's Liberation Army is the sinew of the Chinese armed forces and the people's militia its strong auxiliary force and powerful reserve. Without the mighty People's Liberation Army, it is impossible to wipe out an enemy's main force, or to fight a strategically decisive battle and finally win the war. Without the co-ordination of the people's militia, it is equally impossible to vanquish a strong enemy. Hostile to the People's Liberation Army, the "gang of four" vainly tried to turn the people's militia into their "palace guard" to supplant the People's Liberation Army so as to make it easier for them to usurp Party and state power and restore capitalism at home and surrender themselves externally to imperialism and social-imperialism.

The "gang of four," moreover, tried to substitute the people's militia for other instruments of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They ranted that the former should put public security work under its "unified control." They advocated that the people's militia can bypass the public security departments and freely make arrests, conduct trials and hand down verdicts. Their intention was to place it over and above the Party and government and have the people's security force, people's court and other organs of the state apparatus replaced by the people's militia. In short, what they wanted to do was to control the instruments of the dictatorship for the purpose of usurping Party and state power.

### Plotting Armed Rebellion

While stepping up their underhand activities to split the Party after the Party's Tenth National Congress in 1973, the "gang of four" schemed to expand their military strength in Shanghai and studied drawing up "operational

plans" for a "scorched-earth war of resistance." When Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, they quickened the pace to usurp Party and state power. Without authorization, they turned industrial plants in Shanghai making non-military products into arsenals and hastily issued huge quantities of arms and ammunition to the members of the people's militia, and again without authorization, ordered troop movements, set up clandestine command centres, compiled codes for use in secret communications, and conspired to launch a counter-revolutionary armed rebellion. They clamoured that they were ready to engage the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in a "bloody war" and "fight to the finish."

Our enemies, as Chairman Mao pointed out, **"invariably overestimate their own strength and underestimate ours."** This also was the case with the "gang of four." Just when they were conspiring to form their "cabinet" and greet their "most magnificent festive day," their death knell sounded! Carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua shattered at one stroke the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique, and with this their scheme of setting up a "second armed force" too came to grief.

The masses of the people's militia who long ago had angrily witnessed the gang's criminal deeds resisted and struggled against them resolutely. Even in Shanghai their followers were a mere handful. When the rump of the "gang of four" was planning a counter-revolutionary armed rebellion, the Party committee and the people's militia in the Liaoyuan Chemical Works firmly declared: We worker militia, as an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat, vow to defend the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua with our blood and lives. Alertly and resourcefully, the Party committee and the people's militia of the China Textile Machinery Works took photos of the counter-revolutionary activities of the gang's pawns on the spot and reported them to the People's Liberation Army.

As soon as the "gang of four" was exposed, the people's militia in the country in their hundreds of millions expressed their anger at the enemy and plunged into the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four's" crimes.



Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution drawn up under Chairman Mao's personal direction was adopted. Also known as the "16-Point Decision," it determined the nature, the target and tasks of the Cultural Revolution and laid down specific principles and policies.

The fifth point of this decision "Firmly Apply the Class Line of the Party" started off with the words: "Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of the first importance for the revolution and it is likewise a question of the first importance for the Great Cultural Revolution."

The "16-Point Decision" clearly stated that "the main target of the present movement is those within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road." In regard to cadres, it affirmed that in ordinary situations, the great majority of them are good or comparatively good and that "the unity of more than 95 per cent of the cadres and more than 95 per cent of the masses" must be achieved.

But right from the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, Chiang Ching and Chang Chun-chiao, together with Lin Piao and his cohorts, propagated the idea of "suspecting all" and "overthrowing all" to mislead people. They alleged that the revolution was "a struggle between the new cultural revolution group and the old government," and flagrantly vilified the state apparatus under Chairman Mao's leadership and under the personal charge of Premier Chou as the "old government." They magnified the interference by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line after liberation and painted a totally dark picture of the first 17 years (1949-66) after liberation. The thrust of their attack was directed at central and local leading cadres so as to overthrow them all.

Lin Piao put it bluntly: "Now is the time to make revolution against those who have taken part in the revolution." In 1968, Chang Chun-chiao declared: "This Great Cultural Revolution offers an excellent opportunity to overthrow these people [veteran cadres]." "The present movement is to replace the old dynasty with a new one." It is thus very clear that they wanted to overthrow our state of the dic-

tatorship of the proletariat and set up their revisionist "dynasty."

### Unscrupulous and Despicable Methods

To achieve their aim of "overthrowing all" they resorted to base fabrications and vilification. Employing what power they had usurped, they set about smearing and persecuting Party and state leaders. For example, they groundlessly charged that a certain central leading comrade was "a warlord," another comrade "a big bandit" and still another comrade "a renegade." Many comrades were falsely labelled as "sham Communists," "enemy agents" and so on. Charges of being "capitalist-roaders" were hurled at comrades thick and fast. The gang duped and fooled a portion of the masses to "overthrow" one comrade today and another comrade the next day.

On several occasions Chairman Mao severely criticized this trend of "suspecting all" and "overthrowing all." To implement Chairman Mao's line and policies for the Cultural Revolution, Comrade Chou En-lai did a vast amount of work among the masses. He helped the duped free themselves from the gang's influence and guided the mass movement on to the correct path of the proletariat. The gang, however, continued using double-dealing tactics and underhand means to interfere, oppose and sabotage the Great Cultural Revolution.

How they persecuted Comrade Chen Yi, Member of the Party Central Committee's Political Bureau, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Foreign Minister, is a case in point. Comrade Chen Yi was a veteran proletarian revolutionary who had made great contributions to the Party. The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao gang teamed up with Lin Piao and Chen Po-ta, manipulated the counter-revolutionary conspiratorial "May 16" band and, flouting Chairman Mao's clearly stated directive that Comrade Chen Yi was a good comrade, they raised a hue and cry to overthrow him. At a meeting on August 11, 1967 to criticize Comrade Chen Yi's mistakes, the "May 16" band, going against Premier Chou's directive issued on behalf of the Party Central Committee, suddenly unfurled a

banner with the words, "Down with Chen Yi." Members of this band even wanted to treat Comrade Chen Yi as an enemy. Premier Chou walked out of the meeting in anger and ordered the guards to provide a safe escort for Comrade Chen Yi. On August 26, this same band organized its members to besiege Premier Chou for 18 hours. They threatened to intercept Comrade Chen Yi's car and seize him for another "criticism and struggle" meeting. However, Premier Chou's censure frustrated their attempt.

Overthrowing the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries was not all the "gang of four" had in mind. They wanted to overthrow everyone on false charges who did not go along with them and whoever refused to toe their line, whether they were veteran cadres or young cadres, workers, peasants or intellectuals.

Wang Chin-hsi, the "Iron Man" and nationally known labour hero of the Taching Oilfield who had done so much to put Taching on the map, was another victim of persecution. He earned the gang's wrath because of his steadfast adherence to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In 1966, Chang Chun-chiao maligned him as a person "without any revolutionary aspirations whatsoever." Comrade Wang Chin-hsi was consequently abused, hauled before struggle meetings and persecuted in all sorts of ways.

The "gang of four" also wanted to ax the Tachai Production Brigade, China's pace-setter on the agricultural front. In the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution, they incited people to try and get Tachai's cadres branded "counter-revolutionaries."

Chiung Ching had Shih Chuan-hsiang, the famous Peking sanitation worker and nationally known model worker and a Deputy to the Third National People's Congress, sent back to his native village in Shantung in opprobrium for being "a scab" and "a despot in sanitation work" merely because Comrade Shih had once shaken hands and had his photo taken with Liu Shao-chi at a conference. When Premier Chou heard how Comrade Shih had been treated, he indignantly said: "Is the purpose of the Great Cultural Revolution to overthrow a sanitation

worker?" The Premier ordered that Comrade Shih be brought back to Peking.

The gang also persecuted new cadres who adhered to Party principles and opposed them. Such cadres were abused for "capitulating to capitalist-roaders," "being meek little lambs" and "revisionist shoots."

The above are a few examples of how the gang tried to create chaos in an attempt to deflect the orientation of struggle against those in power in the Party taking the capitalist road.

### Against Liberating Cadres

Chairman Mao's consistent policy towards comrades who have erred was to have them learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and "cure the sickness to save the patient." During the Great Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao again and again stressed this policy. While speaking on the question of cadres in the summer of 1967, Chairman Mao stressed the necessity to unite with the great majority of cadres. Those who have made mistakes, including those who have made serious mistakes, as long as they did not stubbornly refuse to correct their mistakes or did not refuse to correct their mistakes after repeated education, must also be united with and educated. He also stressed the need to help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack, use the formula of "unity — criticism and self-criticism — unity" to solve contradictions among ourselves. Chairman Mao also said that cadres must be allowed to err and to correct their mistakes, and that we should not overthrow cadres as soon as they make a mistake. Why get so worked up about making a mistake? the Chairman asked. Correct it and all will be well. Vast numbers of cadres must be liberated and allowed to stand forth and carry on their work.

When Party committees at various levels began liberating cadres who had made mistakes and were willing to correct them and putting them back into leading posts according to Chairman Mao's instructions, the "gang of four" maliciously charged that these cadres were the representatives of "restorationist forces." In the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius and other political movements, the gang spared

no effort to drive these cadres away again into ignominious anonymity.

Since the Great Cultural Revolution, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao had carried out struggles with the "gang of four." The members of the gang were always plotting and resorting to all sorts of devious, underhand tricks to realize

their scheme of "overthrowing all." However, because Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies were always clearly there for the cadres and masses and were applied by them, all the gang's plots were frustrated. The "gang of four" schemed to knock down everything and everybody, but in the end they got what they had intended for others and were themselves knocked down.

## Invasion of Zaire by Soviet-Paid Mercenaries Is Intolerable

SEVERAL thousand mercenary troops from Angola flagrantly invaded and occupied a number of border cities in the Shaba Region of the Republic of Zaire beginning March 8. Under the leadership of President Mobutu Sese Seko, the Zairian armed forces have counter-attacked heroically. We firmly support the just struggle of the Zairian armed forces and people in resisting foreign aggression and safeguarding state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Who is the boss of the mercenary troops? The Zairian press has pointed out that it is the Soviet social-imperialists. This fully accords with the facts. As everybody knows, since the Soviet Union extended its influence into Angola, it has not only dispatched over 10,000 foreign mercenary troops to Angola but also mustered a large number of the old colonialists' remnant forces there to serve its aggressive activities. Under the command of the Soviet social-imperialists, this contingent of mercenary troops, the largest in the African continent today, has brutally suppressed the Angolan people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and repeatedly made armed provocations and invaded Zaire. The present invasion of Zaire by mercenaries from Angola is unprecedented in scale, scope and duration. As organizer and commander of the mercenary troops in

Angola, the Soviet social-imperialists cannot absolve themselves of their crime.

The invasion of Zaire took place when the first Afro-Arab summit conference of great significance was in session. Before the conference was convened, the Soviet social-imperialists tried to sabotage it from behind the scenes; when the conference was over, they blatantly vilified it, all because it was a conference of unity, which held high the banner against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and touched the social-imperialists on their most tender spot. The gunfire in Zaire's border cities proves that the aggressive Soviet social-imperialists are bent on antagonizing the African and Arab countries. Far from accepting defeat, they will step up their criminal activities.

The Zairian people are a heroic people. United under the leadership of President Mobutu, they have, in the past few years, repeatedly stood up to the social-imperialists' blackmail and pressure, demonstrating the new awakening of the African people. The current invasion by Soviet-hired mercenaries once again serves to educate and arouse by negative example the Zairian people who, united as one, will staunchly carry their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism through to the end.

*("Renmin Ribao" Commentator, March 19)*



# Grave Step of New Tsars' Expansion in Africa

SEVERAL thousand mercenary troops from Angola recently invaded Zaire and occupied the border cities of Dilolo and Kapanga, Kisenge — the mining centre — and Kasaji on the main communication line and about 300 kilometres from the important steel city of Kolwezi, all in the Shaba Region. Zairian armed forces retook Kasaji after counter-attacking. The Zairian Government is watching developments closely. President Mobutu himself inspected the Kolwezi battle zone and his government informed ambassadors of African countries in Kinshasa that the invasion could not be ignored.

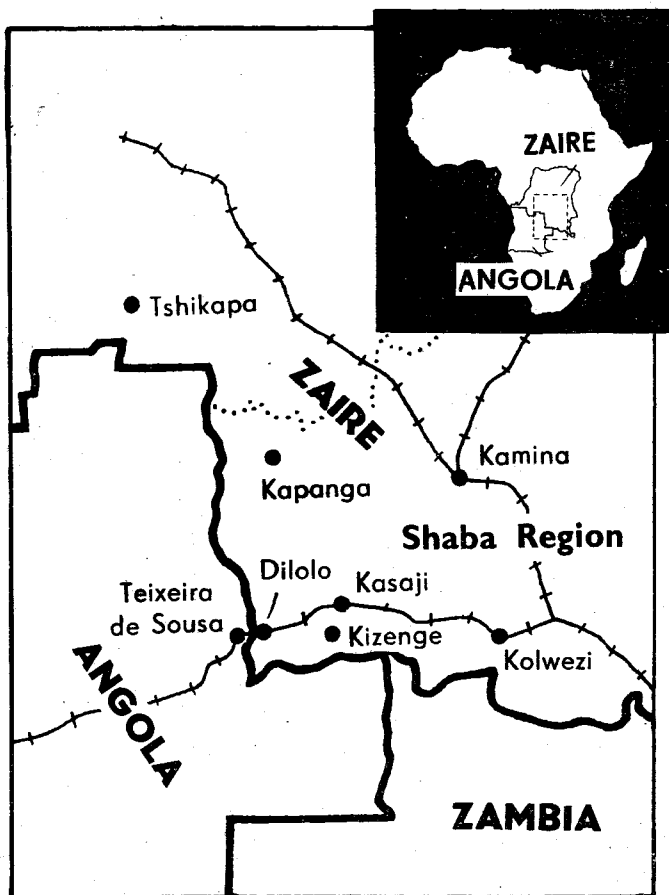
Facts amply prove that the invasion was a premeditated and planned act of aggression instigated by the Soviet Union, another step to divide and control central and southern Africa.

The Soviet Union has long coveted Zaire which is contiguous to Angola. Hostile to the Zairian Government which has boldly exposed Soviet aggressive activity, Moscow has been trying to bring it to its knees by force.

In January 1976, the Soviet Union was behind the shelling of Zaire's border city Dilolo by its mercenary troops in Angola. The mercenary troops in the recent invasion are composed of ex-gendarmes of the former Katanga Province (today's Shaba Region) who fled from Zaire to Angola 14 years ago. At the time of the Soviet armed intervention in Angola, this remnant colonialist force was used by the Soviet Union to slaughter the Angolan people. Now these ex-gendarmes are armed with Soviet missiles and rockets and "under the tight control and command" of Soviet-hired mercenary troops in Angola. Adopting "Russian tactics," they launched a large-scale invasion of Zaire.

The timing of the invasion sheds light on the whole matter. The Zairian press pointed out that the invasion took place when Zaire was facing temporary economic difficulties and the Zairian people were working hard on their plan to revive the economy. One paper wrote that "it is at this very moment that the social-imperialists have chosen to distract us" in order to create a crisis and fish in troubled waters. The first cities invaded and occupied by the mercenary troops are located precisely in Zaire's important mining centre.

It must be pointed out that the invasion of Zaire broke out at the time when the Soviet Union was making a big fanfare about ratification of the so-called Soviet-Angolan "friendship treaty" by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and when Nikolai Podgorny was about to start his Africa tour. TASS, the Soviet mouthpiece, first maintained a guilty silence following the Soviet-engineered invasion and later blatantly labelled it as an "uprising in the south of Zaire." This was to cover up the Soviet crime and prepare the ground for further intervention in Zaire.



# An Important Move Forward

— Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore sign agreement  
on safety of navigation through the Strait of Malacca



**T**HE recent signing of the agreement on the safety of navigation through the Strait of Malacca by Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore is a new step in defence of national sovereignty. Situated in the southeastern part of Asia between the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra Island, the Strait of Malacca is a channel for traffic between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Historically, the strait is the territorial sea of Malaysia and Indonesia. A joint statement issued by the three countries in 1971 declared their joint management of the affairs of the Strait of Malacca and the Strait of Singapore and the decision to set up a co-operative organization to take charge of the safety of navigation in these straits. It firmly opposed the "internationalization" of the Strait of Malacca. After that, the Governments of Malaysia and Indonesia repeatedly stressed this just stand and maintained that international navigation through the strait should comply with the principle of innocent passage. The recent agreement by the three countries marks an important step towards making the strait a comparatively safe international waterway.

The signing of the agreement undoubtedly is a telling blow to the Soviet scheme to internationalize the Strait of Malacca and to Soviet maritime hegemony. For many years the Soviet Union has advocated the so-called "internationalization" of the strait in an attempt to turn it into a "private strait" where vessels of the Soviet Union and a few other countries can do as they like. It has clung stubbornly to this fallacy at international meetings and on other occasions. Soviet social-imperialism in recent years has been hard at work trying to establish hegemony over a vast expanse from the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Indian Ocean and West Pacific Ocean to the Sea of Japan.

Since the Soviet Union built up in 1968 a squadron detached from its Pacific Fleet in the Indian Ocean, its warships have frequently been going back and forth between the Indian and the Pacific Oceans by passing through the Strait of Malacca. In November 1973, a Soviet cruiser and a missile destroyer pushed their way into the strait without permission of the nations concerned. Facts show that the social-imperialist country is trying to control the strait and make this strategically important body of water a passage for expansion into the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet Union has openly violated Malaysian and Indonesian sovereignty over their territorial waters and threatened their security. Its actions have been exposed and denounced by the governments of those two countries and public opinion there. By signing the agreement on the safety of navigation through the Strait of Malacca, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore show their determination to unite more closely in a common struggle to defend their territorial waters and combat superpower maritime hegemony.

The countries on the coast of the Strait of Malacca are all third world countries. They have taken a common stand and have a common interest in avoiding incidents and pollution in the strait and around Singapore and making the area a comparatively safe international waterway. They can jointly use effective measures. The signing of the agreement embodies these countries' spirit of consultation on an equal footing, mutual understanding and co-operation, thus setting an example for solving their bilateral and multilateral problems. This has won wide praise and support from the third world countries and from world progressive opinion as well.

# Yugoslav-Italian Border Treaty

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**O**F late, Yugoslavia and Italy have separately ratified a treaty on the Trieste border. This is a new achievement in developing their bilateral relations. It is also an event of positive significance for promoting the joint anti-hegemonic struggle of European and Mediterranean countries.

The boundary question in the Trieste area is one left over by history. In the several decades since World War II, Italy and Yugoslavia each exercised jurisdiction over part of the Trieste area, but their boundaries in the area remained to be delineated and this had long become an outstanding issue. In November 1975 the governments of the two countries reached an agreement on this issue through negotiations. The boundary question between the two countries was thus solved.

The Yugoslav-Italian agreement is widely acclaimed. A Yugoslav government source pointed out that the agreement "opens new prospects for stable and good-neighbourly cooperation" between the two countries. An Italian government source stressed that the agreement dispelled potential "factors of conflicts" in the Mediterranean region, making it possible to develop constructive relations between the European Community and the Balkan region. The Yugoslav press held that the agreement "will have a positive influence on the forging of amiable links between Mediterranean countries and the Balkan countries." The Italian press also pointed out that the agreement is "an event within the framework of Europe and the Mediterranean" and that it will "promote" the unity of the peoples in the Mediterranean region.

As Mediterranean countries in Southern Europe, Yugoslavia and Italy hold important strategic positions. The superpowers have all along been locked in fierce rivalry in Southern

Europe and the Mediterranean region in order to grab all of Europe. Soviet social-imperialism is particularly vicious in this respect. For years, it has sent large numbers of warships to flex its muscles in the Mediterranean, endangering the security of the coastal countries, and resorted to every despicable means to penetrate and expand in Southern Europe and the Mediterranean region. It tries its utmost to use disputes between some countries to pit one against the other and profit from it, or exploits the unstable political situation in certain countries to intervene in their internal affairs and fish in troubled waters. As the Yugoslav press pointed out, the conclusion of a border treaty between Yugoslavia and Italy will not only strengthen the international position of the two countries but also eliminate the possibility of a third party meddling in the relations between neighbouring countries in the Adriatic Sea region. Undoubtedly this is unfavourable to Soviet expansion in the region.

Disputes of one kind or another still exist between some countries for various reasons. This is not surprising. Some of them have been left over by history. To carry out their penetration and expansion and push hegemonism, the new tsars have often capitalized on the differences of views and disputes among certain countries, supporting one country and attacking another, with the result that the disputes between certain countries have become even more serious and complex. This is something which merits the people's vigilance.

The Yugoslav-Italian agreement shows that as soon as superpower meddling and interference are done away with, the numerous small and medium-sized countries, even if there are historical issues between them, are fully able to find reasonable solutions through negotiations and full consultation on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation.

## Striving for Self-Sufficiency in Grain

**A**RAB countries have made strenuous efforts and achieved good results in developing agricultural production, especially grain production.

Last year, Algeria had good wheat, barley and oat harvests and the total output of 2.6 million tons was the highest since independence.

Morocco attained self-sufficiency in grain in the main when the total output of its four main staple food crops increased to 5.48 million tons last year.

Tunisia produced over 1.2 million tons of grain in 1975, more than double the figure at the time of independence. Despite poor weather, grain output exceeded 1.1 million tons last year.

In the Sudan, production of sorghum, the main staple food of the people, reached 2,025,840 tons last year, an all-time high. This is enough for home consumption with a certain amount to spare for export.

Democratic Yemen's grain output in the year 1973-74 was 10 per cent higher than the average output of the first three years after independence.

The Arab area is one of the cradles of ancient civilization. As early as 3,000 years ago, some Arab countries were renowned for their "granaries." In more recent history, however, these rich Arab countries were long dominated by the colonialists who pushed the lopsided monoculture policy in these countries to convert them into sources of raw materials and commodity markets, thus seriously disrupting farm production there. As a result, instead of being self-sufficient in grain, they had to rely on imports. The imperialists tried to use grain to put a stranglehold on these countries after their independence. In the past few years in particular, one superpower has jacked up grain prices in an attempt to further rob and fleece some grain-short third world countries. The other superpower has had crop failures for years running because of its frenzied policy of aggression and expansion and militarization of its national economy. It has to purchase large

quantities of grain abroad, resulting in soaring world market prices from which Arab and other third world countries have suffered a great deal.

Confronted with this situation, the Arab countries have come to see more clearly the importance of self-sufficiency in grain. Algerian President Houari Boumediene pointed out that "a country which does not produce her own bread has to face a menace to her independence at any time." Egyptian President Anwar Sadat stressed that Egypt should attain self-sufficiency in grain as soon as possible. Sudanese President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri said that "agriculture was and still is the backbone of economic growth and development in the Sudan." Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira said that "we should mobilize all our forces and capability, first of all give priority to agricultural production to ensure self-sufficiency in our food requirements and never suffer from dependence on foreigners."

To develop agriculture and bring about self-sufficiency in food grain, Arab countries, according to their respective concrete conditions and in the spirit of self-reliance, have taken various practical and effective measures.

**Increasing Investment to Speed Up Development of Agriculture.** From 1970 to 1975, the Sudanese Government invested 76 million Sudanese pounds in agriculture, which accounted for 38.3 per cent of the total public investment. Algeria's investment in water conservancy works in the 1974-77 four-year plan period was 8,500 million dinars higher than in the previous four-year plan period. In the 1976-80 five-year plan period, Iraq will invest about 3,010 million dinars in agriculture.

**Reclaiming Wasteland to Enlarge Acreage Sown to Grain.** In the past two decades, Egypt has reclaimed wasteland totalling about 912,000 feddans (one feddan equals 1.038 acres). Syria's cultivated land increased from 2.314 million hectares in 1946 to over 6 million hectares in 1976. Tunisia's acreage under food crops in 1974 was 40 per cent larger than in 1969. Moroc-

co's acreage planted to wheat in 1976 rose by 200,000 hectares as compared with 1975.

**Building Water Conservancy Projects to Bring More Land Under Irrigation.** The Sudan has built a series of water conservancy projects along the Blue and White Niles and their tributaries, thus increasing irrigated acreage from one million feddans in 1956, the year of independence, to 4 million feddans in 1975. Over the past two decades, Morocco has erected a great number of small, medium-sized and big dams and reservoirs, increasing the country's irrigated acreage from 180,000 hectares to the present 500,000 hectares. Since independence in 1956, Tunisia has built 15 reservoirs and sunk over 3,000 wells and more than doubled the irrigated acreage.

**Cultivating Good Seed Strains to Raise Per-Hectare Yields.** The Sudan succeeded in trial-planting rice in Gezira in 1972, exploding the imperialist fallacy that "planting rice in the Sudan is not feasible." Acreage sown to rice there last year expanded to 13,000 feddans. Since 1956, Morocco has bred over a dozen high-yielding grain seeds.

**Improving Farm Tools to Promote Mechanization of Agriculture.** A tractor plant built in Syria in 1972 now has an annual capacity of 6,000 tractors. In Democratic Yemen which had to import such simple farm tools as hoes and

sickles before independence, a farm-tool and hardware factory was set up in 1975 and its products were warmly welcomed by the peasants.

**Training Agrotechnicians and Popularizing Scientific Farming.** In early post-independence years, Algeria only had two agronomists and some dozen agrotechnicians of its own; all the rest were foreigners. The country has set up 15 agricultural colleges and schools since independence to train Algerian agrotechnicians. Agrotechnique popularization stations were established in Democratic Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic to introduce advanced farming techniques.

The Arab countries also have paid attention to strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation in agriculture. To accumulate funds for agriculture, 13 countries signed an agreement in Khartoum recently on the establishment of an Arab corporation for agricultural investment and development.

All these facts eloquently prove that the Arab countries will certainly be able to develop agricultural production, gradually get rid of dependence on foreign countries' food supply and finally attain both self-sufficiency in grain and economic independence, so long as they bring into full play the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and strengthen solidarity and co-operation among themselves.

## In the So-Called "Developed Socialist State"

### **Crime Prevalent**

**T**IME and again, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has claimed that in its land of "developed socialism" and the "state of the whole people," classes and class struggle no longer exist and that the "main social causes of crime as a social evil," "has long been eliminated." In other words, crime is no longer a "social evil" in the Soviet Union.

Lies, however, cannot hide the facts. A look at the bits that have slipped through in Soviet

papers and magazines in the last year or so shows that graft and theft, speculation and profiteering, drugs, juvenile delinquency and other social iniquities inherent in capitalist society not only abound in the Soviet Union but are spreading like wildfire and have become out of control.

The director of a fruit and vegetable purchasing depot in Georgia embezzled over 300,000 rubles in two years by forging documents and invoices, etc.

The chairman of the managing committee together with the chief accountant and others of the Dzerzhinsky State Farm in Tadzhikistan pocketed 242,000 rubles by purposely messing up accounts and tables, falsifying invoices and

other documents and getting reimbursements more than once for one single item.

Because they have been badly corrupted, a section of the young people and children have taken the criminal path. The first secretary of the Latvian party central committee had to admit that crimes committed by minors in many regions had increased. The second secretary of the Tadzhik party central committee also said that juvenile delinquency was on the increase.

Marxism-Leninism holds that crime is the product of a class society and is a reflection of class contradictions and class struggle. Today's crimes of all descriptions are precisely the inevitable result of the social-imperialist social system, the result of the Soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class' ruthless exploitation and oppression of the labouring people and a manifestation of the sharpening class contradictions and class struggle in Soviet society.

As the Soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class controls the state apparatus and monopolizes all of society's wealth, the members of this class in seeking maximum profits not only grab the fruit of the working people's labour through high salaries, big bonuses and a variety of subsidies, but also make use of their privileged positions to plunder on an even greater scale. Graft and embezzlement has, therefore, become one of their chief methods for raking in surplus value. One scandal which shook Moscow was the case of a former Soviet minister of culture who embezzled public funds and surreptitiously bought goods to build a magnificent private dacha. With the connivance of the Soviet revisionist bosses, many leaders of enterprises, farms, stores and educational and literary establishments have followed the example set by their higher-ups and done as they please. All this shows that the Soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class, a gang of big thieves looting the country, is itself the arch-criminal responsible for the worsening crime wave.

## Religious Activities Rampant

**A**LL reactionary ruling classes always use religion as opium to benumb the people's minds. To cling to its position of power and sap the people's will to resist and oppose it, the Soviet revisionist leading clique, besides resorting to material incentives, decadent music, pornographic literature, etc., also uses religious superstition as an opiate.

At the same time, the Soviet people, ruthlessly oppressed and exploited by the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class, have once again been cast into the abyss of misery and suffering. Living in fear and despair, some people turn to the church for spiritual deliverance and comfort. This also is one reason for the resurgence of religious superstition in the Soviet Union.

The Orthodox Eastern Church is the biggest religious body in the country. It is reported that 60 per cent of the Russians, Uzbeks, Byelorrussians, Georgians, Karelians and Moldavians are believers. This church's Easter activities are celebrated on a greater scale each year in Moscow.

The Roman Catholic and the Protestant churches are becoming ever more active, and there are also a host of other religious sects in-



Worshippers pack the Cathedral of the Assumption for Easter Mass in Zagorsk.

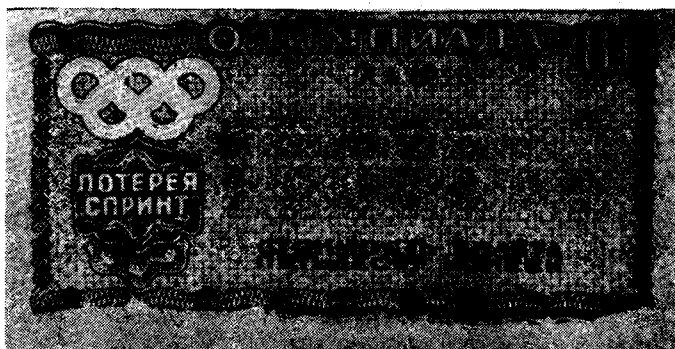
cluding some superstitious cults practising human sacrifice. Discussing existing religious rites in the Soviet Union, the newspaper *Gudok* (Hooter), in an April 24, 1976 article entitled "Replying to Readers' Questions," said that "sadistic religious cult fanatics maim themselves and other people and sometimes even indulge in human sacrifice. . . ."

A growing number of intellectuals are taking to religion, and party and youth league members too participate in religious ceremonies. The magazine *Lithuanian Communist* said that "some basic party organizations are permitting religious activities or even catering to the needs of religious ways." Still more, these activities have even penetrated the ranks of the Soviet army. *Kransnaya Zvezda* (Red Star) reported that quite a number of men in a radar company were religious, and one, a private, had sewed a religious tract on to his uniform. Western newsmen in Moscow have reported that "soldiers in uniform from army barracks" attend church services. Priests in Moscow churches pray for the Soviet armymen.

To maintain its reactionary rule and benumb the people, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has adopted an attitude of connivance and support towards the rampant growth of religious activities. Not long ago, the Soviet Union published the *Bible* for the third time in 20 years. In early 1976, TASS revealed that this edition "was arranged to commemorate the centennial of the first Russian edition of the *Bible*." TASS also admitted that the religious bodies and sects existing in the Soviet Union today often publish bibles, books of psalms and prayers and other religious books and periodicals.

## Snowed Under by Lotteries

**L**OTTERIES are a way for the exploiting classes to get rich and hoodwink the people. The Soviet Union, which credits itself with "developed socialism," has set up a lottery bureau and encouraged people to try their luck in them. Small kiosks selling tickets are found everywhere in big cities and small towns. There are all kinds of lotteries ranging from merchan-



Queuing for 1980 Olympic lottery tickets (see inset below) in Moscow.

dise, artefacts and books to sports events. The lottery tickets issued annually total some 1,000 million, averaging four or five tickets per capita, which puts the country in first place in Europe.

To deflect the people's discontent with the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class, the Soviet propaganda machine unashamedly says that lotteries "put happiness within the reach of every Soviet citizen at a price he can well afford." In one television programme, the Soviet revisionists had a lottery winner talk about his "experience" and say: "Happiness will come to you without fail once you clearly know what you want."

By issuing lottery tickets, the Soviet revisionist authorities try to promote the try-your-luck mentality among the Soviet people and induce them to seek illusory "happiness" and make money without toil. They want the people to pin their hopes for resolving existing social contradictions and lifting themselves out of their miserable lot on winning lottery prizes. The lottery ticket flood in the Soviet Union is opium to dull the people's minds.

### "Trojan Horse Stratagem" Charge

THE success of the first Afro-Arab summit conference which successfully closed on March 9 has won warm acclaim among the leaders and public of the countries involved. However, Moscow's instant reaction was remarkably shrill and violent. A TASS dispatch the same day maligned the oil-producing Arab countries in the Gulf area as "reactionaries" and "scabs" and characterized their financial aid to African countries as a "Trojan horse of imperialism."

It is no secret that the African and Arab countries feel an urgent need to support one another and strengthen co-operation because they are exploited and bullied by the hegemons and imperialists. At a ministerial meeting of 24 African and Arab countries in Lusaka last January, the African countries proposed that the oil-producing Arab countries provide them with 2,000 million U.S. dollars in financial aid. At the March Afro-Arab summit conference, the two sides successfully arrived at a settlement through friendly consultation. If one can follow the Moscow bigwigs' reasoning, it means the African countries willingly allow themselves to fall a victim to the "imperialist stratagem of the Trojan horse" when they ask for assistance from the Arab countries. How absurd! The Soviet assertion is indeed a brazen slander against the vast number of African countries and an insidious attempt to undermine the fraternal unity and militant friendship between the African and Arab countries.

The TASS article also lied that the oil-producing Arab countries had been opposed to the African countries' proposal for financial aid, "considering it a form of 'pressure.'" Then, at the end, it declared that behind the Arab countries' aid "is a hidden attempt to exert pressure on the African countries." So in the eyes of Moscow, the aid request is a form of "pressure," as also is the provision of aid. There seems to be nothing but "pressure" in the relationship between nations. This sheds a reveal-

ing light on the mentality of the new tsars who pride themselves on their power politics and never miss a chance to put pressure on others.

Based on a Greek legend, the "Trojan horse stratagem" is quite familiar to the people of the third world. It has been used for centuries by colonialists and imperialists to secure colonies. It is widely employed today by the Soviet social-imperialists in their stepped-up aggression and expansion in the third world. They used this stratagem when they provided money and weapons to arm some ten thousand mercenaries to interfere in Angola's internal affairs and kill Angolan people; they resorted to the same trick when they placed "stumbling blocks" in the way of the African national-liberation movement in an attempt to bring it into their orbit, and when they sent "advisers" and "experts" to Egypt to collect military, economic and political intelligence. They used the same stratagem again when K.G.B. agents tried to buy over Sudanese students studying in the Soviet Union to subvert the Sudanese regime. . . .

An angry uproar by the Soviet mouthpiece can in no way hold back the surging torrent of Afro-Arab unity. On the contrary, it only serves to reveal that the Moscow overlords have been touched to the quick by the vigorous and militant spirit of the people of the third world displayed at the Afro-Arab summit conference. In their impatience to speak, the Kremlin rulers unwittingly showed their true features. Puzzled at first, people are finally aware of their real intentions.

### A Strange Rush

NOT long ago an issue of the magazine *Far Eastern Economic Review* went on sale in Rawalpindi bookstores. As soon as the news got around, Soviet embassy staff members in town turned out in force to snap up all the copies.

People are not unfamiliar with the Soviet rush for goods. Moscow always has scurried about for grain and meat in markets abroad to meet urgent needs. But this time it rushed for an uneatable magazine. Why?

The riddle is answered once anyone looks inside the publication. A long article, "The K.G.B. in Asia," reveals some well-known facts



— the host of K.G.B. spies and agents the Soviet Union has put in its diplomatic missions in foreign countries have committed much evil. For instance, the article said, there are over 380 Soviet embassy officials in Pakistan, with titles of “counsellor,” “consul,” “secretary” and “embassy personnel.” All carry out infiltration and subversive activities.

Wouldn't the new tsars lose face when the magazine should spread far and wide these despicable acts by a country which claims to be a “friend” of the Asian countries? Evidently cornered, Moscow could find no better way than to order the rush. In its view, this would serve to cover up the scandals.

Soviet social-imperialism's rotten deeds and scandals, however, are not confined to sending out K.G.B. spies, nor are its criminal activities limited to the Asian region. From Europe, the focus of contention between the two super-powers, and its flank, the Middle East, to the

vast area of Asia, Africa and Latin America and from land and sea to air and outer space, the Soviet Union has done every kind of evil, from supporting a notorious traitorous clique to openly encroaching upon a sovereign state and from cruelly exploiting numerous developing countries to shamelessly plundering its East European “younger brothers.” In fact, the papers, magazines and books which expose the social-imperialists' crimes today are too numerous to count. In this situation, even if it tries spending more rubles, Moscow is absolutely in no position to purchase every copy.

Even if the Soviet Union could buy up every copy of such books and magazines, how would that help? As the Chinese saying goes, if you want to keep something from people, don't do it. Since the new tsars have done so many despicable things, how can people turn a blind eye to this or hold their peace? The Soviet Union's tactic in Pakistan is the height of folly and can only arouse abhorrence and ridicule.

(Continued from p. 6.)

space totalling 1.25 million square metres had been put up and 84 million tons of water drained from the inundated mines. Haulage system, transport, power supply and ventilation facilities were partially restored.

The reconstruction of Kailan is a co-ordinated nationwide campaign. Large numbers of P.L.A. men, including those in the engineering corps, and rescue and medical teams were rushed to Kailan shortly after the quake. A contingent of rehabilitation workers and engineers from various parts of the country was also sent to Kailan and they are still working there.

Recently, Chairman Hua received representatives of the Kailan Coal Mine and units engaged in the reconstruction. This

brought the support-Kailan campaign in the country to a new upsurge. Many steel plants have expressed that they will turn out whatever varieties of steel products and in whatever quantities Kailan requires. Lead-

ing comrades from 38 machine factories have gone to the Kailan mines to look into their needs and railway workers have said they will give priority to transportation of the goods and materials Kailan needs.



Coal from the Luchlato colliery where production has been restored.

# ROUND THE WORLD

## INDIA'S NATIONAL ELECTION

### Congress Party Fiasco

Ruler of India in the 30 years since independence, the Congress Party ended up in a fiasco in the March 16-20 national election.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her son Sanjay, Defence Minister Bansi Lal and Law Minister H.R. Gokhale went down to defeat. The Gandhi government was compelled on March 21 to lift the state of emergency and submitted its resignation the following day.

With results declared for 450 of the Lok Sabha's 542 seats, the Janata Party headed by former Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai and its ally the Congress Party for Democracy led by ex-Agriculture Minister Jagjivan Ram and other opposition parties won 282 seats. The Congress Party which had two-thirds of the seats in the last Lok Sabha got only 139 seats.

The national election showed the unpopularity of the internal and external policies of the Congress Party government. With the backing and connivance of Soviet social-imperialism, the Congress government for years pursued a policy of expansionism, thus isolating itself not only in South Asia but in the whole world. It subjected the Indian people to fascist suppression. Especially after it declared a state of em-

ergency throughout the country in June 1975, tens of thousands of opposition members and people were arrested and detained. Strikes, demonstrations and assemblies of more than five persons were strictly banned. Workers' wages and allowances were frozen. Heavy taxes were imposed. The burden of the economic difficulties was shifted on to the people. As a result, strong resentment mounted among the Indian people and voices of opposition rose even within the Congress Party. Many influential members of the Party quit or resigned from government posts. In her contest for election, Indira Gandhi was coldly received or rebuked by the voters on many occasions. Her defeat proves that the Indian people are against her policies.

TASS released a host of dispatches and commentaries in connection with the Indian election, describing the internal and external policies of the Congress Party as "progressive" and saying that "there is no alternative in the country to the Indian National Congress." In commenting on the debate over whether the Indian-Soviet treaty should be annulled, TASS termed the treaty, which is in fact a means in Moscow's hands to oppress, exploit and control India and create unrest in South Asia, "an inseparable part of India's foreign policy" and "in the interest of the Indian people." Facts have shown that the

Kremlin's attempt to influence the Indian election was futile.

## U.S.S.R.-E.E.C.

### Fishery Talks Suspended

The second round of fishery negotiations between the Soviet Union and the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) that began on March 7 in Brussels broke off on March 10 because Moscow insisted on its "traditional fishing rights" in West European coastal waters and refused to conclude an agreement with the E.E.C.

The E.E.C. extended its fishing zone to 200 nautical miles as of January 1 this year, and limited Soviet catches in the zone to 38,000 tons in the first quarter of 1977. In defiance of the ceiling, however, Soviet trawlers exceeded the quarterly quota in January alone.

The nine E.E.C. foreign ministers met in mid-January and decided to establish a fishing license system, requiring all unlicensed Soviet trawlers to get out of the E.E.C. fishing zone as of February 1. The foreign ministers also agreed to take necessary measures to ensure Soviet observance of the system, and E.E.C. officials accordingly sent the Soviet Union an ultimatum. Meanwhile, British naval ships have been warning and inspecting illegal Soviet trawlers.

In these circumstances, the Soviet Union was compelled to negotiate with the community from February 16 to 18. The result of the first round of the negotiations was that by the end of March, the Soviet presence in the community's fishing zone should have been cut by half, with only 40 Soviet

trawlers permitted to operate there. The second round was for a long-term fisheries agreement between the two sides.

During the negotiations with the E.E.C. on a fisheries agreement, the Soviet Government declared the implementation from March 1 of its temporary measures for fishing in waters up to 200 miles off the Soviet coasts. But in the second round of the negotiations, the Soviet Union claimed that it had "traditional fishing rights" in West European coastal waters. While holding official talks with the E.E.C., Moscow insisted on signing a fisheries agreement only with E.E.C. member countries, but not with the E.E.C. Such hostile attitude taken by the new tsars towards West European unity, their refusal to recognize the existence of the E.E.C. as a community, and their tyrannical behaviour — "what is mine is mine, what is yours is mine too" — naturally were denounced by West European public opinion.

The fishing dispute between the nine West European countries and the Soviet Union proves once again that only by strengthening their union and getting united can the West European countries more effectively safeguard their sovereignty and cope with Soviet threats.

U.N. SPECIAL COMMITTEE  
SESSION

### Third World Countries Insist On Revision of Charter

The Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization held its second session from Febru-

ary 14 to March 11 to discuss review and revision of the U.N. Charter. Many third world countries put up an acute struggle against the two superpowers, especially the Soviet Union, who opposed revision of the Charter.

At meetings of the working group of the committee, a debate was carried out among representatives of many countries over the analytical report submitted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the views expressed by governments. The representatives of the third world countries knocked the bottom out of the superpowers' fallacious arguments over the power, structure, and composition of the Security Council, the use of the veto right in the council, decolonization and the establishment of a new international economic order.

At last year's first session of the Special Committee, the Soviet representative said bluntly that the Soviet stand against revision of the U.N. Charter "remains unchanged," and any revision "could have a detrimental effect on the international climate, leading to hostility, confrontation and disillusion." At the second session, the Soviet representative obstinately clung to his stand against the revision. This again aroused general indignation among the representatives of the third world countries.

During the debate on the power, structure, composition of the Security Council and the use of the veto right in the council, the Soviet representative threatened that "any change in the Security Council's structure and

composition could lead to unexpected and possibly serious consequences for the cause of peace" and that "the abolition of the right of the permanent members to exercise a veto would lead to the destruction of the organization."

These absurd assertions drew immediate refutation from many countries' representatives. Some noted that the non-aligned and developing countries are often victims of foreign aggression and intervention, of political and economic pressure, and their territories and security are often seriously threatened. Consequently, they stressed, making decisions at the Security Council should be democratized so that the third world is adequately and fairly represented. Some other representatives denounced the abuses of the veto right by some permanent Security Council members to serve their selfish political aims. This makes it imperative for most of the United Nations member states to seriously consider and urge restriction on or abolition of the right to veto, they declared. Some noted that restricting this right means restricting abuses of the right by certain permanent Security Council members to jeopardize international peace and security. Still others pointed out that to amend the Charter means abolishing the veto privilege which often is misused, and this will be helpful to the international just cause.

The Chinese representative pointed out in his speech that the proposals by many countries to amend the Charter deserve serious consideration. "Since the formulation of the United

Nations Charter," he declared, "the world situation and the United Nations itself have undergone tremendous changes, and, in particular, the third world has emerged and has grown daily in strength. The third world countries are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. As a result of control and obstruction by the superpowers, however, the United Nations has failed to reflect the just demand and views of the numerous third world countries. Of course, it is entirely proper now for them to ask for the revision of certain outdated provisions in the U.N. Charter, so that the United Nations may fit in with the changed international situation and put into effect the principle of equality among all nations, big or small."

During the debate of the working group on the need for the United Nations Charter to embody the principles on the establishment of a new international economic order, the Soviet representative flagrantly attacked this view of the third world countries. He objected to "the division of the world between rich and poor" and peddled the Soviet rubbish of "disarmament." He even asserted that economic and social development was "an area of operation and not one requiring changes in the Charter."

In the course of the debate, the representatives of many third world countries also called for full reflection in the United Nations Charter of the basic right of the people of various countries to fight for liberation and to defend their national independence. But the Soviet representative, who

claimed to have always supported struggles against imperialism and colonialism, lashed out at the countries which made such suggestions.

#### BRAZIL

### Nuclear Rights Reaffirmed

In a March 10 document, the Brazilian Government reaffirmed its right to acquire nuclear technology and capability (see our issue No. 9, 1977, p. 29).

Brazil reiterated this stand as the United States continued pressuring it to suspend its nuclear agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany signed in 1975. U.S. Under-Secretary of State Warren Christopher visited Brazil on March 1 but failed to get it to change its stand on the nuclear agreement. Later Christopher went to Bonn and discussed with the West German Government the suspension of the said agreement. Soviet news media earlier had repeatedly attacked the agreement as a "disruption" of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

The March 10 document outlined Brazil's energy needs and the reasons for signing the agreement with West Germany. It said that "considering the magnitude of the problem for its development and the existence in its territory of appreciable reserves of uranium and promising geological indications, Brazil cannot be denied the right to enriched uranium in its own country in order to assure an internal supply." It added that "the same reasoning applies to the reprocessing of fuel burned in reactors."

Under the Brazilian-West German nuclear agreement,

West Germany will export 4,700 million U.S. dollars worth of nuclear reactors and installations for reprocessing, enriching and recovering Brazil's uranium.

#### PORTUGAL

### Application for E.E.C. Membership

During his visit to France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Luxemburg and Belgium from March 6 to 12, Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares held talks with leaders of the five countries and the Chairman of the E.E.C. Commission based in Brussels on Portugal's entry into the E.E.C.

He noted in the talks that his country wanted to participate in the E.E.C. not only for economic considerations but, more important, for political considerations. He said it would be beneficial to the E.E.C. to accept Portugal as soon as possible. This had the support of the leaders of the five West European countries and the E.E.C. Commission.

Soares went to the other four E.E.C. countries—Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Italy—in February.

The Portuguese Prime Minister has announced that Portugal will formally apply for E.E.C. membership at the end of this month.

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#### CORRECTION

In issue No. 11, p. 17, right-hand column, 1st para., "Wang Yu-chi" should read "Wang Wei-hsin," and "Two-thirds of the pilots in Shanghai are workers and P.L.A. men," should read "... are former workers and ex-P.L.A. men."

# ON THE HOME FRONT

## *Important Results in Function Theory Research*

**Y**ANG Lo and Chang Kuang-hou, who work in the Mathematics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, are the world's first mathematicians to establish a relation between "deficient value" and "singular direction" — two principal concepts of value distribution in the theory of functions. They also have achieved important results in the study of these two concepts, which are of advanced world level.

Over the past 50 years and more, specialists in the theory of functions in various countries have conducted their research in "deficient value" and "singular direction" separately.

Applying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, young Chinese mathematicians Yang Lo and Chang Kuang-hou have made a survey of research in the value distribution theory carried out in other countries. Basing themselves on this survey, they hold that "deficient value" is a global concept. It describes the conditions in which a function infrequently assumes the deficient value and is of slow variation. On the other hand, "singular direction" is a local concept. It describes the conditions in which a function frequently assumes various values and is of sudden variation. "Deficient value" and "singular direction" constitute a pair of opposites. But how do the two contradictory aspects exclude each other, depend on each other and transform themselves into each other in given conditions?

The two mathematicians' study reveals that the two concepts, "deficient value" and "singular direction," are not isolated from each other but are interdependent and interrelated. They have thus established a dialectical link between the two long-isolated spheres of study.

The results of their research also include two other aspects: First, the estimation of the number of "deficient values" for many common and important functions — one of the key topics in the study of "deficient value." They have obtained accurate results under general conditions, while foreign mathematicians have only obtained some accurate results under additional particular conditions. Second, the law of distribution of "singular directions" — an important problem in the study of "singular directions" which remained unsolved for a long time in the world. Now Yang Lo and Chang Kuang-hou have succeeded in giving the answer.

Their papers have aroused great interest among researchers in the theory of functions in China and abroad. Some veteran mathematicians in China regard the results of their research as something original, which pose new research topics for the value distribution theory. Some foreign specialists in the theory of functions speak highly of the results.

## *Family Planning*

**C**HINA has made great achievements in family planning.

The development of China's national economy in a planned

and proportionate way demands that the population also grow in a planned way. During his lifetime, Chairman Mao showed great concern for family planning and issued a series of instructions. Premier Chou personally directed the work of drawing up plans and laying down the relevant policies. After taking up posts in the central leading organs, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng himself took charge of the work on family planning. Party committees at various levels and departments concerned have likewise attached great importance to carrying out family planning in a meticulous way, doing much propaganda work on a wide scale. As a result, late marriage and family planning have become a new custom among the Chinese people and population growth has been gradually brought under the state plan.

With the steady rise in the people's living standards and the rapid development of medical and health services after liberation in 1949, more old people enjoy a longer life, while infant mortality has dropped. This results in a rise in the rate of natural population growth. But thanks to family planning, there has been a decline of population growth year after year. In Hopei and Kiangsu Provinces, the rate has declined from 25 per thousand in 1965 to around 10 per thousand today. Shanghai and Peking have kept their population growth at 6 per thousand and below.

Since population density is uneven in China's vast territory, the work on family planning is done in the light of

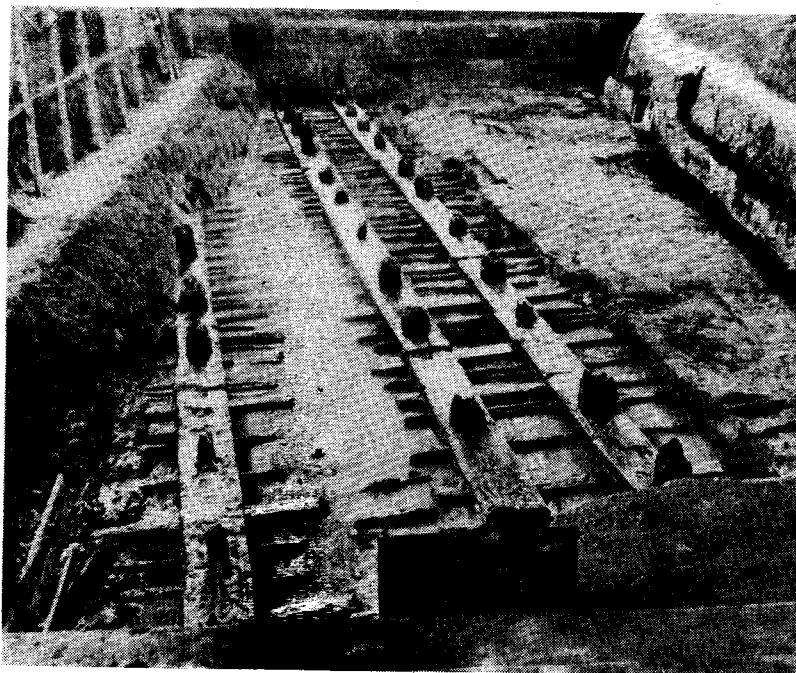
specific conditions of different localities and nationalities. In areas densely populated by Han people, late marriage and family planning are encouraged; while in places sparsely inhabited by minority peoples, the state has adopted measures to help increase their population. Consequently, the Mongolian, Tibetan and other minority nationalities, whose population decreased sharply before liberation, have been growing in number. On the other hand, if a minority family with too many children needs family planning, it is given the necessary advice.

### **2,000-Year-Old Shipyard**

A huge ancient shipyard was discovered recently in Kwangchow, a seaboard city in south China. Archaeological study of it shows that it was built in the latter period of the Chin Dynasty (221-207 B.C.).

The shipyard was found more than five metres underground by workers digging at a construction site. It has been confirmed that the shipyard comprises three docks, several 88-metre-long slipways and a carpenter's shop. So far a part of it has been excavated. The shipyard was built in a way that combined docks with slipways for launching and this conforms with the basic principles for building docks and launching ways adopted in modern shipyards. Judging from the length and width of the docks, the biggest can be used for building wooden vessels 6-8 metres wide, 30 metres long and with a capacity of 50-60 tons.

Historical records show that there already were shipyards



Part of the docks unearthed.

during the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.), but they rarely mention how ships were built. The discovery of this shipyard has furnished important evidence and information for the study of China's ancient shipbuilding techniques and maritime transport.

### **Tibetan Plateau's First High-Yielding Commune**

THE Chiehpa People's Commune on the Tibetan Plateau—known as the "Roof of the World"—succeeded in reaping 6,180 kilogrammes of grain per hectare in 1976, the highest figure in the Tibet Autonomous Region so far.

The per-hectare grain yield targets set in the National Programme for Agricultural Development for areas with different natural conditions are: 6,000 kg. for areas south of the

Yangtze River where the climate is warm, the soil fertile and rainfall abundant; 3,750 kg. for areas between the Yellow and Huai Rivers (the latter originates in Honan Province and flows through Anhwei Province); and 3,000 kg. for areas north of the Yellow River.

Since the Chiehpa Commune is located in an area (3,700 metres above sea level) of very low temperatures and has only 120 frost-free days for planting one crop a year, the state target for the area is below 3,000 kg. per hectare. But thanks to the great efforts of the emancipated serfs after the setting up of the commune, grain production rose by a big margin to well over 3,000 kg. and 3,750 kg. per hectare in 1974 and 1975 respectively, the latter topping the target set for areas between the Yellow and Huai Rivers.

Inspired by the First National Conference on Learning From Tachai in September 1975, the commune's Party branch mobilized the masses to discuss and draw up a plan for learning from Tachai, which called for going all out to criticize capitalism and build socialism and surpassing the target set for areas south of the Yangtze River (that is, over 6,000 kg. per hectare). Just as the mass movement to learn from Tachai was gaining momentum, there was interference and sabotage by the "gang of four" which slandered the mass drive as following the "theory of productive forces."

The commune members, however, kept to the orientation of learning from Tachai. After overcoming many difficulties, they hit an all-time high in both total and per-hectare grain output in 1976, with the former up by 68 per cent compared with that of 1975, a rich harvest year. Apart from selling to the state nearly three times more surplus grain than originally planned, the commune and its brigades had enough grain reserves to feed their population for a whole year.

### ***A Worker Who Races Against Time***

**B**EGINNING from 1972, Ku Kai, a young worker of the Harbin Steam Turbine Plant, fulfilled a 13-year work programme within five years. Now he has begun to do his work for 1985. So his comrades call him the man who races against time.

Ku Kai joined the plant as a worker in 1969. In the move-

ment to learn from Taching in industry, which was then sweeping the plant, he took to heart the words of the outstanding representative of Taching's workers, "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi: "Whatever strength I have, I'll never stint one iota of it!" By 1972 Ku Kai could work independently, and every day since then he has been doing one or two more hours of work than the others. When there were urgent tasks, he would operate two or three machine tools at a time. In the past two years, he has taken on some responsibilities of leadership in the plant and in his shop, but has not allowed it to keep him from doing manual work. Sometimes he would leave to attend a meeting, but on returning he would work until he had fulfilled his production quota.

Ku Kai, learning technology through hard study, has boldly taken up technical innovation. In the past few years he has completed more than 20 technical innovations in co-operation with other workers and technicians. His improved cutters particularly have won widespread praise.

Harbin's Party and Youth League organizations at various levels have attached importance to Ku Kai's outstanding deeds in building socialism. He was awarded the title "young path-breaker who goes all out to build socialism" in 1975 by the city's Communist Youth League and later cited as a pace-setter in Harbin's learn-from-Taching movement. But instigated by the "gang of four," some people said that Ku Kai was nothing but "a slave to work," a "victim of the theory of productive forces!" Confronting these fallacies, Ku Kai put up a staunch fight. "Working hard for the revolution is no crime," he maintained. "Can those who feed on socialism without working for it be considered in accord with the principles of Marxism-Leninism"? He persisted in working all-out for socialism and in one year, 1974, fulfilled his production quota for two years and three months. Similarly in 1975 he did more than two years' work, and again last year, within nine months, he fulfilled his work assignment for the coming two years and more.



**Ku Kai at work.**

*Just Off the Press*

**MAO TSETUNG**

**ON THE**

**TEN MAJOR RELATIONSHIPS**

(In English)

This was a speech made by Comrade Mao Tsetung on April 25, 1956, at an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Bearing in mind lessons drawn from the Soviet Union, he summed up in the speech China's experience, expounded ten major relationships in socialist revolution and socialist construction and set forth basic ideas about the general line of building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results, a line suited to the conditions of our country.

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