

PEKING REVIEW

18

April 29, 1977

北
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報

**National Conference on Learning
From Teaching in Industry Opens**

**Bring About New High Tide in Study
Of Chairman Mao's Works**

— Editorial by *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and
Jiefangjun Bao

**Chairman Hua Meets President
Arthur Chung**

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National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry Opens



Chairman Hua presiding over the opening ceremony of the conference.

THE National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry called by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China opened at the Taching Oilfield on April 20, with the wise leader Chairman Hua personally presiding over the grand opening ceremony.

When Chairman Hua and other Party and state leaders Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Li Teh-sheng, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li and Ku Mu entered the conference hall, all present rose to their feet and cheered "Salute to Chairman

Hua!" and "Salute to the Party Central Committee!" amid prolonged, thunderous applause. All smiles, Chairman Hua joined the others in clapping and celebrating the convocation of the conference which the Chinese working class and the rest of the Chinese people had long looked forward to and which had suffered repeated interference and sabotage by the "gang of four."

Before the conference started, Chairman Hua wrote this inscription for the Taching Oilfield: "We must hold high the red banner of Taching put up by Chairman Mao." He also

wrote the name of the paper *Fighting Gazette of Taching* for this organ of the Taching Oilfield Party committee. The entire hall burst into a stormy ovation when these two happy events were announced at the opening ceremony.

At 3 p.m. when the wise leader Chairman Hua declared the conference open, the hall burst into cheers. Then all present sang *The East Is Red*.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien made the opening speech at the conference (for full text of the speech see p. 15). His speech was punctuated by warm applause.

Sung Chen-ming, Secretary of the Taching Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Taching Revolutionary Committee, gave the gathering an account of Taching's basic experience. Entitled "Hold High the Great Banner of Chairman Mao and Follow China's Own Road of Industrial Development," his speech dwelt on how Taching's workers had waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the "gang of four," the present excellent situation at the Taching Oilfield and the great achievements and basic experience Taching had made and gained in the past 17 years under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The representatives attentively listened to his lengthy

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高举毛主席
树立的大度
红旗。

华国锋
一九七七年
四月廿

Chairman Hua's inscription for the Taching Oilfield:
"We must hold high the red banner of Taching put
up by Chairman Mao.

Hua Kuo-feng
April 20, 1977"

speech and greeted it with warm applause.

Called at Chairman Hua's proposal, the national learn-from-Taching conference is the largest of its kind ever held on China's industrial front since the founding of the People's Republic of China. It is being attended by 7,000 representatives from industrial departments and enterprises all over the country.

The conference took place in the Taching gymnasium which is located on the spot where in

1960 the pioneers of Taching began to open the oilfield on a tract of wilderness.

Huge colour portraits of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua hung side by side on the backdrop over the rostrum, flanked by ten red flags. Two eye-catching slogans, "Hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and bring about a new high tide in studying Chairman Mao's works!" and "Closely follow the wise leader Chairman Hua and strive to implement the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link in running the country well!" were inscribed on the facade of the gymnasium, one on either side of the entrance.

Prior to the opening of the conference, Chairman Hua arrived at the Taching Oilfield — the model industrial unit Chairman Mao had fostered — with leading cadres of central departments and local authorities and labour heroes and models from all industrial branches. Braving the cold wind and sleet, they travelled across the vast expanse of the oilfield, visiting

The representatives cheer Chairman Hua and other Party and state leaders at the opening ceremony.



grass-roots units like oil extraction stations, well-drilling and oilfield construction sites as well as residential quarters called worker-peasant villages.

The representatives were billeted in adobe houses built in the early period of opening up the oilfield or in tents. Taking Taching as a big classroom, they learnt modestly from the rev-

olutionary hard-working heroism of Taching workers, from their style of setting strict demands on themselves and working with meticulous attention and conscientiously, from their spirit of running the enterprise through diligence and frugality, and from their perseverance in studying hard and acquiring proficiency for the sake of the revolution.

In a joyous mood, the Taching workers greeted their comrades-in-arms from all parts of the country. Jubilation reigned everywhere. Colourful bunting flew atop drilling derricks, by the side of the multitude of oil wells scattered in every direction, and around busy work-sites and worker-peasant vil-lages.

Chairman Hua Receives Outstanding Representatives of Taching Workers

CHAIRMAN Hua during his inspection tour of the Taching Oilfield cordially received leading members of the Party committees at various levels, model workers and representatives of advanced units there, totalling 450, on the evening of April 19.

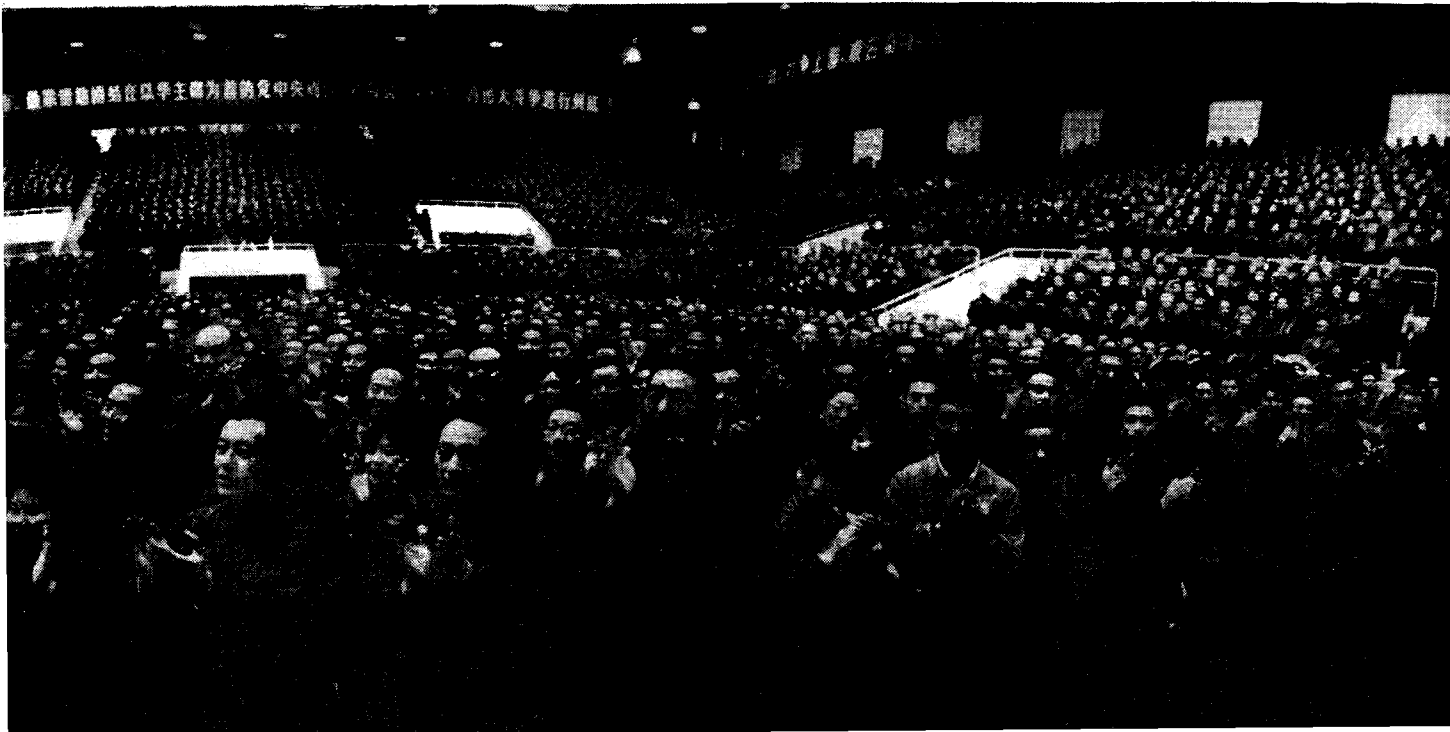
Together with him in receiving the Taching comrades were other Party and state leaders Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Li Teh-sheng, Chen

Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Yu Chiu-li and Ku Mu.

The outstanding representatives who were to be received came to the Taching gymnasium from oil extraction stations, drilling wells, construction sites, factories, warehouses, transport teams, scientific research institutes, medical establishments, schools, worker-peasant vil-lages and settlements. Wearing red silk ribbons and red flowers

pinned on their jackets, these model workers who have performed meritorious deeds waited for the happy moment.

When Chairman Hua and other Party and state leaders entered the brightly-lit reception hall in the company of Kang Shih-en, Minister of Petroleum and Chemical Industries, and Sung Chen-ming, Vice-Minister of Petroleum and Chemical Industries and secretary of the Taching Party com-



mittee, the entire hall was jubilant. With great emotion, those present greeted Chairman Hua with warm applause. They repeatedly cheered: "Salute Chairman Hua!" "Salute the Party Central Committee!" and "Carry out Chairman Mao's behests and obey Chairman Hua's command!"

Beaming with smiles, Chairman Hua kept clapping cordially and waving back to those present. He and the other Party and state leaders had photographs taken with the cadres and model workers of Taching.

The Taching Party committee called a meeting of its standing committee members immediately after the reception. Discussions were also held by model workers. They said: Happy events have been occurring one after another in Taching

these days. Chairman Hua came to inspect Taching. He toured the oilfield and gave important instructions on our work. He received us this evening. This is kind concern, and a tremendous inspiration to Taching's several hundred thousand people. Faithfully carrying out the behests of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua holds high the red banner of Taching raised by Chairman Mao and defended by Premier Chou. Chairman Hua is Chairman Mao's good pupil and worthy successor, and is our Party's wise leader. Chairman Hua is of one heart with us workers of Taching. He speaks out what is in our minds and performs what we wish to see done. We will resolutely obey Chairman Hua's command and follow him in grasping the key link in running the country well. We

will work like the "Iron Man" (referring to the late heroic driller Wang Chin-hsi — *Tr.*); we must exert all our strength in making revolution and drilling more wells with greater speed. Under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee, we are determined to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, study conscientiously Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, deepen the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" and keep on criticizing capitalism and revisionism and build socialism energetically. We must be modest and prudent, strive to make a greater contribution in developing China's oil industry, push the national economy forward and build China into a powerful modern socialist country as quickly as possible.

Chairman Hua Meets President Arthur Chung

HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, on April 21 met Raymond Arthur Chung, President of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, Mrs. Doreen Chung and their party.

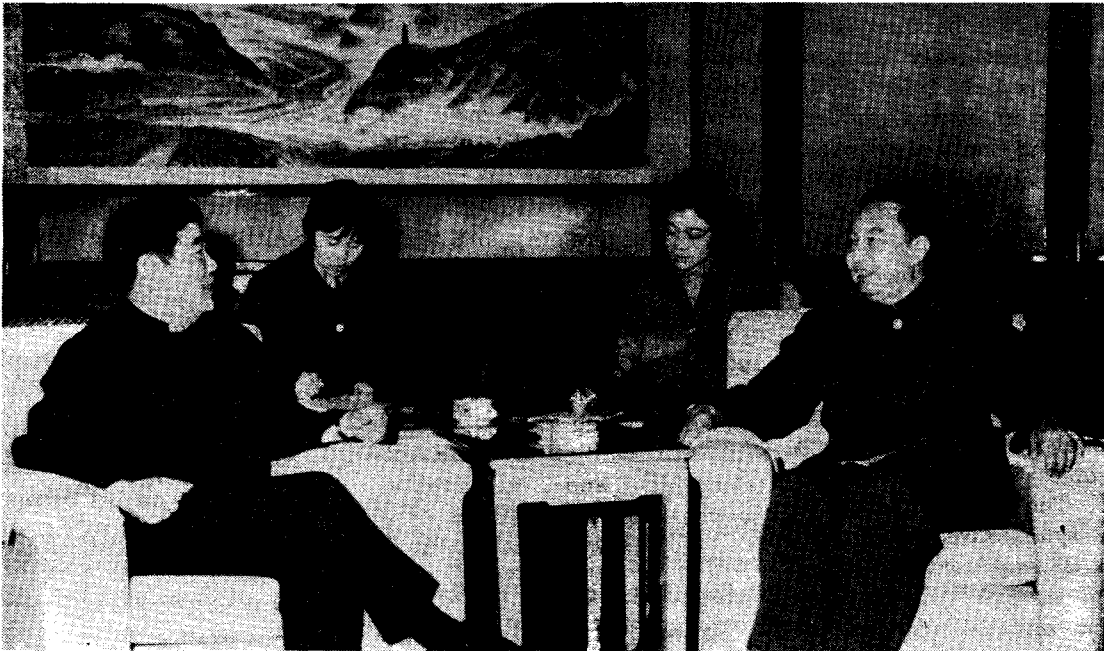
When the President and Mrs. Chung and the other distinguished guests from Guyana arrived at the meeting hall, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng shook hands cordially with each one and, in high spirits, posed for photographs with them.

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, was present at the meeting.

The distinguished guests from Guyana who attended the meeting were: Desmond Hoyte, Minister of Economic Development, Regional Development, Local Government and Co-operatives, and Mrs. Joyce Hoyte; John Carter, Guyanese Ambassador to China, and Mrs. Carter; Lloyd Searwar, Head of the Political Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Neil Storey, Chief of Protocol.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had a cordial, friendly conversation with the President and Mrs. Chung, Minister Desmond Hoyte and Ambassador John Carter. Chairman Hua extended a warm welcome to the President and Mrs. Chung who had made a long journey to visit China.

President Chung told Chairman Hua that he had always looked forward to visiting China. He also conveyed Prime Minister Forbes Burnham's regards to Chairman Hua.



The development of the relations between China and Guyana has been good, Chairman Hua said. Prime Minister Forbes Burnham's visit to China in March 1975, he said, was a great contribution in promoting mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries. "I am convinced that the present visit of Your Excellency the President and Mrs. Chung will be yet another contribution," he added.

President Chung and his party arrived in Peking on April 18. The following day, the State Council gave a banquet in honour of the President. Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Ulanfu, Vice-Premier Wang Chen, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and others were present. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and President Arthur Chung spoke at the banquet (for excerpts of their speeches, see pp. 25 and 26).

After seeing Peking and Harbin, President Chung and the other distinguished Guya-

nese guests on April 23 went to the southern part of China for a visit.

Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao's Visit to Sri Lanka

TENG Ying-chao, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, made a successful friendship visit to Sri Lanka from April 17 through 22 at the invitation of Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

Vice-Chairman Teng received a warm and grand welcome during her six-day visit. She called on President and Mrs. William Gopallawa and Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike and conveyed to them regards from Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien as well as best wishes from Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing

Committee Soong Ching Ling and Hsu Hsiang-chien. She laid a wreath at the tomb of the late Prime Minister S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike. She also attended and addressed a welcome meeting of some 1,500 people from all walks of life sponsored by the Bandaranaike Centre for International Studies. Apart from visiting Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka, she toured the famous ancient city of Kandy.

Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike gave a grand banquet in honour of Vice-Chairman Teng on April 18 at the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall which symbolizes the friendship be-

tween Sri Lanka and China. Speaking at the banquet, host and guest repeatedly stressed that Sino-Sri Lanka friendship was based on mutual understanding and mutual support and had stood the test of time. Vice-Chairman Teng reaffirmed the support of the Chinese Government and people for Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike's proposal to declare the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

There is a time-honoured and traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Sri Lanka. The two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Not long after the founding of New China, Sri Lanka, boldly defying the imperialist embargo against China, signed an agreement with China to sell rubber for rice. Mrs. Bandaranaike visited China twice. The late Premier Chou En-lai, the late Vice-Premiers Ho Lung and Chen Yi and the present N.P.C. Stand-

ing Committee Vice-Chairmen Soong Ching Ling and Hsu Hsiang-chien visited Sri Lanka. The friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries have developed in an all-round manner on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. The visit by Vice-Chairman Teng to Sri Lanka will further strengthen the friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

Delegation of Proletarian Banner of the Dominican Republic

Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, recently met and feted the Delegation of the Proletarian Banner of the Dominican Republic headed by its General Secretary Juan B. Mejia.

In his toast at the banquet, Comrade Li Hsien-nien warmly praised the Proletarian Banner of the Dominican Republic for integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Dominican revolution and waging an unremitting struggle for the liberation of the Dominican people. He said he was overjoyed at the daily strengthening of the great unity of the Dominican Marxist-Leninists.

In his toast, Comrade Mejia warmly congratulated Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on his becoming Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and hailed the great victory of smashing the "gang of four."

He said: "The 'gang of four' are a bunch of bourgeois careerists who attempted to usurp Party and state power, overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism in China.

"Chairman Hua Kuo-feng led the Central Committee and the whole Party in smashing this counter-revolutionary gang and this shows that he is a worthy successor to Chairman Mao."

Comrade Mejia said: "Chairman Mao's brilliant analysis of the three worlds is a correct guide in assessing the current international situation. It is based on Marxism-Leninism and is in conformity with objective realities. This, and nothing else, should be the point of departure of the proletariat in formulating its tactics and strategy in the international arena."

The Delegation of the Proletarian Banner of the Dominican Republic has left Peking for home.



Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao receives a warm welcome from President William Gopallawa and Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

Bring About New High Tide in Study Of Chairman Mao's Works

— Hailing publication of Volume V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung"

Editorial by *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao*

VOLUME V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, which the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country have long eagerly awaited, came off the press at a time when victories had been won by the whole nation in deepening the exposure and criticism of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan and in carrying out the strategic policy decision of the wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on grasping the key link in running the country well. This is a major event in the political life of the Chinese people and in the annals of the development of Marxism. Highly elated and inspired, we hail the publication of this brilliant Marxist work.

Publication of Volume V is a victory won by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao and leading the whole Party in smashing the "gang of four." Sworn enemies of Marxism, the gang all along hated Mao Tsetung Thought and did their utmost to obstruct and sabotage the editing and publishing of Volume V. After smashing the gang, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua immediately took the decision on publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and preparations for publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung*, and it has devoted great energy to this work of basic Marxist theory. Publication of this great work is of great immediate significance and far-reaching historic importance for the present struggle to expose and criticize the

"gang of four," for strengthening the ideological and theoretical building of our Party, for developing our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction and for the international communist movement and the liberation of the oppressed people and oppressed nations all over the world.

The decision of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua on studying Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* calls upon us to launch a mass movement to study Chairman Mao's brilliant works and bring about a new high tide in this study. We warmly support and pledge to resolutely carry out this decision; we will grasp this major task firmly and well, conscientiously study this brilliant work of Chairman Mao's, further arm ourselves with Mao Tsetung Thought—the invincible ideological weapon—and strive to fulfil the strategic plan mapped out by Chairman Hua for grasping the key link in running the country well to bring about great order across the land.

Volume V contains important writings by Chairman Mao from September 1949 through 1957. The founding of the People's Republic of China marked the basic conclusion of the period of new-democratic revolution and the beginning of the period of socialist revolution. In the new historical period, the fundamental issue confronting our country is whether to follow the socialist road or the capitalist road. Holding high the great banner of Marx and Lenin, integrating the universal truth of Marxism with

the concrete practice of the revolution and taking class struggle as the key link, Chairman Mao formulated for our Party a correct Marxist-Leninist line and a series of principles and policies, and led us in winning one great victory after another in our struggle against class enemies at home and abroad and against revisionism inside the Party. At the same time, Chairman Mao led us in carrying out large-scale socialist economic and cultural construction that resulted in magnificent achievements. Volume V is a record of victories of this great struggle carried out by us under the leadership of Chairman Mao in the first eight years after the seizure of state power; it is a scientific summing-up of the rich experience of our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction during this period and an immortal monument of Marxism-Leninism.

Chairman Mao enriched and developed the theories of Marxist philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism in a creative way. In the new historical period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, his greatest contributions to Marxist theory were to systematically sum up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and abroad, analyse the contradictions, classes and class struggle in socialist society by means of the fundamental concept of materialist dialectics, the unity of opposites, thereby revealing the law of development of socialist society and creating the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Later on, particularly during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao further enriched and developed these brilliant ideas. The experience of class struggle both at home and abroad from 1949 to the present, and especially the major struggles against the revisionist lines of Kao-Jao, Peng Teh-huai, Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao, time and again proved the unparalleled correctness and immense strength of Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We should

conscientiously study and firmly grasp this brilliant concept of Chairman Mao's, continually raise our consciousness in continuing the revolution, shoulder the responsibilities for the proletarian revolutionary cause left by Chairman Mao and carry it forward.

Publication of Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* is of tremendous significance to deepening the current great political revolution to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and implementing the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link in running the country well. We should conscientiously study Chairman Mao's theses on classes, class contradictions and class struggle in the period of socialism, on revisionism being the main danger, and on the correct handling of contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people, further heighten our consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, enhance our understanding of the seriousness and arduousness of the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and resolutely carry this struggle through to the end. Leading the whole Party in fierce struggles against the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, the anti-Party alliance of Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih, the counter-revolutionary Hu Feng clique, the bourgeois Rightists and Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line between 1949 and 1957, Chairman Mao repeatedly stressed the seriousness and complexity of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and penetratingly exposed the reactionary nature and counter-revolutionary tactics of those class enemies. Chairman Mao pointed out that the aim of the anti-Party alliance of Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih was to **"split our Party and seize supreme power in the Party and the state by conspiratorial means, thus paving the way for a counter-revolutionary come-back."** (*Speeches at the National Conference of the Chinese Communist Party.*) The counter-revolutionary Hu Feng clique, which had special agents, renegades, Trotskyites and reactionary military officers as its core, was a counter-revolutionary faction hidden in the revolu-

tionary camp and was an underground independent kingdom. **"This counter-revolutionary faction, this underground kingdom, has set for itself the task of overthrowing the People's Republic of China and restoring imperialist and Kuomintang rule."** (Mao Tsetung: *Preface and Editor's Notes to "Material on the Counter-Revolutionary Hu Feng Clique."*) The frantic attack the bourgeois Rightists mounted against the Party was organized and planned, complete with a programme and line: **"It was a policy designed to topple the Communist Party and create utter confusion everywhere to facilitate a take-over."** (Mao Tsetung: *"Wenhui Bao's" Bourgeois Orientation Should Be Criticized.*) Compared with these class enemies, the "gang of four" went even further. We must clearly understand that this gang is a handful of ultra-Rightists who pursued an ultra-Right counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and our struggle against them is a big life-and-death class struggle. In this struggle, we must take a firm position and a clear-cut stand, expose to the light of day all their crimes and trickery and their ugly features both as old counter-revolutionaries and as active counter-revolutionaries, resolutely smash their bourgeois factional set-up and win all-round and complete victory, ideologically, politically and organizationally.

In studying Volume V, we must link it closely with the current concrete struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." We should conscientiously understand and grasp Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies on the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and use them as a sharp weapon to deepen the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four," clear up the confusion they created politically, ideologically and theoretically, and eliminate their pernicious influence and effects. We should distinguish right from wrong on political line, heighten our political and ideological consciousness and remould our world outlook. We must expose and criticize the interference and sabotage by the "gang of four" in connection with the realities

on various fronts, arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and masses, unfold the mass movements **In industry, learn from Taching and In agriculture, learn from Tachai**, so as to push the national economy forward, do all work well and make up for the losses caused by the "gang of four." **"The whole Party should study dialectics and advocate acting in accordance with dialectics."** (Mao Tsetung: *Talks at a Conference of Secretaries of Provincial, Municipal and Autonomous Region Party Committees.*) We should further raise our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and make sure that it is implemented completely and correctly in the political, economic and cultural fields of our society and in industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the army, the government and the Party, so as to realize the strategic policy decision set forth by Chairman Hua on achieving great order across the land.

With the distribution of Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* among the masses of the Chinese people, Mao Tsetung Thought now shines across the land with still greater brilliance and lights up our road forward. Our revolutionary cause has advanced from victory to victory under the banner of Chairman Mao for more than half a century. The great banner of Chairman Mao was, is and will for ever be a banner of victory under which we fight in unity and continue the revolution. Publication of Volume V will inspire the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to study Mao Tsetung Thought even more assiduously, rally more closely round the Party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua, hold still higher the great banner of Chairman Mao and win greater new victories through unity and hard work. Let us closely follow the strategic plan of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and march forward courageously under the great banner of Chairman Mao!

(April 16)

Publication of Volume V of "Selected Works Of Mao Tsetung" Celebrated

IN the last fortnight, people throughout the country joyously celebrated the publication and distribution of Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*. Responding to the call issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in its decision on studying this volume, they are bringing about a new upsurge in the study of Chairman Mao's works. Determined to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, they pledge to grasp the key link of exposing and repudiating the "gang of four" so as to bring about great order across the land and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Peking

When the happy news was broadcast on the evening of April 14, many units immediately called meetings to discuss the tremendous immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance of the event. Early the next morning, colourfully decked-out trucks sped through the capital's streets bringing copies of this brilliant volume of Chairman Mao's works to factories, villages, army units, offices and schools. Amidst cheers and the crackling of firecrackers, the book was put on sale in the city's more than 400 bookstores which were decorated with red lanterns and multi-coloured bunting.

Many people said with great delight: The fifth volume is a treasure Chairman Mao bequeathed to us. Its publication is a victory won under the leadership of Chairman Hua, who holds high the great banner of Chairman

Mao, in smashing the "gang of four." This book is a sharp weapon for us in continuing the revolution by closely following Chairman Hua. We will make earnest efforts to study it.

Celebrations marking the occasion were held at the departments directly under the Party Central Committee and at the central government organs, the general departments and services and arms of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the leading organs of the Party, government, army and mass organizations in Peking. Celebrations were also held by various democratic parties and patriotic personages, compatriots of Taiwan Province origin and those from Hongkong and Macao now in Peking, as well as by urban and rural grass-roots units.

Speaking at a celebration meeting at the China-Albania Friendship People's Commune on the outskirts, commune members who had worked in the fields with Chairman Hua two years ago pointed out: The "gang of four" opposed Chairman Mao and Mao Tsetung Thought and did all they could to disrupt and sabotage publication of this volume. But now it has reached us poor and lower-middle peasants only six months after Chairman Hua smashed the gang. This is another great contribution by Chairman Hua.

In their holiday best, the teachers and students of the Central Institute for Nationalities attended a gala campus meeting. When responsible members of the institute's Party committee handed everyone a copy of Volume V, there was great joy and many joined in the dances of the minority nationalities to the accompaniment of music.



Workers in Peking greet the arrival of a truck bringing copies of Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*.

Publication of Volume V provides a sharp ideological weapon for the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." The 200,000 worker-peasant and professional theoretical workers pledge to study well the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat expounded by Chairman Mao in this volume, thoroughly expose and repudiate the gang's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and clear up the confusion they created in the ideological and theoretical fields.

Shanghai

Similar celebrations took place in many factories, people's communes, army units, offices, shops, schools and neighbourhood communities following publication and distribution of Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*. More than 600,000 people bought the book on April 15 alone.

At the Shanghai No. 1 Steel Plant which Chairman Mao had inspected, the workers greeted the event with great festivity. A veteran worker said: "Chairman Hua is holding aloft the banner of Chairman Mao. What he has done is what we workers wish." Recalling Chairman

Mao's inspection tour, many workers said that when Chairman Mao came to their plant in September 1958, he warmly urged them to work hard and make a success of it. With these words still ringing in their ears, the workers expressed the determination to study the new volume in a deep-going way and contribute to the development of the iron and steel industry.

Two production brigades of the "July 1" People's Commune in suburban Shanghai were commended by Chairman Mao in 1955 in his

Editor's Notes to "The Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside." Looking back on the course traversed over the past 22 years, the deputy secretary of one brigade's Party branch said with deep feeling: At that time, the Right opportunists in the Party ordered us to dissolve our agricultural producers' co-operative. It was Chairman Mao who backed us in beating back their onslaught. Today, Chairman Hua has led us in shattering the "gang of four" and won victory in another major struggle between the two lines. We are determined to study Chairman Mao's works conscientiously and strive to implement and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

Tientsin

The Tientsin municipal Party committee and municipal revolutionary committee called a meeting of cadres on the morning of April 15. Speaking on behalf of the city's 7 million people, a responsible comrade of the Party committee expressed the firm determination to respond to the call of the Party Central Committee and promptly start a mass movement to study Chairman Mao's works. The same morning, a solemn distribution ceremony was held in front

of the Hsinhua Bookstore where leading comrades of the municipal Party committee took part in selling the fifth volume.

When comrades from the bookstore delivered copies to the barracks of a P.L.A. unit stationed in Tientsin, commanders and fighters of its eighth company who had been reviewed by Chairman Mao on June 16, 1964 were overjoyed. They immediately held a discussion meeting during which they drew up new plans for studying Chairman Mao's works and pledged to turn their unit into a big school of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Taching, Tachai and the "Hard-Boned Sixth Company"

At the Taching Oilfield, the red banner on China's industrial front, workers and cadres and their family members reviewed the tremendous achievements they had scored under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought. They noted: The banner of Chairman Mao is a banner of victory, under which the people of all nationalities in our country will carry on the revolution. It was under the guidance of Chairman Mao's philosophical works *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* that this big oilfield was successfully opened up and built. The Taching people are determined to carry forward this tradition and for ever hold high this great red banner set up by Chairman Mao.



People of various nationalities buying the book at Peking's Hsinhua Bookstore.

On the evening of April 14, the Shansi provincial Party committee secretary personally brought copies of Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* to the Tachai Production Brigade, the red banner on China's agricultural front. At a meeting called to celebrate the occasion, the Tachai Party branch secretary Kuo Feng-lien recounted the grave struggles waged by the brigade against the erroneous line on many occasions and the militant course covered by Tachai which, once a poor hamlet in a hilly area, has now become a prosperous socialist new village under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought.

There was a joyous atmosphere in the barracks of the "Hard-Boned Sixth Company," a model unit of the People's Liberation Army. Apart from meetings and discussions held at the company level to express their determination to study Chairman Mao's works well, commanders and fighters gave performances of items created by themselves and wrote poems and articles to celebrate publication of the new volume. Over the years, they have upheld Chairman Mao's line in army building, countered the interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and succeeded in making greater and greater advances in building up the company. A leading comrade put it well when he said that with Mao Tsetung Thought as their guide, they would never lose their bearings, however complex the circumstances. All the platoons and squads of the company have now drawn up their study plans and a new high tide in studying Chairman Mao's works is in the making.

No less exultant were patriotic compatriots in Hongkong and Macao in hailing publication of Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*. On April 15, many patriotic bookstores were festively adorned with lanterns and streamers. Workers, peasants, fishermen, teachers, students and people from other walks of life flocked to the bookstores early in the morning to buy the book.

Opening Speech at the National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry

by Li Hsien-nien

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council

Comrades:

Long expected by China's working class and the Chinese people, the National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry is now formally opened. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council, I extend warm greetings to all comrades present.

This conference is being convened at the proposal of our wise leader Chairman Hua and in accordance with the decision of the Party Central Committee. That Chairman Hua is presiding over today's meeting shows his great concern and is an enormous encouragement to all the comrades present and to the working class of the country.

This conference is being convened amid an excellent situation both at home and abroad and on the joyous occasion when the people of the whole country are hailing the official publication of Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*. Chairman Hua has led us in smashing the anti-Party clique of the "gang of four" — Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan. Our Party has won another important victory in the two-line struggle.



Comrade Li Hsien-nien delivering the opening speech.

gle. Holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country have earnestly studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, resolutely implemented the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link in running the country well put forward by Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee, deepened the great political revolution of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and won one great victory after another. Inspired by this great political revolution, the mass movements of learning from Taching in industry and learning from Tachai in agriculture

are in full swing and a new big leap forward is emerging in the national economy. United in struggle, the people of the whole country are elated and inspired with a lofty ideal and our dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated than ever. Everywhere orioles sing and swallows dart, our great socialist motherland is prospering and heading for an increasingly better situation. Facts have eloquently proved that the political and organizational line adopted by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, which is an outstanding embodiment of great Mao Tsetung Thought, is entirely correct. Chairman Hua is a good student of and good successor to Chairman Mao and our good leader. We must rally more closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, follow the instructions of Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee in all our actions, uphold the Party's basic line, wage arduous struggles, work hard, go all out and aim high to develop the excellent situation and strive for still greater victories.

Since the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao issued the call "**In industry, learn from Taching,**" this is the first time we are holding such a national meeting to popularize the experience of Taching. Due to the interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and especially by the "gang of four," it was not possible to convene the meeting even though we wished to do so several times. The destroying of the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and the smashing of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution have cleared away the road-block in learning from Taching in industry. The convening of this conference is also a great victory in smashing the "gang of four," and a major victory of the Great Cultural Revolution and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

This conference of ours is an unprecedented grand meeting on China's industrial front. Among those present are representatives of the

Taching Oilfield, representatives of the Taching-type enterprises, advanced enterprises and advanced collectives in learning from Taching, representatives of advanced producers and workers who are fighting on the front line of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, representatives of key enterprises related to the entire situation in the national economy, responsible comrades from various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, prefectures, cities and part of the counties, and responsible comrades of the departments concerned under the Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Representatives of Tachai, the red banner on the agricultural front, and of the "Hard-Boned Sixth Company"* of the P.L.A. are also present. Altogether 7,000 people are participating. This conference can be called a meeting of heroes on the industrial front.

The task of this conference is to mobilize the whole Party and the entire working class in raising still higher the great banner of Chairman Mao, launching a new high tide of studying Mao Tsetung Thought, further deepening the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," pushing the mass movement of learning from Taching in industry to a new stage, popularizing Taching-type enterprises and striving to build China into a powerful modern socialist country as soon as possible. This is an important step for implementing the strategic policy decision put forward by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua of grasping the key link in running the country well, and for attaining great order across the land.

Taching is a red banner personally put up by Chairman Mao. In the fierce struggle between the two classes and the two lines, Taching has upheld Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, implemented in an all-round way

* A company in the P.L.A. Nanking Units, the "Hard-Boned Sixth Company" is an example for the whole army to emulate. — Tr.

the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and blazed China's own road in developing industry diametrically opposed to that of capitalism and revisionism. Just as our respected and beloved Premier Chou once pointed out, Taching is a paragon of studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought and of vigorously learning from the P.L.A. and concretely applying its experience in doing political work. By conscientiously spreading the Taching experience and popularizing Taching-type enterprises so that the former can take root in every corner of the country, we will be able to implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat at the grass-roots level and build every enterprise into a bastion combating and preventing revisionism; greatly accelerate the speed of our industrial development, enable industry to play better its role as the leading factor of the national economy, promote the modernization of agriculture, national defence and science and technology; carry out in a better way the strategic policy of being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters, and doing everything for the people, and greatly strengthen China's economic power and national defence. The two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are frenziedly expanding armaments and stepping up war preparations and a world war is bound to break out some day. The Soviet revisionists never give up their wild ambition of subjugating China. We must race against time, quicken our pace, greatly speed up the tempo of our industrial development, boost the national economy and build our socialist state of the proletarian dictatorship into a more powerful country.

During this conference, we must earnestly study Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, study Chairman Hua's recent important speeches and other related documents of the central authorities, deepen the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four's" counter-revolutionary crimes and their ultra-Right line, and further clarify the concepts which they had

muddled up. We must conscientiously study and popularize Taching's experience, give commendations to advanced units and workers in learning from Taching and work out plans and measures in learning from Taching in industry and popularizing Taching-type enterprises in the period of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Really mastering Taching's experience is by no means an easy job. We must, in the light of our own thinking and work, expose contradictions and find where the gap lies, adhere to continuing the revolution just as Taching does and learn from Taching with Taching's spirit.

Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee show great concern for and pay great attention to this conference. The entire working class and the people of the whole country place great hope on us. I am convinced that, through the efforts of all of us, this conference will be a conference full of vitality, a conference of unity and a conference of victory. After it, we should plunge into the great struggle of socialist revolution and construction with a new militant approach and make more outstanding achievements.

Comrades! Under the guidance of the great banner of Chairman Mao and under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we can certainly fulfil the militant task of achieving initial success this year and great success in three years in grasping the key link in running the country well; we will surely bring about a new big leap forward in the national economy, fulfil and overfulfil this year's plan and the Fifth Five-Year Plan of national economy, and accomplish the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology within this century; we will surely realize the grand goal put forward by Chairman Mao of surpassing the United States economically in several decades and build China, this world revolutionary base area, still better and make greater contributions to humanity.

Unite to win still greater victories!

Unprecedented Gathering for Grasping the Key Link in Running the Country Well

— Warmly greeting the successful opening of the National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry

Renmin Ribao editorial (excerpts)

THE National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry which the working class and the masses of our country had long looked forward to was successfully opened in the first spring following the smashing of the "gang of four," and in the joyous days when the nation was celebrating the publication and distribution of Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*.

This is no ordinary conference. After the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao issued the great call **In industry, learn from Taching**, the Party Central Committee made preparations on several occasions to call a national conference on learning from Taching in industry. However, the conference never materialized because of the repeated interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and particularly by the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique. Only now, when the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has smashed the "gang of four" at one stroke and thereby removed the biggest stumbling block, has the conference at last been convened. A conference on an unprecedented scale, it is full of energy and permeated with a jubilant atmosphere, with every participant's enthusiasm soaring high. This is another important victory in grasping the key link in running the country well under the leadership of the wise leader Chairman Hua who holds high the great banner of Chairman Mao. It is a tremendous motive force for continuously developing China's socialist revolution and bringing about a new big leap in the national economy.

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao himself put up the red banner of Taching. The respected and beloved Premier Chou took meticulous care of this red banner and fostered

its growth. And the wise leader Chairman Hua is holding high this red banner after dispersing the miasma thrown up by the "gang of four." Today when we study Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and review the glorious course covered by Taching, which has steadily grown up from its start under harsh conditions, our emotion runs high, our thinking becomes clearer and our morale heightens as never before.

In Taching, the great theory Chairman Mao created of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the line, principles and policies Chairman Mao formulated for developing socialist industry have been translated into concrete actions by the masses most promptly and in the best way. At the critical moment of the fierce struggle against the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the early 60s, Chairman Mao solemnly declared: "**Here emerges the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in China, in the Far East,**" and advanced a Marxist line in running enterprises. It is in Taching that the **Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company** first blossomed and bore fruit. Holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, Taching has blazed a trail — China's own road for developing industry which is diametrically opposed to that of capitalism and revisionism. This is a great pioneering effort in the history of socialist industrial development. Taching is worthy of Premier Chou's praise as a "paragon in the study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought."

Steeled in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and tested in the struggle against the "gang of four" in particular, Taching today has made still more magnificent contributions

Charter of the Anshan Iron And Steel Company

THE Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company is a fundamental law for running socialist enterprises well. It was formulated by Chairman Mao in March 1960 when he drafted a note on a report submitted by the Party committee of Anshan, a city in northeast China. Drawing lessons from economic construction in the Soviet Union, he summed up China's experience and laid down the fundamental principles for running socialist enterprises. They are: Persisting in putting politics in command; strengthening Party leadership; launching vigorous mass movements; cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations and close co-operation among cadres, workers and technicians; and carrying out technical innovations and technical revolution. (For full text of Chairman Mao's note, see issue No. 14, 1977.)

and this red banner has become more radiant. In over a dozen years, a big oilfield up to advanced world levels has been built on the vast grasslands, a modern petrochemical complex has been initially completed and a socialist new-type mining area combining industry with agriculture and town and country has appeared like the rising sun on the eastern horizon. Of greater importance is the fact that in the course of major life-and-death struggles against Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the heroic Taching people have tempered themselves and built up a contingent of Iron Man-type (referring to the late heroic driller Wang Chin-hsi — Tr.) workers who are undaunted, indomitable and unbeatable in the face of any enemy and difficulty and a revolutionized leading body which, in any circumstances, adheres to the principles of "three do's and three don'ts" (that is, **"Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire"**), dares to wage struggles and is good at it, and has accumulated a complete set of valuable experience in running socialist enterprises well.

To learn from Taching, we must valiantly defend Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the "gang of four" and go all out to build socialism in a revolutionary spirit, as the Taching people do. The history of Taching is one of combating revisionism. The Taching people have steadfastly taken the road indicated by Chairman Mao, determinedly resisting what the Soviet revisionists, Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and the "gang of four" advocated. The red banner of Taching put up by Chairman Mao himself is formidable to conspirators and careerists bent on subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. Whoever is a counter-revolutionary is bound to oppose Taching; whoever wants to take the capitalist road is bound to oppose learning from Taching. The "gang of four," in particular, hated Taching to the marrow. Chang Chun-chiao smeared Taching as "an example of 'controlling, curbing and suppressing' the workers and a model in following the theory of productive forces." Chiang Ching babbled that "it is a lie that Taching started with the two Ons*." Wang Hung-wen directed a henchman to meddle in Taching's affairs and incited people to "make revolution by kicking away the Party committee." Yao Wen-yuan did all he could to suppress publicity about Taching and viciously attacked it. Taking the field together, this bunch of counter-revolutionaries launched a converging attack on Taching. By opposing Taching, they actually directed their spearhead of attack at the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, the wise leader Chairman Hua and other central leading comrades who uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Their criminal aim was to pull down the great banner of Chairman Mao, throw overboard the victories of the Great Cultural Revolution, usurp supreme Party and state leadership, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

* While Taching was being opened up in 1960, the first decision by the oilfield's Party committee was to call on the builders to study Chairman Mao's philosophical works *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* and other works, so as to guide their work with Mao Tsetung Thought. That is why the Taching people say that this oilfield was built on the strength of "studying the two Ons."

Waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the "gang of four," the workers of Taching have resolutely defended the great banner of Chairman Mao, persevered in the study of Chairman Mao's *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*, upheld the Party's basic line and its general line for building socialism, adhered to the Party's centralized leadership, kept to the fighting posts assigned each of them, and fought for consolidating and developing the fruits of the Great Cultural Revolution. Countering the interference and sabotage by the "gang of four," they raised the resounding militant slogan: "It is justified to go all out for socialism; it is meritorious to go all out for socialism; it is glorious to go all out for socialism; and we will redouble our efforts in doing so!" This slogan expresses the boundless love of the people throughout the country for socialism and their deep-seated hatred for the "gang of four." The gang was dead set against Taching, and Taching's working class is the main force in the struggle against this gang. To learn from Taching, it is necessary to criticize the "gang of four"; and to criticize the gang, it is all the more necessary to learn from Taching.

The movement to learn from Taching is a profound socialist revolution in the superstructure as well as in the economic base and it is aimed at constantly transforming those parts of the superstructure that do not conform to the socialist economic base. In making revolution, we must, as the Taching people do, firmly act according to the **Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company** in an all-round way and resolutely and thoroughly break with the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine*." Every leading comrade can ask himself: Which way of doing things is better, that of Taching which is marked by launching vigorous mass movements and working in the spirit of revolution plus all-out exertion, or that of relying on a few people working in seclusion and following the beaten track? Seventeen years ago, Chairman Mao pointed out in his note concerning the **Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company**: As for

* A set of rules for enterprise management practised in the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine, a big steel plant in the Soviet Union. This set of authoritative rules is representative of those enforced in Soviet industrial enterprises.

the Party committees of big and medium cities and the leadership of big and medium enterprises, they should use this charter to "stimulate their minds and make them think about the affairs in their own units," so that "under due leadership a great Marxist-Leninist movement of economic and technical revolution will be carried out link by link and wave upon wave in the cities and the countryside." With Taching as a living example in most comprehensively implementing the **Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company**, it is all the more possible for us to stimulate our minds, expose contradictions and find out where we lag behind in connection with our thinking and work, continue the revolution in the Taching manner, solve the ideological problems in the leadership, resolve the contradictions between the superstructure and the economic base and push forward the movement of economic and technical revolution.

The current learn-from-Taching conference is an unprecedented gathering. It is a mammoth meeting for the study of Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, a meeting for criticizing the "gang of four," an oath-taking rally on the industrial front for implementing Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision of **grasping the key link** in running the country well. It is a meeting of labour heroes to review the achievements in the movement to learn from Taching in industry, and a mobilization rally for building Taching-type enterprises throughout the country, pushing the national economy forward and accelerating the modernization of China's agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology.

The comrades from Taching have pledged to make this conference a new starting point for scaling new heights, winning new victories and chalking up new records. Comrades on the industrial front, particularly the leading comrades in various provinces, municipalities and big enterprises, let us hear what the Taching comrades have to say, take a look at Taching, make a comparison with it, do some calculating, think things over and talk about our impressions. What shall we do? It is high time we made up our minds and learnt from Taching in real earnest! We must do our utmost to learn

(Continued on p. 27.)

Grasp the Key Link in Running the Country Well And Promote a New Leap Forward in the National Economy

Renmin Ribao editorial (excerpts)

THE strategic policy decision put forward by the wise leader Chairman Hua — to achieve stability and unity, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and attain great order across the country in the acute struggle between the two classes — has brought remarkable results on the economic front. The situation in revolution and production is becoming increasingly better and the speed of progress has surpassed expectations. A new leap forward is taking shape. The overthrow of the “gang of four” ensures a big liberation of people’s thinking and the productive forces. In the surging tide of indignantly exposing and criticizing the “gang of four,” grasping the key link in running the country well and pushing the national economy forward have become the common aspirations and concrete actions of hundreds of millions of people. The mass movements **In industry, learn from Taching and In agriculture, learn from Tachai** are deepening on a wide scale and the socialist labour emulation drive is developing vigorously. Railway transport which once suffered serious interference and sabotage by the “gang of four” has made rapid progress and daily loading of freight waggons in March topped the best record for the same period in history. Loading increased steadily in the first ten days of April and registered new rises. The remarkable improvement in railway transport has promoted industrial production to go up in an all-round way. Crude oil, coal and electric power overfulfilled their March plans. Particularly inspiring is that iron and steel production also went up. Average daily output for both steel and pig iron in the first ten days of April surpassed that of March by big margins. Rev-

olution and production have rapidly developed in the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, China’s biggest iron and steel complex. The heroic workers of the Kailan Coal Mine have speeded up the tempo of restoration of production and are striving to reach within this year its productive capacity before the earthquake. Output of farm machines, chemical fertilizer, cotton yarn and cotton fabrics all showed considerable rises. What makes us particularly happy is that tremendous changes have taken place in the industrial and mining enterprises in areas where the “gang of four” interfered and carried out sabotage to a serious degree. Revolution and production in these enterprises are moving forward steadily. The working class in Shanghai and other places have valiantly put forward the militant slogan of reaching and surpassing the “three levels,” that is, first to reach and surpass the highest historical level in their own units, next catch up and surpass the highest level of the same trade in the country, and then catch up and surpass the advanced world level.

The situation is excellent and inspiring. In our triumphant advance, however, we must also see the aspect of unbalanced development. In certain areas and units the leadership has fallen behind the situation and the masses, and their progress in revolution and production is not rapid.

What is the first and primary thing to be grasped in order to consolidate and develop the present excellent situation and **push the national economy forward**? Only by grasping the key link in running the country well can we

Grasp the Key Link in Running the Country Well

CHAIRMAN Mao pointed out: "As an old saying goes, 'Once the key link is grasped, everything else falls into place.' It is only by taking hold of the key link that everything else will fit into its proper place. The key link means the main theme. The contradiction between socialism and capitalism and the gradual resolution of this contradiction — that is the main theme, the key link." ("Two Talks on Mutual Aid and Co-operation in Agriculture," *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Vol. V.) At present, the contradiction between socialism and capitalism, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between Marxism and revisionism is epitomized by the contradiction between our Party and the "gang of four." Therefore the deepening exposure and criticism of the gang is the main theme, the key link, at the present moment. Firmly grasping the key link of class struggle now means grasping the principal contradiction of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four," using the struggle to expose and criticize the gang to propel the overall situation forward and using the development of overall work to consolidate the great achievements in this exposure and criticism, so that our country moves steadily towards great order.

solidly effect a new leap forward in the national economy. It is necessary to conduct a deep and thorough criticism of the criminal and vile "gang of four" ideologically and politically in connection with the realities on the economic front, set right what they turned upside down, clarify right and wrong on the question of political line and draw a line of distinction ideologically. This is the most fundamental thing.

It is imperative to adhere to the Party's basic line, grasp the principal contradiction — the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the so-

cialist road and the capitalist road — vehemently criticize revisionism and capitalism and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must thoroughly criticize the "gang of four's" tampering with the Party's basic line and their attempt to cover up and replace the principal contradiction — the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between socialism and capitalism — with the so-called contradictions between higher and lower ranks, between the new and the veteran cadres and between one section of people and another. It is also necessary to thoroughly criticize their turning things upside down in the relations between ourselves and the enemy, confounding black and white, labelling veteran cadres who followed Chairman Mao in making revolution "democrats" and "capitalist-roaders" and regarding them as the main target of revolution. We should thoroughly criticize their way of branding the young cadres who waged struggles against them "capitulationists" and cruelly persecuting these cadres, and their practice of praising the counter-revolutionaries and bad elements who closely followed their line as "revolutionaries" and "advanced elements," so as to confuse the relations between ourselves and the enemy and divert the orientation of struggle.

It is imperative to strengthen Party leadership and uphold the principle of the Party exercising leadership in everything. We must thoroughly criticize the "gang of four" for putting the "gang" in the Party's place, inciting people to "kick aside the Party committees in making revolution," sabotaging the Party's centralized and unified leadership, trampling underfoot all principles of inner-Party life and corrupting the Party's fine traditions and style of work in an attempt to undermine our Party.

We must wholeheartedly rely on the working class, let the backbone force — the advanced elements armed with Mao Tsetung Thought — lead the middle forward and help and educate the backward, so as to unite as one in our common advance. It is necessary to thoroughly criticize the gang for slandering veteran workers as the "upper stratum" with "vested interests," vilifying workers who refused to follow them as "backward elements," and babbling that all these people could not be relied on, while only those scoundrels, rascals, new bourgeois ele-

ments, anti-Party and anti-socialist elements and active counter-revolutionaries like Weng Shen-ho* and Chang Tieh-sheng** could be depended on.

It is imperative to put politics in command of the economy, and revolution in command of production, and carry out the Party's general line for building socialism, so that the greater and faster socialist production develops, the better. We must thoroughly criticize the "gang of four" for tampering with the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism, pitting revolution against production and politics against economics, creating confusion and undermining production and preparedness against war.

It is imperative to rely on the masses, rely on strong ideological and political work and, on this basis, to maintain rational rules and regulations and enforce strict labour discipline. We must thoroughly criticize the "gang of four" for vilifying rational rules and regulations as "revisionist control, curbs and suppression" and criticize them for inciting anarchism and disrupting order in revolution and production.

It is imperative to practise economic accounting, increase socialist accumulation and continually carry out expanded reproduction so as to ensure a daily growing prosperity in socialist construction and step-by-step improvement of the people's living standards. We must thoroughly criticize the "gang of four's" fallacy that economic accounting and increasing accumulation are putting "profit in command," and their advocacy of "losses have merit" and consuming without producing in a vain attempt to undermine socialism.

It is imperative to educate the cadres to make conscious efforts to restrict bourgeois right and maintain the fine qualities of ordinary labourers. Workers and staff members must be helped through education to understand the need for carrying forward the communist spirit and making more contributions to the revolution. The socialist principle of distribution, that is, he who does not work, neither shall he eat and from each according to his ability,

* See "A Battlefield for Criticizing the 'Gang of Four'" in our issue No. 8, 1977.

** See "A Concocted Hero" in our issue No. 8, 1977.

to each according to his work, must be firmly applied. We must thoroughly criticize the "gang of four" for deliberately distorting Chairman Mao's directives in order to hoodwink the masses and attack policies which rationally embody the principle of distribution to each according to his work as practising "material incentives."

It is imperative to uphold the principle of becoming both red and expert put forward by Chairman Mao, and inspire the cadres, scientific and technical personnel and the workers with enthusiasm for acquiring proficiency in their professional work and studying science and technology for the revolution. We must thoroughly criticize the "gang of four," who tried to usurp Party and state power, for opposing, under the pretext of criticizing the "expert line," the training of a huge contingent of experts of the proletariat which Chairman Mao long ago talked of, for opposing the efforts to bring into play the role of scientific and technical personnel and sabotaging the Party's policy of uniting with, educating and remoulding the intellectuals.

It is imperative to uphold the principle of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts. This is the base from which we advance. We must rely on our own strength and take our own road in industrial development. We must always keep this in mind. However, in order to keep up with and surpass advanced world levels and accelerate the development of the national economy, it is necessary to introduce some essential new techniques and new equipment from abroad and make foreign things serve China. We must thoroughly criticize the "gang of four" for dismissing the introduction of new techniques as the "slavish comprador philosophy" and "worshipping things foreign and fawning on foreigners."

It is imperative to stick to the socialist planned economy, continue to bring into play initiative from both the central and local levels and co-ordinate the activities of the whole country, as in chess. We must thoroughly criticize the "gang of four" for wilfully enforcing their own policies, establishing independent kingdoms and allowing enterprises freedom of production, exchange, pricing and building



Grasp revolution, promote production and make up for the losses caused by the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage.

A Poster by Hu Chen-yu

projects. This disrupted the planned economy and gave capitalism free rein.

Only by distinguishing more fully between the correct and erroneous lines mentioned above as regards ideological and political line and policies can we gain a deeper understanding of the ultra-Right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the "gang of four," straighten out enterprises ideologically, politically and organizationally and further consolidate and develop the excellent situation.

In grasping the key link in running the country well and promoting a new leap forward in the national economy, it is also necessary to make good arrangements as regards the proportional relations in the national economy, giving priority to key items and concentrating forces to tackle major projects so that the national economy will advance in a planned, proportionate and high-speed way. Hence, it is necessary, first of all, to give first place to agriculture in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, and make big and determined efforts to push agriculture ahead as quickly as possible and effectively strengthen industry's support to agriculture. We must take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development, vigorously increase

grain production and develop industrial crops and attain output increases in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries. It is especially important now to give active leadership over spring farm work, mobilize all positive factors, overcome drought and protect the wheat growing so as to seize a rich harvest of summer grain crops. Second, make good arrangements for light industry, the market and the people's livelihood by all possible means and make conscientious efforts to improve collective welfare. This is an important political task. Third, develop

the fuel, power and raw and other material industries, particularly the fuel, electric power and iron and steel industries. Fourth, make determined efforts to concentrate forces in building key projects and solve the problem of undertaking too many projects on the capital construction front. When these problems are well solved, great achievements can surely be gained in developing the national economy.

Party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over economic work, conscientiously implement the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, deepen the mass movements in industry, learn from Taching and in agriculture, learn from Tachai, launch socialist labour emulation drives on an extensive scale, heighten revolutionary enthusiasm and vigorously increase production and practise economy.

Chairman Mao taught us: "All our organizations, and particularly those engaged in economic and financial work, must pay attention to thrift." (*Economic and Financial Problems in the Anti-Japanese War*.) He also said: "We want to carry on large-scale construction, but our country is still very poor — herein lies a contradiction. One way of resolving it is to make a sustained effort to practise strict economy in

every field." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) Thus increasing production and practising economy is not a means of expediency but an important policy which must be firmly carried out at all times.

The present situation is excellent. Owing to the scourge of the "gang of four" over the last few years, losses were tremendous. Therefore, some temporary difficulties still exist in certain areas and enterprises and we must take this into consideration. However, it is even more important to see the many favourable conditions that will help us overcome the difficulties. The most fundamental is that, with the smashing of the "gang of four" and the ending of their interference, the Party Central Com-

mittee headed by Chairman Hua can carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line without hindrance. As the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" deepens, the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses for socialism is mounting. Our material base is much stronger than before and the potential for increasing production and practising economy is tremendous. We must hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, adhere to the Party's basic line and bring about a new upsurge in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

(April 19)

At Banquet in Honour of President Arthur Chung

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(Excerpts)

ALTHOUGH China and Guyana are half a globe apart, there exists a very cordial and profound friendship between our two peoples. In the past, we shared the historical lot of being subjected to colonialist and imperialist aggression and plunder; now, we both belong to the third world and are confronted by common fighting tasks. All this, transcending geographical distance, closely links our two peoples. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, we have sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and continuously strengthened and developed our friendship. In 1975 His Excellency Prime Minister Forbes Burnham personally visited China and made a positive contribution to furthering friendly relations between our two countries. And today, we have the great pleasure of receiving in Peking His Excellency the President and the other distinguished Guyanese guests. This is another important chapter in the annals of Sino-Guyanese relations. We are sure that the current visit by

His Excellency the President will increase the mutual understanding between our two peoples and help develop the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

For centuries, the industrious and valiant Guyanese people with their own hands opened up Guyana and built her into a beautiful and rich "land of waters" and waged a long struggle for their national liberation and the independence of their country. Since independence, the Guyanese Government and people have achieved marked successes in defending national independence and state sovereignty and actively developing the national economy and culture. In international affairs, the Guyanese Government pursues a policy of non-alignment, gives support to the other peoples in their just struggles against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racism and has made unremitting efforts to promote the militant unity of the Caribbean area and of the third world. We heartily rejoice in the successes achieved by the Guyanese Government and people and wish the

fraternal Guyanese people constant new victories through their continued efforts.

His Excellency the President's current visit coincides with the happy occasion of the publication of Volume V of the brilliant *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, which is a major event in our people's political life and will also have a most far-reaching impact on the world. Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao led us for more than half a century in a valiant struggle and performed immortal, historic services to the liberation cause of the Chinese people and the people of the world. Although Chairman Mao has now left us, he bequeathed to us an invaluable asset — invincible Mao Tsetung Thought. Historical experience has proved time and again that the brilliant banner of Chairman Mao is the Chinese people's banner of unity and invincibility in struggle; it is our revolutionary heirloom.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has always held high the great banner of Chairman Mao and firmly implemented and defended his revolutionary line. He deserves to be called a good successor to Chairman Mao and the wise leader of our whole Party, army and people of various nationalities. Acting on Chairman Mao's behests, Chairman Hua led our whole Party and people in smashing at one blow the plot of the anti-Party "gang of four" to usurp the supreme Party and state leadership, thus saving China's revolutionary cause. Each and every decision

or measure taken in the last six months by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua glitters with the brilliance of Mao Tsetung Thought. After the passing of Chairman Mao, some people abroad have kept hoping that our Party would change Chairman Mao's line and abandon his banner; this is a sheer dream. We are determined to hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, rally still more closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and strive to manage China's affairs well and make a greater contribution to humanity.

At present, under the guidance of Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision of grasping the key link in running the country well, the situation in China is excellent and our entire people are in high spirits and morale; the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" is developing in depth; the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and Tachai in agriculture are surging up; and a new high tide of socialist revolution, and socialist construction is emerging. During his trip in China, His Excellency the President will see our people's new mental outlook after the overthrow of the "gang of four." He will see the new thriving scene of revolution and production on all our fronts. He will see the firm resolve of the Chinese people to closely follow our wise leader Chairman Hua in carrying through to the end our proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao.

President Arthur Chung's Speech

(Excerpts)

FOR my part, I have since my earliest years dreamed of visiting this land from which my father came. To be with you in China is thus the fulfilment of the yearnings and hopes of a lifetime.

From the most ancient days your way of life has attracted the interest and admiration of men and women from all parts of the world. In more recent times the example and teachings of your great leaders Chairman Mao and Pre-

mier Chou En-lai and that great fighter Chu Teh have provided the inspiration for leaders of the third world who have sought to free themselves from the shackles of imperialism and to develop their countries through socialist construction.

The thought of Chairman Mao provides us now, as in his lifetime, with a strategy for revolutionary change and development. The many writings in which Chairman Mao summed up

China's experience in socialist construction will continue to provide leaders of the third world with lessons and guidelines.

It was Premier Chou En-lai, the close comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao, who did so much to build the bridges of unity among the three continents of oppressed peoples, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

It is to your great Chairman Hua Kuo-feng that has been entrusted the noble task of carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, of waging a heroic struggle on all fronts and pushing the proletarian revolutionary cause further forward.

China is an example and a proof that the processes of development derive mainly from the efforts of a self-reliant people, a people willing to mobilize their own energies and ideas and experience. We in Guyana have likewise chosen the strategy of self-reliance.

Our people have organized themselves to market their produce, to engage in construction and manufacturing industry, to build homes, to clear land for farming, to erect and furnish schools and health centres, to engage in a wide range of economic activities and to provide themselves with essential community services.

In such ways my government and the people of Guyana are constructing a socialist society out of the inequalities and disorder and exploitation of the past. To this end my government has brought the main sectors of the economy under the people's ownership and control.

A people's army and a national service for youths have been established to promote the disciplined way of life, to assist in social and

economic development and to consolidate the security of the state.

Central to our development efforts is the programme to feed, clothe and house ourselves. In each of these sectors of development we have received valuable co-operation from you, in financing, the provision of experts and the training of Guyanese. In the sector of agricultural production your experts have over a three-year period helped our rice farmers to introduce new methods which will increase their crop yields.

We in Guyana still have a far way to go and many difficulties to overcome before the task of socialist construction is complete. Our task in building a truly independent socialist society is made more difficult by pressures from several quarters. We therefore value all the more your co-operation which has found concrete expression in the several ways which I have mentioned. Through your help we have been able to withstand the pressures, to overcome difficulties and make substantial progress. The people of Guyana thank you sincerely for these tangible expressions of friendship and look forward with confidence to the further strengthening of existing ties and the widening of the areas of co-operation.

My Prime Minister, Comrade Forbes Burnham, cherishes the pleasantest recollection of his visit to your country some two years ago. He has asked me to convey to you his greetings and good wishes. My wife and I and my delegation are for our part looking forward to seeing during our visit some of the great revolutionary achievements of your people.

(Continued from p. 20.)

from Taching its revolutionary spirit and whole set of experience. We must race against time to catch up with it and set high standards and strict demands as the Taching people do. In learning from Taching, we must devote ourselves to our work and make all-out efforts. We must closely follow the wise leader Chairman Hua, study the fifth volume of Chairman Mao's

selected works well, thoroughly expose and relentlessly repudiate the "gang of four," clearly distinguish between right and wrong as regards matters of line, enhance our revolutionary enthusiasm to the full and push the movement to learn from Taching in industry to a new stage, so that the red banner of Taching will fly over every industrial and mining enterprise across the country.

(April 23)

April 29, 1977

D. P. R. K.

Flourishing Socialist Construction

GROSS industrial output value in the 1971-75 period increased at an annual rate of 18.4 per cent on the average.

There have been rich harvests for years running and grain output increased from 7 million tons in 1974 to 8 million in 1976.

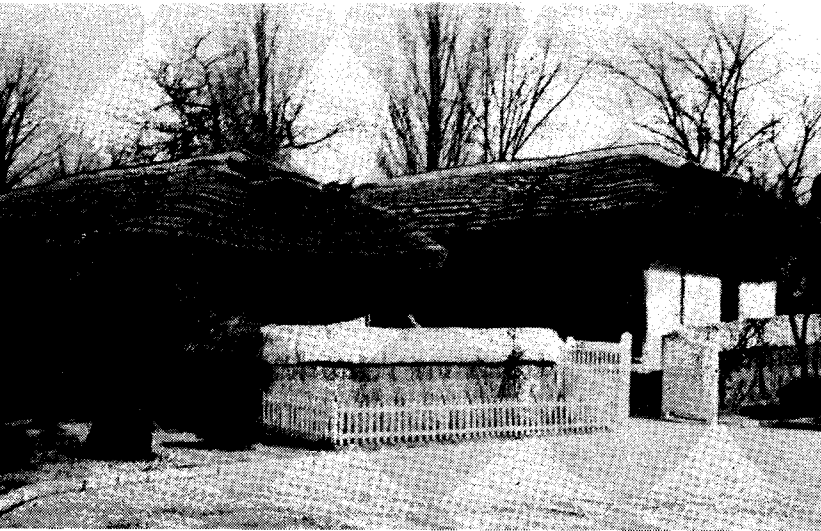
These brilliant achievements in socialist construction were made by the Korean people under the wise leadership of their great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea through self-reliance and hard struggle.

President Kim Il Sung has put forth a series of principles and policies on socialist economic construction in the light of the concrete conditions of the country, leading the Korean people to march forward steadily.

Industry

In July-August 1953, soon after the Korean armistice, President Kim Il Sung inspected many industrial enterprises and called on the entire Korean people to rebuild the fatherland on the ruins of war. As a result, the 1954-56 Three-Year Plan for Economic Restoration and Construction was fulfilled four months ahead of schedule.

Mangyongdae, President Kim Il Sung's birthplace.



At the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan in 1957, President Kim Il Sung inspected the Kangson Steel Plant. This was followed by the nationwide *Chollima* Movement which brought about the fulfilment of the plan one year ahead of schedule. In late 1970 the Fifth National Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea put forward the Six-Year Plan for National Economic Development and the three major tasks in technical revolution. In early 1971, President Kim Il Sung came to the Huichon Machine Tool Plant, pushing forward a new movement of technical revolution. Up to April 15, 1972, some 30,000 machine tools had been produced in the country, setting a good example for other national economic sectors in unfolding the movement for technical renovation.

After nearly 25 years of hard work, Korea now can produce 6,000-ton hydraulic presses, heavy-duty trucks, large tractors, 3,000-horsepower diesel engines, 200,000-kilo-volt-ampere transformers, electric and diesel locomotives and 20,000-ton class freighters. All national economic sectors have been effectively equipped with machinery.

Possessing very rich water resources, Korea boasts many hydropower stations. While making full use of existing hydropower stations, the country has built a number of thermal power plants in recent years, ensuring a still more stable electricity supply. These plants last year played an important role in overcoming the difficulties in power generation caused by long dry spells. The first-phase project of the Chongchon-Gang Power Plant was completed at the end of 1976, giving fresh impetus to the industrial development of west Korea.

The country's metallurgical and machine-building industries have expanded rapidly with effective support from the fuel, raw material and power industries. The metallurgical industry can now satisfy domestic needs for pig iron and steel. Output in ten days at the huge Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex now surpasses the annual figure before liberation. In the period from 1971 to October 1975, output at the famous Kumsong Tractor Plant built self-reliantly in only one and a half years increased 8.7 times.

Rapid development has also been recorded in the chemical, light and local industries. Korea now has established such new industrial departments as synthetic rubber and synthetic resin. The "February 8" Vinylon Factory provides tens of thousands of tons of synthetic fibres per year for the textile industry which turns out hundreds of millions of metres of various good-quality textiles annually. In the pre-liberation year of 1944, national production of cloth averaged 14 centimetres per capita, but in 1974 the figure rose to about 35 metres. Local industrial plants now dot the land, producing various consumer goods needed all over the country. In North Hamgyong Province, for example, industrial output value increased by over 100 times as compared with the pre-liberation years.

Agriculture

President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea have paid special attention to agricultural development and put forth the tasks for the rural technical revolution centring on irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization of agriculture. On the basis of scientific analysis of Korea's agricultural features and natural conditions, President Kim Il Sung ascertained that irrigation is the foremost task in the agricultural technical revolution. To realize this goal, he set down the concrete principle and mobilized the whole Party and people to struggle. Korea's countryside is now crisscrossed with irrigation networks which effectively fight drought and waterlogging. Considerable progress has also been made in mechanization, electrification and chemicalization of agriculture. At present, there are four tractors per 100 *chongbo* (a *chongbo* equals about one hectare) in the plain areas and three tractors



The Kangson Steel Plant.

per 100 *chongbo* in the mountainous areas. The number of other farm machines has also increased.

At the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea last October, President Kim Il Sung put forward a 5-point nature-remaking policy for expanding the irrigated areas of non-paddy-fields, building terraced fields, levelling land and improving soil, transforming mountains and rivers and reclaiming tidelands. The rural working people, together with the workers, cadres, students and armymen who helped them, have been actively implementing this policy. During the past five months, canals totalling 6,757 kilometres in length and 29 reservoirs as well as large numbers of farmland capital construction projects have been built. All this has created favourable conditions for still better harvests and the target set for this year is to gather 8.5 million tons of grain.

The Korean people are now unfolding the vigorous movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions (ideological, technical and cultural) in all economic fields, so as to speed up socialist revolution and construction.

Who Are the Interventionists?

ON April 18, Brezhnev poured out a torrent of abuse on those countries and peoples supporting the Zairian people in defending national independence and territorial integrity, charging them with "violating the principle of non-interference in domestic affairs" and "meddling in other people's affairs."

At the same time, the Soviet propaganda machine slandered and abused Morocco, the Sudan and Egypt by name.

Who are the interventionists? The Zairian people are most clear about this and, therefore, have the final say on the truth of the matter.

In an interview with the Zaire Press Agency on April 19, President Mobutu pointed out: "As a leader of a sovereign state, I have the full liberty and independence to appeal to any countries when Zaire is menaced. It is therefore by no means interference when these countries responded positively to Zaire's demand." This was a sharp rebuff to Brezhnev's outburst.

In an interview with the Paris newspapers *Le Figaro* and *L'Aurore* on the same day, King Hassan II of Morocco noted that Zaire, "like

us, is a member of the Organization of African Unity. She asked for our help. It is therefore normal for us to answer her appeal."

The Foreign Minister of Upper Volta stressed on April 16 that it was in accordance with their agreements of co-operation with Zaire that certain friendly countries had aided and supported Zaire without the slightest hesitation.

Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the Executive Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and Prime Minister of Mauritius, solemnly declared on April 15 that the O.A.U. cannot tolerate violating the territorial integrity of an African country by force. The O.A.U. Secretary-General proclaimed "full support for and solidarity with the Government and people of Zaire." All this has been maligned by Brezhnev as "intervention." What is this if not pure despot logic!

In the past month or so, many countries and people of the third world have extended a helping hand to the Zairian people, victims of

(Continued on p. 32.)

The Truth Is Out

YAVA Kapenda and Benoit Nzavi, two mercenaries captured by the Zairian army, made a confession at a press conference in Kinshasa on April 20:

First, "We were trained by Russians and Cubans for two months before the invasion of Shaba on March 8." "In Angola, we were first trained by Portuguese and after their departure by Cubans." "We earned a monthly wage of 1,400 cunza (new Angolan currency)."

Second, "Soviet military advisers and Cuban soldiers have participated in the invasion of Shaba," Kapenda said. "There were 45 Cuban soldiers with us when we entered Shaba Province." "But they left us before we were captured," he added.

At the same time, foreign correspondents in Kinshasa saw Soviet-made weapons like Kalachnikov rifles and mines captured by the Zairian army.

Men and material evidence reveals the actual state of affairs. The new tsars alleged that the happenings in Zaire are "a strictly internal conflict which need not concern anyone outside that country." This shows that with a guilty conscience they are making a barefaced denial of what they have done in that country. The fact is that the invaders are outright Soviet mercenaries equipped with Soviet arms, trained by the Soviet Union and Cuba and that the invasion is instigated and backed by the Soviet Union.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent, April 22)

ROUND THE WORLD

"VOICE OF THE PEOPLE
OF THAILAND"

New Victories in the Armed Struggle

An April 10 article broadcast by the "Voice of the People of Thailand" reviewed the victories of the People's Armed Forces of Thailand since the bloody October 6 incident in 1976.

It pointed out that in the last six months the armed forces have waged an extensive guerrilla war, initiated attacks on the enemy and raided enemy "village guards" posts, police offices in various districts and counties and county government offices and enemy armed forces and police camps. Incomplete statistics show that from early October 1976 to the end of last February, the People's Armed Forces fought 246 battles with the enemy, wiping out 1,281 troops (532 killed, 653 wounded and 96 captured), shot down one aircraft and seized 271 weapons of various kinds and a large quantity of other materiel. Compared with the same period last year, 401 more enemy troops were killed.

Dwelling on the aforesaid achievements, the article said these were attained "because the People's Armed Forces strictly follow the correct line and policies of the Communist Party of Thailand and persist in relying on the masses, fully mobilizing and organizing them to take part in the war, and because the war they are fighting is just and for the liberation of the country

and the oppressed and exploited people."

The article said that after the bloody October 6 incident "the broad masses of the people have learnt a bitter lesson and come to realize more clearly that only by taking the road of armed struggle and using the countryside to encircle the cities can the problems of the country and people be truly solved." "The broad masses of the people from all walks of life have streamed out of the areas under reactionary rule and gone to the vast rural areas and the revolutionary base areas to take part in the armed struggle. Militant declarations have been issued by many political parties, public organizations, patriotic democrats, students, workers, peasants, professors, teachers, writers, poets and journalists voicing their determination to stand on the side of the people of the whole country and persist in the armed struggle. Many students and youths have joined the People's Armed Forces. All this helps make these armed forces and the revolutionary united front stronger than ever before," the article noted.

NEW DELHI

Non-Aligned Countries' Co-ordinating Bureau Meeting

Participated in by the bureau's 25 member states, the Non-Aligned Countries' Co-ordinating Bureau Meeting took place in New Delhi between

April 7 and 11. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and 25 other countries took part as observers.

A communique adopted before the meeting closed called on the non-aligned countries to maintain unity and co-operation. The communique "takes note of pressures aimed at limiting or denying the role of the non-aligned countries and dividing and weakening the (non-aligned) movement."

Referring to the world political situation, the communique said: "Many crises remain unresolved or have even been aggravated and some new tensions and power rivalries have been created or extended to new areas."

It condemned the racist South African regime and expressed support for the struggle of the Namibian and Zimbabwean people for independence. It said that the co-ordinating bureau expresses concern over the situation in the Middle East and Palestine and denounces Israel for not withdrawing from the occupied Arab territory.

The communique pointed out that the co-ordinating bureau supports the aspiration to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, opposes the building of foreign military bases in the area and calls for an end to big-power military rivalries and tensions in the area.

On the Korean question, it supported the stand for peaceful reunification of Korea without foreign interference, and called for the withdrawal from south Korea of all foreign troops and their military apparatus, including nuclear weapons, and for closure of foreign military bases and termination of the "U.N.

command" there. The non-aligned countries reaffirmed their belief in the East Timorese people's right to self-determination.

On Latin America, the communique condemned pressure and external interference in that region and supported the struggle of the Latin American peoples and countries against interference and pressure and for stability and sovereignty.

YUGOSLAVIA

Refusing to Join Soviet "Community"

Adhering to its non-alignment policy, Yugoslavia has repeatedly foiled the Kremlin's attempts to bring it into the Soviet "community."

Commenting on a TASS report listing Yugoslavia as a member of the "socialist community," an article in a recent issue of the Belgrade *Evening News* declared that Yugoslavia

"does not belong to the community." However, it said, "there are still people who want to absorb our country and have it aligned with them."

The paper had pointed out earlier that for Yugoslavia, to join such a "community" means "to accept such theory and practice which, as we have said, limit one's independence and sovereignty." It said: "Our status as a non-aligned nation must not be based on bloc interests." "In no case can we approve of spheres of influence or efforts to extend one's influence to various new spheres of influence," the paper said. The same position was stated by another Belgrade paper, *Borba*.

Time and again Yugoslavia has made known its stand but Moscow has not stopped the practice of imposing its will and even used vicious measures to exert pressure, such as deploying troops to stage military exercises in regions near Yugosla-

via and carry out military intimidation, provoking disputes among the Balkan countries in an attempt to fish in troubled waters, sending spies to engage in disruptive activities and trying to subvert Yugoslavia from within.

According to a Western news agency report, during his visit to Yugoslavia last November, Brezhnev sought from that country "increased servicing of surface warships and submarines in Yugoslav ports," asked for "the right of (Soviet) military aircraft to use Yugoslav airspace," wanted to "include Yugoslavia in the ideological activity of the Warsaw Pact," sought "more agreement from the Yugoslavs on co-ordinating foreign policy" and called on Yugoslavia to adopt a stand "which is far closer to the Kremlin" in the non-aligned movement. Brezhnev's unreasonable demands were turned down by Yugoslav's leaders.

(Continued from p. 30.)

aggression. The African countries, in particular, have demonstrated an indomitable spirit in pledging to share weal and woe and unite in the struggle against the common enemy. This rising tide against Soviet social-imperialist aggression and expansion has frightened the new tsars in the Kremlin. They began venting their feelings of hatred and enmity in a series of statements and press comments, thinking they would be able to muddy the waters and turn lies into truth.

However, the new tsars have again miscalculated. A host of facts prove that it is they themselves who painstakingly engineered the aggression and intervention in Zaire through mercenaries having their energetic support.

An AFP report from Kinshasa on April 18 said that the Zairian spokesman referred to "tons of munitions" which had been captured.

These included Soviet-made anti-personnel mines, rocket launchers and anti-tank rockets. King Hassan II of Morocco solemnly pointed out in his April 19 statement that a white captive had revealed that Cubans participated in such work as "logistics, delivery of arms, cadre and training." Recently, the Peruvian paper *La Prensa* said explicitly that the mercenaries invading Zaire had the "powerful support of the Soviet Union." "Castro coincided with Podgorny in their political-diplomatic moves in the areas of crises on the black continent. There is no doubt that Cuba and the U.S.S.R. have much to do with this affair," the paper pointed out. Under the watchful eye of the people, Soviet intervention and aggression in Zaire and Africa as a whole are being subjected to ever stronger condemnation by world public opinion.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent, April 21)