

# PEKING REVIEW

20

May 19, 1978

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## China Enters a New Period

Mass Organizations Reactivated

*Horn of Africa: Military Intervention  
"On Invitation"*

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## Premier Hua Fetes Nepalese King and Queen

His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Her Majesty Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of Nepal, on their way to Japan, arrived in Peking on May 14 for an unofficial visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. They were given a warm welcome at the airport by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme and Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

**Kinsmen Become Closer Through Visits.** That evening, Premier Hua Kuo-feng gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People in honour of the King and the Queen. In his toast, the Premier praised the remarkable results achieved by Nepal in utilizing her own national resources and in developing agriculture and small and medium-sized industrial enterprises suited to domestic condition and needs. Premier Hua pointed out that China and Nepal have always sympathized with and supported and helped each other. "Our two countries," he stressed, "are true friends who can trust each other." He recalled the increasing friendly contacts between the leaders and peoples of China and Nepal in recent years and, in particular, the many visits to China by His Majesty King Birendra who attaches great importance to the development of friendly relations and co-opera-

tion between the two countries. Last February Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping visited Nepal and was accorded a warm reception. "These exchanges," Premier Hua said, "are in the tradition of mutual visits between our two peoples as neighbours and kinsmen. Through visits kinsmen become closer and closer to each other. We believe that every meeting between the leaders of our two countries is a new contribution to mutual political support, economic co-operation and better understanding between our two sides."

**Building Up a Self-Sufficient Economy.** In his toast, His Majesty King Birendra spoke highly of the growing spirit of understanding and co-operation that characterized the relations between Nepal and China. He recalled with particular satisfaction the wide-range and cordial exchange of views with Premier Hua in Chengtu, southwest China, in 1976 and the recent conversation with Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in Kathmandu. Dwelling on Nepal's national economic construction, the King said: "We have aimed at a more balanced progress and a more self-reliant economy. Towards this end, I have constituted in our country four regions for the purpose of development so that each region receives the attention due to it. The totality of the Nepalese economic situation has led us to believe that co-operation from a friendly country can play a helpful role in

our own national effort for economic development."

## Protest Against Soviet Military Provocation

Yu Chan, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, on May 11 met by appointment Soviet Ambassador to China V. S. Tolstikov and handed a note of the Chinese Foreign Ministry to him. The note, which contains a strong protest against the Soviet Union for its recent organized military provocation against China with aircraft and military boats, reads as follows:

In disregard of China's sovereignty and universally recognized principles guiding international relations, the Soviet Union side, on the morning of May 9, 1978, dispatched a helicopter to intrude into China's air space, crossing the border river Wusuli and penetrating four kilometres over Yueyapao District, Huling County, Heilungkiang Province. It also dispatched 18 military boats to intrude into China's waters in the same region. About 30 Soviet troops then landed on the Chinese bank of the river. They chased and tried to round up Chinese inhabitants, shooting continually and wounding a number of them. Penetrating four kilometres into Chinese territory, they seized 14 Chinese inhabitants and dragged them all the way to the riverside, giving them kicks and blows. Under the repeated protests of the Chinese inhabitants the Soviet troops

finally released them. It was only due to the restraint of the Chinese side that the incident did not develop into an armed conflict.

The above-mentioned atrocities of the Soviet troops constitute an organized military provocation against China occurring at a time when the Sino-Soviet boundary negotiations had just resumed. They are a serious infringement on China's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as a grave, calculated step to create tension on the border and vitiate the relations between the two countries. The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Soviet Government against this and demands that the Soviet side make an apology, punish the culprits who created this incident of bloodshed and guarantee that no similar incident would occur in future. Otherwise, the Soviet side must bear full responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

### **Vice-Premier Ku Mu Visits France**

"The official visit you are paying to our country, by decision of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and on the invitation of the French Government, is in itself a twofold sign: that of a certain common view on problems of the world and that of the establishment of a profound and long-term co-operation between our two countries."

Thus French Prime Minister Raymond Barre began his speech at the banquet given by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs on May 3 in honour of Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu

and his party. France was the first country the Vice-Premier visited in his European tour. He was accorded a warm welcome and a grand reception by Prime Minister Barre and other top French officials at Orly Field. This was not the first meeting between Vice-Premier Ku and Prime Minister Barre. Earlier this year in January he had accompanied Prime Minister Barre to northeastern China's Liaoning Province and Shanghai when the French Prime Minister was visiting China.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1964, the relations between the two countries have steadily developed in every field. This ten-day visit of Vice-Premier Ku, which began May 2, is indicative of this. At the banquet on May 3, he pointed out that in spite of their difference in social system, there was no lack of mutual understanding between China and France, and there was no need for them to guard against each other. Moreover, the two countries had much common ground.

Vice-Premier Ku also spoke of the international situation and other problems as related to the superpowers' attempt to seek world hegemony. He said: "We appreciate very much the vigorous efforts made by the Republic of France under the leadership of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to promote West European union and strengthen defence along independent lines. In our view, the union and growth in strength of West European countries and their unity and closer relations with third world countries on the basis of equality and mutual

benefit will surely produce a positive effect on the triumphant advance of the struggle of the world's people against hegemonism."

During his stay in France, Vice-Premier Ku held talks with Prime Minister Barre, visited Marseilles and Lyons and was received by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysee Palace on May 11 just before he ended the visit.

### **China Lodges Protest With Japanese Government**

Han Nien-lung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, on May 10 met by appointment Shoji Sato, Japanese Ambassador to China, and lodged a strong protest with the Japanese Government against its continued infringement on China's sovereignty by submitting the so-called "special measures act for the implementation of the Japan-south Korea agreement on the joint development of the continental shelf" for adoption by the Diet.

Vice-Minister Han pointed out: Regarding the so-called Japan-south Korea "agreement on the joint development of the continental shelf" by which the Japanese Government and the south Korean authorities marked off, behind China's back, a "joint development zone" on the continental shelf in the East China Sea, the Chinese Government has twice issued statements pointing out that this is an infringement on China's sovereignty and that the so-called "agreement" is wholly illegal and null and void, and absolutely unacceptable to the Chinese Government.

The Vice-Minister stressed: It is regrettable that the Japanese Government, in utter disregard of the just stand of the Chinese Government, had the so-called "special measures act for the implementation of the Japan-south Korea agreement on the joint development of the continental shelf" passed on April 7 by the House of Representatives and submitted it to the House of Councillors for its deliberation. The Chinese Government lodges a strong protest with the Japanese Government against this deliberate, serious act of infringing upon China's sovereignty. The Japanese Government should cease forthwith its infringement on China's sovereignty, which is detrimental to Sino-Japanese relations. Otherwise, it must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

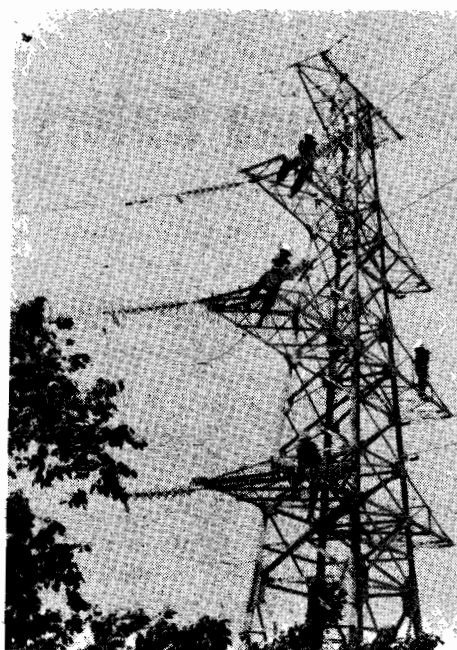
## Concentrating Efforts on Capital Construction

*Concentrate a Superior Force to Destroy the Enemy Forces One by One* is a celebrated work written by Chairman Mao in 1946. It dealt at length with the theme of concentrating a force several times the enemy strength to encircle and wipe out the enemy. A national capital construction conference was held recently in Peking. Discussion focused on this question: How should we swiftly push forward capital construction to meet the needs of the new situation and promote the development of the national economy at top speed? The conference held that it is necessary to keep to the principle of concentrating

forces and fighting a battle of annihilation.

Total state investment in capital construction for the years 1978-85 will surpass that of the previous 28 years. Major projects envisaged include the continuation of the harnessing of the Yellow River, the Yangtze River and other big rivers and the building of a large number of medium-sized and small water conservancy works. As regards the basic industries, 120 large projects will be built or completed. These include ten iron and steel complexes, nine non-ferrous metal complexes, eight coal mines, ten oil and gas fields, 30 power stations, six new trunk railways and five key harbours. In addition, tens of thousands of other industrial and civic projects will be undertaken. Large in scale, all these projects will be built in the short span of a few years, involving a high level of technical skill. The conference decided that they should be built in the order of importance and urgency and that manpower, material and financial resources should be concentrated and utilized in the best way so as to accomplish the tasks by stages and in groups. At present, efforts should be devoted to boosting the production of coal, power and oil and bringing about a rapid increase in the volume of transport.

The conference held that to accomplish these tasks, it is necessary to do a good job in preparatory work. This means that conscientious efforts should be made in selecting locations for the plants, in drawing up plans for industrial and mining areas and new cities and towns as well as in surveying and



Putting up high-voltage wires in Honan Province.

designing. It was urged at the conference that there should be strict adherence to the policy of limiting the size of big cities and building more smaller cities and towns where ordinary projects should be built.

Over the past year the tempo of capital construction has been quickened. The year 1977 saw more big and medium-sized projects completed and put into production than in the last few years. The five big chemical fertilizer plants in Taching in Heilungkiang Province, Luchou in Szechuan Province, Liaoho in Liaoning Province, Tsangchou in Hopei Province and in Yunnan and the ethylene plant in Peking with an annual productive capacity of 300,000 tons were all put into production after a single successful trial-run. Since the beginning of this year, capital construction has been stepped up noticeably.

# China Enters a New Period

by Hsieh Li

THE smashing of the "gang of four" and with it the successful conclusion of the first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution ushered in a new period of development in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. In his Report on the Work of the Government to the Fifth National People's Congress, Chairman Hua put forward the general task for the whole nation in the new period as follows: Persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry forward the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and make China a great and powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of the century.

The success of the first Cultural Revolution created many favourable conditions for us to fulfil the general task in the new period.

In this Cultural Revolution our Party emerged victorious in the ninth, tenth and 11th struggles between the two lines. In the course of these three struggles, Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line was defeated and the plots of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to undermine our socialist revolution and construction were foiled, their counter-revolutionary revisionist line went bankrupt and their counter-revolutionary headquarters were shattered. As we now enter the new period and begin carrying out the general task, we find the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country unprecedentedly consolidated and solid and our Party through tempering all the more united, staunch and great.

In this acute and complex struggle, cadres at all levels throughout the country, commanders

and fighters of the whole army and the people of various nationalities have all raised their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle to a higher level and increased their ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism. The whole nation has gained rich experience, both positive and negative, on the political, economic and ideological and cultural fronts. A correct summing-up of this experience will ensure that we comprehensively and correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and overcome all difficulties in the struggle to reach the grand goal of bringing about the four modernizations — modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology.

## Attaining the Ultimate Goal of Proletarian Revolution Stage by Stage

The ultimate aim of the proletarian revolution is to eliminate all classes and realize communism. To accomplish this great historical mission there is a long process of struggle. We should never abandon the revolution half way but must carry it through to the end. On the other hand, we cannot expect success overnight; instead, we must push the revolution forward stage by stage according to the specific conditions in the development of objective realities. The proletariat must be adept in closely integrating the target to be met in the long run with the tasks involved in current struggles so as to continue the revolution without a break and embark on a new stage in good time after successfully fulfilling the revolutionary task set for the previous historical stage.

Applying the Marxist principle of combining the theory of uninterrupted revolution with that of the development of revolution by stages, Chairman Mao long ago foresaw the advent of

a new period in China's socialist revolution and construction.

The founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 marked the basic completion of the new-democratic revolution and the beginning of the socialist revolution. At the end of the three-year rehabilitation period of the national economy, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao in 1953 set forth the general line for the transition period\*. By 1956, the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce had in the main been completed in China. As a result, our socialist relations of production were basically in harmony with the nature of our productive forces, which was a favourable condition for high-speed development of China's productive forces.

Speaking at the National Conference of the Communist Party of China in 1955, Chairman Mao said: "We have entered a period, a new period in our history, in which what we have set ourselves to do, think about and dig into is socialist industrialization, socialist transformation and the modernization of our national defence, and we are beginning to do the same thing with atomic energy." When he addressed the first session of the preparatory meeting for the Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party the following year, he called for transforming China into a powerful socialist country and catching up with and surpassing the United States, the most powerful capitalist country in the world. Chairman Mao warned that if after working at it for 50 or 60 years and we are still unable to overtake the United States, then we "should be read off the face of the earth." In his brilliant work *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* published in 1957, he issued the call to "unite the people of all nationalities in our country for the new battle, the battle against nature." In 1958, Chairman Mao put forward the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. Under the guidance

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\*The general line for the transition period is basically to accomplish the industrialization of the country and the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce over a fairly long period of time.

of this general line, a big leap forward took place and the people's communes were established in all parts of the country. Our socialist construction advanced by leaps and bounds.

In full accord with the ardent desire of the Chinese people in their hundreds of millions, Chairman Mao and Premier Chou put forward the goal of turning China into a modern and powerful socialist country. But owing to sabotage by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, the interference of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, and serious sabotage and interference by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in particular, our effort to build up a modern and powerful socialist country met with setbacks on several occasions. Now that the gang has been crushed, the people of the whole country are full of confidence in transforming China into a great and powerful socialist country with the four modernizations by the end of this century.

### **Firmly Taking the Socialist Road**

In setting forth the general task for the new period, Chairman Hua clearly pointed out: "It shows that we must follow the road of socialism unswervingly, grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously and accomplish the splendid goal of the four modernizations."

In other words, we must steadfastly take the socialist road if we are to reach the grand goal of the four modernizations. Modernization itself bears no class character, but under what social and economic conditions it is realized does have a class character. So in working for modernization, we must firmly keep to the socialist road. Our modernization is aimed at building up a powerful socialist country free from exploitation and oppression, not a powerful capitalist country with exploitation and oppression of man by man. Our effort to bring about the four modernizations is marked by the fundamental feature of holding high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, persisting in the dictatorship of the proletariat and adhering to the economic system of socialist public ownership. In a word, we are to bring about the four modernizations according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.



The dictatorship of the proletariat and the four modernizations promote each other. A powerful dictatorship of the proletariat will ensure the socialist orientation and smooth advance of the four modernizations whose realization in turn will vastly strengthen this dictatorship in the following aspects. First, it will make the working class more powerful, for only when industry develops enormously and agriculture becomes industrialized can the ranks of the working class steadily grow in number and strength. Second, the worker-peasant alliance will become more consolidated when industry provides agriculture with more machines and other products and agriculture gives greater support to industry. Third, it will expand socialist ownership in both the cities and countryside so as to gradually raise the level of collective ownership in agriculture and finally turn the existing two kinds of socialist ownership of the means of production, i.e., collective ownership by the working people and ownership by the whole people, into a single ownership by the whole people. Fourth, it will substantially increase the material basis for the dictatorship of

the proletariat. Fifth, it will help improve step by step the material and cultural life of the people and enhance the prestige of the dictatorship of the proletariat among them, so that the people will love and support our Party still more. Sixth, it will reduce the differences between town and country, between industry and agriculture and between mental and manual labour, and create conditions for the gradual transition to communism. The realization of the four modernizations will narrow the difference between industry and agriculture, favour the intellectualization of workers and peasants and help intellectuals become workers at the same time. This in turn will reduce the differences between mental and manual labour and between town and country.

### **Chairman Mao Attached Importance to Economic Work**

Chairman Mao had always considered economic construction as a great revolutionary struggle. Under his leadership our Party paid due attention to setting up and consolidating



*Towards the year 2000.  
Woodcut by Tsai Ping*



revolutionary base areas from the very start of its armed struggle. While carrying on the revolutionary war, it led the people in the base areas to engage in industrial and agricultural production. In his article *Pay Attention to Economic Work* written in 1933, Chairman Mao severely criticized the tendency among some comrades who did not attach importance to economic work. He said: "Some comrades have thought it impossible to spare time for economic construction because the revolutionary war keeps people busy enough, and they have condemned anyone arguing for it as a 'Right deviationist.'" "It is utterly wrong to think that no economic construction should be undertaken in the midst of the revolutionary war. Those who think this way often say that everything should be subordinated to the war effort, but they fail to understand that to dispense with economic construction would weaken the war effort rather than subordinate everything to it. Only by extending the work on the economic front and building the economy of the Red areas can we provide an adequate material basis for the revolutionary war, proceed smoothly with our military offensives and strike effective blows at the enemy's 'encirclement and suppression' campaigns." During the War of Resistance Against Japan, a mammoth production campaign was launched in the various anti-Japanese base areas under the leadership of Chairman Mao. He once again sternly criticized the tendency of belittling economic work.

On the eve of country-wide victory, Chairman Mao made a report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party on March 5, 1949, in which he called for shifting our attention to economic construction and making production the central task of the Party when the war came to an end. He said: After nationwide liberation, "only when production in the cities is restored and developed, when consumer-cities are transformed into producer-cities, can the people's political power be consolidated. Other work in the cities, for example, in Party organization, in organs of political power, in trade unions and other people's organizations, in culture and education, in

the suppression of counter-revolutionaries, in news agencies, newspapers and broadcasting stations—all this work revolves around and serves the central task, production and construction."

After the completion of the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce following three years of economic recovery, Chairman Mao put more stress on economic construction. He issued in 1956 the great call to transform China into a modern and powerful socialist country, and in 1958 laid down the general line for building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results and led the people throughout the country in starting the big leap forward in the national economy.

With the smashing of the "gang of four," that bane of the nation, the biggest obstacle to the four modernizations was removed and making China a modern and powerful socialist country becomes our most important political task currently and our strategic task in the new period as well. Throughout this new period, the chief hallmark of revolution or reaction lies in whether one approves and supports or opposes and undermines the realization of the four modernizations, and the chief hallmark of true revolution or fake revolution lies in whether one promotes or holds back efforts to achieve the four modernizations. This is because the realization of the four modernizations is our Party's central task in the new period.

Without the four modernizations, building a powerful socialist country is out of the question. Internally speaking, a powerful socialist country is one that cannot be subverted or toppled by any class enemy. Externally speaking, it is one that cannot be destroyed by any enemy who dare invade, whether they are social-imperialists or imperialists and whether they impose a nuclear war or a conventional war on us; instead they will be vanquished by us eventually. Only when we make China a powerful socialist country and build up an increasingly abundant material basis for our dictatorship of the proletariat can we smoothly continue our march towards the bright future of communism.

# Mass Organizations Reactivated

— Communist Youth League, Trade Union Federation and Women's Federation to hold national congresses

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**T**HE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China recently issued a circular on convening the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Youth League of China in Peking this October. The Youth League's Ninth National Congress was held in June 1964.

Earlier, the All-China Women's Federation had issued a circular on holding the Fourth National Women's Congress in September, and also the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, on convening the Ninth National Trade Union Congress in October this year. Both organizations held their last congresses in 1957.

Apart from summing up experience, revising constitutions and electing new leading organs, all three congresses will undertake to mobilize the people in their hundreds of millions to strive to fulfil the general task in the new period (see p. 6).



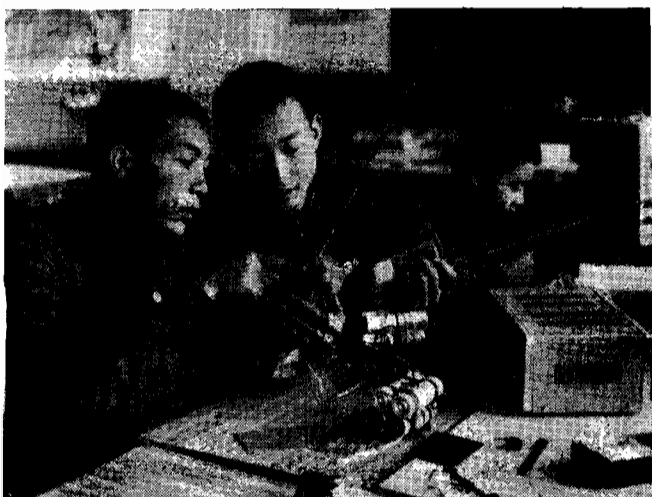
Labour hero Chou Yun-chang (right) of an iron and steel works in Hunan Province.

In China, there are 48 million Youth League members and 300 million children and young people; the workers are the leading class, and women account for half the population. Together they constitute the main force for accomplishing the general task in the new period. As Chairman Hua pointed out at the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, "the Party must invigorate its leadership over trade unions, the Communist Youth League, women's federations and other mass organizations and must effectively overhaul and build them up and give a free rein to their due role."

## Contributions

Since it was founded in May 1922, the Communist Youth League has been a mass organization of advanced young people charged with the task of uniting with and educating the youth of all our nationalities. After the founding of New China, it has persistently inculcated in the young people the communist spirit and rallied them closely around the Party so that they have played an important role in all fields of endeavour. It has also trained large numbers of outstanding cadres for the Party and successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Trade unions which are mass organizations of the working class were founded in China in May 1922. It was at the Second National Labour Conference held in Kwangchow in May 1925 that the All-China Federation of Trade



Communist Youth League members of a Peking middle school experimenting.

Unions, a unified leading organ of trade unions of the Chinese working class, was set up. This name has remained unchanged to this day.

Born in the course of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the trade unions developed into a pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat after the birth of the People's Republic, while serving as a bridge linking the Party with the workers and a school educating the workers in communism. They have done a great deal of work in our socialist revolution and construction.

Way back in the long years of revolutionary wars, large numbers of women had joined in struggles and acquitted themselves well. In old China, however, the labouring women, who found themselves on the lowest rung of the social ladder, had their fill of oppression by the four authorities — political, clan, religious and masculine. In the course of the struggle for national liberation and emancipation of the labouring masses, big advances were also made in women's liberation. Since the founding of the All-China Women's Federation in 1949 and the mobilization of emancipated women to go in for socialist revolution and construction, they have "propped up half the sky" as a popular saying goes.

There are now women in all trades and professions, many of them labour heroines, advanced workers or leading cadres. Of the 3,497 Deputies to the Fifth National People's Congress and the 1,510 delegates to the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, women made up 21.2 and 19 per cent respectively. All this signifies a profound change in the status of women in China.

### Interference

Practice has proved that these three mass organizations are essential channels through which the Party unites hundreds of millions of people. But over the years, their work has suffered from the interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and above all the "gang of four."

The gang viciously attacked the Communist Youth League as having "turned revisionist to the hilt" before the Cultural Revolution, the workers' movement as having been "controlled by revisionists" and the women's federation as having been "dominated by the bourgeoisie." Under these groundless pretexts, they actually tried to slap the label of "capitalist-roader" on the leading members and throw them out of office before putting these organizations under their own control and turning them into their tools in usurping Party and state power. Owing to the gang's disruptive activities, these organizations for some years failed to play their proper role and some of their local organizations were completely paralysed.

Under the signboard of revolution and class struggle, the gang wreaked havoc with the work of these mass organizations by stirring up ultra-"Left" trend of thought and raising many misleading slogans. For example, acting in accordance with the instructions of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the said organizations had made big efforts to get the greatest possible number of children, young people, workers and women throughout the country organized. But the gang vilified



Chang Feng-yun (first from right), woman deputy squadron leader of a P.L.A. air force unit and Deputy to the Fifth National People's Congress, with other women pilots.

this as neglecting class analysis and class struggle and turning the Communist Youth League into "a league of the whole people," the trade unions into "trade unions of the whole people" and the women's federation into an organization working for "class capitulation."

Following Chairman Mao's directive that "full attention must be paid both to their [young people's] work and study and to their recreation, sport and rest," the Youth League undertook to organize activities suited to the characteristics of youth and therefore much to their liking. This, however, was used by the gang as a pretext to smear the Youth League as "a recreation club" which did not grasp class struggle.

Similarly, the trade unions which organized the workers to study politics and techniques so as to raise their educational level and do a good job in production were branded "production trade unions." When they showed concern for the well-being of the workers and staff, they were dubbed "welfare trade unions."

Efforts by the women's federation to mobilize women for participation in social productive labour were disparaged as applying the "theory of the unique importance of productive forces." Welfare arrangements for women and children were derided as "family trifles,"

and the call to build the country and manage one's household through hard work and frugality as "trying to get rich."

All this confused people's minds and prevented these organizations from functioning effectively. It was only after the smashing of the "gang of four" that they have come to life again and resumed activities.

### Responses

The above-mentioned circulars have been warmly received by the children, young people, workers and women, who are determined to greet the national congresses with concrete actions.

Youth League, trade union and women's federation at all levels are now mobilizing the masses to study the general task for the new period. Young people pledge to work hard to accomplish the historic mission of bringing about socialist modernization, for the next 23 years will be a period in which people of the younger generation can give full scope to their energies and abilities. The workers, on their part, aware that they are the leading class, are determined to play the role of the main force in fulfilling the general task. Through study women have come to realize that socialist modernization is of paramount importance to their complete liberation, for only by mastering modern production techniques can they free themselves from heavy manual labour and only when production develops, the material basis becomes more abundant and collective welfare facilities increase can they free themselves further from tedious household chores.

All the three mass organizations have urged the masses to continue the in-depth exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," eliminate its pernicious influence and consolidate the organizations at various levels in the course of struggle.

These organizations also called on the masses to redouble their efforts in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and





Chin Shan-pao (centre) at an experimental plot.

search and development of atomic energy, semi-conductors, computer technology, electronic technology and automation were started and successfully pursued. The Chinese people proudly called these five achievements their new "five golden flowers." Then the successful atomic and hydrogen bomb tests were conducted and man-made satellites launched. These and many other achievements could not have been possible without the indefatigable efforts of scientists of the older generation. However, when Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were on the loose, they were badly persecuted and abused. Today, things have changed. These old experts are more confident and animated than ever before. To them, these lines from an ancient poem are particularly close to their hearts: "The old charger eagerly looks forward to covering a long distance; the elder valiant fighter aspires to greater things."

This is an apt description of Professor Hua Lo-keng, the 68-year-old Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He was already an acknowledged mathematician when he was a young man. Not long after New China was founded he turned down an offer of a life-long position at University of Illinois in the United States to return to the motherland. He has made outstanding achievements in the study of the theory of numbers, algebra and the theory of functions. Applying the algebraic theory of

numbers, he and his student Wang Yuan worked out the new method of numerical integration — known to the world as the Hua-Wang method. Apart from research in pure mathematics, he has also done much in the study and popularization of applied mathematics. This author of *A Plain Course on Overall Planning* has toured the land with his team of mathematicians to popularize a quick method for seeking the best plan and the overall planning method, which involve applying mathematical principles to select the best technological process and make overall managerial plans to improve quality of products, boost production and lower raw material consumption.

### A "Human Ladder"

Professor Hua pays close attention to spotting and training talented people. On reading an article on mathematics written by Chen Ching-jun, a librarian in a south China university, the professor saw at once that here was a promising new talent and had the young man transferred to the Institute of Mathematics where he carefully coached him. This young mathematician later obtained important results in his research on the Goldbach conjecture, a very knotty problem in the field of mathematics. "I'm willing to be a part of the 'ladder' for the younger generation to use to scale the pinna-



Hua Lo-keng lecturing on the method of seeking the best plan.

cles of science and technology," Hua said recently.

These words of Professor Hua's remind one of a real incident that took place in 1948 during the War of Liberation. A People's Liberation Army unit pursuing some fleeing Kuomintang troops was held up by a turbulent river. Defying enemy shelling, ten soldiers jumped into the water with a ladder on their shoulders, forming a bridge, over which their comrades advanced to put the enemy out of action. Professor Hua Lo-keng's willingness to be a "ladder" is a manifestation of that dauntless spirit displayed by those P.L.A. soldiers.

Many other senior scientists, too, are willing to serve as a "ladder." They are keen to do their bit to build up that 800,000-strong contingent of professional scientific researchers required by the 8-year plan for the development of science and technology.

Tang Ao-ching, a well-known quantum chemist, has always been this way. Once he received a letter from a young factory worker telling him about a technical innovation he had worked out which could effect a great economy for the state. Although the chemist did not know the worker, he took a keen interest in this. When he found some fault in theorization in the young man's paper, he went to the factory hundreds of kilometres away to help him. He did some experiments himself and helped the worker arrive at the correct theorization. With his help the worker wrote a paper on this and it caught the attention of departments concerned.

### The Main Assault Force

Over 90 per cent of China's professional scientific and technological personnel were trained after liberation, and two-thirds of them are children of working people. They are the chief assault force in conquering difficult problems in science and technology, and many of them proved their mettle.

One of them is Huang Tung-nien, a 1954 graduate of an engineering university and the man chiefly responsible for devising an instrument for measuring the errors in gears. After Huang was assigned the task of making the

required instrument in 1967, he and his colleagues immediately went through available foreign reference materials and studied and compared those instruments in use in the country. Half a year later they produced one which was up to advanced world level at that time. But something more was desired. It could show that there were errors, but not where they were or why they occurred. He decided to make a better instrument.

In those days when Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were spreading ultra-"Left" ideas, Huang Tung-nien was accused of taking the "white and expert" road and wanting to be a "bourgeois expert." His reply: "Socialism needs science and technology."

He threw himself into his work, immersing himself in charts, curves and statistics. After repeated setbacks he finally came up with an entirely new instrument in 1977 which takes one minute to measure some 20 kinds of errors of a gear, pinpoint them and show their causes. It has surpassed advanced world levels.

The National Science Conference has given scientists of Huang Tung-nien's age a tremendous boost. They are determined to scale the heights of science and do all they can to modernize China's science and technology.

### Worker- and Peasant-Experts

In addition to professional scientific researchers there are large numbers of worker- and peasant-researchers and technicians. Today, there are more than 10 million peasants engaged



Wu Chi-chang, veteran cotton-grower, honoured at a science conference.



in agro-scientific experiments and in the factories there are organized groups of workers doing scientific research.

Comrade Wu Chi-chang, a veteran grower of cotton in Honan Province, has accumulated a fund of experience in cotton growing which is being used in many parts of the country.

One big obstacle to heavier cotton yields is that some 70 per cent of the cotton buds and bolls fall in the course of growth.

When Wu Chi-chang was in Peking for a meeting on cotton production in January 1966, Premier Chou said to him: "Chairman Mao's instructions are to boost grain and cotton production at the same time, and solve the problem of cotton buds and bolls falling off before they mature. Now, I want you to take up this task and solve the problem." Wu Chi-chang answered hesitantly, "I'm just an uneducated countryman. Besides, I'm well on in years. . . ." Premier Chou said: "You are only 57, I'm 67 and Chairman Mao is our senior by many years. Let us try and fulfil in 20 years this task Chairman Mao has given us. What about it?" "Right," replied Wu Chi-chang, grasping Premier Chou's hands firmly in his.

Wu Chi-chang got together some fellow villagers and began experimenting. But followers of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" soon branded him as "a bad example" of "putting techniques before everything else." And to overthrow this "bad example," they framed various charges against him, persecuted him and even physically attacked him. But this did not shake his will to fulfil the task. Unable to carry on the research work himself he secretly got other cotton-growers to continue the experiment. In the day under the scorching sun he would watch the cotton plants jointing and flower. At night he would sit out in the fields observing the falling of the cotton buds and bolls.

Days and nights were spent in this way and finally Wu Chi-chang found out some rules governing cotton growing. He bred a new variety of cotton with "two main stalks" instead of one, and this was followed in 1977 by another new variety which had many stalks and two tiers of branches. This variety produced more bolls and its two tiers

of branches and leaves get adequate sunlight and allow plenty of room for ventilation. Best of all, only 20 per cent of its bolls and buds are lost.

Wu Chi-chang now confidently expects to fulfil by 1981 the task Premier Chou had assigned him, five years ahead of schedule.

### The "Militia" Force

In his speech "Raise the Scientific and Cultural Level of the Entire Chinese Nation" delivered at the National Science Conference, Chairman Hua likened the hundreds of millions of people to a vast militia force on the scientific and technological front and the professionals to the field armies and regional forces. Both Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Teng called for integrating the professional contingent with the masses in doing scientific research work. The success in hybridizing rice is indicative of what integration can do.

Research in this began in the 50s in other countries but so far no satisfactory results have been achieved. In China, the first to take up this work was Yuan Lung-ping, a young teacher of an agricultural school in Hunan Province. In 1964, he and some of his students began experimenting. Six years later, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, who was then in charge of work in Hunan Province, instructed that this programme should be taken out to the masses. Not long afterwards a group made up of people from the provincial academy of agronomy and agricultural college was formed and joint research began on this subject.

At the national conference of agronomy and forestry held in the spring of 1972, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng again pointed out that rice hybridization should be made a key research item in China. Several thousand professors and experts and a large number of peasants in 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions were mobilized. They worked in close co-ordination and encouraged each other. Any breakthrough in any place was immediately made known to all. There was no keeping it a secret or taking out "patents" as in a capitalist society.

Their research was rewarded in 1973. They got their first hybrid rice. Under the same con-

ditions hybrid rice gives 20 to 30 per cent more than fine varieties. The amount of protein it contains is 50 per cent higher than in other varieties of rice. In 1976 hybrid rice was sown on 2.13 million hectares and the figure is expected to reach 6.6 million this year.

### Scientists' "Intimate Friends"

Working in this contingent of scientists and technicians are a number of Party workers, many of whom took part in the revolutionary war. Today they are organizing battles to storm the citadels of science and technology with the same enthusiasm as when they attacked and seized enemy positions in war.

Li Chia-yu, deputy secretary of the Urumchi city Party committee, is a good example. In recent years he has diligently studied science and technology to meet the requirements of socialist construction. He is called "Party secretary cum agronomist." When the "gang of four" attacked and persecuted scientific personnel, he upheld the Party's policy on intellectuals, took care of them and supported their work. This made him a close friend of the scientists and technicians in Urumchi. The following is one instance of his solicitude for the scientists.

There is a senior agronomist named Tao Shu-hsien working on the seed farm in the suburbs of Urumchi. He is in his sixties. Tao had come to the farm in the early 50s from south of the Yangtze where living conditions were far better than in Urumchi to help build up the border area. Over the years he worked hard and managed to breed some fine varieties suited to the local natural conditions and which give high yields. He was held in esteem by the local Party organizations and people.

But when the "gang of four" were on the loose he was accused of all sorts of things and given a rough time. His work was shunted aside. On learning this, Li Chia-yu made a special trip to the seed farm. "How are things with you, Comrade Tao?" Li asked, shaking the old scientist's hand. "We've come to learn from you." The agronomist felt a surge of warmth flood his whole body. His eyes grew moist. Li Chia-yu told the farm leadership to popularize



Li Chia-yu (left) at the recent National Science Conference.

the fine varieties Comrade Tao had bred, sent some young people to be his assistants and invited him to give lectures.

When the "gang of four" were maligning scientists with fine records of accomplishments as "reactionary bourgeois authorities," it took a lot of courage for a Party worker to do what Li Chia-yu did. It was courting trouble. He could easily have been labelled as "surrendering to the bourgeoisie."

The mental shackles imposed by the gang have been removed with their ouster. Party workers on the scientific and technological front are determinedly carrying out the Party's line and policies, becoming close friends of scientists and doing supportive work well to provide scientists with favourable working conditions. Many have promised to be a "Po Lo serving the proletariat." According to folklore, there once was a man named Po Lo who knew a good horse when he saw one. He once saw a fine charger, treated like a hack, pulling a cart of salt. Po Lo took off his coat, rushed over to the steed and threw it over the animal, murmuring words of sympathy and encouragement. Moved by this, the horse gave a resounding snort of acknowledgement. It was later put to better use. A Po Lo today is one who correctly implements the Party's policies concerning scientific and technological personnel, and is able to spot and appreciate talent, foster and organize talent so that our scientists can make rapid advances in their endeavours.

## Young Chinese Mathematicians Abroad

**A**CADEMIC exchanges between China and other countries have grown since last year. Many scientific and technical personnel have gone abroad on study tours or to take part in international academic activities, and foreign scientists have come to lecture or join their Chinese counterparts in research work.

Two young Chinese mathematicians, Yang Lo and Chang Kuang-hou, read two papers in an international symposium on analysis which was held in Zurich in April.

The symposium was attended by more than 50 well-known mathematicians from ten countries, including Switzerland, Finland, Britain, the United States, Italy and West Germany. Some 20 of them read their papers on the basic theory of mathematics.

In his paper, Yang Lo gave an account of results he had obtained from his researches into the relations between the number of deficient values, deficient values and singular directions of entire and meromorphic functions; the law of distribution of singular directions; and singular directions of a new character. Chang Kuang-hou's paper dealt with four important theorems proving the interconnections between deficient values, asymptotic values and Julia directions—three important concepts in the theory of entire and meromorphic functions.

Both papers were warmly acclaimed. Yang and Chang expressed that they would not have been able to accomplish so much if they had not the vast amount of results obtained by foreign mathematicians in the theory of functions to guide them and the help and support given them by senior Chinese mathematicians. They had drawn heavily on research into the theory of functions carried out in other countries, they said. In Chang Kuang-hou's researches, for example, he had used the American mathematician L. Ahlfors' theorem of deviation. The two young Chinese mathe-

maticians had used certain theorems advanced by the Finnish mathematician Nevanlinna.

The symposium afforded the two mathematicians an excellent opportunity to learn from their colleagues abroad and to exchange experience. They followed attentively every paper read at the symposium and learnt modestly from the others. The content of the paper by the distinguished mathematician in the theory of functions Professor W.K. Hayman was linked to Chang's work, so after the professor had finished reading his paper Chang Kuang-hou discussed topics of common interest with him. Bombieri is a young Italian mathematician with many achievements in research into the theory of numbers and other fields. Yang Lo had heard much about his work and now he was with him at the symposium, listening to his speech. Yang asked Bombieri about his work and expressed his wish to learn from him.

During the symposium Yang Lo and Chang Kuang-hou had extensive contacts with their colleagues and talked with them about current research into theories of mathematics. The days in Zurich also promoted friendship and understanding with fellow mathematicians from other countries.

After the Swiss symposium the two mathematicians were invited to visit England, where on April 24 they spoke at Imperial College of Science and Technology in London. The noted mathematician Professor Hayman who chaired the lecture spoke highly of their achievements. Most of those present were senior professors and doctors of mathematics and people engaged in teaching and research in the value distribution theory of functions and they were greatly interested by the distinctive results Yang and Chang had obtained. After the reports, Yang and Chang entered into discussions with Professor J.G. Clunie of Imperial College of Science and Technology and Dr. J.N. Anderson of University College. They exchanged research treatises. Mathematicians of the two countries said they should make more contacts and work in closer co-operation for greater achievements.



tion about their country's past. When we were at the Museum of Revolutionary History, we saw group after group of children making their pledges on joining the Young Pioneers before the statues of revolutionary martyrs. We saw young people and children placing wreaths at the Field of Liberty and even in mountain villages we heard kindergarten infants singing songs about the motherland's independence and unification. This is a heroic nation, a nation which loves independence and liberty above everything else.

### Industry and Agriculture

Industrial production in Romania has developed very rapidly in recent years and the country is beginning to rank among the advanced industrial countries. Its annual steel output averages half a ton per person.

In Prahova, we visited the Ploiesti Petrochemical Combine, one of Romania's main oil centres. Romania is known to the world as one of the world's earliest great oil producers. Its first oil well was in Ploiesti and in the mid-

19th century Ploiesti oil was used in Bucharest to light the first kerosene lamps in Europe.

The Ploiesti Combine's buildings cover 480 hectares and are divided into oil-refining and petrochemical production. The combine refines 6 million tons of crude oil annually and its 48 subsidiary plants turn out 1 million tons of petrochemical products each year.

The refining and petrochemical industries in Ploiesti has developed very quickly. It now takes only 28 days to produce 1938's total output of crude oil. One and a half days' production today is equivalent to the 1938 output of petrochemical products. The Ploiesti Combine is among the country's best for labour efficiency with each worker turning out 1 million lei worth of products each year.

Standing beside the Ploiesti Petrochemical Combine is the 1 Mai Oilfield Equipment Enterprise. This big, modern enterprise grew out of a small repair works set up in 1908. It has now 12,000 workers and staff and produces complete sets of oil prospecting equipment. Its bits and gusher prevention apparatus are among the world's top-quality products and exported to many countries.

We also visited a ceramics works, a woollen mill and a furniture factory. Our general impression is that Romania's industry is developing with great speed and the factories are well managed. For instance, we never found a blob of clay on the floor at the ceramics works nor a wisp of fluff flying about at the woollen mill.

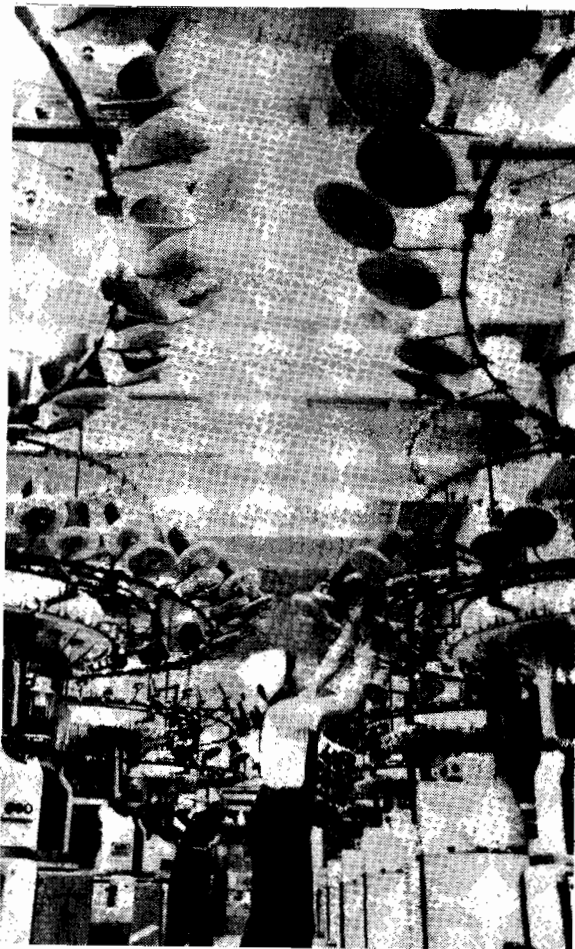
The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party has now issued the new militant call "to turn quantity into a new quality." We are convinced that Romania's industry will see a new and faster development.

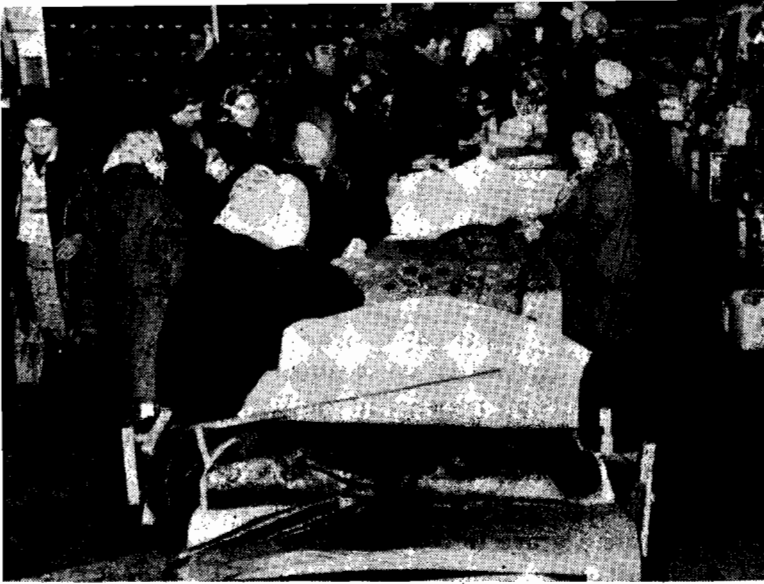
Agriculture in Romania is also very much developed. The level of mechanization has been very high since co-operative farming became established. Nearly a ton of grain per person per year has been reached.

During our ten days in Romania, we saw luxuriant green forests, fertile soil, tidy fields and vast pastures. For several days, we lived an idyllic country life.

We were shown every hospitality when we were the guests of a forestry worker. Our

The Bucharest Knitwear Mill.





Inside a Romanian village shop.

host offered us wine and cheese he had made himself and was very proud of the fine and happy life which came with victory in the revolution.

### Profound Friendship

During our stay in Romania we were looked upon by everyone we met as the bearers of friendship from the people of China.

One evening we were the guests at a banquet given in a vineyard by the Alba County Committee. In the huge, brightly lit banquet

hall, Romanian musicians played for us the popular Romanian song *The Skylark* which the Chinese people are very familiar with, and singers sang us moving folk songs and stirring marches. The fine performances, fragrant wine and moving friendship made us feel very close to each other. The poet in our delegation Comrade Chu Tzu-chi dashed off a poem on the spot and recited it himself:

*We came from the fraternal faraway  
east,*

*Are here in the land of ancient  
Dacia 2,000 years ago.*

*I saw the flashing sword of Michael,  
Humbling three arrogant emperors.*

*Devils tremble and quaver when they see it,  
Friends cheer and applaud!*

*Should any greedy tyrant,*

*Dare force his way into your free  
and beautiful garden,*

*In today's raging tide against hegemony,*

*The enemy will meet a fate no better than  
Osman's!*

*Ah, heroic Romania!*

*Accept the salute of your Chinese comrades-  
in-arms,*

*And listen to this song from my heart!*

## Horn of Africa

# Military Intervention "On Invitation"

**M**ORE than two months have elapsed since Somali troops withdrew from Ogaden on March 9. Yet, the Soviet and Cuban troops in the Horn of Africa still refuse to pull out. Moreover, Moscow's propaganda machines are trying by every conceivable means to churn out pretexts for them to hang on there.

In a recent commentary, the Kremlin mouthpiece *Pravda* argued that "the uncondi-

tional withdrawal of Somali troops" should not be "linked with the military personnel" of the Soviet Union and Cuba in the Horn of Africa. Why? *Pravda* said that this was because the Soviet and Cuban troops were stationed there "on invitation."

It can be recalled that the Kremlin brandished the banner of "aid in opposing aggression" when it sent tens of thousands of Soviet and

Cuban military personnel to interfere on a big scale in the Horn of Africa. But this "reasoning" being untenable, it is flaunting the signboard of interfering "on invitation" in the hope of covering up its expansionist ambitions.

The Kremlin had applied this "theory" ten years ago to one of its "fraternal countries." In August 1968, Moscow sent large numbers of troops to invade Czechoslovakia under the banner of "invitation" of the victim. Thus, Czechoslovakia fell under long-term Soviet military occupation. It is under the same sort of pretext that Moscow deployed large numbers of troops and modern weapons in the Mongolian People's Republic, subsequently turning the country into its military base. Commenting on the "reason" why the Soviet Union refused to withdraw its troops from Mongolia, TASS said recently: "The Soviet troops are stationed in Mongolia at the invitation of the Government of the Republic."

In recent years, the Soviet Union has even applied to African countries the theory that military intervention "on invitation" is legal. A case in point was its armed intervention in Angola two years ago when the Kremlin had the impudence to say this was done "at the invitation of a legal government."

Evidently, the *Pravda* and TASS propaganda about "invited" Soviet military intervention in the Horn of Africa is a repetition of what the Kremlin did in Czechoslovakia, Mongolia and Angola.

But Moscow is harbouring new designs when it applies this theory to the issue of the Horn of Africa.

First. Since the withdrawal of Somali troops from Ogaden, Soviet and Cuban troops, instead of pulling out of the Horn of Africa as they are requested, have increased in number. They now stand at over 17,000 as against 12,000 prior to the Somali withdrawal. Moreover, they are meddling in the question of Eritrea. And Moscow has reportedly fixed its eye on

Namibia and Zimbabwe in southern Africa. Obviously, this new theory is aimed at providing a "theoretical" excuse when Moscow resumes military contention in the Horn of Africa and southern Africa.

Second. More and more countries are strongly opposed to the continued Soviet and Cuban military presence in the Horn of Africa. Public opinion in the United States and a number of West European countries holds that the Soviet and Cuban troops in the region constitute a grave threat to the sea routes for oil transport to America and Western Europe and pose a challenge to these countries as well. Public opinion in the third world points out that the military intervention constitutes not only the main cause of intranquillity in the region but also a menace to the sovereignty and security of the third world countries.

Many African countries which suffered a great deal from Soviet intervention are most strongly demanding that the Soviet and Cuban troops get out of the Horn of Africa and let the Africans solve their problems themselves.

Moscow's theory of military intervention "on invitation" is nothing but a pretext to pull out of its passivity in the face of world opinion and continue its unbridled intervention in Africa.

Facts show that the course of military intervention and aggression and expansion the Soviet Union has taken "on invitation" is precisely the course taken by tsarist Russia, Hitler Germany and U.S. imperialism. Tsarist Russia, out to partition Poland in 1779, sent a hundred thousand troops in the name of "invitation" to carry out large-scale armed intervention and aggression against the country. In 1833, tsarist Russia forced Turkey to sign the Treaty of Hunkiar-Iskelessi providing that Turkey must "invite" Russia to render "military assistance." Engels pointed out: It was "through the Treaty of Hunkiar-Iskelessi to place Turkey under Russian domination over a period of years."



In 1938, Hitler sent more than 200,000 German troops to annex Austria. He claimed that this had not only been done "on invitation" but had also won the "admiration of the Austrian people." In 1958, the U.S. Government, under the pretext of receiving the "invitation" of the Lebanese Government, landed troops in Lebanon and intervened in this sovereign state.

The law of history is inexorable. Everybody knows what these imperialist countries finally got for their military expansion under the cover of "invitation." Soviet social-imperialism is doomed to meet with the same historical fate.

(A commentary by Hsinhua  
Correspondent, May 12)



U.S. Paper "The Call"

## The Road to Communist Unity

"The call," organ of the U.S. Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), on December 26, 1977, carried an editorial entitled "The Road to Communist Unity," calling on the U.S. Marxist-Leninists to strengthen their unity. Following are excerpts from this editorial. — Ed.

**H**OW can communist unity be strengthened? What contributions can the Communist Party Marxist-Leninist (CPML) make in uniting with those genuine revolutionaries who are still outside our Party? These are some of the questions to which the CPML is directing its attention at present.

To advance the cause of communist unity and our efforts to forge a single unified Communist Party in the United States, the CPML is initiating a series of steps in the near future, including the formation of a Marxist-Leninist Unity Committee.

The founding of our Party marked a great step forward for the communist movement and for the whole working class. Since its Founding Congress, the CPML has pushed forward the level of our movement and has succeeded in uniting the broad revolutionary forces more than at any time during the recent period.

Our Party has helped to unite many forces who were previously scattered and disunited. In addition, the Programme and Political Report of the Founding Congress have become major guiding documents for Marxist-Leninists throughout the country. Finally, the CPML has provided these forces with a leading centre around which to rally all those who can be united in common struggle against imperialism, exploitation and oppression.

Then why the need for a new Unity Committee to further advance the Party-building efforts?

The truth is that the founding of the CPML did not put an end to the struggle for communist unity. While the current situation within our movement is extremely favourable, there are still some important shortcomings in our efforts to forge a single unified Marxist-Leninist Party.

There are still many honest and committed Marxist-Leninists who remain outside the CPML. Some of these people are actively seeking unity with our Party. Others have disagreements or questions about our line and programme.

Our Party expressed in its founding documents its desire and intention to carry on the unity efforts for a long period after our Party was founded. In the Political Report, we put

it this way: "This Congress of unity is a major step in uniting a significant number of Communists into a single unified Marxist-Leninist Party, but this task is by no means over. Based on our strengthened unity and on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, we must be able to unite even greater numbers of Communists who still remain in some local circles and in organizations under opportunist leadership. Our Congress should be a rallying cry of 'Marxist-Leninists unite!'"

In fact, throughout this whole period, Party-building remains the central task of our movement. The Marxist-Leninist Party in the U.S. still must be planted firmly and squarely on its feet. Communist unity must still be in the forefront of our thoughts, and this thinking must be translated into a concrete plan of action for Communists to follow. These unity efforts must be carried out in the heat of mass struggle, uniting the Party while building the workers movement and the fightback of the masses against the capitalist system.

The need to step up our Party-building efforts and the favourable conditions for doing so can be seen by examining the rapidly changing conditions both in our country and around the world.

Internationally, the unity trend among the Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations continues to move forward and develop in the struggle against revisionism. Faced with the developing factors for war and revolution on a world scale, the communist movement is gathering its forces and deepening its ties to the masses in the capitalist countries. The growing war danger especially has brought home the urgency of Party-building.

Further highlighting this urgency is the deepening general crisis of capitalism. The crisis has brought about a rising tide in the strike movement in the United States and a growing awareness on the part of many workers of the need for class struggle. Large numbers of rev-

olutionary-minded workers are turning towards Marxism for answers to their problems.

Against this positive trend stand the revisionists of various types who all direct their main blow at the rising communist movement. In building Marxist-Leninist unity, we must overcome new attempts by these revisionists to sabotage our efforts.

In some countries, revisionist attacks on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and on the People's Republic of China and its great Party have gained some popularity among petty-bourgeois elements. But these forces still represent a counter-current against the rising tide of revolutionary unity.

Furthermore, the sharpening contradictions in the United States and throughout the world have forced modern revisionism, headed by Soviet social-imperialism, to come out more and more into the open as the counter-revolutionary force that it is. Because of this, many who were previously taken in by its "socialist" words are waking up to the imperialist character of the Soviet superpower.

In addition, many of the opportunists who conciliated with modern revisionism have also been forced to reveal themselves.

With such favourable conditions around us, our Party is calling on the genuine Communists throughout the country to get organized on the basis of support for Marxism-Leninism and opposition to revisionism.

Recognizing that differences do exist alongside unity, it is necessary to organize the struggle for a single unified Party. Moreover, it must be organized in such a way that unity serves as a foundation for principled struggle, leading again to an even higher level of unity.

Our Party has summed up the strong and weak points of past unity efforts, such as the Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Party (OC), which paved the way towards the founding of the CPML. On that basis, we are initiating efforts to form a new communist Unity Committee.

## Africa

# Coastal States Develop Maritime Shipping

AFRICA has a very extensive coastline with numerous natural harbours, but shipping in Africa has long been in the hands of the Western industrialized countries. This has been one of the major factors in the continued exploitation and slow economic development of African states. More and more African countries have now come to realize that if they want to develop their national economies, they must control and develop their maritime shipping and enhance solidarity and co-operation among the African states in this field.

### Setting Up National Shipping Companies

Cameroon, Benin, Senegal, the Central African Empire and Tanzania have set up their national shipping companies in recent years following the example of Morocco, Libya, Algeria and others. The Ivory Coast has nationalized the shipping company which was controlled by foreign capital. The main sectors of management and administration in these companies are now in the hands of Africans.

The number of ships is being increased continuously as African countries expand their shipping. Ghana, Algeria and Senegal have now their own maritime fleets. Many African states are developing their own shipbuilding industry.

Some African states have built new ports, expanded existing ones and improved their loading and unloading capacities. Work is now under way to expand the port of Douala in Cameroon which at present handles more than 2 million tons of cargo a year. After expansion, Douala's cargo turnover each year will top 10 million tons. Nigeria's second largest seaport—Tin Can Island Port—was officially commissioned last October. It can handle 3 million tons of cargo a year. Nigeria plans to raise the number of its larger quays from 28 to 54.

African maritime countries have also been paying attention to training their own shipping personnel. In his address to the first group of graduates, the president of the Algerian Higher Maritime Institute said: "The key question is to consolidate the independence of the national fleet by training Algerian cadres." Higher maritime institutes and schools have now been set up in Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Morocco, Algeria and Senegal.

Tanzanian Minister of Communications and Transport Amir Jamal told a meeting last June that "it is the first time in our history that Tanzanians are handling 10,000-ton ships." "This is important, and a giant stride forward." Senegal's first maritime vessel manned by its nationals went to sea in 1977.

### Strengthening Co-operation

To safeguard their economic rights and interests, African countries have strengthened bilateral and multilateral co-operation in developing their seaborne trade. The Sudan-Egyptian Joint Committee for Maritime Transport was set up in May 1977. The two sides reached agreement on the use of each other's ports, training personnel and loading and unloading and maintenance of equipment. A shipping company has been jointly established by Tunisia and Libya.

In the last few years some 20 West and Central African countries held a ministerial conference every year on maritime transport. They have formulated a charter and established an ad hoc committee for negotiations on freight rates with Western maritime associations. The committee has succeeded in limiting freight rate increases demanded by Western maritime associations. For instance, last year it compelled Western maritime associations to raise freight rates by only 7-8 per cent instead of

11.36-20 per cent as originally declared by them. The ministerial conference on maritime transport also stipulated that the national shipping companies of West and Central African countries have priority in the carriage of goods belonging to the member states of the ministerial conference.

In his speech at the ministerial conference last year, Ghanaian Head of State I.K. Acheampong said that the action taken by the conference was "with a view to achieving better and more economic utilization of our cargo ships as well as ensuring that we gain full rights to the carriage of our foreign trade." Praising the co-operation among the West and Central African countries in maritime transport, Senegalese Prime Minister Abdou Diouf said on January 17 this year that "this co-operation is an expression of our common political will."

E.E.C.

## Joint Measures to Counter Soviet Maritime Competition

**T**HE Commission of the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) proposed to the E.E.C. Council of Ministers on April 5 that all the member states take joint measures to cope with the Soviet maritime company's unscrupulous manoeuvres to grab trade in international shipping.

If the proposals are adopted, the member states will establish a monitoring procedure to control Soviet and other East European ships in the ports of the community states.

A spokesman of the commission said to newsmen, "The rapid development of the Soviet maritime fleets and the direct competition between the Soviet maritime fleets and the maritime company of the E.E.C. membership have damaged the interests of the E.E.C. countries and other member states of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (O.E.C.D.). The Soviet Union's

dishonest action has plunged E.E.C. shipowners into serious difficulties."

Sources from the commission said that one method frequently resorted to by the Soviet Union was lowering freight rates by a wide margin.

It was reported that Soviet ships now carry most of the cargo between the Soviet Union and the nine E.E.C. countries. On the North Atlantic route, Soviet ships now transport the equivalent of 20 per cent of the goods carried by liner conference members, and for traffic between Northern Europe and the west coast of Latin America the figure was 25 per cent.

*Eastern Times*, a weekly published in London, recently carried an article which dealt with Soviet maritime expansion.

The article said: "The Soviet merchant fleet is the sixth largest in the world, having already eclipsed the United States which ranks eighth." "Apart from having a 95 per cent monopoly of trade between the West and Russian and COMECON ports, the Soviet Union has grabbed a quarter of the North Atlantic traffic carried by conference ships in both directions; 35 per cent between Northern Europe and the Mediterranean; 25 per cent between Northern Europe and the west coast of South America; more than 20 per cent between the Gulf of Mexico ports and the Mediterranean; 20 per cent between Europe and East Africa; 12 per cent between Japan and the west coast of the United States."

It pointed out that the Soviets "were, in some cases, undercutting Western freight rates by 50 per cent, on average their quotes were 15 to 20 per cent lower." "E.E.C. member states had tried to negotiate bilateral agreements with the Russians but these had been unsuccessful," it said.

Referring to another cause for concern, the article said that "NATO leaders are fully aware that the Soviet merchant fleet doubles as a reserve fleet for military transport purposes." "Many Soviet merchant ships are fitted with electronic and other advanced gear far in excess of normal commercial requirements; and its naval officers and crews are known to serve also in the merchant marine."



# ROUND THE WORLD

BREZHNEV'S W. GERMAN VISIT

## Of Limited Value

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL

### S. Africa's Attack on Namibian Camps

On May 4, troops of the Vorster racist regime attacked SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organization) camps in southern Angola. This act of aggression has aroused strong condemnation inside and outside the United Nations. SWAPO called off its U.N. talks scheduled for May 8 with the five Western countries over the question of Namibia.

The U.N. Security Council on May 6 unanimously adopted a resolution condemning this aggressive act. The resolution demands that all South African forces be withdrawn from Angola immediately and unconditionally and that South Africa put an end to its illegal occupation of Namibia without any delay.

It also reaffirms U.N. support for the just struggle of the people of Namibia for the attainment of their freedom and independence and for the maintenance of the territorial integrity of their country.

The Security Council met on May 5 and 6 to consider the new acts of aggression against Angola by the South African authorities.

An Angolan representative told the meeting that hundreds of innocent people were killed and injured as a result of these acts of aggression committed by South African troops. There is

no indication of their withdrawing.

In his speech, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma declared that the people of Namibia will "prosecute and intensify the political and armed liberation struggle until the racist regime of South Africa is forced to end its occupation of Namibia."

Speaking on behalf of the African Group, Zambian Representative Miss Gwendoline Koni urged the Security Council to impose mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions, including an oil and arms embargo against the fascist white minority regime in South Africa.

Representatives from Tanzania, Mozambique, India and Kuwait as well as the United Nations Council for Namibia observed that the naked armed aggression by South Africa was not an isolated incident, but part of its established policy of intimidation through military incursions against neighbouring independent African states in order to prolong its racist regime.

Chinese Representative Chen Chu said that even while it is advertising its so-called "peaceful settlement," the South African racist regime has flagrantly perpetrated this latest barbarous act of armed aggression. This "is yet another glaring manifestation of the habitual counter-revolutionary dual tactics it has been using over a long period."

Brezhnev's four-day (May 4-7) visit to the Federal Republic of Germany which Moscow gave much publicity to has been of limited value. The joint statement at the end of the talks between Brezhnev and Schmidt only mentioned in general terms that both sides should make energetic efforts to secure peace and promote detente, as well as efforts in the field of disarmament and arms limitation.

Chancellor Schmidt had visited Moscow in October 1974, and Brezhnev's recent tour was a return visit originally scheduled for 1976. Its repeated postponement had aroused much speculation in the West about Soviet intentions. People have noted that the timing of Brezhnev's visit was before the convocation of NATO's summit meeting on defence policy at the end of this month and odds have surfaced between West Germany and the United States over some problems concerning economic policy, the neutron bomb and the prevention of nuclear proliferation.

During his visit, Brezhnev again brought pressure to bear on West Germany and other West European countries in a bid to prevent them from deploying U.S. neutron bombs in their countries. West Germany, however, "disputes this view," one report said. Chancellor Schmidt announced that his country would accept the deployment of neutron bombs under the circumstances when NATO has agreed and another NATO country also deploys

such bombs, if the Soviet Union makes no concessions in the reduction of its conventional military buildup in Central Europe. Spokesmen of both countries confirmed that "little progress was made" on the Berlin question.

The long-term agreement on "developing and deepening" economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries is merely a framework; specific projects have still to be negotiated.

During his visit, Brezhnev claimed that the Soviet Union "believes in peace," "has no intention to attack" and "does not intend to seize Western Europe." These are "words coming from the bottom of our hearts," Brezhnev declared. "Experience shows that it is better not to pin too much hope on the Soviet Union's high-sounding words," said the West German paper *Ruhr Nachrichten* bluntly. And *Welt am Sonntag* pointed out wryly, "Brezhnev has three-fourths of his troops stationed in Eastern Europe (450,000 troops in the German Democratic Republic alone). Yet he says he wants to make progress primarily in disarmament."

A mass demonstration in Hamburg on May 6 against Brezhnev's visit.



## ITALY

### Murder of Moro Protested

News of the murder of Aldo Moro, Chairman of the ruling Italian Christian Democratic Party and five times Italian Prime Minister, by an organization which calls itself the "Red Brigades" has set off strong repercussions in Italy.

On May 9, thousands upon thousands of Italian people poured out into the streets to protest against this act of terrorism and express their condolences over Moro's death. Workers in many cities downed tools and a number of shops in central Rome shut down.

Memorial meetings were held separately on May 10 mourning the death of Moro by the Italian Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Amintore Fanfani, President of the Senate, later received diplomatic envoys of a number of countries, including Chinese Ambassador Wang Kuo-chuan, to thank them for attending and for the sympathy extended by their countries and governments.

Moro was kidnapped on March 16 in Rome by the "Red Brigades." This organization had repeatedly demanded the release of its members now under detention in exchange for

Moro's release. The Italian Government refused and mobilized police and troops to carry out searches, but in vain.

## RHODESIA

### Squabbles in "Transitional Government"

Fierce squabbles have broken out within the "transitional government" of the Rhodesian racist Smith regime. This "transitional government" was formed on March 21 according to the March 3 "internal settlement" agreement concocted by Smith.

In each "ministry" of this "government," there is a white and a black "minister." After taking office, the black "co-minister" of Justice and Law and Order, Byron Hove, said that the laws "ground out" by the Smith regime should be gradually abolished as they were introduced mainly to protect the interests of the white minority. He charged that the Rhodesian police had been guilty of harassing civilians and of brutality. He also proposed that black policemen and civil servants be promoted.

What he said angered white officials and he was dismissed by the "government" on April 28.

On his way to London from Rhodesia, Hove pointed out in Johannesburg on April 29 that the whole civil service, the judiciary, the army and the police in Rhodesia remained in the hands of the white minority. He said: "The internal settlement is a fraud," adding that Smith is "trying to cheat us, and to cheat the whole world," and all that Smith wanted were puppets.



# ON THE HOME FRONT

## **Rich Iron Ores Found**

**I**N the country-wide prospecting for rich iron mines last year, a number of rich iron ore areas, each with estimated reserves of 100 million tons, were found and new deposits were located in some old mining areas.

Fairly abundant ground water was found in some dry areas. Some high-quality phosphate ores were discovered in northern regions where phosphates are short, and a number of hopeful coal mines were located in the coal-deficient south. At the same time, oil prospecting has achieved new results.

Geological departments have scored new advances this year in prospecting for oil, coal, iron, copper, tin, potassium salts and phosphate ores as well as in

hydro-geological prospecting. The first quarter's drilling footage was 18 per cent more than the same period of last year.

Sun Ta-kuang, Director of the State Geological Bureau, said recently that geological departments have the task of getting necessary mineral resources and other geological data ready for the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. From now on, the iron reserves to be verified every year must be three and a half times the annual average in the past, with a big increase in rich iron mines. To build some ten oilfields of the Taching size, large oil and gas fields must be located. And the verified amounts of coal deposits in the south and ground water in dry areas every year should be several or even a dozen times those of the annual averages in the past.

To pick up speed, geological departments have been studying and popularizing such new techniques as aero-geology, remote sensing and the combined use of geophysical and geochemical prospecting.

## **Underground Reservoirs**

**S**EVENTY-FIVE underground reservoirs have been built in Tushan County of Kweichow Province, southwest China, the biggest with a storage capacity of 2.6 million cubic metres of water.

The abundant water controlled by these reservoirs is led

through 90,000 metres of underground channels and some 300 electric pumping stations to irrigate farmland, thus reducing the threat of surface-water shortage and drought.

Total grain output in the county has risen by more than 12 per cent every year in the last three years. Moreover, 34 small hydropower stations have been built by making use of the hydraulic power of these reservoirs, providing electricity for the peasants.

This county is located in a famous karst area of limestone formations. Although annual precipitation is high, the rain water soon disappears underground through karst caves. In the past the local peasants were unable to make use of the underground water.

Since 1973, cadres and peasants in the county started to look for subterranean water. They built reservoirs that covered sinkholes and potholes scattered along underground streams.

In this work they were assisted by more than 200 technicians from the Institute of Geography under the Chinese Academy of Sciences and a research team on karst formations from the Kweichow Engineering Institute. In the last three years, they have travelled all over the 3,000-square-kilometre karst area, surveyed 600 karst caves and found 22 major underground streams. They also calculated the volume of flow of underground water and located sites for building underground reservoirs.



Members of a geological team collecting rock samples.

## ***New Highway Bridge***

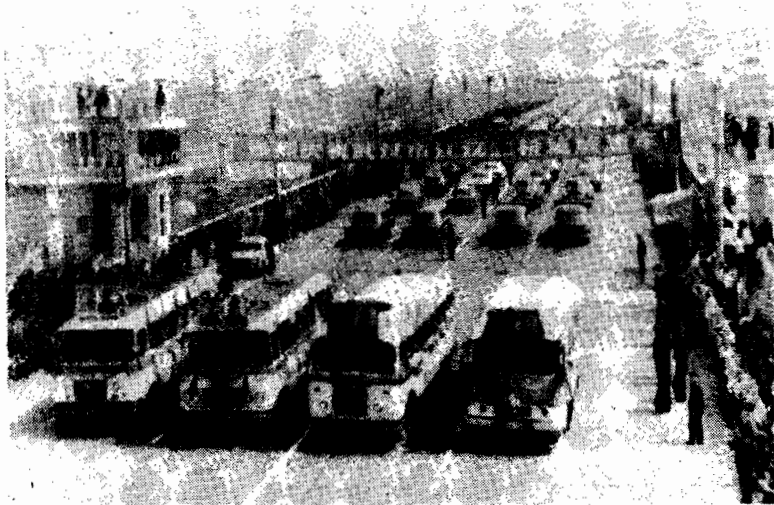
**T**HE second highway bridge was completed recently in central China's Wuhan city, which is divided into three sections by the Yangtze River and its tributary, the Hanshui. Spanning over the Hanshui and linking Hankow with Han-yang, the bridge is 566.2 metres long (2.5 times as long as the first one) and 25.5 metres in width. It is wide enough to allow six motor vehicles running abreast and can accommodate 150-ton trailer trucks. The bridge was designed and built by Chinese technicians and workers.

\* \* \*

A new generating set has been put into operation at the Chinchushan Power Plant in Hunan Province. It is a 125,000-kilowatt electronic-controlled steam turbo-generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor. The plant had already installed two 50,000-kw. generating sets and a 125,000-kw. generating set. Linked with the power grid in central and northern Hunan, Chinchushan has become one of the grid's major power plants. It supplies electricity to factories and mines in Chuchow, Hsiangtan and other new rising industrial centres in the province.

### ***Serve the People***

**A Good "Menpa" ("Doctor" in Tibetan) of the Snowy Mountains.** Last winter, many of the herdsmen in Tibet's Chakuola area, 5,300 metres



The new Wuhan highway bridge is opened to traffic.

above sea level, caught cold, became snow-blind or were frost-bitten during an unusually severe snowstorm. Learning this, Hsueh Sheng-kuei, doctor in a P.L.A. unit stationed there, hurried out to give the patients timely treatment. In the dark he lost his way. He wrapped his fur-lined coat tightly around him and waited in the snow until dawn. He found the villages the next day and treated the patients.

Oxygen deficiency and bad weather high in the mountains give a man a headache and make him dizzy after a few quick steps. Despite all this, Dr. Hsueh has treated herdsmen and brought them medicines in all seasons of the year. In the last ten years, he has covered 13,000 kilometres and treated 125,000 patients, including 100 serious cases. He has popularized the basic knowledge of preventing and treating diseases and trained barefoot doctors for the local people. The herdsmen praise him as

their "good Menpa of the snowy mountains."

**Model Teacher.** The late Comrade Ma Chin-so, a primary school teacher in a mountain village in Honan's Yuhsien County, used to escort his pupils home after classes along a trail winding through deep gullies. One day there was a cloudburst and one of his pupils was swept away by a gush of torrent. The teacher jumped into the raging water to save the pupil and was dashed against a boulder. He was hurt in the head and chest, but he managed to catch hold of the pupil and push him to safety. The teacher was drowned.

Ma Chin-so had been teaching since 1961 and because he put his whole heart into his work he won the praise of the local peasants. For his heroic deeds, the county Party committee posthumously admitted him into the Party according to an application he made earlier and conferred on him the title of "Model Teacher."

# Radio Peking

Schedule for English language transmissions beginning April 20, 1978

北京周报英文版第二十期（一九七八年五月十九日出版）邮递代号二一九二

	GMT	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	kHz
<b>NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)</b>	00:00-01:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	19, 16	15060, 15520, 17680
	01:00-02:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30, 19, 16	7120, 9780, 15060, 15520, 17680
	02:00-03:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	24, 19, 16	12055, 15060, 17680
	03:00-04:00	22:00-23:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30	7120, 9780
	12:00-13:00	07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.)	25	11685
<b>NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)</b>	03:00-04:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	24, 19, 16	12055, 15060, 15305, 17735
	04:00-05:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	24, 19, 16	12055, 15060, 15305, 17735
<b>AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND</b>	08:30-09:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19, 17	9460, 11600, 11720, 15045, 17635
	09:30-10:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19, 17	9460, 11600, 11720, 15045, 17635
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA</b>	12:00-13:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25, 19, 16	9290, 11650, 15270, 17810
		19:30-20:30 (Singapore)		
		20:00-21:00 (Ho Chi Minh City, Manila)		
	13:00-14:00	18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)	32, 25, 19, 16	9290, 11650, 15270, 17810
		20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)		
		20:30-21:30 (Singapore) 21:00-22:00 (Ho Chi Minh City, Manila)		
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>	14:00-15:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	30, 25, 19	9860, 11650, 15080
		19:00-20:00 (Rawalpindi)		
		20:00-21:00 (Dacca)		
		19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)		
	15:00-16:00	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 20:00-21:00 (Rawalpindi) 21:00-22:00 (Dacca) 20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)	30, 25, 19	9860, 11650, 15080
18:00-19:00	23:30-00:30 (Delhi)	247	1210	
<b>EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA</b>	16:00-17:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	30, 19	9860, 15045
	17:00-18:00	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	30, 19	9860, 15045
<b>WEST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>	19:30-20:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia)	39, 31, 26	7620, 9470, 11302
		19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown)		
		20:30-21:30 (Lagos)		
		21:30-22:30 (Cairo)		
	20:30-21:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia) 20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown) 21:30-22:30 (Lagos) 22:30-23:30 (Cairo)	39, 31, 26	7620, 9470, 11302
<b>EUROPE</b>	20:30-21:30	21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	43, 39, 26	6860, 7590, 11500
	21:30-22:30	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	43, 39, 26	6860, 7590, 11500