

PEKING REVIEW

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北
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A GREAT VICTORY

— "Renmin Ribao" editorial

The Nation Resolutely Supports Two
Resolutions of C.P.C. Central
Committee

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A GREAT VICTORY

ON the proposal of our great leader Chairman Mao, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has unanimously agreed to appoint Comrade Hua Kuo-feng First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and has unanimously agreed to dismiss Teng Hsiao-ping from all posts both inside and outside the Party. This is an important measure Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee have taken to combat and prevent revisionism and ensure that our Party and state will continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat; it is a great victory in beating back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

The people are overjoyed at these happy tidings. The capital is astir as is the whole country. Armymen and civilians in their hundreds of millions have turned out to parade amid cheers and the beating of drums and gongs to hail the happy news. Grand rallies have been held in various parts of the country and messages sent to Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, warmly acclaiming and resolutely supporting the two wise decisions. A revolutionary scene of unity in struggle prevails throughout China, with the whole nation determined to carry through to the end the great struggle to beat back the Right deviationist attempt.

Teng Hsiao-ping has been the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party. Over a long period of time, he has opposed Chairman Mao, opposed Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, he worked in collaboration with Liu Shao-chi in pushing a counter-revolutionary revisionist line; during the early stage of the Great Cultural Revolution, he, together with Liu Shao-chi, suppressed the masses and pushed a bourgeois reactionary line. Through criticism by the masses, he expressed his willingness to mend his ways and declared that he would "never reverse the verdict." Chairman Mao saved him and gave him the chance to resume work. But he did not live up to Chairman Mao's education and help. Once back in a position to wield that portion of power in his hands, he relapsed into error and tried to reverse the correct appraisal of the Great Cultural Revolution and settle accounts with it. He dished up the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link," continued to pursue the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and took the lead in stirring up the Right deviationist wind.

With farsightedness, Chairman Mao saw through Teng Hsiao-ping's activities to reverse correct verdicts,

and has since last October made a series of important instructions and led the whole Party, whole army and the people of the whole country in waging a great struggle to counterattack the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. Chairman Mao points out: **"This person does not grasp class struggle; he has never referred to this key link." "He knows nothing of Marxism-Leninism; he represents the bourgeoisie. He said he would 'never reverse the verdict.' It can't be counted on."** Chairman Mao's instructions hit Teng Hsiao-ping squarely in the vulnerable spot and exposed his reactionary class nature.

At a time when the broad masses of cadres and people throughout the country were criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, a counter-revolutionary political incident was perpetrated at Tien An Men Square by a handful of class enemies who openly hoisted the ensign of supporting Teng Hsiao-ping and carried out counter-revolutionary activities. This was by no means accidental. These counter-revolutionaries frenziedly directed the spearhead of their attack at our great leader Chairman Mao, tried to split the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, sang paeans for Teng Hsiao-ping and attempted to cast him in the role of Nagy, the chieftain of the counter-revolutionary incident in Hungary. This clearly shows whose interests Teng Hsiao-ping represents. This is how the capitalist-roaders in the Party are connected with the bourgeoisie and the unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists in society. The heroic worker-militia of the capital, working in co-ordination with the people's police and the army guards, enforced the dictatorship of the proletariat over the handful of class enemies, winning support and praise from the broad masses of the people. In view of the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square and Teng Hsiao-ping's latest behaviour, the Party Central Committee held that the nature of the Teng Hsiao-ping problem had turned into one of antagonistic contradiction and decided to dismiss him from all posts both inside and outside the Party. This has greatly heightened the morale of the revolutionary people and deflated the reactionary arrogance of the class enemies.

The counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square provided for us an extremely profound lesson in class struggle by negative example. It tells us how sharp class struggle is in the period of the socialist revolution. First, it took place in our capital; second, it occurred in Tien An Men Square; third, vehicles and barracks were set on fire and worker-militiamen, peo-

ple's police, P.L.A. men and revolutionary masses were manhandled. How unbridled was the counter-revolutionary arrogance! It also shows how complex class struggle is. In a premeditated, planned and organized way, the counter-revolutionaries unscrupulously fabricated political rumours, made reactionary speeches, posted reactionary poems, distributed reactionary leaflets and agitated for the setting up of counter-revolutionary groups. They tried to hoodwink the masses and created disturbances. They were extremely insidious and ruthless! This incident also demonstrates that the broad masses of the people want revolution and have a deep hatred for these counter-revolutionaries. No matter how frenziedly this handful of class enemies behaved, they could not withstand a single blow and they disintegrated in no time when confronted by the revolutionary masses and the powerful dictatorship of the proletariat.

The two resolutions of the Party Central Committee have greatly inspired the revolutionary fighting will of the whole Party, the whole army and the people throughout the country. This will inevitably advance the struggle against the Right deviationist attempt to new heights. We are determined to carry this great struggle through to the end. We must firmly keep to

the general orientation of the struggle and concentrate our criticism on Teng Hsiao-ping, his revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link," his counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and his crimes of trying to reverse the correct appraisal of the Great Cultural Revolution and settle accounts with it, and attempting to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. We should heighten our revolutionary vigilance and pay attention at all times to the new trends of class struggle. We must realize that the class enemies who are unreconciled to their defeat will wage a death-bed struggle. We must resolutely strike at all conspiracies and sabotage activities of the class enemies. It is necessary to pay attention to distinguishing between the two types of contradictions which are different in nature, educate those people who were duped and do ideological work well among them.

Let us unite and defend Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line by winning still greater victories in repulsing the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, April 10)

Peking Armymen and Civilians Warmly Hail Chairman Mao's Wise Decisions

BEGINNING on the evening of April 7, several million Peking armymen and civilians held for several days running mammoth celebrations and demonstrations at Tien An Men Square, warmly hailing the two wise resolutions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. They wholeheartedly supported the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to be First Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Premier of the State Council, and they angrily denounced Teng Hsiao-ping's crimes. A revolutionary atmosphere of unity and militancy prevailed in the Chinese capital.

As soon as the two resolutions of the Party Central Committee were broadcast on the evening of April 7, the beating of drums and gongs and the explosion of firecrackers were heard throughout the city. The revolutionary masses of Tsinghua and Peking Universities on the city's outskirts as well as those of other schools, factories, government offices and stores rode in several hundred buses and trucks heading for Tien An Men Square to the rhythmic beat of drums and gongs. Later, as they marched round the square, they shouted slogans such as: "We firmly support the two resolutions of the Party Central Committee!" "Resolutely carry the struggle against the Right deviationist attempt to reverse

correct verdicts through to the end!" "Long live the dictatorship of the proletariat!" "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!" To the great joy of the people, this powerful revolutionary east wind swept away from the square the foul atmosphere stirred up by counter-revolutionaries a few days ago.

Early next morning, more and more processions and vehicles carrying paraders converged on Tien An Men Square from all directions. Some contingents marched ten abreast, carrying red flags as they strode briskly forward. The magnificent Tien An Men Square was thronged with jubilant people. Workers, students, office workers, P.L.A. fighters and peasants from suburban people's communes marched shoulder to shoulder, encouraging one another in the united struggle and shouting revolutionary slogans. Residents from neighbourhood communities also joined in the celebrations and demonstrations. Some high-spirited old women seized the drum-sticks from the youngsters and beat the drums, to the applause of onlookers. Coal miners from collieries over 50 kilometres away also came to the square to join the parade. There was an endless flow of buses and trucks carrying the demonstrators to the city. Many trucks were bedecked with huge streamers bear-

ing the slogans: "We'll defy death to defend Chairman Mao!" "We'll defy death to defend the Party Central Committee!" "We'll defy death to defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" and "We'll defy death to defend the great capital of our socialist motherland!"



Demonstration in Peking's Tien An Men Square.

Many worker-militiamen joined their mates in the demonstrations. They said: "The resolutions made at the crucial moment by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee represent the fundamental interests of the proletariat and other working people. We firmly support these resolutions because they express what we want to say. By deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line and crushing the counter-revolutionary schemes of the class enemies at Tien An Men Square, we have come to see still more clearly that we must **'never forget class struggle.'** We must take class struggle as the key link and carry through to the end the struggle to beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. We have at the same time enhanced our conviction that the worker-militia, P.L.A. fighters and people's police, armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, are invincible. It is absolutely impossible for a handful of class enemies to stage a comeback and their vile attempt is bound to be smashed." In high proletarian spirit, a worker-militiaman wrote this militant poem: "The Party resolutions have dispersed the miasmal mist, how can several clowns smear the sunny red square. All the pests have been swept away by the heroic militia, I'll keep to the general orientation and follow Chairman Mao in striding forward."

In the past few days, more than two million poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and cadres in Peking's suburbs held mass rallies and demonstrations to hail the Party Central Committee's wise resolutions. Many of them came to the city to join in the demonstrations soon after they had finished work in the fields. They expressed the determination to grasp revolution and promote production and respond with concrete action to the militant call of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee to beat back the Right deviationist attempt.

The magnificent Tien An Men Square is a heroic square and the symbol of revolution. It was in this square that in 1900 the Yi Ho Tuan, holding high the patriotic banner against imperialism, fought heroically against the allied forces of eight aggressor nations. It was there that in 1919 the people and revolutionary youth in Peking sounded the clarion call of the May 4th

Movement. And it was in Tien An Men Square that on October 1, 1949, Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities in our country, personally hoisted the first five-star red flag and solemnly declared the founding of the People's Republic of China. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, from the Tien An Men rostrum Chairman Mao reviewed on eight occasions Red Guards from all parts of the country, guiding the great revolutionary struggle from one victory to another. Yet a handful of class enemies frenziedly perpetrated a counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square in an attempt to sully this place. However, just as Chairman Mao says in one of his poems: "**Mayflies lightly plot to topple the giant tree.**" The criminal activities of the class enemies were dealt a crushing blow by the people in the capital. The people said indignantly that they would never tolerate a handful of counter-revolutionaries to play havoc in Tien An Men Square, the place where China's socialist revolution was initiated. During the last few days, the square was a sea of red flags and it was filled with shouts of militant slogans and revolutionary songs.

On April 9, more than 100,000 workers, peasants, soldiers and other revolutionary people in Peking held a grand rally to pledge firm support for the two resolutions adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and celebrate the victory in smashing the counter-revolutionary adverse current. The armymen and civilians warmly hailed the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and expressed the determination to rally still more closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, carry forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit, push the struggle against the Right deviationist wind to a new high and strive for still greater victories.



Mass rally in Peking on April 9.

Attending the rally were Wu Teh, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, First Secretary of the Peking Municipal Party Committee and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Ni Chih-fu, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Secretary of the Peking Municipal Party Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; as well as other responsible members of the Peking Municipal Party Committee and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

At the rally, Comrade Wu Teh read the two resolutions of the C.P.C. Central Committee and made a speech. He said: The two wise resolutions of the Party Central Committee have given full expression to the wishes of the cadres, Party members, the people and the commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. The adoption of these two resolutions is a great event in the current political life of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country; they are important policy decisions for combating and preventing revisionism, for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and for preventing the restoration of capitalism. They are very wise and timely. We people in Peking, both army men and civilians, firmly support them.

Comrade Wu Teh added: At a time when we were seriously studying the important instructions of our great leader Chairman Mao and triumphantly carrying on the struggle to beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, a handful of class enemies engineered a premeditated, planned and organized counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square. This is a conspicuous manifestation of the acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines today. Under the direct leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, we took resolute measures and, with the great might of the

proletarian dictatorship, quickly put down the counter-revolutionary political incident. The Party Central Committee promptly dismissed Teng Hsiao-ping from all posts both inside and outside the Party. This is a telling blow to the class enemies both at home and abroad. It is a great victory for the struggle against the Right deviationist wind and a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It gladdens the people's hearts and the situation is excellent!

Comrade Wu Teh emphasized that the people of Peking, who have tempered themselves in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movements to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, have greatly heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. In the course of the struggle to suppress the handful of class enemies, the broad masses of the people in the capital, especially the worker-militiamen, people's police and P.L.A. fighters, waged a brave and determined struggle to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, winning acclamation from the people of the whole city. We should learn from their dauntless revolutionary spirit and high consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. We pay our respects and regards to them and express our sincere sympathy to those comrades wounded in the struggle.

Comrade Wu Teh continued: This counter-revolutionary political incident is a bad thing, but it is also a good thing since it has exposed the enemy and educated and steeled the masses. It has enabled us to see more clearly that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party — those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." The class enemies will never be reconciled to their defeat and lay down their knives, and the struggle is continu-

ing. We must heighten our revolutionary vigilance, and never lower our guard or slacken our efforts. We should closely follow the new trends of class struggle, deal resolute blows at counter-revolutionary sabotage, and firmly suppress those counter-revolutionaries who resort to beating, smashing and looting. We should firmly keep to the general orientation of the struggle and continue our victorious advance in the excellent situation.

In conclusion, Comrade Wu Teh called on Party committees at all levels in the city to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's important instructions, take practical steps to strengthen leadership, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping, mount a determined counterattack against the Right deviationist attempt and educate the masses of people to refrain from establishing inter-unit ties and organizing fighting groups of any form. They should strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions, unite with more than

95 per cent of the cadres and the people so as to isolate and smash the handful of class enemies. They should persistently grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and take concrete steps to defend Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the great achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the great capital of our socialist motherland, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and rally round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao to win still greater victories.

Leading members of the Peking Trade Union Council, the Peking Municipal Committee of the Communist Youth League and the Peking Women's Federation and representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and from other circles also spoke at the rally.

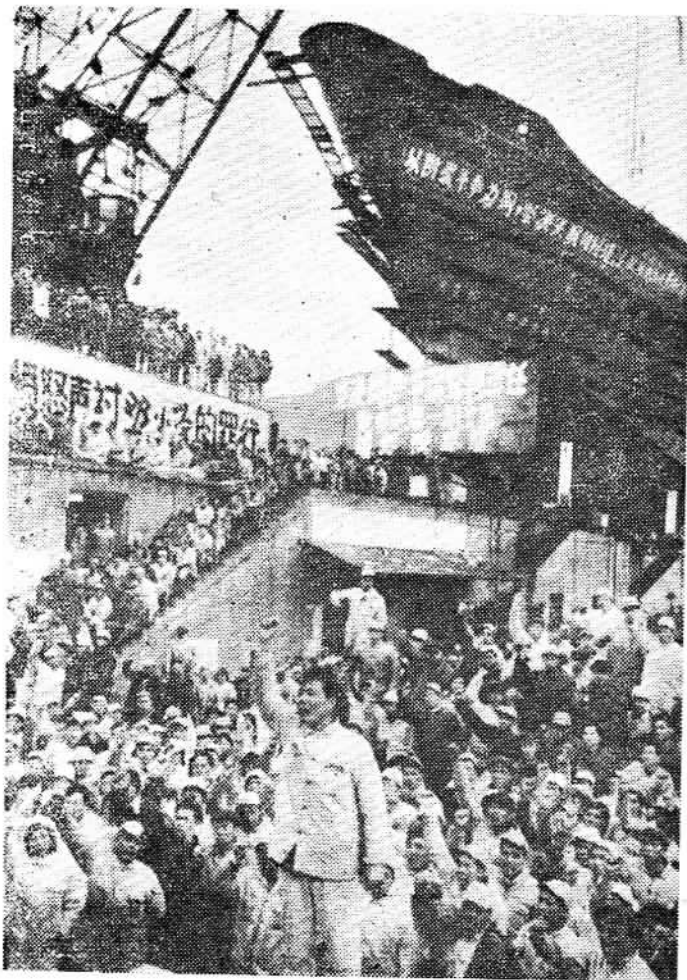
A message of salutation to our great leader Chairman Mao was read and adopted at the rally amid enthusiastic applause and cheers.

Armedmen and Civilians Across the Country Resolutely Support the Two Resolutions Of the C.P.C. Central Committee

WHEN news of the two resolutions adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on April 7 spread across the land, the nation was astir and the people were filled with joy. With deep emotions, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country have for several days running held mammoth rallies and demonstrations across the land, unanimously expressing their resolute support for the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to be First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and for the dismissal of Teng Hsiao-ping from all posts inside and outside the Party. They indignantly denounced Teng Hsiao-ping's crimes of vainly trying to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism and they condemned the counter-revolutionary sabotage activities of a handful of class enemies at Tien An Men Square. The people of the whole country pledged to rally still more closely around the Party Central Com-

mittee headed by Chairman Mao, take class struggle as the key link, carry the great struggle to counterattack the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts through to the end and, by their concrete actions, defend Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the great capital of our socialist motherland, and win still greater victories.

Celebration meetings and parades were held in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin and in Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Hopei, Shansi, Inner Mongolia, Shantung, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Honan, Shensi, Kansu, Ningsia, Chinghai, Sinkiang, Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow and Tibet. They were also held by the general departments and the various services and arms of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and the Peking, Shenyang, Chengtu, Foochow, Kunming, Kwangchow, Lanchow, Tsinan, Nanking and Wuhan Units and the Sinkiang Military Area of the P.L.A.; and



Shanghai workers resolutely support the C.P.C. Central Committee's two resolutions and indignantly denounce Teng Hsiao-ping's crimes.

by the departments directly under the C.P.C. Central Committee, state organs and the departments under the State Council.

Leading members of the Party, government and army in the various places joined the masses in the celebrations and responsible members delivered important speeches at the rallies, unanimously voicing their firm support for the Party Central Committee's two resolutions, indignantly denouncing the crimes of the unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-ping and a handful of class enemies, and pledging to advance from victory to victory along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the last few days, Party committees of various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and P.L.A. units have sent messages or reports to Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee giving firm support to the wise decisions of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and pledging to unite still more closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, fully mobilize the masses, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping's crimes and carry the great struggle to counterattack the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts through to the end.

In the major cities, huge streamers bearing slogans and big-character posters appeared on the streets, hailing the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and condemning the crimes of Teng Hsiao-ping and a handful of counter-revolutionaries. An enthusiastic revolutionary atmosphere prevailed everywhere — in factory workshops, school classrooms and P.L.A. barracks, in the fields of rural people's communes and on ocean-going freighters, and cheers of unity in struggle resounded in every nook and corner of the country. The revolutionary people of all nationalities to a man supported the wise resolutions adopted by the Party Central Committee on the proposal of Chairman Mao. They pointed out that these resolutions which expressed the common desire and strong demand of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country had dealt a telling blow to the class enemies at home and abroad.

Filled with militant spirit, the workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary masses in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin held meetings and parades. They said: A handful of counter-revolutionaries vainly tried to make Teng Hsiao-ping play the role of Nagy in China; they engineered the counter-revolutionary incident and distributed counter-revolutionary leaflets, made counter-revolutionary speeches and committed arson and other crimes in the capital of our great socialist motherland and in the magnificent Tien An Men Square. Their unbridled reactionary arrogance was something the people absolutely will never tolerate.

Workers in Shanghai said with deep feeling that the Party Central Committee's two resolutions gave full expression to the will of the Chinese people who want to practise Marxism and oppose revisionism, build socialism and oppose capitalism and continue the revolution and oppose restoration and retrogression. Resolutely acting in accordance with the directives of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, they pledged to take class struggle as the key link, firmly keep to the general orientation of the struggle, thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and strive to win still greater victories in the struggle to beat back the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts. Workers in Tientsin pointed out: The counter-revolutionary political incident that took place at Tien An Men Square was a wild counterattack and last-ditch struggle by the bourgeoisie with Teng Hsiao-ping as its general representative and a handful of counter-revolutionaries. That the worker-militiamen in the capital exercised the dictatorship of the proletariat over the counter-revolutionaries is really fine! We are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the capital's working class, resolutely criticize the crimes of the unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-ping and hit hard at the disruptive activities of the class enemies.

"Reversing correct verdicts goes against the will of the people." "With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the co-operative transformation of agriculture there were people in the

Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois right, they resent it. You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party — those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." While studying the Party Central Committee's resolutions, the masses in various places once again studied these important instructions of Chairman Mao's and resolved to push the struggle to counterattack the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts to a new high. In the Taching Oilfield, workers, cadres, engineering and technical personnel and their family members wrote thousands of big-character posters and pledges and held criticism meetings everywhere. The oil workers said: The counter-revolutionary incident at Tien An Men Square and Teng Hsiao-ping's bad behaviour of opposing criticism by the revolutionary masses further show that the struggle to counterattack the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao, is absolutely necessary and timely. We workers of the Taching Oilfield pledge to stand in the van of this struggle, grasp revolution, promote production and repudiate Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line with our concrete actions. The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai Production Brigade said that the Party Central Committee's two resolutions expressed what they wanted to say and represented the fundamental interests of the poor and lower-middle peasants. They added: We will never allow Teng Hsiao-ping to plot for restoration and retrogression, pull China back into the dark old days and plunge us again into the abyss of misery. It is nothing but a daydream for the handful of counter-revolutionaries to try to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism!

The Party Central Committee's two resolutions greatly inspired the educated young people who have settled in the Kwang Kuo Tien Ti Ta Yu Tso Wei (meaning there is plenty of room in the countryside for young people to develop their talents) Commune in Honan Province's Chiah sien County and the youths of various nationalities who have made the frontier regions their new homes. They expressed the determination to enhance their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle in the course of the struggle to counterattack the Right deviationist attempt, work in direct opposition to what Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line called for, support and promote the socialist new things with their concrete actions and consolidate and develop the achievements of the Great Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

Angrily denouncing Teng Hsiao-ping's crimes in trying to bring about restoration and retrogression, workers, peasants and soldiers in Liaoning Province said that their fight against the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and their criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping have hit the old and new bourgeoisie where it really hurts. The frenzied counterattack by a handful of counter-revolutionaries has served as an eye-opener for the people throughout the country. Workers in Sian, Shihchiachuang, Tsinan and Changchun pointed out: That Teng Hsiao-ping has rejected the efforts of the Party and the people in criticizing and saving him and obstinately clung to his reactionary stand once again shows that the chieftains of the opportunist lines are hard to mend their ways. Using the same vitriolic language as that of Lin Piao in his plan for a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, a handful of class enemies at Tien An Men Square frenziedly directed their spearhead at our great

leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee headed by him. This fully laid bare their criminal aim of trying to restore capitalism in China. But the wheel of history can never be turned back. We must thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" and his revisionist line and carry the great struggle to counterattack the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts through to the end. We will never stop fighting until final and complete victory is won.

In the present excellent revolutionary situation, the armymen and people in their hundreds of millions are determined to rally around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. They pledge to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against



Cadres and commune members of the Tachai Production Brigade express firm support for the wise decisions of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.

war and, by their concrete actions, defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and win still greater victories. Leading members of the worker-peasant-soldier theoretical contingents in Szechuan and Heilungkiang Provinces who were attending conferences lost no time in holding discussions after hearing news of the two resolutions from radio broadcasts. They unanimously pledged to study Chairman Mao's important instructions still more conscientiously and play their role as the main force in the current big class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. Denunciation meetings were held by the workers of the No. 1 Steel Plant of the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company who had fulfilled their first-quarter production plan nine days ahead of schedule, and by the workers of the Lanchow Railway Bureau who had fought valiantly in the struggle to beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. They said: The wise decisions of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee expressed what was on our minds. We must, with our outstanding achievements in both revolution and production, relentlessly repulse the wild provocation by Teng Hsiao-ping and a handful of class enemies. If they dare engineer incidents at any place, undermine revolution and sabotage production, we will act as the revolutionary people in the capital did and resolutely give them a head-on blow. In Kiangsi Province's Chinggang Mountains, an old revolutionary base area; in Shensi Province's Yen-an, the former centre of the Chinese revolution; and in the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region's Liupanshan Mountain area where the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army led by Chairman Mao had passed through on its epic Long March, the poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities held forums on the very evening when they heard

the broadcasts. Speaking at the forums, they said that Chairman Mao is the great saviour of the people of all nationalities and that they will struggle to the end against anyone who dares spearhead their attacks on Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee headed by him.

With profound proletarian feelings for our great leader Chairman Mao, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army expressed their resolute support for the Party Central Committee's resolutions and pledged to be the staunch pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. After listening in to the radio broadcasts, commanders and fighters of the 6th company of the Peking Garrison, the 8th company of a Peking unit, an anti-chemical warfare company and the "Good Eighth Company on Nanking Road" immediately held meetings to denounce Teng Hsiao-ping and a handful of counter-revolutionaries. In one voice, they declared: Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the People's Liberation Army will earnestly study Chairman Mao's important instructions, take class struggle as the key link, actively take part in the struggle to counterattack the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and defend our great leader Chairman Mao and the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. With their hearts turned to Peking, commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air forces stationed at the frontier outposts and along the coast and militiamen seriously studied and discussed the Party Central Committee's two resolutions. Slogans with the words "Resolutely support the two resolutions of the Party Central Committee" can be seen everywhere—in sentry posts, in the airfields and on warships. Many frontier guards and militiamen sent messages to the capital's worker-militiamen, people's police and army guards, expressing their solicitude and firm support for those latter's revolutionary actions and pledging to learn from them. The frontier guards stationed in Heilungkiang, Sinkiang, Inner Mongolia and Tibet and the local militiamen of various nationalities said: Though we are thousands of kilometres away from Tien An Men Square, our hearts beat as one with the people in the capital. We will rally still more closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, further strengthen the unity between the army and people and the defence along the frontier through their concerted efforts, hold firm the guns in our hands, train hard, be ready at all times to strike at the enemy, carry the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism through to the end and advance along the course charted by Chairman Mao to win new and still greater victories.



Commanders and fighters of a P.L.A. gunboat scathingly condemn the crimes of a handful of class enemies in engineering the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square.

Messages of Greetings to Premier Hua Kuo-feng

Message From Comrade Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Albania

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,
Peking

On the occasion of your appointment to the high and important post of the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania and in my own name, I extend to you the warmest revolutionary greetings and the most cordial wishes.

I avail myself of the opportunity to cordially wish the great Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China with Comrade Mao Tsetung at the head, new and still greater victories in their great work for the construction of socialism and in their struggle for the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the triumph of the cause of socialism and revolution in China.

May the relations of fraternal friendship and close co-operation between our two peoples, two Parties and two countries develop and strengthen still more for their common interests in the cause of socialism and revolution and in the struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism.

Mehmet Shehu
Chairman of the Council of Ministers
of the People's Republic of Albania
Tirana, April 7, 1976

Message From Comrade Kim Il, Premier of the Administration Council of Korea

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng,
First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China and Premier of
the State Council of the People's Republic of China,
Peking

I extend my warmest congratulations to you on your appointment as First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

I am firmly convinced that the militant friendship and fraternal co-operation between the two Parties, Governments and peoples of Korea and China which are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will be further strengthened and developed.

April 16, 1976

I avail myself of this opportunity to sincerely wish you new successes in the lofty cause for national prosperity.

Kim Il
Premier of the Administration
Council of the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea
Pyongyang, April 8, 1976

Message From Pakistan Prime Minister Bhutto

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

Your Excellency:

I have great pleasure in extending to Your Excellency our sincerest felicitations on your appointment as the First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

It is our fervent hope that during Your Excellency's term of office the traditionally close and friendly relations that exist between Pakistan and China will continue to grow and gain strength for the mutual benefit of our two peoples.

Please accept, Excellency, my warm personal regards and best wishes for your good health and for the ever greater progress, prosperity and glory of the fraternal Chinese people.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
Prime Minister of the Islamic
Republic of Pakistan

Rawalpindi, April 8, 1976

Message From Romanian Prime Minister Comrade Manescu

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China

On the occasion of your appointment to the noble post as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, I extend to you the warmest greetings on behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and in my own name.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship, militant unity and co-operation in many fields established between our two countries and two peoples will be steadily developed and strengthened.

I wish you complete success in your responsible work to make the People's Republic of China prosperous.

Manea Manescu

Prime Minister of the Government
of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Message From Chairman Robaya of The Presidential Council of Democratic Yemen

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng,

First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China,

Peking

On the occasion of your appointment as First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, I, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, most sincerely congratulate you on the confidence placed in you by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the friendly Chinese people. Wish you success in discharging your high responsibility and wish that the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries and peoples prosper and develop.

Your brother Salem Robaya Ali

Deputy Secretary-General of the
National Front and Chairman of the
Presidential Council of the People's
Democratic Republic of Yemen

Aden, April 8, 1976

Message From Burundi President Micombero

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,

Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Peking

Your Excellency:

In the name of the Burundi people, its Party and its Government and in my own name, I have the honour and pleasure to extend to Your Excellency my sincerest and warmest congratulations on your appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The confidence which the Chinese people and their great leader, His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung, have placed in Your Excellency is a testimony and recognition of your qualities as a statesman truly representing the aspirations and fundamental options of the People's Republic of China. The Burundi people

are sure to find in Your Excellency a friend and an ally in the effort to strengthen the ties of friendship and co-operation which have existed successfully between our two countries.

With fraternal and high consideration,

Lieutenant General Michel Micombero
General Secretary of the Party of
Unity and National Progress, President
and Head of Government of the
Republic of Burundi

Bujumbura, April 8, 1976

Message From Head of State and Prime Minister of Afghanistan Daoud

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,

Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

I extend warm felicitations to Your Excellency on your appointment as Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China together with wishes for your personal well-being, for the further strengthening of the already friendly relations between our two countries in the interest of our two peoples and for the greater progress and welfare of the friendly Chinese people.

Mohammad Daoud

Head of State and Prime Minister of
the Republic of Afghanistan

Kabul, April 8, 1976

Message From Senegalese Prime Minister Diouf

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,

Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

We have learned with great pleasure and interest of your appointment as Premier of the People's Republic of China. On this occasion, I am pleased to extend to you our warm congratulations and wish you full success in accomplishing your lofty mission. I am confident that with your positive action at the head of the Chinese Government, Sino-Senegalese co-operation will make new progress for the benefit of the Chinese and the Senegalese peoples.

Abdou Diouf

Prime Minister of the Republic of
Senegal

Dakar, April 8, 1976

Message From Head of Nigerian Federal Military Government Obasanjo

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

Your Excellency:

I have just heard the good news of your well-deserved elevation to the high office of Prime Minister and First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China. I wish to take this opportunity to express on behalf of the Federal Military Government, the entire people of Nigeria and myself, our heartiest congratulations to Your Excellency on this happy occasion. It is my fervent hope and wish that you will enjoy good health and strength to lead the Government of the People's Republic of China for many years to come, so that you may continue to pursue the course towards those objectives that our two governments and peoples, and indeed, all humanity seek before everything else, namely, peace and stability, for without these the developments and progress which we all seek cannot possibly succeed.

May the bonds of friendship and co-operation between our two governments and peoples continue to flourish from strength to strength.

Accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my consideration.

(Signed) Lieutenant General
Olusegun Obasanjo
Head of the Federal Military Govern-
ment of Nigeria and Commander-in-
Chief of the Armed Forces

Message From Maltese Prime Minister Mintoff

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council,

Peking,

People's Republic of China

On your nomination as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, please accept, Your Excellency, my sincere congratulations and good wishes for every success in your new assignment.

Dom Mintoff
Prime Minister of the Republic of
Malta

Malta, April 8, 1976

Message From Spanish Premier Arias

His Excellency Premier Hua Kuo-feng,
Peking,
People's Republic of China

April 16, 1976

I wish to extend to you my sincere and warm felicitations on your appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Carlos Arias

Premier of the Spanish Government

Madrid, April 8, 1976

Message From Sri Lanka Acting Prime Minister Senanayake

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

I have learnt with pleasure that you have been appointed as Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China.

Please accept the sincere congratulations and warm good wishes of myself, the Government and people of Sri Lanka on your appointment to the high office.

I have every confidence that the very close and cordial relations existing between our two governments, countries and peoples will be still further strengthened during your tenure of office.

Maithripala Senanayake
Acting Prime Minister of Sri Lanka

Message From Vietnamese Premier Comrade Pham Van Dong

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng,
First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people and in my own name, I extend warmest congratulations to you on your being appointed First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

We wish that the fraternal Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China with respected Chairman Mao Tsetung at the head, will make ever more splendid achievements in socialist construction, and do an important share in the world people's revolutionary struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

May the great friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal co-operation between our two peoples last for ever.

We wish you the best of health and great success in your high mission.

Pham Van Dong
Member of the Political Bureau of
the Central Committee of the Viet
Nam Workers' Party
and
Premier of the Government of the
Democratic Republic of Viet Nam
Hanoi, April 9, 1976

Message From President Huynh Tan Phat of Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Viet Nam

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

On behalf of the south Vietnamese people and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and in my own name, I extend most cordial congratulations to you on your appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Wish you the best of health and great success in your lofty mission.

May the fraternal people of China, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by respected Chairman Mao Tsetung, record new and yet greater successes in building a strong, prosperous China, and make a worthy contribution to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

May the great friendship and militant solidarity between the people of south Viet Nam and the Chinese people flourish for ever.

Huynh Tan Phat
President of the Provisional
Revolutionary Government of the
Republic of South Viet Nam
South Viet Nam, April 9, 1976

Message From President Boumediene of Algerian Council Of Revolution

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China and Premier of the State
Council of the People's Republic of China

Your Excellency:

On the occasion of your appointment as First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, I have the pleasure to extend to you the sincerest congratulations and warmest wishes of the Council of Revolution, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and of myself, for your full success in accomplishing the new and important tasks assigned to you.

I am convinced that the unanimous choice by the highest authorities of the People's Republic of China constitutes the most significant homage to a tested fighter who has served the Chinese revolution in all stages with constancy, competence and devotion, and to your statesmanship which has brought honour to your country.

Your recognized qualities of clear-sightedness and wisdom as well as your exemplary engagement in the service of your fatherland and for the defence and enlargement of the fruits of the socialist revolution in China are the guarantee that you will work for the realization of the objectives set for the country and also the guarantee that the great Chinese people under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao Tsetung, will continue to achieve successes by displaying their genius and noble ideals, thus making a most effective contribution to the struggle of the third world peoples for their liberation, emancipation and economic and social progress.

May the close and friendly relations between our two countries which have been strengthened through their solidarity in common tests, continue to be reflected in genuine co-operation in the interest of our two peoples, the third world and the just cause of all progressive forces who are working hard for an era of justice, freedom and peace in the world.

High consideration,

Houari Boumediene
President of the Council of Revolution of the Democratic People's
Republic of Algeria and Prime
Minister of the Government

Message From Tanzanian President Nyerere

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the People's Republic of
China,

Peking

Your appointment to the posts of First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China is a demonstration of the

support and confidence which the Chinese people have in your leadership.

The Government and people of Tanzania congratulate you most warmly and sincerely. We are confident that the relations of friendship and co-operation existing between Tanzania and China will continue to grow not only for the benefit of our two countries and peoples but also in the interest of all people struggling against imperialism as well as for the benefit of third world solidarity.

The people of Tanzania join me in wishing you good health and every success in your task of advancing the Chinese revolution.

Julius K. Nyerere
President of the United Republic
of Tanzania
Dar-es-Salaam, April 9, 1976

Message From Bangladesh President Sayem

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,
Peking

On Your Excellency's assumption of the office of Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, I, on behalf of the Government and the people of Bangladesh and on my own behalf, extend to you our warmest greetings and felicitations. I am confident that the bonds of traditional friendship and co-operation between our two countries will be further strengthened in the years ahead to the mutual benefit of our two peoples. I take this opportunity to convey my best wishes for Your Excellency's health and happiness and for the continued progress and prosperity of the friendly people of the People's Republic of China.

Abu Sadat Mohammed Sayem
President of the People's
Republic of Bangladesh
Dacca, April 9, 1976

Message From Rwandan President Habyarimana

His Excellency Comrade Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China and
First Vice-Chairman of the Central
Committee of the Communist Party of
China,

Peking

On the occasion of your appointment as Premier and First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of

April 16, 1976

the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China, we are happy, in the name of the Rwandan people uniting around the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, to express to you our sincere and warm congratulations. We are convinced that your long and rich experience and profound conviction in the triumph of peace and justice will contribute not only to the well-being of the Chinese people but also to the happiness of mankind. We express our wish that the ties of friendship and co-operation which have existed between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Rwanda would be further strengthened in the mutual interest of our respective peoples.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Major General Habyarimana Juvenal
President of the Republic of Rwanda
and President and Founder of the
National Revolutionary Movement
for Development
Kigali, April 9, 1976

Message From President Bijedic of Yugoslav Federal Executive Council

Premier Hua Kuo-feng of the State
Council of the People's Republic
of China,

Peking

On the occasion of your appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, allow me to extend to you on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and in my own name my sincerest congratulations and wishes for a successful discharge of your responsible duties. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my confidence that the friendly co-operation between our two countries will continue to be strengthened in the interest of our peoples, peace and prosperity in the world.

Dzermal Bijedic
President of the Federal Executive
Council

Belgrade, April 9, 1976

Message From Nepalese Prime Minister Giri

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council
of the People's Republic of China,

Peking

Please accept my sincere congratulations on your appointment as First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Pre-

mier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. I wish you all success in your new responsibilities. I am confident that the close and friendly relations subsisting so happily between our two countries will be further strengthened during your tenure of office.

His Excellency Dr. Tulsi Giri
Prime Minister of Nepal

Message From Japanese Prime Minister Miki

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China

I extend my hearty congratulations to Your Excellency on your appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Since the publication of the Japan-China joint statement the neighbourly and friendly relations between Japan and China have developed steadily. I am willing to make efforts in the future, together with Your Excellency the Premier and on the basis of the joint statement, for further development of the relations between our two countries and for an early conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty.

Takeo Miki
Prime Minister of Japan
April 9, 1976

Message From New Zealand Prime Minister Muldoon

Premier Hua Kuo-feng:

On behalf of the Government and people of New Zealand I extend to you congratulations and best wishes on your appointment as Premier of the State Council of China. The ties of friendship between our two countries will, I know, continue to strengthen under your leadership.

It is my hope that my own visit to China in a few weeks' time will also help towards this end.

Robert Muldoon

Message From Belgian Prime Minister Tindemans

Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

On the occasion of your being appointed as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, the Belgian Government extends warm congratulations

to you, and wishes the Chinese people prosperity and you yourself personal happiness.

Leo Tindemans
Prime Minister of Belgium
Brussels, April 9, 1976

Letter From U.S. President Ford

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,
Peking

Dear Mr. Premier:

Please accept my congratulations and good wishes on your appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

I have repeatedly emphasized my belief in the importance of our two countries maintaining an authoritative dialogue on many issues of common concern in the world. Let me take this opportunity to reaffirm that view, and to say that I am pleased that Mr. Thomas S. Gates will be going to Peking next month as my personal representative to assume the position of Chief of our Liaison Office. I have the highest confidence in Mr. Gates and know he will effectively represent the views of my administration in our official dealings.

The normalization of relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China is in the interest of the peoples of both countries, and I am confident that through our joint efforts relations between our two countries will continue to advance. On this occasion let me again reaffirm the determination of the United States to complete the normalization of our relations on the basis of the Shanghai communique.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Gerald R. Ford

Message From Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan for the Government Of Democratic Cambodia

Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council and First
Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China,

Peking

I have learnt with great pleasure of your nomination, by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by most respected Chairman Mao Tsetung, as First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. On behalf of the Government of Democratic Cambodia and in my own name, I wish to extend to you my fraternal salutation and warm felicitations. At the same time, I fervently wish you good health and complete success

in accomplishing your very lofty missions at the head of the Chinese Government and in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

I am convinced that under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China, the great and brotherly Chinese people are sure to win more brilliant victories in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction of China. The Cambodian people and the Chinese people are linked together by a profound and brotherly revolutionary friendship and by traditional and extremely close ties of militant solidarity.

May our sincere friendship and solidarity consolidate with each passing day.

Highest fraternal considerations,

Deputy Prime Minister
Khieu Samphan
for the Government of Democratic
Cambodia

Message From President of the Supreme Council of Revolution of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka and Prime Minister Joel Rakotomalala

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China and Premier of
the State Council of the People's Republic of China,
Peking

We are rejoiced at your appointment as First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. In the name of the Malagasy people, the Malagasy Supreme Council of Revolution and the Government, we extend to you our sincere and warm congratulations and ardent wishes for your personal happiness, for the success in discharging your noble functions and for the continued prosperity of the great Chinese people.

High fraternal considerations,

Didier Ratsiraka
President of the Supreme Council of
Revolution of Madagascar

Joel Rakotomalala
Prime Minister and Head of
Government

Tananarive, April 10, 1976

Message From Prime Minister Tupuola Efi of Western Samoa

Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,
Peking

April 16, 1976

My very warm congratulations on your assumption of the position of Premier of the People's Republic. My recent cable to you expressed the hopes of my government and people that the relations between our two countries would be strengthened. I reiterate these sentiments and extend to you my very best wishes and sincere regards.

Tupuola Efi

Prime Minister of Western Samoa

Apia, April 9, 1976

Message From Burmese Prime Minister U Sein Win

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China

On the occasion of your appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, I have much pleasure in extending to Your Excellency on behalf of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and on my own, warm congratulations and sincere, best wishes for your success and personal well-being.

Bearing in mind the close ties of traditional friendship happily existing between our two countries, I look forward to further co-operation and strengthening of those ties in the years to come.

U Sein Win

Prime Minister of the Socialist Re-
public of the Union of Burma

Message From Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

On the occasion of your appointment as Premier of the People's Republic of China, I, on behalf of the Italian Government and in my own name, extend to you my warmest congratulations. I wish you success in discharging your noble mission. May the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries grow smoothly with each passing day.

Aldo Moro

Prime Minister of the Republic of
Italy

April 10, 1976

(To be continued.)

Denial of the Difference Between Socialism And Capitalism Is Not Allowed

—Repudiating the theme about “white cat, black cat”

by Chin Chih-po

IN the struggle to beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, Chairman Mao has penetratingly exposed and criticized the nature of the unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-ping in negating the taking of class struggle as the key link and in practising revisionism. Chairman Mao has pointed out: **“This person does not grasp class struggle; he has never referred to this key link. Still his theme of ‘white cat, black cat,’ making no distinction between imperialism and Marxism.”** It is of extremely great significance for us to study conscientiously this important directive of Chairman Mao’s, make an in-depth criticism of the reactionary theme about “white cat, black cat,” draw a clear demarcation line between Marxism and revisionism and between socialism on the one hand and capitalism and imperialism on the other so as to adhere to the Party’s basic line and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

Background of the “White Cat, Black Cat” Theme and Its Essence

The reactionary fallacy “It doesn’t matter whether it is a white cat or a black cat, any cat that catches mice is a good cat” came out in 1961. At that time, owing to the sabotage by the Khrushchov renegade clique of the Soviet Union and serious natural disasters, China met with temporary economic difficulties and the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines was very acute and fierce. Class enemies both at home and abroad who rejoiced at our temporary difficulties slandered that China’s economy was “on the verge of collapse” and considered that socialist China was about to fall apart. Joining in the chorus of class enemies at home and abroad, the ringleaders of the revisionist line inside our Party tried their utmost to distort the real causes that gave rise to the temporary difficulties, ascribing them to the socialist system, the Party’s line, principles and policies without mentioning at all the sabotage by the Soviet revisionists and the serious natural disasters. They made a wrong appraisal of the situation and, thinking that the time for restoring capitalism had come, made frenzied attacks on socialism. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi shouted himself hoarse, saying: “Industry should fall

back to a sufficient degree and agriculture should do the same, including the fixing of farm output quotas based on individual households and returning to individual farming.” The bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao also trumpeted with great vigour that of the various types of relations of production in the world, “we’ll choose the one that will raise production.” What he really meant was to restore the capitalist relations of production. It was in these circumstances that Teng Hsiao-ping also came out talking blatantly about his theme on the “white cat and black cat.” For fear that people might not follow what he said, he went out of his way to elaborate: “What kind of relations of production is better? It seems that we have to take this attitude: Adopt whatever kind in whatever place that facilitates the restoration and development of production.” He also said: “Individual farming is also permissible as long as there is a rise in production.” Apparently, he thought that the socialist system no longer worked for it “has failed to catch mice”; to him the capitalist system was better for it “catches mice all right.” So he worked with might and main to turn the collective economy back to an individual economy and “twist” the New China advancing on the socialist road back to the capitalist road.

Which one is better, socialism or capitalism? Whither China? This is a question that has been cleared up long ago. Chairman Mao pointed out in unmistakable terms: **“The present social system of our country is far superior to that of the old days. If it were not so, the old system would not have been overthrown and the new system could not have been established. In saying that socialist relations of production are better suited to the development of the productive forces than are the old relations of production, we mean that they permit the productive forces to develop at a speed unattainable in the old society.”** (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*.) Although China at that time had met with temporary economic difficulties, they were merely difficulties on the road of advance and we could overcome them by relying on the Party leadership and the initiative of the masses and on the socialist system itself. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao’s proletarian revolutionary line, our Party and the people of the

whole country persisted in taking class struggle as the key link, criticized revisionism and capitalism, adhered to the policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, strengthened and consolidated the socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat, took further steps to carry out the Party's policies for the countryside, and consolidated the collective economy based on the three-level system of ownership of the means of production in the people's commune, with the production team at the basic level. All this further brought the socialist initiative of the masses into play, and the result was the national economy quickly recovered and developed and the situation very soon took a turn for the better. Since then, in agricultural production in our country, there have been good harvests for 14 years in succession and industrial production too has been thriving. Hasn't this historical fact fully demonstrated that, compared with the capitalist system, the socialist system has potentially unparalleled great strength? Isn't this a forceful repudiation and negation of the "white cat, black cat" theme that negated socialism and advocated capitalism? Facts have given eloquent proof that **"only socialism can save China."** (Mao Tsetung: *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) If we were to act in the way proposed by Teng Hsiao-ping, let all the capitalist "white cats and black cats" come out, engage in individual farming and speculation, and embark on free enterprises, then the socialist collective economy would disintegrate, the cause of socialism would go down the drain and the state under the dictatorship of the proletariat would be turned into one under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Then capitalist restoration such as that occurring in the Soviet Union would appear in our country. This is a thing the Chinese people absolutely will not agree. We can only advance, not retreat; we can only take the socialist road, not the capitalist road.

"Taking the Three Directives as the Key Link" Is a Continuation and Development of The "White Cat, Black Cat" Theme

In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the "white cat, black cat" theme was sternly criticized by the revolutionary masses. Teng Hsiao-ping had verbally acknowledged that such talk was "wrong" and expressed his desire to "mend his ways." But has he really mended his ways? No. Once he took up work again, he relapsed into error, peddled even more frantically his "white cat, black cat" ware and persisted in taking the capitalist road. The revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" he had concocted was a continuation and development of his "white cat, black cat" theme. Throwing the key link of class struggle to the winds, he denied the objective fact that classes and class struggle exist in socialist society and spread the theory of the dying out of class struggle. He was in fact trying to let the struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie "die out" while encouraging the bourgeoisie to launch attacks on the proletariat.

Nor was this all. Teng Hsiao-ping also spread many other similar absurdities in a vain attempt to replace in all spheres Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line with a revisionist line. He said undisguisedly that "not to be socialist-minded but professionally expert is useful for the People's Republic of China" and that "this should be cherished and praised." At his instigation, numerous fallacies were trotted out. One of these was: "It doesn't matter whether it is a black line or a red line, any line will do as long as it can train people who are proficient and able to produce something." To be socialist-minded and professionally expert or not to be socialist-minded but professionally expert — this is a question of which road we should take, the socialist road or the capitalist road. Only by firmly taking the socialist road and integrating himself with the workers and peasants to become both red and expert can an intellectual contribute to the cause of socialist revolution and construction. As to those intellectuals obstinately taking the capitalist road, no matter how "expert" they are, they will do no good but harm to our socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out: "They do not like our state, i.e., the dictatorship of the proletariat, and yearn for the old society. Whenever there is an opportunity, they will stir up trouble and attempt to overthrow the Communist Party and restore the old China. As between the proletariat and the bourgeois roads, as between the socialist and the capitalist roads, these people stubbornly choose to follow the latter." (Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work.) Aren't things just like this? In 1957, some Rightists in the cultural, educational and scientific and technological circles ended up in the anti-Party, anti-socialist quagmire by following the road of "not being socialist-minded but professionally expert." These people formed the social basis and served as tools for Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and their like to restore capitalism. If they are of any use, they can only be useful to the restoration of capitalism and the subversion of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Having been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the overwhelming majority of the intellectuals in our country have made progress to varying degrees; they are willing to work for socialism and integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, but in their minds there are still a lot of old bourgeois ideas and they need to continue to remould their world outlook. In 1957, Chairman Mao said: "We hope that they will continue to make progress and that, in the course of work and study, they will gradually acquire the communist world outlook, get a better grasp of Marxism-Leninism and become integrated with the workers and peasants. We hope they will not stop halfway, or, what is worse, slip back, for there will be no future for them in going backwards." (On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.) When more and more intellectuals were forging ahead towards the goal of being socialist-minded and professionally expert in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, Teng Hsiao-ping babbled that not being socialist-minded

but professionally expert was "useful." In preaching this, he was actually opposing the Party's policy to help intellectuals remould their ideology, and he was trying to pull intellectuals wishing to make progress back to the old revisionist road which they took before the Great Cultural Revolution. His aim was that they would serve as his tool in restoring capitalism. What a sinister motive!

Teng Hsiao-ping also kept babbling that we should "give first place to daring" and that we should "put the word daring above everything else." Here he said nothing about which class we should serve, what road we should take and which line we should follow. To him, anyone who dares to take on a job was praiseworthy. This, in essence, was another way of presenting his "white cat, black cat" theme. In class society, the word daring has a specific meaning, and there is no such thing as "daring" in the abstract and above the classes. What we advocate is the fearless revolutionary spirit of the proletariat: **"We can clasp the moon in the Ninth Heaven and seize turtles deep down in the Five Seas."** In our struggle for the realization of communism, we must not fear any formidable enemy, we must not be daunted by any danger, difficulty or obstacle, and we must dare to struggle and dare to win, dare to go against the tide and dare to smash the old order and build a new world. But Teng Hsiao-ping talked with great fervour about "putting the word daring above everything else," about "making up one's mind and fighting tooth and nail without any regard for one's own life." What did he really want to fight for? It was to egg on a handful of capitalist-roaders who refused to mend their ways to have a trial of strength with the proletariat "without any regard for their own lives," be daring to practise revisionism and restore capitalism. Owing to the fact that taking the socialist road is what the people really want and that anyone who wishes to take the capitalist road is extremely isolated, those who wanted to reverse correct verdicts and restore capitalism were afraid to do so. Teng Hsiao-ping was well aware of their frame of mind, so he went all out to preach "putting the word daring above everything else" so as to back them up and boost their morale, encourage them to whip up the Rightist deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, reverse the correct appraisal of the Great Cultural Revolution and settle accounts with it.

A New Version of the Bourgeois Pragmatic Philosophy

Although the "white cat, black cat" theme of the unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-ping does not deal with philosophy, it nevertheless involves the important question of what is the objective criterion of truth in the theory of knowledge. The theme that "any cat that catches mice is a good cat" is nothing but a new version of the notorious bourgeois philosophy of pragmatism which preaches that "anything useful is a truth" and vaunts that it is a philosophy above classes. In actual fact, it is out-and-out subjective idealism. It completely denies the objectiveness of truth and denies

the fact that practice by people in their tens of millions is the only criterion for testing truth. According to this philosophy, whether a thing is right or wrong is determined by whether it is of any use to the bourgeoisie. So according to this reactionary concept on "truth," rumours and sophistry which are useful to intriguing and conspiring are truths; brutal exploitation of the working people which is to the advantage of the bourgeoisie is a truth; the theory of the dying out of class struggle and theory of productive forces, both useful to capitalist restoration, are truths. Obviously, this philosophy which apologizes for the bourgeoisie and the capitalist system is most absurd and extremely reactionary. Precisely because pragmatism helps preserve the interests of the bourgeoisie and is deceptive to a certain degree, it meets the needs of the revisionists in working for restoration and retrogression. They often pick up this outdated weapon from the ideological arsenal of the bourgeoisie to attack the proletariat. Teng Hsiao-ping negated the socialist road by encouraging individual farming in the name of "increasing production"; he negated being red and expert and advocated not being socialist-minded but professional, expert on the pretext that the latter was "useful"; he opposed the fearless revolutionary spirit of the proletariat to overthrow the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and trumpeted the "courageous" spirit of the bourgeoisie to launch attacks on the proletariat on the pretext that this could "solve problems." Aren't all these bourgeois pragmatic trash? In order to oppose socialism he went to great lengths to seeking the aid of pragmatism and completely denied the objective criterion of truth and the objective law of social development and cast away the Marxist method of class analysis. This shows to what extent he has degenerated!

Socialism and capitalism are diametrically opposed to each other. Between the two there is always an uncompromising struggle. The result of the struggle can only be the growth of the one and the elimination of the other and the "gobbling up" of one by the other. But all revisionists try to write off this struggle. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The revisionists deny the differences between socialism and capitalism, between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. What they advocate is in fact not the socialist line but the capitalist line."** (Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work.) From his "white cat, black cat" theme to his "taking the three directives as the key link," Teng Hsiao-ping has proved that he has consistently pushed a capitalist line, that is, a revisionist line. This line denies that the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is the principal contradiction in socialist society, that revisionism is the main danger in socialist society; it tries to reverse the correct appraisal of the Great Cultural Revolution and settle accounts with it, so as to attain the aim of replacing the socialist system with the capitalist system and replacing the dictatorship of the proletariat with the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

We must attach importance to the role of teachers by negative example. Both the new and old revisionists invariably resort to the trick of saying things in abstract terms and placing them above classes so as to blur the line of demarcation between socialism and capitalism, between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and replace the Marxist-Leninist line with the revisionist line. In opposing the switch from the new-democratic revolution to the

socialist revolution, Liu Shao-chi made all-out efforts to spread the idea that "capitalist exploitation is not wrong, but has its merit," that "the more people you exploit the more advantageous it is to the people." He preached this in the vain hope of sabotaging the cause of socialist revolution. This tells us by negative example that it is most important to draw a clear line of demarcation on the question of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

Socialist Industry (I)

The System of Ownership

— A visit to the Talien Hungchi Shipyard

by Our Correspondents Chou Chin and Hsiang Jung



This year is the 16th anniversary of the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company."

Chairman Mao issued on March 22, 1960 a directive concerning a report by the Anshan City Party Committee. The directive summed up the experience of socialist revolution and socialist construction at home and abroad, and laid down the fundamental principles for running socialist enterprises: keep politics firmly in command; strengthen Party leadership; launch vigorous mass movements; institute the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among workers, cadres and technicians; and go full steam ahead with the technical innovations and technical revolution. Chairman Mao declared in his directive: "The Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company has emerged in China and the Far East." This is the basic law for running China's socialist enterprises; like a bright beacon it illuminates the road forward for China's industrialization.

With this issue, we are beginning a series of articles on the progress scored under the guidance of the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" by some socialist state-owned enterprises of Luta, an industrial coastal city in northeast China. The first article is on the system of ownership. — Ed.

WHEN we visited the Talien Hungchi Shipyard we saw a 24,000-ton oil tanker setting out for sea trials and another huge ship being put together. An enormous crane towered over the nascent vessel, busily dipping, lifting and depositing parts into the hull, while 15,000 workers covered shifts round the clock. We had come upon a hive of industry.

It was hard to visualize this shipyard, one of China's largest, as just a small repair dock 27 years ago. Since the great leap forward in 1958 this yard has built 27 vessels of more than 10,000 tons each, 25 of them since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966. It used to take a couple of years to build, but now it takes less than six months and the vessels Hungchi Shipyard turns out get bigger and better. Five ships were built and launched in the first nine months of last year. This shipyard also built China's first oil-drilling platform and a high-quality 10,000 h.p. marine diesel engine.

Great Change

China was one of the earliest countries to develop a shipbuilding industry and maritime navigation. As far back as the 5th century the famous Chinese scientist Tsu Chung-chih invented a paddle-wheel ship powered by men working treadmills. The mariner's compass was first employed in China in the Sung Dynasty (960-1279) and written records note that China then was building "large dragon boats" 120 metres from stem to stern and 13 metres wide and cargo ships designed to carry 600 tons of grain each. In one sea battle more than 1,000 fighting vessels were deployed. Shipbuilding in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) was also highly developed. In the long period of feudal society that followed, particularly during the recent 100 years of semi-feudal, semi-colonial society, the wisdom and creativity of the Chinese working people could not be brought into play. Under the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang, old China had only a few shipyards for repairing, but not for building ships. The Hungchi Shipyard of today was one of them.

This shipyard, established in 1898 when tsarist Russia occupied Luta, fell into Japanese imperialists' hands

in 1905 after the Russo-Japanese war. Its first 50 years failed to carry it beyond small-scale operations with obsolete equipment. Of the 4,000 Chinese employees, one half were casual labourers, and all lived like slaves. They were a source of cheap labour for the imperialist plunderers.

After liberation the People's Government confiscated the property of all enemies. In pre-liberation China the biggest and most important enterprises were concentrated in the hands of the imperialists and the Chinese bureaucrat-capitalists. Enterprises of this category were confiscated according to policy and turned over to the People's Republic under the leadership of the proletariat. After the Hungchi Shipyard became a state-owned enterprise the workers and staff were mobilized to carry out democratic reform, during which remnant counter-revolutionaries were weeded out and systems of management which fettered the workers were done away with, such as control by gang bosses. When workers became masters of the shipyard their wisdom and strength were brought into full play. Under the leadership of the Party the workers grasped revolution, promoted production and built up the shipyard in the spirit of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." After more than 20 years of arduous struggles it was developed into a big modern shipyard fitted out with Chinese-made equipment and was able to design and build ocean-going vessels with Chinese materials.

Lenin said that it was the "greatest change in human history from working under compulsion to working for oneself." (*How to Organize Competition*.) It was precisely because of this great change which brought about the establishment of the socialist relations of production that enabled China's productive forces to rapidly develop as it never could in the old society.

Ownership by the Whole People

The revolutionary transformation of the relations of production first of all found expression in the transformation of the ownership of factories, mines, land and other means of production. The Hungchi Shipyard, likewise, was transformed from being owned by imperialists to being owned by the whole people.

Industry under ownership by the whole people accounted for 97 per cent of the fixed assets of China's industry, 63 per cent of the industrial population, and 86 per cent of the value of total industrial output. Industry under collective ownership by working people (that is, industrial enterprises owned by the working people of collective economic units, such as rural people's communes,) accounts for 3 per cent of the fixed assets, 36.2 per cent of the industrial population, and 14 per cent of the total output value. Besides these, individual handicraftsmen make up 0.8 per cent of the industrial population. (Figures based on 1973 statistics.)

How is the system of ownership by the whole people expressed in terms of production and management of

these industrial enterprises? The basic conditions outlined to us by several cadres of this shipyard are the same as in other Chinese state enterprises.

All wealth created by the enterprise as well as the enterprise itself, belongs to the proletariat and the entire labouring people. Production and management must serve the proletariat and the entire labouring people.

Who exercises the right of ownership and direction of the enterprise? The socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, as only such a state can represent the proletariat and the entire labouring people. As China is a socialist state led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, the workers are the masters of the country and, it goes without saying, are therefore masters of these industrial enterprises. The two are identical. The nature of the system of ownership by the whole people determines that enterprises must accept the unified leadership of the political party of the proletariat and the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Under this leadership enterprises give full play to their initiative, engage in production and carry out business accounting.

General characteristics of the system of ownership by the whole people can be viewed from the following several aspects at the Hungchi Shipyard.

Fixed Assets. Buildings, machinery, equipment and other fixed assets of an enterprise belong to the state and are allotted to the enterprise to use. The latter can dispose of them only according to state regulations and with the consent of the departments in charge.

However, this does not mean that an enterprise sits back and waits for the state to provide it with new equipment and other fixed assets. On the contrary, in China, it is common practice for workers to renovate old, and make new, equipment — what is known as "arming oneself by one's own efforts," and this is done while fulfilling production tasks. Since 1949 this shipyard has constructed 17 workshops by enlarging old ones or building new ones, and increased its fixed assets 5-fold. Much of this was done by the shipyard workers themselves. The new fixed assets thus acquired also belong to the state.

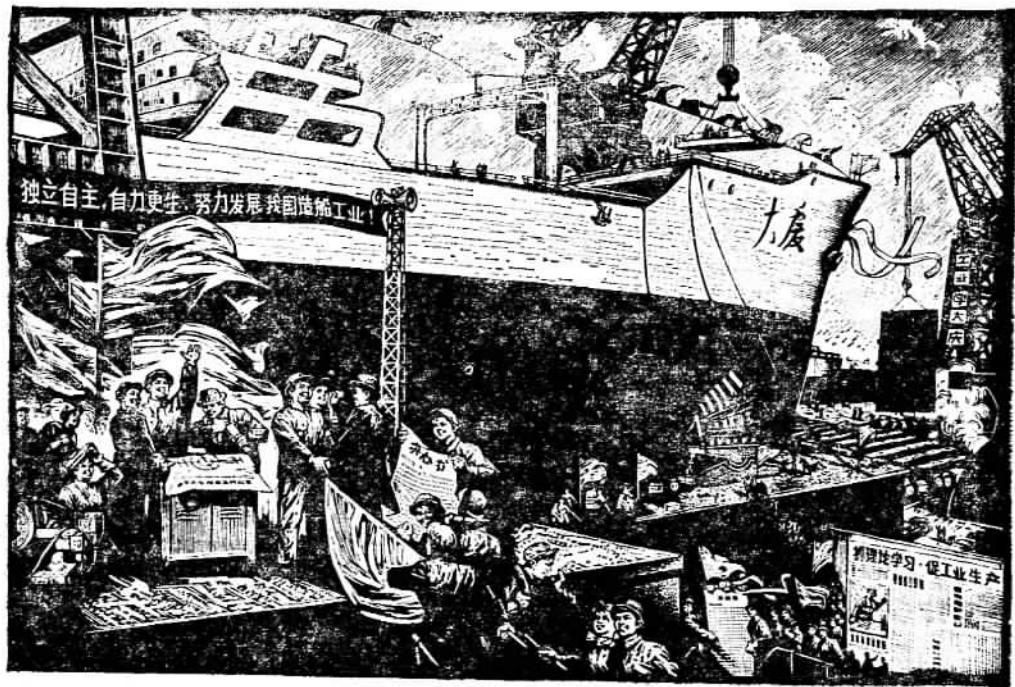
State Planning. Socialist enterprises differ fundamentally from capitalist enterprises in that the latter are run for seeking profits and production is governed by the law of value. Socialist enterprises on the contrary are owned by the whole people and the aim of production is to satisfy the needs of the state and the people. Production and management are governed by the law of planned, proportionate development of the national economy, and therefore must follow the state plan.

Long-term and annual plans are passed on to the shipyard by the government departments concerned according to the needs of sea transport and other industries. In general, the state plan stipulates the seven economic targets for the year: type

and model of vessels, total tonnage, quality, labour productivity, consumption of main materials, costs and profit. When drawing up plans the departments concerned first of all fully solicit the views of the shipyard. Once the plan has been decided upon, it is up to the shipyard to set to with a will to guarantee its fulfilment or overfulfilment.

Before the shipyard's plans are finalized they have to be thoroughly discussed by the workers who, acting as the masters of the shipyard, press for going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing production. For example, in the wake of the rapid development of China's oil industry more and larger tankers were required. When plans were being discussed towards the end of 1973, the yard heard that the transport department wanted the first 24,000-ton tanker within 18 months. Some people in the shipyard were afraid to accept the order. They felt it was asking too much of a yard geared to making 15,000-ton vessels, to take on 24,000-ton vessels. In terms of berth, equipment and capacity, there were too many difficulties. Most workers, however, were firmly for taking on the order. "The country's need is our command!" they declared. "We built an oil-drilling platform, didn't we? Then we can build a 24,000-ton tanker too." Thus the Hungchi Shipyard got the order for these vessels. This threw the whole yard in a state of great excitement. With one heart and mind the workers plunged into the task, making every moment count. One after another tough knotty problems crumbled before their determined onslaught. Eight months later the first 24,000-ton tanker, *Taching 61*, was launched, swiftly followed by *Taching 62* (six and a half months) and *Taching 63* (five and a half months). This is the pace at which the Hungchi Shipyard has been overfulfilling its state targets each year.

Labour Force. In China's socialist society, labour power is not a commodity. The workers are no longer wage slaves selling their labour power. There are jobs for all who can work. "Employment agencies" are things of the past. The labour force has grown steadily in factories and other enterprises in pace with rising production. But enterprises can neither hire workers on their own, nor cut down the work force. All adjustments must be made by government labour departments according to



Workers write to the Party committee asking for new tasks while celebrating the launching of a tanker.

Woodcut by Liu Feng-hsiang and Li Chi-fu, workers of the Talién Hungchi Shipyard

an overall plan. Also uniform wage scales are set by the state for all state enterprises.

Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, the fast-growing shipyard has absorbed many new workers and staff. They are young people from villages, from the army and from technical institutes or institutes of higher learning, sent by government labour departments in a unified way. During this period some 3,000 Hungchi Shipyard workers and staff members were re-allocated by these departments to help set up new shipyards.

Funds. The state allots a certain amount of fixed capital and working capital to the shipyard according to a unified plan. Under special circumstances, if a shortage of funds arises, the shipyard can borrow from the state bank. The government departments concerned also supply the shipyard with special funds and capital construction funds for trial-producing new products for scientific experiment and for expanding production. In addition, the state allocates a sum equal to 11 per cent of the shipyard's total wages for welfare. This is a special fund placed at the disposal of the shipyard for providing health protection, free medical care, housing, relief of the needy, and other collective welfare services for the workers and staff.

Supply of Materials. In China's socialist society important means of production such as rolled steel, machinery and so on, are distributed according to state plan and cannot be freely bought or sold. The needs of the shipbuilding industry are relatively complex. The building of an ocean-going ship requires some 10,000 kinds of

raw and other materials as well as complete sets of equipment drawn from some 800 factories and plants. All are allocated and supplied according to state plan. Obviously, this calls for a vast amount of detailed organizational work. However, as China's economy is a socialist planned economy under unified leadership and a state plan, broad socialist co-operation can be carried out. Two supply channels have gradually taken shape through practice over the years. One takes the form of fixed co-operation between supplier and user; that is, materials come direct to the user from the maker. Rolled steel, for example, comes straight to the shipyard from the mills according to unified planning of the state. The other channel brings in material arranged for by the various supply departments in the area. These two channels provide the shipyard with nearly all the materials required. The rest, a tiny fraction of the total wants, the shipyard gets, within the limits prescribed by the state, through mutual help and adjustments between shipyard and factories, or buys from state stores.

Products. The Hungchi Shipyard's orders are mostly placed by the state's sea transport departments. Since both builders and users of the vessels are enterprises owned by the whole people, in this respect, their economic relations are no longer those of commodity buying and selling. There is no transfer of ownership. However, as China at this stage still practises a commodity

system and state enterprises must still practise business accounting, exchange of products between state-owned enterprises must still be based on the principle of exchange of equal values. This is done through contracts drawn up between producer and user. Products are then delivered and accepted according to the price, time and quality set down in the contract.

In capitalist society prices of commodities vary with the fluctuations of demand and supply. In China, a unified and stable price policy for the whole country prevails. Prices of the means of production are determined by the state according to the average production costs as calculated by production departments, plus a fixed proportionate amount for tax and profit. In order to promote the shipbuilding industry the state follows a policy of low profits, setting the tax at 5 per cent and profit at 6 per cent in cases of products like powered vessels.

Profit. Enterprises owned by the whole people are not allowed to put profits in command, that is, to produce whatever brings in the most profits. They must carry out state production plans. This, however, does not follow that business accounting or profits are unnecessary. Profits made under the precondition that state plans are fulfilled, come from enforcing the utmost frugality and lowering the costs of production. This kind of profit is socialist accumulation, belongs to the whole people and must all be handed over to the state treasury for disposal in an integrated and overall way in socialist construction and improving the living standard of the people.

From 1952 to 1974 the Hungchi Shipyard while fulfilling its state plans, made and handed in a total profit large enough to build four Hungchi shipyards. Of China's budgetary receipts 94 per cent come from profits and industrial taxes paid in by state-owned enterprises such as this shipyard.

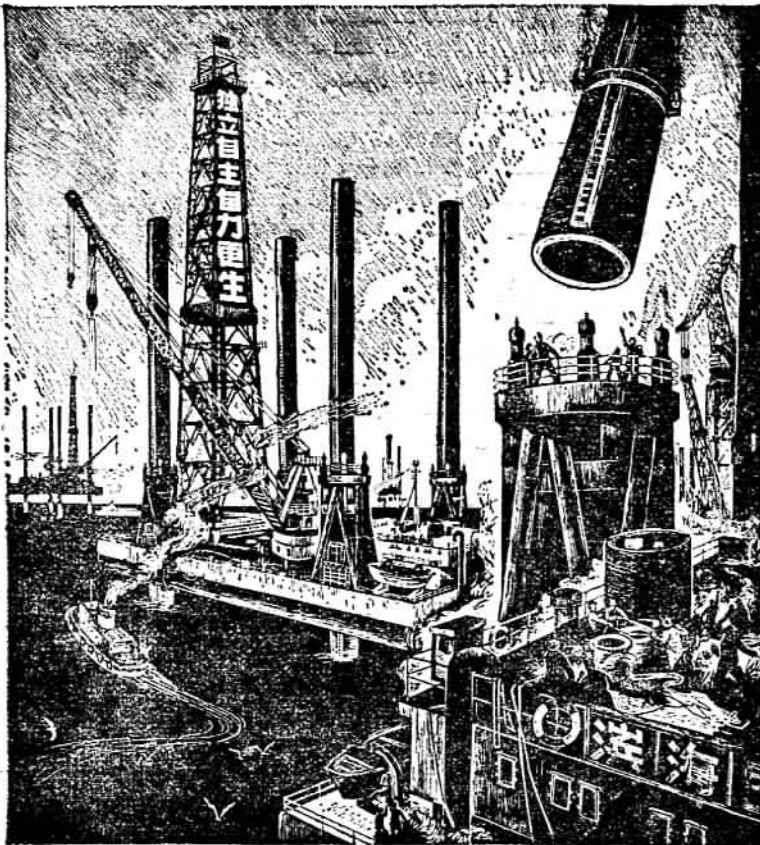
Conspicuous Superiority

When we were discussing systems of ownership with some of the shipyard workers they were full of praise for the system of socialist public ownership, particularly the older workers, who have personally experienced a world of difference between the past and the present society.

This great change wiped out exploitation based on the system of private ownership of the means of production. Never again can a handful of parasites use privately owned factories and other means of production to appropriate for themselves the wealth created with diligent labour by the working people.

(Continued on p. 26.)

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Building an oil-drilling platform.
Woodcut by Li Sheng-chi and Wang Kehua, workers of the Talien Hungchi Shipyard

Illusory "Detente," Harsh Facts

A DEBATE on how to observe and analyse the current international situation is going on among the Japanese defence authorities while compiling a white paper on defence. One group asserts that "detente" is the general trend," while the other holds that the international situation is becoming increasingly tense instead of relaxing and that to act to the tune of "detente" is "dangerous."

Before and After Helsinki Conference

The "breeze of detente" from Helsinki last year blurred the vision of some Japanese people for a time. But the overwhelming majority who look the harsh facts in the face regard "detente" as illusory. They are keenly aware that the Soviet navy and air force increased their activities around Japan just before and after the Helsinki conference. As part of the Soviet navy's global exercises in April last year, the Soviet Pacific Fleet carried out manoeuvres in the Sea of Japan with the stress on anti-submarine and missiles launching operations. Between June 24 and July 3, 1975, three Soviet warships and two intelligence vessels sailed southwards through the Tsushima Strait. In late June, the Soviet Union declared the Tartar Strait a dangerous zone to navigation. In early July, Soviet Defence Minister Grechko, Commander-in-Chief Gorshkov of the navy and a deputy defence minister inspected the Pacific Fleet at Vladivostok (Haishenwei).

The Japanese Defence Agency considered the gathering of these three Soviet brass hats there an unusual affair. An observation post of the Japanese naval self-defence force found that a Soviet mine sweeper-converted intelligence ship had penetrated deep into the sea area near Kyushu and the Tsushima Strait between August 29 and October 3 to collect information and report back to the Soviet Pacific Fleet Command. According to the Japanese naval self-defence force, some 90 Soviet warships, not counting submarines, sailed through the Soya Strait, 50 through the Tsugaru Strait and 120 through the Tsushima Strait last year. A department chief of the Japanese maritime defence board said the intensive activities of the Soviet fleet stemmed from the fact that "the Soviet Union regards the Tsushima Strait as a strategic point."

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has been steadily increasing the strength of its air force in the Far East.

The Japanese Defence Agency revealed on March 31 that Japan discovered that the Soviet Union has for the first time deployed combat-ready MIG-23 fighters at Haishenwei and other air force bases in the Far East. These are really tactical bombers with a flying range of 2,700 kilometres, while the distance from Haishenwei to Tokyo is only 1,066 kilometres. Thus the Japanese capital, the political and economic centre, has been placed within the bombing range of Soviet aircraft.

The situation in the northern territories forcibly occupied by the Soviet social-imperialists makes many Japanese feel more keenly the military threat from the north. A Japanese friend vividly describes the Soviet occupation of the northern territories as a dagger thrust into the Japanese islands. Soviet warships are stationed there, and military airfields and radar stations camouflaged as meteorological observatories have also been built. These radar stations gather electronic information about the Japanese self-defence forces stationed in eastern Hokkaido; and working in co-ordination with Soviet spy planes flying southward over Japan, they collect information on emergency flights by planes of the Japanese air self-defence force.

Contention for Hegemony

Facts prove that, in its contention for hegemony with the other superpower, the Soviet Union is anxiously seeking bases for operation in the Asian and Pacific region in order to establish maritime and air supremacy there. Japan has become a major target of their contention. In his defence at the Diet, Director-General of Japan's Defence Agency Michita Sakata said: "I hold that the Soviet Union has won the command of the Sea of Japan."

A main topic of discussions among people is why the Soviet Union peddles "detente" so feverishly. They maintain that it is using "detente" to obtain technology and funds from the United States, Western Europe and Japan so as to speed up its arms expansion and war preparations. A university professor stressed: "The U.S.S.R. is an extremely crafty country. Japan must be more prudent in dealing with it in economic and foreign affairs so as not to be duped."

Some people say the reason for the intensified Soviet military threat to Japan amid talk of "detente" is that Moscow is well aware of the fact that

a number of people in Japan are in "morbid fear of the Soviet Union" and that Soviet aircraft and warships frequenting areas around Japan would exert political pressure on these people—a scheme to whip Japan into line in its contention with the United States. Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Navy Gorshkov wrote in an essay: "The naval exercises are not merely for training, but for political purposes by exerting pressure on the latent enemy country."

A Japanese military commentator stated that "detente" preached by the Soviet Union is a cover for its strategic deployment. He said: "Europe is strategically the focus of Soviet-U.S. contention. In preparing to

fight a war with its main forces in Europe in the future, the Soviet Union is launching a 'feint offensive' in the Asian and Pacific region, intensifying its military activities in the Sea of Japan and the Pacific Ocean so as to control the Sea of Japan and the Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima Straits."

The new tsars' gunboats have dispersed the mirage of "detente." People in Japan have come to realize more clearly than before the madness and danger of Soviet hegemonism. With the continuous exposure of the Soviet crimes in Angola and Egypt, more and more Japanese people have seen through the true features of the Brezhnev clique.

(Continued from p. 24.)

This great change enabled the workers to smash and discard the yoke of wage slavery. They no longer struggle to merely keep alive while the handful of capitalists batten on their labour. They have now become masters of the state and the shipyard, working for their own class and other working people, for a prosperous and strong socialist motherland and to support the world revolution. This is why they are now such a tremendously active and creative force.

The establishment of the system of socialist public ownership has enabled China to develop the national economy in a planned and proportionate way. This has done away with the anarchy in production inherent in capitalist societies together with its accompanying confusion, waste, depression, crises and other afflictions.

The setting up of the system of socialist public ownership has also enabled comradely relations of cooperation to be established among the various industrial enterprises. It has also done away with not only "free competition" among the strong to devour the weak, but all the other bestial underhand practices of capitalist society. It has enabled all economic departments to be organized to work for common aim.

With the change in the system of ownership China's industry and agriculture have developed at a sustained high speed unprecedented in the old society. The Hungchi Shipyard is an example. At all the other big enterprises we visited in Luta, such as the steel plant, the locomotive and rolling-stock plant, the chemical plant and so on, it was the same.

The workers said that the system of socialist public ownership was set up only after many long and bloody battles, when the three great mountains—imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism—were toppled by the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party. They followed up their victory by carrying out the socialist revolution. In this system of ownership lies the basic difference be-

tween socialist New China and the capitalist countries, between the present society and that of old China. We must continually develop, improve and consolidate it.

They also emphasized that the setting up of the system of socialist public ownership does not mean that everything is settled once and for all. In every industrial enterprise there still remains a question of the utmost importance: who controls the leadership and what line are they carrying out? If it is not Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, but a revisionist one, then the very nature of the system of ownership by the whole people can change and cease to exist except in name only.

They pointed out that the Soviet Union of today is a teacher by negative example. As a result of the revisionist line pushed by Khrushchov, Brezhnev and their like, the so-called "state-owned" enterprises there today are throwbacks to capitalism. In the Soviet Union, where "the ruble decides all," production and management of enterprises are centred on seeking profits. And in order to make profits the heads of these enterprises can sell the means of production or turn them over to others. They can, to a great extent, determine what and how much to produce. They can also dismiss workers whenever it suits them, determine what wages to pay and so on. Profits from these enterprises are parcelled out to members of a narrow, privileged stratum by way of "profit sharing," high wages and big bonuses, plus a clutter of personal emoluments. This tiny minority who deck themselves out as "heads of state enterprises," some even calling themselves "communists," are no different from the factory bosses of the old society. They are members of a new bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class, who have turned the Soviet working class into exploited wage labourers again.

A worker activist in theoretical study said: "In explaining the characteristics of capitalism, Marx pointed out, 'Production of surplus-value is the absolute law of this mode of production.' (*Capital*.) This is exactly how the 'state-owned' enterprises of the Soviet Union are run today."

ROUND THE WORLD

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL

Sanctions Against Rhodesian Racist Regime Broadened

The United Nations Security Council met on April 6 and unanimously adopted a resolution to expand the mandatory sanctions against the Rhodesian racist regime.

The resolution pointed out that the present situation in Rhodesia constitutes a threat to international peace and security. It stated that the measures provided for in earlier resolutions on this subject, as well as the measures taken by member states in accordance with them, "shall continue in effect."

Speaking at the council meeting, representatives from some third world countries emphasized that sanctions could not be effective unless they were comprehensive and were effectively supervised and fully implemented by all states. They pointed out that the largest loophole for sanction-breaking still exists in South Africa. They said that sanctions should be extended to cover South Africa so long as that regime continues to support the Rhodesian racist regime. They also asked the U.S. Government to stop importing chrome, nickel and other materials from Rhodesia.

Chinese Representative Huang Hua in his speech said: "The Chinese Government has always stood for strict sanctions against the South Rhodesian authorities. We consider that this is the unshirkable responsibility of the Security Council as well as a support for the just struggle of the Zimbabwean people for independence and liberation."

He pointed out that the fundamental solution to the question of Rhodesia can be found only in the Zimbabwean people relying on their own strength, persevering in unity and struggle, guarding against the newly designed superpower schemes

of division, disintegration, infiltration and control and carrying through to the end the struggle against the Rhodesian racist regime and for the national liberation of the Zimbabwean people with the support of the people of Africa and the rest of the world.

ESCAP

Strives for a New International Economic Order

The 32nd Session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) was held in Bangkok from March 24 to April 2, which approved resolutions on economic and social problems.

Representatives from third world countries in their speeches at the ESCAP session stressed closer co-operation in establishing a new international economic order through their own strength. In their speeches at the general debate, many representatives of third world countries held that "the Declaration" and "the Programme of Action" adopted by the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly should be carried out in Asia and the Pacific.

Representatives of Pakistan, Thailand and other countries voiced their discontent with the current unreasonable international economic relationships. The Pakistan representative pointed out that the current international economic trends made it extremely difficult for the developing countries to push through their development programmes. So they are keenly interested in changing the existing economic order as soon as possible, he said.

Some representatives stressed the importance of regional economic co-operation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The representative of Sri Lanka said: "The developing nations are interlinked by many

common factors dominating their economy." "We have to pull together if we are to progress." Representatives from the Philippines and Bangladesh underscored the importance of promoting technical co-operation among the developing countries. The Bangladesh representative said: "We consider it an endeavour in self-reliance."

Chai Tse-min, Chinese Ambassador to Thailand and Representative of the Chinese Delegation, in his speech at the March 25 session, expressed support for the establishment of a new international economic order and exposed the Soviet social-imperialists' attempt to realize their ambitions for hegemony in this region by peddling the "Asian collective security system."

He said: "One must not fail to see that the situation in the Asian-Pacific region is complex and the struggle here is acute. But we believe that the historical trend of upholding independence and uniting against hegemonism will eventually enable the Asian-Pacific peoples to surmount all difficulties and obstacles and make constant victorious advance."

GULF COUNTRIES

Further Strengthen Co-operation And Co-ordination

King Khaled ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia paid official visits to the Gulf countries of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates from March 21 to 30 and held talks with leaders of these countries on strengthening Arab unity, safeguarding security and maintaining stability in the Gulf region.

During their talks, the king and leaders of these countries expressed their determination to continue their efforts for strengthening co-operation and co-ordination to seek security and stability in the Gulf region. They stressed that security in the Gulf region depends on achieving unity among Gulf states and eliminating interference in Gulf affairs by foreign powers.

In a recent interview with the Kuwaiti daily *Al-Qabas*, Sheikh Rashid bin Said al-Maktum, the Vice-President of the United Arab Emirates and ruler of Dubai, said: "We know clearly that the security and stability of the Gulf region can only be realized through co-operation and joint efforts on the part of the regional countries. Actually this is what we are doing."

Ruler of Sharjah (a member of the United Arab Emirates) said: "Co-operation among the Gulf states is developing and it has already widened to the fields of culture, journalism and education."

"RED FLAG" (NORWAY)

U.S.S.R. Has All the Characteristics of Hitler's Germany

The fierce contention between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, will inevitably lead to a world war and the Soviet Union is the source of war, said a signed article published by the *Red Flag*, theoretical journal of the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L), in its January issue. The article called on the working class and all the people to get mobilized and struggle against social-imperialism.

Citing important world events in the past few years, the article said: "When one superpower is beset with difficulties within its own sphere of influence, the other superpower will step in to fish in troubled waters by resorting to various kinds of diplomatic and political means and certain military means." While U.S. imperialism is seriously declining and "losing ground throughout the world," the Soviet Union, as an upstart imperialist power, which comes to dinner after all the seats are occupied, is asking for a redivision of the world, the article pointed out.

Analysing the characteristics of the Soviet Union "which is rapidly developing into an imperialist super-

power," the article noted, "the Soviet Union also has the characteristics of Germany under the rule of Bismarck, and especially of Hitler, before the two world wars." It bears, on a much larger scale, all the characteristics of imperialist Germany which was the source of war in the 1930s.

The article exposed that engaging in an arms race with the United States and preparing for war, the Soviet Union is greatly increasing its military spending, military strength and arms production. It stressed: "Despite the holding of discussions at various international conferences, the signing of all sorts of agreements, and the host of golden promises made by politicians, the arms race between the two superpowers is continuing. All these (agreements and promises) are no more than window-dressing whereas the goods on the shelves inside the shop are quite different things."

"Like the United States and Western Europe," the article wrote, "the Soviet Union is riddled with the contradictions inherent in an imperialist economy. The Soviet methods for solving these problems are the same as those applied by Hitler to Germany during the interval between the two world wars, i.e., to annex the territories of other countries, pursue expansionism and militarize the economy."

It went on to say, "in all likelihood, the Soviet Union, the source of war, will provoke a war. This is precisely what is shown by the current balance of forces."

CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

New Wave of Monetary Crises

In recent weeks, another violent storm of monetary crises has swept the West European foreign exchange markets, hitting its major currencies and the dollar as well. This marks a new wave in the monetary crises in the West.

The Italian Government was forced to close all foreign exchange markets for 40 days effective January 21 when the lira found itself under heavy pressure in the middle of the month. This was followed by an 11 per cent devaluation of the Spanish peseta, as announced by Madrid on February 11. In the same period, the British pound sterling whose position has been weak all along was hit again and again. On March 8, its parity in West European foreign exchange markets sank to its lowest point in history. Its exchange rate against the other ten major Western currencies was 33.1 per cent lower than the level in December 1971.

The storm very soon made its impact felt on the French franc. To maintain its exchange rate at the lowest level of the "joint float" of the eight European currencies, the French Government spent 8,000 million francs within five days between March 8 and 12, an equivalent of one-fourth of its foreign exchange reserves. In the small hours of March 15, Paris announced the withdrawal of its currency from the "joint float."

A mounting wave of speculation ensued from the French withdrawal, involving a number of other currencies as well as the dollar. The dollar's exchange rate against the deutsche mark plunged for a while to the lowest point in the last eight months, and against the Japanese yen, to the lowest point in the last six months.

A reflection of the Western economic crisis which began in 1973, the present monetary crises are also inseparable from the unstable political situation in the Western world. Thanks to the emergency measures against speculation and for higher interest rates taken by the governments concerned, the foreign exchange markets have now been somewhat stabilized. But monetary disorder is likely to persist owing to the uncertain political and economic situation in these countries.

Correction: In our issue No. 9, page 21, lines 6 and 7 from the bottom, for "cubic metres" read "cubic feet."

Friendship Notes

Delegation of Japanese Readers of Three Chinese Magazines

The first group of 139 members of the Friendship Delegation of Japanese Readers of Three Chinese Magazines visited China from March 22 to April 2. Many of them have long been readers of the three Chinese magazines — *Peking Review*, *People's China* and *China Pictorial* — in the Japanese language editions. They cherish profound sentiments and friendship for the Chinese people and are eager to acquaint themselves with China's achievements in revolution and construction.

During their short stay in China, they toured Shanghai, Nanking, Yangchow and Peking where they visited places of historic interest, factories, hospitals, schools, children's palaces and a people's commune and had extensive contacts with people of various circles.

Chang Hsiang-shan, Vice-President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leading

members and representatives from the rest of the delegation. At a reception and tea party given in honour of the delegation, the Chinese and Japanese friends chatted amicably and expressed the determination of the two peoples to live in friendship from generation to generation. The Japanese friends gave useful opinions on improving the work of the three Chinese magazines.

There is a longstanding history of cultural exchange between China and Japan. The Japanese friends paid a special visit to Fa Ching Monastery in Yangchow on March 28. As far back as over 1,200 years ago, Monk Chien Chen in charge of the monastery went through all kinds of hardships and dangers to sail eastward to Japan and thus contributed to the promotion of cultural exchange between China and Japan. The Japanese friends showed great interest in the life and deeds of Monk Chien Chen.

The Chinese and Japanese peoples have supported each other in their struggles. At present, the Japanese people's just struggle against hege-

monism and for the return of the four northern islands is developing vigorously throughout the country. Speaking at the reception, delegation leader Masayuki Yasui denounced Soviet social-imperialism for its forcible occupation of the four northern islands. His Chinese friends present greeted the speech with thunderous applause in warm support of the Japanese people's struggle.

Bamboo Handicraft Industry

Bamboo weaving is a new handicraft industry in Ethiopia. Bamboo is produced in quite a number of provinces in south and southwest Ethiopia. But in the past, it was used by the local peasants only as firewood or at best as material for roofing and fencing. After the exchange of notes between Ethiopia and China in July 1974, a bamboo-weaving training class of 14 young people was opened at the handicraft training centre of the African country.

They made every effort to learn the technique of bamboo-weaving well. Alemensh, a strong-willed girl student, dropped her plan for study abroad to learn bamboo-weaving at home. She told her friends that she loves her motherland and has acquired a liking for bamboo handicrafts. She is determined to contribute her share to the development of this handicraft industry. Shetu and Tades, two deaf students, encountered many difficulties at the beginning of their studies, but they overcame them through perseverance and diligence.

After 18 months of hard work, the students are now able to make 24 kinds of bamboo articles of daily use, including tables, suitcases, baskets and *injera* containers (Ethiopian vessels for food) as well as exquisite bamboo-ware such as vases and lamp shades.

Regular production and marketing have shown that such handiwork is warmly welcomed by the people. The Ethiopian newspaper, *Herald*, recently carried an editorial on bamboo handicrafts saying, "Among the unexploited skills in Ethiopia has been the handicraft industry. Thanks to the efforts of the masses, it is now flourishing. It should be utilized to



Members of the delegation visiting the site of the First National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in Shanghai.

the full for the benefit of the broad masses. Let us revive our national heritage."

Algeria Trains Students In Acupuncture

The first group of students of an acupuncture training course set up by the Algerian Ministry of Health graduated from the Medea Nurses' Training School on March 16.

The acupuncture training course was set up on March 10, 1975. Students were enrolled from among medical workers in various hospitals with years of practical experience. One year's study has given the students a preliminary grasp of the basic knowledge and technique of acupuncture.

Algerian and Chinese teachers cooperated closely in their work. To help familiarize students with the acupuncture points, Algerian teachers gave special lectures on the basics of human anatomy, while the Chinese doctors teaching acupuncture let the students use needles on them to enrich their practical knowledge. The students were deeply moved.

Linking theory with practice, the students learnt by doing. Last December they returned to their own units for more experience. Through practice, they have cured large numbers of patients. This has not only consolidated and enriched the knowledge they acquired in class but also strengthened their confidence in mastering the skill of acupuncture.

Piano Concerto "The Yellow River" Performed in Canada

The Chinese piano concerto *The Yellow River* performed for the first time in Hamilton, Canada, was warmly received by an audience of over 1,000. It was played by the McMaster University Orchestra during the winter concert season.

The concert was co-sponsored by McMaster University and the Chinese Students' Association of the university.

When it was over, the audience extended congratulations to the conductor of the orchestra on the success of the performance. He said, "I believe the performance of the con-

certo will help increase the communications and mutual understanding between the Canadian and Chinese peoples."

Turkish Photography

More than 50 colour pictures taken by the famous Turkish photographer Shami Guner were displayed recently in Peking. Some depict the natural scenery of Turkey; others reflect the Turkish history and culture of old as well as the working people's wisdom; the rest picture the Turkish people's work, life and customs. All left a deep impression on the Chinese visitors.

Japanese Nagoya Brass Band

The Japanese Nagoya Denki High School Brass Band came to China in March for a tour in Peking and Shanghai.

The Suite of Songs Demanding Recovery of Northern Territories consists of three folk songs including *Hokkai Kazoeta*. This song, with its powerful rhythm, wide range of sound and volume, vigorous and majestic melody, expresses the Japanese people's indignation at hegemonism and their determination to recover their northern territories. The ditties and folk songs which are short but full of local colour vividly depict facets of the life of the Japanese people.

The band also played a number of Chinese pieces, including selections from the dance dramas *The White-Haired Girl* and *The Red Detachment of Women*, as well as from the piano concerto *The Yellow River*, all familiar music greatly appreciated by the audience.

The performance has helped enhance the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. The alto clarinetist Michiyo Muta said: "We want to make more friends among the Chinese people. Though there is a language barrier between us, we can make ourselves understood to each other through the medium of written Chinese characters." Flutist Ikuko Ozeki said: "Before I came to China, I did my best to learn some Chinese music and practised hard with a view to contributing my share to increasing Japan-China friendship."

Mr. Atsushi Goto, leader of the band and principal of the Nagoya Denki High School, is carrying forward the cause of Japan-China friendship to which his father, the late Mr. Koji Goto, had devoted his efforts. Mr. Koji Goto, former president of Japanese Table Tennis Association, during his life-time had worked untiringly for the promotion of friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples. Responding to Mr. Atsushi Goto's proposal, the band has played Chinese music in recent years during various concerts and won the acclaim of the audience. His elder son Yasuyuki Goto joined the recent tour as secretary of the band.

FILM BRIEFS

• The Chinese colour film *Reconnaissance Across the Yangtze* was warmly welcomed by 5,000 people from all walks of life when it was shown recently in Maputo, capital of Mozambique.

An official of the Mozambique Ministry of Information said that the film gave a graphic illustration of the militant spirit and heroic mettle of the Chinese people.

• Two documentaries in colour, *Irrigated Area of Shaoshan* and *Educated Youth in the Countryside*, were shown on April 4 at a seaside cinema in Georgetown, capital of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana. They were also scheduled to be shown in Linden, a bauxite mining area and New Amsterdam.

• Two Chinese documentaries *Kwangtung Sports Blossom in New Splendour* and *The Wushu Class in the Peking Youth Spare-Time Sports School* as well as *A Brilliant Spectacle*, which was released and distributed by a Chinese film agent, were on show at the recent 6th International Sports Film Festival in La Baule, a city in western France. They won the acclaim of the cinemagoers.

• Two scientific and educational films in colour *On Perilous Peaks Dwells Beauty in Her Infinite Variety* and *Glimpses of Wild Life in Yunnan* were shown at the 4th Nature Film Festival in San Sebastian of Spain.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Shipping and Port Facilities Expanded

SINCE the founding of New China, shipping and port facilities have been greatly expanded. A 29-fold increase was registered in the amount of cargo carried by ocean-going vessels and those plying the coast and the Yangtze River and a 16-fold increase in the loading and unloading capacity of coastal ports in 1975 as compared with 1950. This has helped promote the development of the national economy and foreign trade.

Port construction along the coast and the Yangtze River has been developing rapidly since liberation, especially since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966. From 1973 to 1975, 40 deep-water wharves or berths to accommodate 10,000-ton-class ships were added in Talien, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Chanchiang and four other major coastal ports, complete with berths for ships around 5,000 tons and large numbers of ancillary facilities including railways, roads, fuel, water and power supplies, telecommunications, warehouses and depots. Also, there was an increase in both machinery for harbour operations and docks for 10,000-ton-class ships.

The number of new deep-water wharves or berths and docks for ships above 10,000 tons completed in 1973-75 exceeded the total built in the 23 years from 1950 to 1972. When these projects all go into operation, they will more than double the cargo-handling capacity of the major coastal ports compared with 1965, the year before the Great Cultural Revolution began.

In the post-liberation years, 24 ports, over 100 loading and unloading piers and nearly 400 wharves or berths have been built or enlarged along the Yangtze River. Most of the loading and unloading work has been mechanized or semi-mechanized.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the shipbuilders have repudiated the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and, adhering to the policy of independence and self-reliance, have design-

ed and built 10,000-ton-class ocean-going vessels one after another using domestic material and equipment. They have also successfully built floating docks for 10,000-ton-class ships, 10,000-ton-class suction dredgers, 500-ton floating cranes and 500-cubic-metre bucket dredgers.

The big advances in the shipbuilding industry have opened bright prospects for the development of coastal, Yangtze River and ocean-going transportation. At present, the total deadweight tonnage of China's coastal and Yangtze River freighters is more than seven times the 1950 figure.

Ocean shipping is undergoing rapid expansion, with the establishment of a maritime merchant fleet. The deadweight tonnage of ocean-going vessels has multiplied since 1965. Chinese freighters now call at 322 ports in 86 countries and regions.

New China's water-borne transportation has been developed on an extremely backward basis. Though there are many big rivers in the hinterland and a number of bays and gulfs ideal for harbours along the coast, only 70,000 kilometres of the rivers were navigable on the eve of liberation. The ships in use along the coast and the Yangtze River were out-dated and in disrepair and maritime transportation was non-existent. There were only a few wharves and berths. Loading and unloading was mainly done by sheer muscle in harbours with very limited handling capacity. The shipbuilding industry, which was in a state of collapse, consisted of some so-called "shipyards" which could not make even small barges, but could only do repair work.

Inland shipping mileage has greatly increased year after year since liberation thanks to the work done on dredging and utilizing the big rivers and their tributaries in connection with the building of water conservancy projects. Ships can now ply many formerly narrow channels with swift currents, dangerous shoals and hidden reefs.

Large-scale harnessing work has been carried out along the Yangtze, China's biggest river. Its shipping capacity is now over 30 times as great as in the early post-liberation period. All the navigational buoys in the river course, which equal about 11 times the number on the eve of liberation, are electrically controlled. That section of the channel at the Yangtze estuary, which the imperialist experts asserted was impossible to dredge, was made navigable recently after 15 months of hard work. Ships of 25,000-ton class can now pass through the Yangtze estuary on rising tides.

Industry Run by Commune Peasants

RURAL people's communes and their production brigades in China have set up small factories by dint of the strength of the collective economy. With the development of these little enterprises, a contingent of commune members who are at once peasants and workers has come to the fore at both commune and brigade levels.

Kunghsien County in central China's Honan Province has distinguished itself in this respect. Its communes and brigades have built up 346 small mines and factories which turn out upwards of 1,000 products, including farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, pesticides and tractor accessories.

Small industry run collectively by peasants has played an important role in expediting farm modernization, boosting agricultural production and augmenting the public accumulation funds of the people's communes. It is significant, from a long-term point of view, for narrowing the differences between worker and peasant and between town and country.

These factories utilize locally available raw materials for production and distribute their products in the localities. They are manned by peasants who do farm work in busy farming seasons and are engaged in industry during slack seasons, with only a small number of them working on a full-time basis. Returns which make up part of the public accumulation funds of communes or brigades

are allocated for the expansion of industrial reproduction, invested in agriculture, distributed among commune members and spent on improving collective well-being.

The 1975 total output value of small factories and mines run by communes and brigades in Kung-hsien accounted for 32 per cent of the county's total industrial and agricultural output value. These enterprises have since 1968 provided some 89 million yuan for building farmland water conservancy projects and purchasing heavy-duty farm machinery, thus bringing about quick improvement in the conditions of agricultural production. As a result, the county's total grain output last year more than doubled that of 1965 and quintupled that of 1949, the year of liberation.

In setting up industry, the peasants receive help from the state and state-owned factories. They make up for the shortage of funds, equipment and technical force mainly by relying on the strength of the collective and through self-reliance and hard work.

The growth of the farm machinery plant in Kung-hsien's Huikuochen Commune is illustrative. It was started by seven people with an investment of 300 yuan earmarked from the commune public funds. Three disused houses were turned into workshops after slight renovation, gasoline barrels were used to build smelting furnaces, and a dozen or so tons of scrap iron were collected by the whole commune membership as raw material.

At first, the plant could only make and repair small farm implements. Later, by sending workers to learn the necessary techniques at a city farm machinery plant and inviting its skilled workers to pass on their technical knowhow, it gradually mastered the technique for repairing and making some farm machinery. Now the factory boasts nine workshops, including a forge, a foundry, an electroplating workshop and an electro- and oxyacetylene-welding workshop, housed in new buildings and operated by a working force of nearly 100. Apart from repairing and assembling farm machinery and its attachments, it can make simple lathes, pumps, threshers, well-sinking machines and seeders. "Snowballing"

is the term the local peasants use to describe the growth of this factory.

The plant also has moved away a number of its workshops to form the nucleus of new plants. It has not only equipped the commune's 20-odd brigades with lathes, electro-welding machines, forging equipment and bench tools to help them set up their own farm machinery repair stations, but also trained 100 workers from among the peasants. Developing industry in this way is referred to by the peasants as "a hen laying eggs."

"Snowballing" and "a hen laying eggs" aptly describe the peasants implementing the principle of self-reliance in running factories. The result is that Huikuochen Commune with a population of 58,000 now has 70 commune- or brigade-run plants.

The peasants have summarized the advantages of building and running factories themselves as follows: First, the factories need little investment but can be built up fast and bring in quick returns; communes, brigades or even production teams with dozens of households can afford to run them. Second, they create more material wealth for the state by utilizing scattered resources in the rural areas, which are out of reach of big industry. Third, this way of building industry helps train skilled workers, technicians and managerial cadres from among the peasants. Last but not most important, it fosters among the commune members the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

Honan Province now has a total of 130,000 workers and staff in the commune-run factories. Working as both workers and peasants, these commune members have become new-type socialist labourers in China.

China Develops Facsimile Communications

THE formation of two "three-in-one" combinations — one made up of scientific researchers, producers and users, the other of workers, cadres and technicians — has enabled China's postal and telecommunications service to achieve good results in developing facsimile communications.

Facsimile communications, an advanced means in post and telecommu-

nications, are suitable for the characteristics of the Chinese language. It can quickly and accurately transmit pictures, wordage, drawings, charts and data over long distances exactly as the original copies. Its large-scale development is of important significance for promoting the technical reform of China's telecommunications system so that it can serve socialist revolution and socialist construction better.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have given a powerful impetus to the rapid development of China's facsimile communications. Workers of the No. 522 Post and Telecommunications Equipment Factory together with scientific and technical personnel of the No. 7 Research Institute under the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications successfully manufactured a 60-channel newspaper pages facsimile apparatus which, except for film processing, can be operated in broad daylight. It is both convenient and efficient. In the mass movement for scientific experimentation, workers of the Post and Telecommunications Bureau of Yuncheng Prefecture, Shansi Province, broke down the "mystery of electronics" and, cooperating with scientific research departments, successfully trial-manufactured a single-channel facsimile apparatus in 100 days. Last year, the research workers of the No. 1 Research Institute of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications succeeded in manufacturing a device for transmitting picture signals over ordinary telephone lines. This has helped promote the wide use of multi-channel facsimile equipment, while saving large amounts of funds for capital construction.

Various kinds of facsimile equipment have been used on a trial basis in recent years and are now being popularized in the units concerned. A 60-channel high-speed facsimile using laser technique was tried out in telecommunications service between Peking and Kwangchow last year. In addition, with the increase of long-haul circuits, teletel, 12-channel facsimile apparatuses, and single-channel subscriber facsimile apparatuses will soon be in wide use.