

PEKING REVIEW

15

April 8, 1977

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**Chairman Hua Separately Meets
Guests From Sweden, Japan and
The Federal Republic of Germany**

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**Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in the
Years of War**

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**Indian General Election and Soviet
Setback in South Asia**

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北京周報

BEIJING ZHOUBAO

Vol. 20, No. 15

April 8, 1977

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

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Chairman Hua Meets Delegation of Communist Party of Sweden

HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on April 4 met Roland Pettersson, Chairman of the Communist Party of Sweden, and the Delegation of the Communist Party of Sweden he led and hosted a banquet in their honour.

In his speech at the banquet, Chairman Hua paid warm tribute to the Communist Party of Sweden. He said: "The Communist Party of Sweden has striven to integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism

with the concrete practice of revolution in its own country and persevered in opposing imperialism and revisionism. It has made gratifying progress in recent years in the struggles to strengthen Party building, oppose monopoly capital at home and oppose the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, especially Soviet social-imperialism."

Dwelling on the excellent situation in China, Chairman Hua pointed out: "The great mass movement to expose and criticize the 'gang of four' is devel-

oping in depth. A new high tide of socialist revolution and socialist construction is on the upsurge. We are determined to hold high the great banner of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao; carry out Chairman Mao's behests, firmly implement his proletarian revolutionary line, conscientiously carry out the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the affairs of the country well, uphold proletarian internationalism and carry the proletarian revolution through to the end so as to make



Chairman Hua Kuo-feng shakes hands with Chairman Roland Pettersson.

a greater contribution to humanity."

Chairman Hua said: "Our two Parties support each other in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and have forged a revolutionary friendship. The Communist Party of Sweden expresses its support for our struggle to smash the 'gang of four.' I express here heartfelt gratitude for this on behalf of the Party Central Committee. We are convinced that through your current visit the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of our two Parties and two peoples will be further strengthened."

In his speech, Chairman Roland Pettersson warmly praised Chairman Mao Tsetung's great historic contributions. "His name will go down in history alongside those of the great communist leaders Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin," he said. He expressed his deep condolences on the death of Comrades Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Kang Sheng, Tung Pi-wu and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

Chairman Pettersson said: "The Central Committee of the

Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has smashed the 'gang of four' with dispatch and resolution. This has made our Party hold the Chinese Communist Party in greater respect." During their visit, he added, they have seen with their own eyes the grave consequences the "gang of four" brought to socialist China and how militantly and enthusiastically the Chinese people are repudiating the policies of those ultra-Rightists.

Referring to the present international situation, Chairman Pettersson pointed out that the Soviet Union and the United States are the imperialist countries today that are capable of contending for world hegemony in every nook and cranny of the globe. These two superpowers are intensifying their contention. The third world countries are getting united on an increasingly wide scale in the struggle to defend national independence and develop the national economies.

He pointed out emphatically: The Soviet Union today is the most dangerous source of a new world war. Therefore, while upholding the policy of estab-

lishing a united front against the superpowers, it is imperative to make the greatest effort to expose social-imperialism.

He stressed: "As far as the people of the world are concerned, the international situation is bright. Both imperialism and social-imperialism are paper tigers. However armed to the teeth they may be, the most they can do with their weapons is dig graves for themselves. They are doomed to failure and the people of the world are bound to defeat them."

The meeting and banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of militant unity between the Chinese and Swedish Parties.

Present on the occasion were Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Feng Hsuan, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and deputy head of the department.

Arriving in Peking on March 7, the delegation was met on April 1 by Teng Ying-chao, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Chairman Hua Meets Delegation of Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations

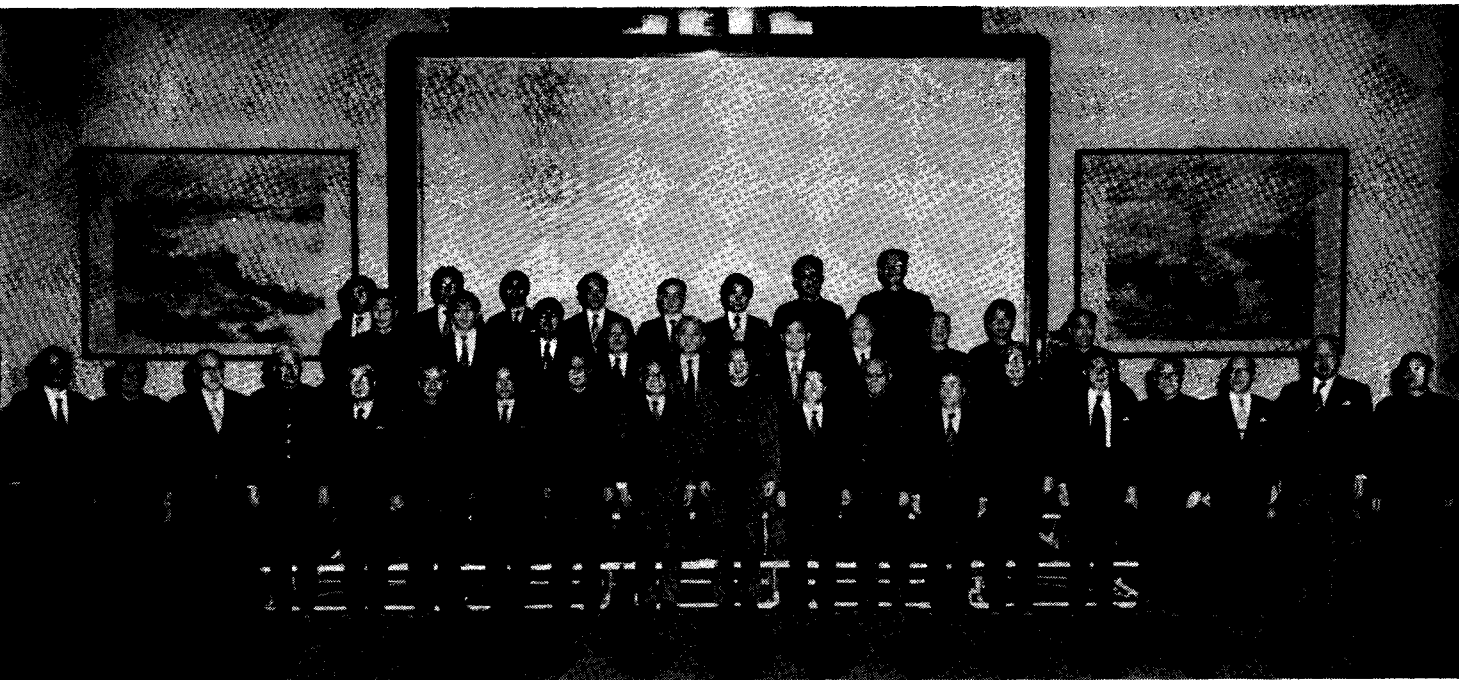
CHAIRMAN Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on April 2 met with Toshiwo Doko, President of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan, and all members and staff of the delegation

from the federation he led.

The delegation members present on the occasion were Vice-Presidents of the federation Yoshihiro Inayama, Yoshizane Iwasa, Katsuji Kawamata, Kizo Yasui, Isamu

Saheki, Bumpei Otsuki, Norishige Hasegawa and Nihachiro Hanamura.

Present were Heishiro Ogawa, Japanese Ambassador to China, and Takuo Sakai, Liaison Official in Peking of the Japan-



China Association on Economy and Trade.

As old friends of China, President Toshiwo Doko, Vice-President Yoshihiro Inayama and the other vice-presidents of the federation have all made contributions to the development of the friendship and economic and trade relations between China and Japan. President Toshiwo Doko again achieved positive results on the current visit to China at the head of the delegation. When the Japanese friends arrived at the reception hall of the Great Hall of the People, Chairman Hua and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien shook hands with each of them and extended a warm welcome to them on their visit to China. President Toshiwo Doko said: We feel very happy and warm to have the honour to meet Chairman Hua. After posing for a group picture, Chairman Hua had a

warm and friendly conversation with the Japanese friends. Speaking of China-Japan relations, Chairman Hua pointed out: We are neighbours separated by only a strip of water. So long as we make joint efforts, not only will friendly relations exist between China and Japan in our generation but our future generations will continue to live in friendship. The Japanese friends expressed determination to strive to promote the friendly relations between the two countries.

Present at the meeting were Li Chiang, Minister of Foreign Trade; Liao Cheng-chih, President of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Chang Hsiangshan, Vice-President of the association; Chai Shu-fan and Liu Hsi-wen, Vice-Ministers of Foreign Trade; and Wang Yao-ting, Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

The delegation arrived in Peking on March 30.

Speaking at a banquet in honour of the Japanese guests on April 1, Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang said: The Chinese side and the Japanese delegation held friendly, earnest and frank talks on the current international situation, the development of good neighbourly and friendly relations and economic and trade exchanges between China and Japan and other questions of common concern. The two sides also reached agreement on long-term trade between the two countries in certain important imports and exports.

Speaking of signing a China-Japan peace and friendship treaty, he pointed out: The attitude of the Chinese Government toward this treaty is explicit and positive. The signing of such a treaty must be an

advance on the basis of the joint statement and not a step back. It is not difficult to realize the common aspirations of the people of the two countries so long as both sides abide by this principle.

Delegation leader Toshiwo Doko said: The two sides achieved fruitful results in our talks which were positive, earnest

and correctly orientated. The development of Japan-China trade has a broad perspective. This time we have reached unanimity on a long-term trade agreement between our two countries which we have been looking forward to for a long time.

The delegation leader added: Since the normalization of

Japan-China diplomatic relations in 1972, economic, trade and cultural relations have been rapidly developed, leaving only the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty to be signed. The Japanese people are longing for the signing of the treaty at an early date so as to consummate the relations between the two countries.

Chairman Hua Meets Vice-Chairman Filbinger



CHAIRMAN Hua Kuo-feng on April 3 met with Hans Filbinger, Vice-Chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of the Federal Republic of Germany and Minister-President of the State of Baden-Wurttemberg, and his party in Peking's Great Hall of the People.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien was present.

Members of Filbinger's party at the meeting were Miss Susanne Filbinger, Eduard Ad-

orno, Gerhard Mayer-Vorfelder, Tilemann Grimm, Erwin Reisch, Klaus Mehnert, Mrs. Gisela Bonn and Dirk Gaerte.

Chairman Hua had a warm and friendly conversation with the guests from West Germany and extended a warm welcome to them on their China visit. Mr. Filbinger said: We are very happy to visit your country. The visit has enriched the mutual understanding and friendship between us.

Erwin Wickert, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China, was present on the occasion.

Present were Huang Hua, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Hao Teh-ching, President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

On April 2, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met the West German guests who were feted by Foreign Minister Huang Hua the day before.

Structure of Chairman Mao Memorial Hall Completed

THE structure of the memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has been completed at high speed and with good quality. The construction took only four months after Chairman Hua laid the cornerstone last November 24 to start the great project. More than 30 metres high, the imposing edifice now stands in Tien An Men Square in the heart of Peking.

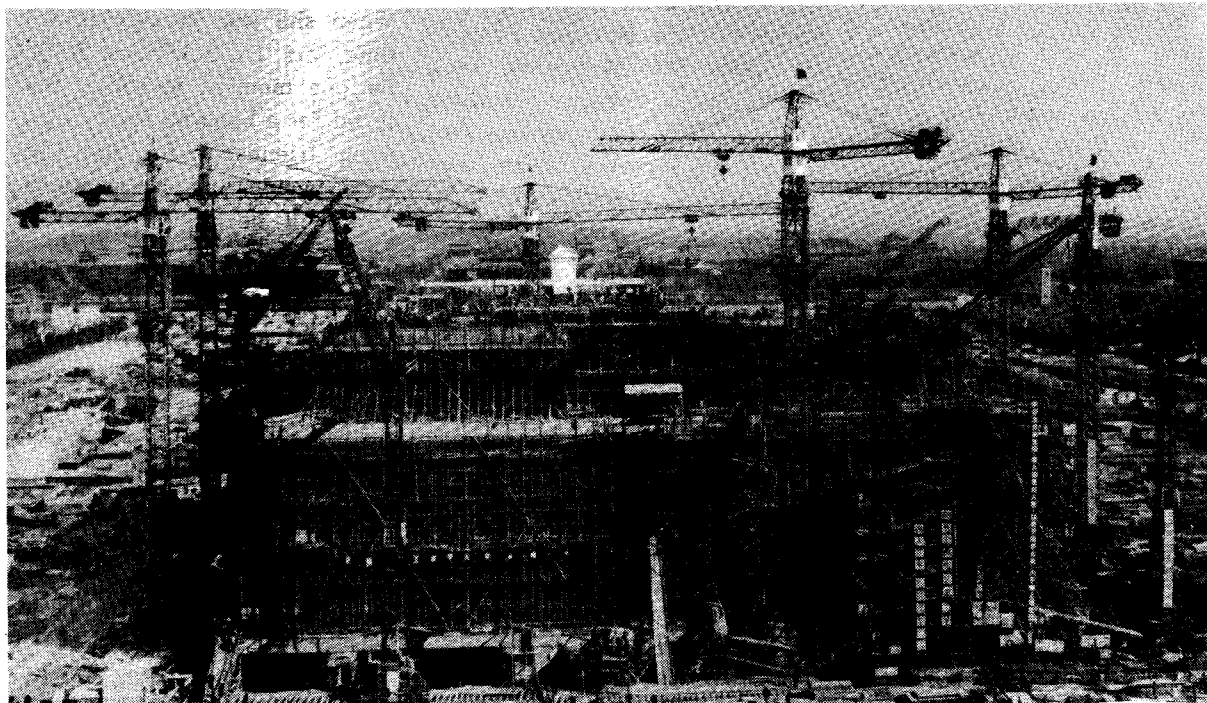
Houses to the south of the square have been demolished to make way for roads at the square's east and west sides

which are being extended southward. Installation of underground pipes and other facilities is in full swing and the work of enlarging the square is well under way.

The whole project is being carried out under the command of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. Chairman Hua heard reports on all specific work, from designing and surveying to construction, and gave many instructions. To ensure rapid progress, Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh in January dispatched commanders and

fighters of the P.L.A. engineering corps to work alongside the builders.

With ardent love for Chairman Mao, the workers, cadres, technicians and P.L.A. commanders and fighters in their thousands have overcome many difficulties due to cold weather, a pressing time limit, heavy work, complex techniques and high quality requirements. The designers drew more than 300 blueprints for the structure within one month, a job normally taking four months. In order to speed up construction, builders sometimes carried steel



Structure of Chairman Mao Memorial Hall that was completed recently.

bars and moulds to the site on their shoulders or with their hands. In pouring concrete, they took off their cotton-padded jackets, slipped in between the reinforcement bars and worked in areas only 30 centimetres wide.

Comrade Wang Hsueh-li, a poor boy in the old society and now a worker at the Peking No. 6 Architectural Engineering Company, is deputy head of a sub-command post at the construction site. He has frequently worked several shifts in a row without a rest. He and other workers have innovated a new big mould which accelerates work and improves quality. A campaign to learn from him has been launched on the site.

Desai's Inauguration as Indian Prime Minister Congratulated

Premier Hua Kuo-feng on March 30 sent a message to Morarji Desai, congratulating him on his assumption of the office of Prime Minister of the Republic of India. The message reads:

"On the occasion of your assumption of the office of Prime Minister of the Republic of India, I wish to extend congratulations to you on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. May the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and India develop."

General Secretary of Communist Party of Paraguay Visits China

General Secretary Oscar Creydt of the Communist Party

of Paraguay recently visited China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Chi Teng-kuei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him while he was in China.

Memorial Meeting for Mrs. Du Bois

A memorial meeting for Shirley Graham Du Bois, wife of the late well-known American black scholar W.E.B. Du Bois, was held in Peking on April 2 in the auditorium of the Papaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Premier Chen Yung-kuei, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo and Teng Ying-chao, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and others sent wreaths. Wreaths were also sent by the Embassies of Tanzania, Ghana and Zambia in China.

Among those attending the memorial meeting were Vice-Premier Chen Yung-kuei, Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao, Foreign Minister Huang Hua, personages of organizations concerned, and foreign friends in Peking. Wang Ping-nan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, delivered the memorial speech.

He said: Mrs. Du Bois was an outstanding black

woman and a well-known writer. Like the late Dr. Du Bois, she sought progress, upheld justice, resisted oppression and unswervingly dedicated herself to the just struggle of the American people and the black people for emancipation. She loved the African people and deemed it her sacred duty to support their cause of liberation. She worked and fought energetically for this cause and made valuable contributions to the unity of the African people and the third world against imperialism.

He continued: A true friend of the Chinese people, she visited China five times and did a lot of work in enhancing the friendship and understanding between the Chinese people and the people of the United States and the third world. What particularly moved us is that even when she was gravely ill this time, Mrs. Du Bois never forgot for one moment to collect material for a book on New China. Such friendship for the Chinese people and her staunchness will be engraved in our hearts.

He expressed full confidence that the cause of emancipation of the oppressed people and nations for which she fought all her life will eventually triumph.

Emigrating from the United States to Africa in the 60s, Mrs. Du Bois came to Peking for medical treatment for advanced metastatic breast cancer last year. She failed to respond to all treatment and passed away on March 27.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng In the Years of War

by the Party committee of Chiaocheng County,
Shansi Province

CHIAOCHENG County in north China's Shansi Province is Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's native place. During the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) and in the early period of the War of Liberation (1945-49), he served as chairman of the county's anti-Japanese aggression and national salvation federation, director of the propaganda department of the county Party committee, and director of the people's armed forces mobilization committee. He later became secretary of the county Party committee.

In those fiery years of revolutionary war, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng earnestly studied Chairman Mao's works, did his best to put Mao Tsetung Thought into practice, followed Chairman Mao in fighting against the enemy and liberating the country, and made important contributions to developing and consolidating the anti-Japanese base area around Chiaocheng.

Conscientiously Studying Chairman Mao's Works

A county in the Luliang Mountains, Chiao-cheng was at the frontline of the No. 8 sub-area of the Shansi-Suiyuan Liberated Area*. The struggle against the enemy there was very acute and complicated and the conditions were ex-

* This was one of many base areas under Chinese Communist Party leadership behind the enemy lines during the War of Resistance Against Japan. It took in northwest Shansi Province and the vast area of southeastern Suiyuan that is now incorporated into the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.

tremely harsh. To win victory in the revolutionary war, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng seized every opportunity to study Chairman Mao's works. He usually carried in his knapsack Chairman Mao's *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society, On Protracted War, Get Organized! In Celebration of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the October Revolution* and other works. Wherever he went, he studied these works when time permitted. If there were no oil lamps he used pine torches. He often studied late into the night and sometimes the soot from the torches darkened his face. When comrades teased him about this, Comrade Hua merely smiled. At one stage when Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was not in very good health, comrades urged him to take good care of himself. He thanked them for their concern, and said, "You know, in times of war we should all the more study Chairman Mao's works. Only in this way can we acquire the ability to defeat the enemy."

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng also tirelessly helped others to study. Once he helped some cadres study *Reform Our Study*, which the county Party committee had recommended. In this work Chairman Mao used a couplet to describe those who were subjective and who divorced theory from practice. The couplet reads:

"The reed growing on the wall — top-heavy, thin-stemmed and shallow of root;

The bamboo shoot in the hills — sharp-tongued, thick-skinned and hollow inside."

Chairman Mao's greatness, said Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, lay in his integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice in China. If we study aimlessly and divorce ourselves from reality, that in itself goes against Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Through such conscientious study, the Marxist-Leninist approach of uniting theory and practice, which Chairman Mao advocated, became more widespread in Chiao-cheng County. Large numbers of cadres went to the grass-roots units to make investigations and study, do propaganda work among the masses, organize and arm the masses, and lead them in the movement to reduce rent and lower the interest rate and launch large-scale campaigns to boost production and fight the enemy.

In addition, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng often arranged for cadres to study Chairman Mao's policy on the anti-Japanese national united front. He said that once this policy was well implemented, they would be able to rally more people round them. He joined his comrades in making investigations on the conditions of miners and handicraftsmen, the various classes in the rural area, youth, women and children as well as the enlightened gentry. He sponsored various kinds of training classes and presided over discussion meetings of people of the upper strata. On these occasions, he propagated Chairman Mao's policies on the struggle against Japanese aggression, and pointed out the inevitability of victory for China and defeat for the Japanese aggressors and the magnificent prospects that would open up for China after victory. All these endeavours bore fruit. The populace was aroused and anti-Japanese mass organizations were set up. Under the leadership of the Party, a broad united front of people from all walks of life was formed to fight the Japanese invaders, weed out traitors and oppose anti-communist diehards, thereby winning one victory after another.

Persistence in Guerrilla Warfare

The Japanese invaders launched repeated "mopping-up" campaigns in the autumn of 1942 against the Chiao-cheng mountain area, built strongholds in strategic places and carried out their barbarous policy of "burn all, kill all and

loot all." At this critical juncture, the county Party committee sent Comrade Hua to the Kuchiao area where enemy strongholds were numerous. His task was to mobilize the masses there to counter this Japanese attempt to "nibble away" our base areas. At that time, Chairman Mao instructed the Shansi-Suiyuan Liberated Area to edge the enemy out. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng resolutely responded. He organized the cadres and masses in the region to carefully study Chairman Mao's *On Protracted War* and the strategy and tactics of guerrilla warfare, and worked out together the ways and means of fulfilling this task. The major points were:

Implement the policy of better troops and simpler administration, set up an action committee and, under the leadership of the county Party committee, co-ordinate Party, government, military and civilian efforts in the fight against the enemy. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng served as the head of the leading group.

Carry out guerrilla warfare and use mines to fight the enemy and lay siege to enemy strongholds.

Prevent grain and livestock from falling into enemy hands, ambush enemy grain transport teams, get control of the wells used by the enemy, and cut off enemy replenishment of food and water.

Establish intelligence networks and stations, keep close tabs on the enemy, and work to break up and demoralize the enemy.

To lay effective siege to enemy strongholds, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, in accordance with Chairman Mao's concept on people's war, put forth the militant slogan: "Every family should be able to plant mines and everyone should know how to detonate the charges." He rallied the masses to set up a munitions co-op in the spirit of self-reliance when mines were in short supply. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and the militia made their own gunpowder and, when they needed iron, scoured the surrounding countryside collecting bells from abandoned temples and quarrying stone in the hills to make mines. Within a very short time thousands upon thousands of mines of various shapes and sizes were produced, and mountain paths and roads, river banks and even the villages and

areas around enemy strong points were strewn with mines.

The enemy once ventured out of his fortified positions to seize grain from the peasants. On the way they ran into a mined area and hurriedly turned back. They then sent puppet troops to clear away the mines. When their lackeys went out and found several mines of clay, they took them back to show their foreign masters that they had been deceived. But the clay mines suddenly exploded, killing and wounding several enemy soldiers. These "duds" actually were self-activating mines that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng had taught the people to use.

To give the people timely warning of approaching enemy troops, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and the other comrades made and erected many scarecrows. These were manned, so that when the enemy troops came out of their fortified positions, the scarecrows were lowered one after another to warn the people to move their grain and livestock immediately to places of safety. When the Japanese discovered this they vented their rage on these hapless men of straw decorated with labels reading: "Down with the Japanese aggressors." When the scarecrows were roughly handled they blew up and killed or maimed their captors. Real and dummy mines and booby traps gave the Japanese such harassment that they dared not venture out as they pleased. On top of this they found the wells near their positions rendered undrinkable by the people. Unable to replenish their food and water and continually harassed, they were compelled to withdraw from two of their strongholds in the summer of 1943. The county Party committee then promptly rallied superior forces to seize several other strongholds and thus expanded the base area.

Defending and Consolidating The Liberated Area

After the Japanese imperialists surrendered, Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang warlord Yen Hsi-shan in Shansi mounted ferocious onslaughts against the liberated area. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was secretary of the Chiao-cheng county Party committee and political commissar of the county militia at that time. He resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's policy — "to give tit for tat, to fight for every inch of

land." (*On the Chungking Negotiations.*) He led the militia and the people to fight heroically in self-defence and, after several battles, the enemy learnt he could not invade our liberated area with impunity. To undermine the enemy's morale and defeat him, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng organized the masses to launch a political offensive. He wrote the texts for leaflets which explained to Yen Hsi-shan's troops the policies of the Chinese Communist Party and exposed the truth about Chiang Kai-shek launching the civil war.

Furthermore, families living in the liberated area who had relatives in the enemy forces were encouraged to write letters telling them about the changes and happenings in the liberated area and in their own families. When the enemy soldiers defected and came over to our side, they were welcomed at meetings, given clothing and travelling expenses; those who brought weapons with them were rewarded. During the 1946 Spring Festival, three to four hundred soldiers of Yen Hsi-shan's army came over to our liberated area.

The peasants' demand for land grew following the Japanese surrender. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng resolutely carried out the policies of the Party Central Committee in leading the peasants to carry out the land reform. He personally took charge of one area so as to get first-hand experience and give effective leadership. Owing to the influence of Liu Shao-chi's line, which was "Left" in form but Right in essence, there emerged in some places erroneous slogans such as: "The poor peasants and farm labourers conquer the country and should rule the country" and "Do what the masses want." This encroached on the interests of the middle peasants. But Comrade Hua Kuo-feng resolutely adhered to Chairman Mao's principle of "relying on the poor peasants and farm labourers and firmly uniting with the middle peasants in order to abolish the feudal system." In this way the task of land reform there was smoothly and successfully carried out.

At One With the People

In *On Protracted War* Chairman Mao pointed out: "The army must become one with the people so that they see it as their own army. Such an army will be invincible, and an imperialist power like Japan will be no match for



Old peasant Su Tang-jang and his family greet the news of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Chairman Hua once lived in his home in Chiao-cheng County during the War of Resistance Against Japan.

it." In those years of war, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng publicized Mao Tsetung Thought among the masses and organized them wherever he went. He had the people's welfare constantly in mind and was at one with them. Not long after the Chiao-cheng anti-Japanese federation was set up, he went to work in the mountains where he lived with a peasant family. He was dressed just like the peasants, he ate what they ate and was on the best terms with everyone around him. Many villagers did not realize for a long time that he was an important leading member of the anti-Japanese federation.

In the village where Comrade Hua stayed, drinking water was a problem since the nearest well was a kilometre there and back. But the family Comrade Hua was living with always had its water vats filled to the brim. Comrade Hua also helped sweep the yard, gather firewood and do other chores whenever he had a moment to spare.

Returning from a mission once, he found the grandmother ill but still subsisting on wild

vegetables. He immediately gave her the little cereal he had left while making a meal for himself with the wild vegetables. As there were many wild pigs, goats and rabbits in the area, Comrade Hua sometimes joined the villagers in protecting their fields from the ravages of wild animals at night.

Because of a very short frost-free period, the Chiao-cheng area was not favourable for growing cotton. To break the enemy blockade and ensure the army and people adequate clothing, Comrade Hua determined to experiment with a kind of hardy, early-ripening cotton from other mountain areas. He sent comrades to a neighbouring county to learn how to cultivate cotton. A good cotton crop was harvested the first year. The people made spinning wheels and looms and wove cloth for themselves and for those at the front.

One day in June 1943, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was told that the enemy had seized more than 500 head of oxen, donkeys and sheep from nearby villages in a "mopping-up" operation. Comrade Hua decided to recover them immediately as draught animals were desperately needed during the busy farming season. He sent out scouts and made preparations. When night fell, a company of soldiers infiltrated the enemy-held area, surrounded the fort and planted mines all around. A platoon of militia then rushed into the yard where the animals were being held. The handful of puppet soldiers, too surprised to put up a fight, were taken prisoner. The Japanese troops inside the fort stayed where they were, too frightened of our mines to come out. Thus, the livestock were recovered without a shot.

* * *

In addressing the Second National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture, Chairman Hua called on the whole army and the people of the whole country to "study conscientiously and well works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to guide our struggle and command our work." In this respect, the revolutionary practice of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng over the decades provides us with a brilliant example to follow.

The "Gang of Four's" Crimes in Undermining the Party

by Chung Tso-wen

THE Chinese Communist Party, founded and nurtured by Chairman Mao, is the basic guarantee for the Chinese revolution to advance from victory to victory. With a view to subverting the proletarian dictatorship, the "gang of four" — Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan — ganged up to pursue their own interests and usurp the supreme leadership in the Party. They tried to change the nature of our Party and make it a tool for restoring capitalism. Both Party members and non-Party people presently are settling accounts with them for their crimes in sabotaging and disintegrating the Party.

Trying to Change Nature of the Party For the Gang's Interests

The Communist Party of China is the political party of the proletariat. Its aim is to overthrow all exploiting classes and systems of exploitation and realize the ultimate goal of communism. The nature of our Party determines that it and all its members must **"work for the interests of the vast majority of people of China and the world"** and not for the interests of the exploiting classes or for the interests of a small minority. This aim of building a party for the interests of the vast majority has been clearly written in the Party Constitution and it is embodied in the Party's line, principles and policies and its revolutionary practice. Guided by Mao Tsetung Thought, countless outstanding Communist Party members have waged heroic struggles in the last few decades and dedicated themselves to the cause of the people. This is an important reason why our Party enjoys the wholehearted support and love of hundreds of millions of people.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching on Party building, Comrade Chou En-lai pointed

out in his report to the Tenth Party Congress: "To build a party for the interests of the vast majority or for the interests of the minority? This is the watershed between proletarian and bourgeois political parties and the touchstone for distinguishing true Communists from false." It is on this major question of principle concerning the nature of the Party that our Party waged an acute struggle against the "gang of four."

Betraying Chairman Mao's teaching on Party building, the "gang of four" trampled underfoot the principle of building a party for the interests of the vast majority and worked energetically for building a party in the interest of their gang. Using their Party membership as a camouflage, they ganged up to pursue their own ends and they stood for the interests of a handful of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and old and new bourgeoisie. Taking advantage of that portion of power they had usurped, they sat on the backs of the people like overlords, embezzled the fruits of labour of the workers and peasants in disregard of the people's well-being, and undermined socialist revolution and construction. This bunch of bloodsuckers who committed all sorts of evil were even more vicious than the capitalists. They were the scourge of the nation. They lusted after power and personal gains so much that they vainly hoped to grab the entire power of the Party and the proletariat. They whipped up an evil trend of vying for fame, gain and power within the Party to meet their own needs for usurping power and restoring capitalism. They used the honourable title of Communist and leading posts in Party and government organizations as commodities and capital to buy up followers. Those willing to work for their counter-revolutionary gang

would be given Party membership, high posts and power, regardless of the fact that they were persons **"who are only 'out for' the benefits accruing to membership of a government party."** (Lenin: *The Workers' State and Party Week*.)

Instigated and protected by the "gang of four," some openly asked the Party and the people for higher posts and power. Instead of feeling ashamed, these persons were proud of doing so. In the few places and units where the "gang of four" maintained tight control or interfered, the reactionary thinking of building a party for the interests of the minority seriously corroded the Party organism and the ideology of Party members, disrupted Party relations with the masses, weakened the Party's fighting power; in some cases the situation was even more serious: the bad eggs wielded power while the good people were oppressed, and capitalism spread unchecked. The reality of class struggle tells us that if this evil trend of building a party for the interests of the minority had not been checked, our Party would have turned revisionist and our state would have changed its political colour.

Recruiting Renegades and Traitors

Chairman Mao taught us that there have been two sharply contrasting lines on the subject of using cadres: **"One being to 'appoint people on their merit,' and the other to 'appoint people by favouritism.' The former is the honest and the latter the dishonest way."** (*The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War*.) Throughout our Party history, careerists and conspirators wanting to usurp Party and state leadership invariably have appointed people by favouritism and recruited renegades and traitors.

Doing their utmost to oppose and tamper with the five requirements* Chairman Mao advanced for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause, the "gang of four" fostered their cohorts and sworn followers and gathered together bad elements of all descriptions to form a clique to usurp Party and state power. They employed dual tactics in this respect. Overtly, they flaunted the banner of supporting "rebels" and "fighters who go against the tide" and recruited persons like Weng Shen-ho and Chang Tieh-sheng, who are actually newborn counter-

revolutionaries, to serve as the shock force in usurping Party and state power. Covertly, they time and again ordered their followers to select and appoint people whom "the leadership is familiar with" and who "are supported by the masses" and "cherish deep feelings for the leadership." By "the leadership is familiar with" they meant those running dogs who were familiar to the "gang of four" and were dead set on following them; by "supported by the masses," they referred to those who were supported by the gang; and by "cherish deep feelings for the leadership," they meant those who had deep counter-revolutionary feelings and were ready to do the bidding of the "gang of four." They even advocated sending troublemakers to the central authorities "to turn things upside down."

* The five requirements Chairman Mao advanced for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat are as follows:

They must be genuine Marxist-Leninists and not revisionists like Khrushchov wearing the cloak of Marxism-Leninism.

They must be revolutionaries who wholeheartedly serve the overwhelming majority of the people of China and the whole world, and must not be like Khrushchov who serves both the interests of the handful of members of the privileged bourgeois stratum in his own country and those of foreign imperialism and reaction.

They must be proletarian statesmen capable of uniting and working together with the overwhelming majority. Not only must they unite with those who agree with them, they must also be good at uniting with those who disagree and even with those who formerly opposed them and have since been proved wrong in practice. But they must especially watch out for careerists and conspirators like Khrushchov and prevent such bad elements from usurping the leadership of the Party and the state at any level.

They must be models in applying the Party's democratic centralism, must master the method of leadership based on the principle of "from the masses, to the masses," and must cultivate a democratic style and be good at listening to the masses. They must not be despotic like Khrushchov and violate the Party's democratic centralism, make surprise attacks on comrades or act arbitrarily and dictatorially.

They must be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and impetuosity; they must be imbued with the spirit of self-criticism and have the courage to correct mistakes and shortcomings in their work. They must never cover up their errors like Khrushchov, and claim all the credit for themselves and shift all the blame on others.

The "gang of four" did what they said. They treasured those who worked for them and promoted them to higher and higher posts. The several "tiger-like generals" whom the gang nurtured in a certain place were live specimens of their organizational line. Of these "tiger-like generals," one had joined a counter-revolutionary organization and once attempted to betray the country and go over to the enemy and later disguised himself as a "rebel"; another was a newborn bourgeois element who had colluded with a capitalist in running an underground factory, buying and selling gold and stealing a large quantity of state property; still another was a degenerate who distinguished himself by beating, smashing and looting and riding roughshod over others. Yet such a bunch was praised by the "gang of four" as the "future leading force of the working class" and smuggled into a leading body.

The "gang of four" also advocated and practised "rashly admitting people into the Party" and "promoting new cadres at the double-quick" in some places and units. Completely ignoring the Party Constitution and undermining Party principles, they recruited people into the Party at will or set a deadline for promoting them. If there were serious questions in the political history of anyone they favoured, they would forge any document that was needed in order to deceive both Party members and the masses. If the Party branch under which such a person worked did not agree to admit him, they used the power in their hands to transfer him to another branch so that he might be admitted into the Party. Some were given the posts of "secretary" or "committee member" of Party organization even before they were formally admitted into the Party. Anyone who opposed this would be charged with "suppressing newborn forces" and would consequently be overthrown. Supported by the gang, some even threatened to kill Party committee members who refused to admit them into the Party or promote them to higher posts.

These criminal actions by the "gang of four" resulted in severe impurity in ideology, organization and style of work inside certain Party organizations. This should be solved conscientiously, resolutely and carefully in the

forthcoming movement of Party consolidation and rectification, so as to defend the purity of Party organizations and the ranks of cadres.

Attacking and Persecuting Revolutionary Cadres

In the course of prolonged revolutionary struggles, our Party has trained a large number of veteran revolutionary cadres competent of managing the affairs of the Party, the country and the army well. They are, so to speak, revolutionary flowers watered by the blood of countless martyrs. Joining them today is a large newborn force of young cadres who have been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and who have proved up to the five requirements for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause. Full of vigour and vitality, they are imbued with great revolutionary enthusiasm and initiative. These new and old revolutionary cadres are valuable assets of the Party and people.

Regarding the revolutionary cadres who uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as the biggest obstacle to their scheme to usurp power and restore capitalism, the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique did all they could to topple them all and replace them with their sworn and trusted followers. They distorted Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, transposed the relationship between ourselves and the enemy in the historical period of socialism, and worked overtime to create such counter-revolutionary opinion as "old cadres are bound to move from being democrats to being capitalist-roaders." Their aim was to make the major leading cadres in the Party, government and army the target of their "revolution" — cadres who have followed Chairman Mao in making revolution for decades, worked wholeheartedly for the interests of the people and kept to the socialist road. As regards those young comrades who are daring in upholding principle and resisting and opposing the "gang of four," the gang stopped at nothing to suppress and persecute them.

The "gang of four's" perverse actions seriously undermined the principles concerning struggles within the Party and its fine tradi-

tions, and produced an extremely pernicious influence inside and outside the Party. Chairman Mao always showed the utmost concern and genuine affection for the cadres; time and again he stressed the need to have faith in the vast majority of cadres. In the case of those who have erred, including those who have made serious mistakes, the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" must be followed to help them distinguish right from wrong, correct their mistakes and continue their advance along the road of revolution. The "gang of four," however, reversed the relationship between ourselves and the enemy and resorted to ruthless struggle and merciless blows, thereby stamping on the Party's fine traditions. In the course of thoroughly exposing and repudiating this gang, we must restore these traditions they impaired, correctly carry out inner-Party struggles and unite over 95 per cent of the cadres and masses, so as to ensure that our Party will continue to thrive as never before.

Undermining the Party's Centralized, Unified Leadership

Of the Party, the government, the army, the mass organizations and the cultural and educational institutions, whether in the east, west, south, north or centre of our country, the Party exercises overall leadership. Only when we earnestly practise democratic centralism and apply the strictest discipline can we ensure that our Party exercises centralized, unified leadership. Having a setup of their own and placing themselves above Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the "gang of four" formed an underground counter-revolutionary independent kingdom by rigging up a party within the Party and trying to replace the Party with a gang. They surreptitiously set up secret liaison centres in many places, sheltered bad elements and engaged in all sorts of activities to disintegrate the Party. While fanning up the anarchist trend of thought characterized by the slogan, "suspect all and overthrow all," they openly clamoured that "a network of capitalist-roaders has now taken shape at all levels throughout the country" and frantically called for a "radical operation" on the Party committees at the central and local levels. Wherever

they butted in, they incited bourgeois factionalism, instigated armed conflicts and created splits among the people, bringing great distress to them. The gang played the devil with the Party's centralized, unified leadership, Party discipline and all principles guiding Party life.

Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "We must build a centralized, unified Party and make a clean sweep of all unprincipled factional struggles." (*Rectify the Party's Style of Work.*) He made it a requirement that Party organizations at all levels and every Party member must abide strictly by the basic principle that the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level and the entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee. They must resolutely wage an unremitting struggle against any behaviour that undermines the Party's centralized, unified leadership and impairs Party discipline.

The "gang of four's" crimes in banding together to usurp Party leadership were highly corrosive to the Party's organism and to the minds of Party members and were most harmful to the fighting power of the Party and its relations with the masses. In his speech at the Second National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture, Chairman Hua pointed out: "We must carry out extensive education among the Party members so that they will truly realize the seriousness of the harm caused by the 'gang of four' on the question of Party building; they will understand the fundamental principle that the Party is founded for public interests, that the interests of the Party and the people are above everything else and that gang-ing up for private interests is not allowed; they will understand the Party rule that forbids the formation of any faction or secret group within the Party; they will understand the importance of the Party's centralized leadership and Party discipline and the harm of anarchism; they will understand that Party members must uphold the proletarian Party spirit and oppose bourgeois factionalism; they will understand that Party cadres are all servants of the people and must in no case ask the Party and the people for higher posts and power; they will understand that Party members must abide by the basic

(Continued on p. 31.)

Lei Feng: A Communist Fighter

A MASS movement to learn from Lei Feng is sweeping all China. His deeds are known to all, men and women and young and old, and the name Lei Feng has become synonymous with the communist spirit.

An Ordinary but Great Life

Lei Feng was born on December 18, 1940, in a poor peasant family in Changsha County, Hunan Province. Under landlord and capitalist ruthless exploitation and oppression, his grandfather, parents and elder and younger brothers died one by one and he himself was orphaned at seven. Apart from the sad deaths of family members, what the accursed old society left him was the scars on one of his hands from a landlord's knife.

The liberation of his native county in 1949 and the land reform that followed gave him a new lease on life and the right to go to school. He became a messenger in the township government in 1956 and later an attendant in the county Party committee. In 1957, he was admitted into the Communist Youth League. The following year, he became a worker at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in northeast China. He enlisted in the army in 1960 and joined the Chinese Communist Party in November the same year. While in the service, he was deputy squad leader and later squad leader until he died while on duty August 15, 1962.

Though he lived a short life, Lei Feng won many titles of honour including office work model, labour model, advanced worker and model Communist Youth League member. He was awarded the Order of Merit, Second Class, once and the Order of Merit, Third Class, twice. In 1961, he was elected a deputy to the people's congress of Fushun city in Liaoning Province.

A communist fighter nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, Lei Feng truly matched his deeds with his pledge to "conscientiously study Chairman Mao's works, follow his teachings and act according to his instructions." He compared

Chairman Mao's works to food, a weapon and a steering wheel and studied them diligently and tirelessly. As a member of a P.L.A. motor unit, he never failed to have Chairman Mao's works with him on duty. He often said that in studying these works, one must squeeze every bit of time and delve into them like a "nail" being driven into a piece of wood. In this spirit, he went over the four volumes of *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* once and read many of the articles over and over.

This study enabled him to have a firm class stand, remain sober-minded under all circumstances and cherish a lofty ideal. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, he was highly vigilant and always prepared against war and able to see through the underhand activity of counter-revolutionaries. "Like a severe winter, we must be ruthless and merciless towards the enemy, but on the other hand we must be solicitous to comrades like a warm spring." This was what Lei Feng said and did.

Wholehearted devotion to others without any thought of self was his outlook on life. An entry in his diaries read: "My greatest pleasure and happiness is to work more and do more good for the people." Whatever work he did, he did it with a will, forgetting about time and seeking neither fame nor gain. It was he who enthusiastically talked about what he had gained from studying Chairman Mao's works when he was in charge of study in his company's club. It was he who volunteered to serve as part-time teacher and help organize cultural activities among the fighters. Again, it was he who went to a nearby barbershop to learn the skills and gave the fighters haircuts in his spare time. While acting as a tutor of Young Pioneers in a primary school, he spent his off-hours helping the pupils in their studies. On festivals or holidays, he often gave a hand to passengers at the railway station or bus stops, or did a stint of voluntary labour in villages or factories. Such instances are too numerous to list.



Comrade Lei Feng with school pupils.

Lei Feng always stuck to plain living and hard work, which fitted his motto: "In work, I must emulate those comrades with the highest enthusiasm, while in daily life, I must emulate those with the lowest living standard." As stipulated by the army, every fighter is provided with two uniforms a year, but he took only one. Living a very thrifty life himself, he often of his own volition financially aided his fellow fighters whose families were in difficulty. When a people's commune was established in suburban Fushun, he sent it 200 yuan from his own savings. The commune declined with thanks, but later it decided to accept half after his repeated requests. Another time he sent 100 yuan to flood victims in the city of Liaoyang in Liaoning Province. If someone thought I was a fool to do all this, he said, then I'd be only too willing to be such a fool.

What Lei Feng did throughout his life was at once ordinary and great.

Chairman Mao's Call

The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao highly praised Comrade Lei Feng and called on the nation to learn from him.

Chairman Mao himself wrote the inscription: **Learn from Comrade Lei Feng.**

Premier Chou's inscription was: Learn from Comrade Lei Feng's clear-cut class stand on what to hate and what to love, his revolutionary spirit of fitting his actions to his words, his communist style of working selflessly for the public interest, and his proletarian fighting will that defies personal danger.

Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress also wrote an inscription which read: Learn from Lei Feng and be good fighters of Chairman Mao.

The publication of Chairman Mao's inscription on March 5, 1963 set off a nationwide mass movement to learn from **Lei Feng**. Decisions were made accordingly by the army, the Communist Youth League, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and other organizations, and *Lei Feng's Diaries*

and other publications and literary and art works about his deeds soon gained popularity among the people. As a result, the Lei Feng spirit—firm class stand, consistency in words and deeds, selfless work in the public interest, disregarding personal danger, pleasure in helping others and seeking neither fame nor gain—found its way deeper into the hearts of the people and gradually became a new social custom and habit. Lei Feng-type fighters and youth continued to come to the fore. In full swing at that time, this movement left a deep impression in the minds of those Chinese people who are around 30 today.

It was by no means accidental that Lei Feng appeared in China in the 60s followed by an extensive and deep-going movement to learn from him. China's socialist system, great Mao Tsetung Thought and the glorious revolutionary traditions should and must give rise to Lei Feng-type young people.

As early as September 8, 1944, Chairman Mao pointed out in his work *Serve the People*: "**Our Communist Party and the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies led by our Party are battalions of the revolution. These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests.**" With this as its objective, our army brought forth thousands of heroes and heroines during the years of revolutionary wars, such as Tung Tsun-jui, who held on to an explosive to blow up an enemy pillbox so as to ensure victory in a battle at the critical moment, and Huang

Chi-kuang who threw himself over the embrasure of an enemy pillbox to provide cover for our army unit's advance. . . . The emergence of Lei Feng showed that a new generation of socialist-minded people had been trained and the revolutionary traditions of our Party and army fostered by Chairman Mao had been inherited and carried forward by the young people.

Sabotage by the "Gang of Four"

Out of their criminal aim to usurp Party and state power, the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique did all they could to oppose Chairman Mao's call to learn from Lei Feng and sabotaged the mass movement to emulate him. In 1968 when the company to which Lei Feng belonged wrote an article criticizing Liu Shao-chi for dampening efforts in this movement, Chiang Ching chided: "Don't make any more criticism." In 1973 when the army men and people throughout the country marked the tenth anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's inscription "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," the "gang of four" were averse to any commemorative activities. Later, the army unit wrote another article about its experience in carrying out the movement to learn from Lei Feng, but Yao Wen-yuan did not give permission for its publication because, he alleged, learning from Lei Feng would adversely affect the criticism of Lin Biao. While vilifying learning from Lei Feng as not grasping major issues and not paying attention to the political line, the "gang of four" lavished praises on such counter-revolutionary knaves as Chang Tieh-sheng and Weng Shen-ho and set them up as "models" who were chasing after fame and gain and official posts and power and were the gang's willing tools for usurping Party and state power. This caused great harm to the movement to learn from Lei Feng. After the smashing of the "gang of four," people all over the country were saying: "The 'gang of four' are

the arch inciters who tried to poison the minds of the young people and children."

Chairman Hua's Call

On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's inscription "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," *Renmin Ribao* on March 5 republished the inscriptions by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Chu Teh, together with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's and Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's recently written inscriptions.

In his inscription, Chairman Hua calls on the nation: Learn from Comrade Lei Feng and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao.

Vice-Chairman Yeh's inscription reads: Learn from Comrade Lei Feng and serve the people wholeheartedly.

Their call has defended the banner raised by Chairman Mao and reflected the aspirations of the Chinese people in their hundreds of millions, the younger generation in particular.

Lei Feng epitomizes the noble qualities and communist ideas of China's workers and other labouring people and the fine traditions of our Party and army. He is a model to be followed



Following Lei Feng's example, P.L.A. fighters spend holidays helping passengers at railway stations.

by the 800 million people, the 30 million Party members and the several million-strong People's Liberation Army in China. Over the last 14 years, the image of Lei Feng has been deeply imprinted on the people's minds. No matter how hard Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and especially

the "gang of four" tried to sabotage the movement to learn from Lei Feng, they could never tarnish this glorious name. As soon as Chairman Hua issued his call, this mass movement was brought to a new high throughout the country.

A Factual Report

Instigating Armed Conflicts — "Gang of Four's" Scheme to Sabotage the Great Cultural Revolution

THE Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which started in 1966 is a great, unprecedented political revolution participated by hundreds of millions of people. It is a continuation of the prolonged struggle waged by the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under its leadership against the Kuomintang reactionaries and a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

Chairman Mao pointed out in his talk in February 1967: "In the past we waged struggles in rural areas, in factories, in the cultural field, and we carried out the socialist education movement. But all this failed to solve the problem because we did not find a form, a method, to arouse the broad masses to expose our dark aspect openly, in an all-round way and from below."

Direct Reliance on the Masses

This remark of Chairman Mao's was made more specific by Chairman Hua when he spoke on December 25, 1976 at the Second National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture. Chairman Hua said: "Under the personal leadership of Chairman Mao, the Cultural Revolution has won great victories in smashing the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and provided the Party with rich experience in directly relying on the broad masses of the people to triumph over capitalist-roaders in the Party."

The May 16, 1966 *Circular of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party*, worked out under Chairman Mao's personal guidance, laid down the theory, line, principles and policies for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In response to the call issued in the *Circular*, the Chinese people, first of all the young students and cadres, took an active part in this movement whose main target is those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road.

Having the premonition that he faced imminent doom, the arch capitalist-roader in the Party Liu Shao-chi was thrown into panic. He trotted out a bourgeois reactionary line and mounted a counterattack by turning the relations between ourselves and the enemy upside down and suppressing the people who rose in rebellion against the capitalist-roaders. In a very short period, a large number of revolutionary people were labelled "counter-revolutionaries." To expose Liu Shao-chi's sinister scheme, Chairman Mao wrote "Bombard the Headquarters—My Big-Character Poster" on August 5 the same year. Four days earlier, on August 1, he had written a letter to the Red Guards in a Peking middle school supporting their revolutionary action of rebelling against the reactionaries. Chairman Mao wrote: "We ask you to pay attention to doing your best to unite with all people that can be united. Even those who have made serious mistakes should be given a way out by providing them with

work and the opportunity to correct their mistakes and turn over a new leaf after their mistakes have been pointed out. Marx said that the proletariat must emancipate not only itself but all mankind. Without emancipating all mankind the proletariat cannot achieve its own final emancipation." Shortly afterwards, Chairman Mao received in Peking's Tien An Men Square on eight occasions 13 million Red Guards and other revolutionary people from all parts of the country. Thus the people of the whole country were aroused on a scale unknown before.

Promoting Alliance or Creating Splits?

In such a mammoth movement, it was quite natural and unavoidable for the mass organizations to hold different views on various questions. But it was not difficult to resolve their differences so long as the correct line and method laid down by Chairman Mao were followed. This line was to unite and fight the common enemy — the capitalist-roaders; and the method was to make criticism and self-criticism in resolving contradictions among the masses.

However, Lin Piao and company and the "gang of four" worked hand in glove to carry out disruptive activities. Flaunting the banner of Chairman Mao, they publicly professed support for Chairman Mao's instructions but actually opposed them on the sly. During the Cultural Revolution, two big antagonistic groupings emerged in many places and units as a result of differing views on such questions as how to deal with those persons who had followed Liu Shao-chi's reactionary line and how to judge whether a cadre was a capitalist-roader or a good comrade who had made mistakes. In analysing the causes for the emergence of the two big groupings, Chairman Mao pointed out during his inspection tour of south China in the summer of 1967 that the emergence of two groupings in a factory was primarily because those persons in power taking the capitalist road tried to protect themselves by misleading and inciting the masses to fight among themselves. Another reason, he added, was that bad persons had sneaked into the mass organizations but they were only a tiny few, and still another reason was the influence of anarchism on some mass organizations. Out of ulterior motives, the

"gang of four" played upon and widened the above-mentioned differences to fan up bourgeois factionalism and split the ranks of the masses. Moreover, they pulled the strings behind the scenes and had the undesirable leaders of some mass organizations incite the masses to fight among themselves, thus deepening the chasm.

In January 1967, Chairman Mao issued the call: "Proletarian revolutionaries, unite and seize power from the handful of Party persons in power taking the capitalist road!" Taking advantage of this opportunity, the "gang of four" fomented bourgeois factionalism among the masses and incited the two groupings to scramble for power instead of forming an alliance to seize power. As a result, serious armed conflicts took place in some provinces and places.

Struggle by Reasoning, Not by Coercion or Force

The *Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution* (also known as the "16-Point Decision"), adopted as early as August 8, 1966, pointed out: "When there is a debate, it should be conducted by reasoning, not by coercion or force." The latter can only cause bodily injury or pain while the former makes one think things over. During his inspection tour of the south in summer 1967, Chairman Mao again called on the mass organizations in various localities to bring about a revolutionary alliance. He said: "There is no conflict of fundamental interests within the working class. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is no reason whatsoever for the working class to split into two big irreconcilable groupings." He also urged the masses in both groupings to "talk less about each other's shortcomings and mistakes; let each talk about its own. They should do more self-criticism and seek common ground on major questions while reserving differences on minor ones." Acting upon Chairman Mao's instructions, leading comrades of the Party Central Committee, Premier Chou in particular, received on successive occasions representatives of mass organizations from various localities and patiently and painstakingly persuaded them to forge an alliance. In addition, the central leading organs again and again sponsored study

classes for the leaders of mass organizations from various provinces to study Mao Tsetung Thought and make criticism and self-criticism so that controversies between them could be solved one after another.

It was at this time that Chiang Ching, who had an ax to grind, feigned support for the masses in rebelling against the capitalist-roaders while provoking struggles by coercion or force. Speaking to representatives from Honan Province on July 23, 1967, she raised the reactionary slogan "attack by reasoning and defend by force." "When class enemies attack us, how can we deal with them with bare hands?" she said demagogically. Adding fuel to the flames, she goaded her audience: "If I were you, I would open fire." Deliberately confusing the two types of contradictions, she described the contradictions between the two groupings of mass organizations as contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and prompted one grouping to use the method employed towards the enemy to deal with the other and strike at it under the pretext of "defending by force."

Posing as a supporter of the revolutionary rebels, Chang Chun-chiao agitated in the same vein: "Kick up a fuss and resort to force as you like. It's all right even if tens of thousands of people are involved in armed conflicts." Not to be outdone, Wang Hung-wen, that newborn bourgeois element who had wormed his way into the ranks of the workers, advocated in Shanghai the fallacy that "to engage in armed conflicts is meritorious." Lin Piao was more gleeful than the others when he babbled: "The toll of armed conflicts at present is far fewer than that of a major campaign in the past." The losses caused by such conflicts, he added, were "the smallest, smallest, smallest."

To ensure the victorious advance of the Great Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee time and again called upon the masses to keep firmly to the general orientation of the struggle, with the capitalist-roaders in the Party as the main target. Many effective measures were taken, such as sending military control groups or workers' Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams to some units, where they helped run study classes

to settle disputes, promote an alliance of the two groupings and set up revolutionary committees, the then provisional organs of power. Before long, armed conflicts stopped in most places and units.

Trying to Throw the Army Into Confusion

While advocating "attack by reasoning and defend by force," Chiang Ching ganged up with Lin Piao and others and trotted out another reactionary slogan: "ferreting out a handful [of capitalist-roaders] in the army." Chairman Mao promptly exposed their scheme and sternly pointed out that this reactionary slogan was aimed at "demolishing our Great Wall [referring to the People's Liberation Army]." The "gang of four," however, overtly accepted the criticism but covertly opposed it. They continued plotting in dark corners, instigating their followers to struggle against army leading cadres, force their way into the barracks and seize arms and ammunition. On April 30, 1967, Chang Chun-Chiao and Yao Wen-yuan went to Tsinan, capital of Shantung Province, where they used the slogan "attack by reasoning and defend by force" to incite some persons to fight the army "to the last drop of blood." Chang Chun-chiao even directed them to storm into army units, saying: "Problems will be solved when you storm them. The best thing is to storm the military area command."

Stirring up trouble and creating disorder everywhere, this sinister gang had the cheek to provide a theoretical basis for their underhand activities. Chang Chun-chiao clamoured more than once that "the greater the confusion, the better" and "disorder brings in its wake vigour and vitality." In fact, disorder has a class nature and is a manifestation of class struggle. Chairman Mao once said: "Great disorder across the land leads to great order." By disorder he meant throwing the enemy into disorder. But what the "gang of four" did was to create confusion in the Party, in the army and among the people. In a nutshell, the gang wanted to throw our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into chaos.

The towering crimes of the "gang of four" in creating confusion only served to reveal their true colours as dyed-in-the-wool conspirators and careerists.

Indian General Election and Soviet Setback in South Asia

THE Indian general election returns drew worldwide attention. The National Congress Party, which ruled India for 30 years, suffered a heavy defeat and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was compelled to step down from office. This significant change in the Indian political scene will have an important bearing on the situation in the South Asian subcontinent and the Indian Ocean.

The general election took place at a time personally chosen by Indira Gandhi who made ample preparations for it. Twice last year, she railroaded a resolution through the Lok Sabha and postponed the event until March 1978. Last January 18, believing that the domestic situation was favourable to her and anxious to reinforce her rule through the polls, she made the surprise announcement that the general election would be held ahead of schedule, between March 16-20.

The results not only declared the bankruptcy of the internal and external policies pursued by Indira Gandhi who had tailed after the Soviet Union, policies which harmed the country and brought suffering to the people, they also marked a serious setback to Moscow's expansionist scheme in the South Asian region.

India occupies an important strategic position in Asia and the Indian Ocean. To realize their fond dream of dominating the world, the new tsars curried favour with the Indira Gandhi government and tried to drag India into the orbit of their counter-revolutionary global strategy. This was especially so in the years after the conclusion of the Indian-Soviet treaty of "peace, friendship and co-operation" in August 1971, which is in essence a treaty of military alliance. During this period, while they supported and abetted the Gandhi

government in redoubling its efforts to carry out an expansionist policy against its neighbours, the Kremlin rulers tied India to their rickety chariot of social-imperialism to make it an important bridgehead for extending Soviet spheres of influence in South Asia and the Indian Ocean and contending for hegemony with the other superpower. The Soviet Union provided India with large quantities of military equipment, sent "military advisors" there and trained Indian military personnel. Through "military aid," it gradually controlled India's arms production and military supplies and obtained the privilege of building military bases in India.

Capitalizing on India's economic difficulties, the new tsars steadily increased their control and plunder of India. In the last few years, under the pretext of "economic aid," the Soviet Union made fabulous profits through loans and export of capital; by setting up "public-owned enterprises," it meddled in India's heavy and basic industries and controlled the key economic lifelines; by flaunting the banner of "mutual benefit in trade," it pushed sales of surplus products and plundered raw materials and cheap manpower; in the name of "co-operation in production" and "co-ordination in planning," it tried to control India's national economy plans. Soviet control and plunder have brought untold suffering to the Indian people.

The internal and external policies of the Gandhi regime, which steadily weakened the position of the Congress Party government, have long been strongly opposed by the Indian people. For many years, Moscow has energetically supported those in authority in the Indian Congress Party, lauding them as "progressive leaders" "inclined more and more to socialism."

The Kremlin bosses went to India time and again to shore up the Gandhi government. Supporting the "state of emergency" Indira Gandhi declared in June 1975 to maintain her fascist rule by violence, the Soviet Union said it was an "indispensable measure" for "safeguarding the people's interests against unbridled attacks by Rightist forces." This fully unmasked the ugly features of the Soviet Union which is hostile to the Indian people.

The new tsars energetically supported the Congress Party government in the general election in an attempt to help it continue its rule. At the beginning of the election, the Soviet press carried consecutive reports and commentaries lauding the "marvellous achievements" of the Gandhi government's domestic and foreign policies and beat the drums for her in the election campaign. The Soviet press sharply attacked the withdrawal of some political figures from the Congress Party, saying that it "complicated the political

situation in the country." Such Soviet actions only further bared the features of the Gandhi government as a retainer of the Soviet Union and increased the Indian people's disgust for it.

Stunned by the election results, the Kremlin bosses found themselves in an awkward position. What deserves attention, however, is that they have quickly changed their tune and are trying by hook or by crook to hold on to India, which holds an important position, so as to continue their expansion in the South Asian subcontinent and the Indian Ocean. Faced with this sinister scheme, the people of the South Asian countries will certainly continue to heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and push ahead their struggle in defence of national independence and state sovereignty. The results of the Indian general election show precisely that superpower attempts to control and use other nations as tools for achieving world hegemony are bound to be opposed by their people and will eventually end in failure.

20 Years of the Treaty of Rome

The E.E.C.'s Role

March 25 was the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome which gave birth to the European Economic Community (E.E.C.). The following article is a review of E.E.C. developments since its inception and notes its role of countering the two hegemonic powers.

THE E.E.C. is a political-economic community formed by the major capitalist countries in Western Europe as a result of the uneven economic and political development of capitalism. In the course of sharpening Soviet-U.S. contention for hegemony and particularly because of the growing threat by Soviet social-imperialism, the West European countries more and more feel the need to strengthen their unity to protect their sovereignty, independence and security. A divided Europe, as a director of the London-based International Institute for Strategic

Studies has pointed out, is militarily insecure before the Soviet Union and economically incommensurate with the United States.

It was precisely in this situation that the E.E.C. gradually consolidated and developed. When it was founded in 1957 with the signing of the Treaty of Rome, it had only six member states: France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. The number increased to nine when Britain, Ireland and Denmark joined in

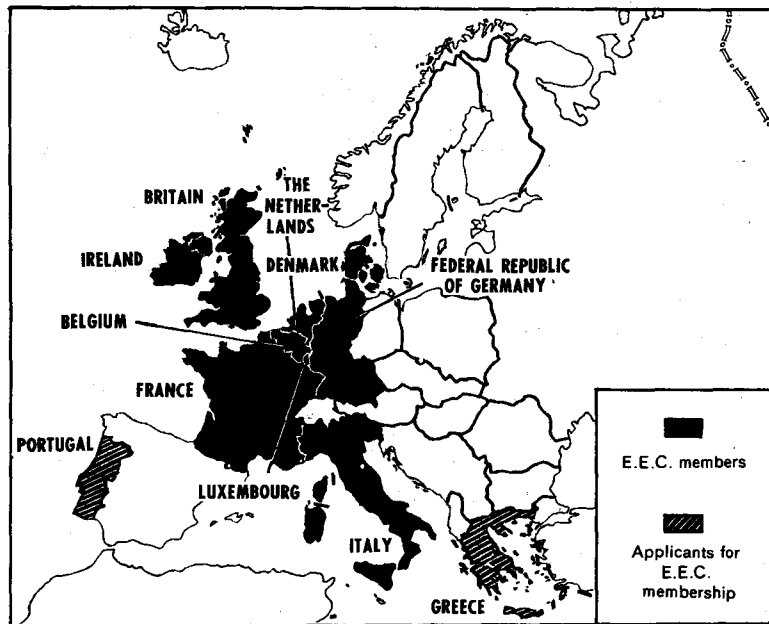
1973. Among the South European countries, Greece is now negotiating, and Portugal has applied, for membership.

From the outset, as West Germany's Walter Hallstein, first President of the community's commission, pointed out, the community has attached equal importance to both political and economic goals. In the past 20 years it has made great efforts to achieve economic and political union.

Economic Developments

Economically, the community has mainly achieved the following: 1, formation of a common market for manufactured goods with no tariff barriers between member states and a unified tariff rate for outsiders; 2, formation of a common market for farm products: adoption of a common agricultural policy, setting up of an agricultural fund, unification of prices for major farm products and abolition of agricultural tariffs between member states. Requirements for the common market of industrial goods and farm products were fulfilled by the original six member countries long ago and will soon be fulfilled by the rest; 3, initial steps have been taken to organize an economic and monetary union but, because of serious economic and monetary crises, much of the plan for such a union has been shelved and only a small European fund for monetary co-operation and a regional development fund on a trial basis have been set up.

In the course of its economic "integration," the community has strengthened its economic position as a counter-weight to the two superpowers, although the monopolists' grip in the West European countries has also been tightened. In 1975, the E.E.C. had a total population of 258 million, outnumbering the Soviet Union or the United States, and the Nine's gross national product totalling some 1,320,000 million U.S. dollars exceeded that of the Soviet Union and approached that of the United States. In



1974 the E.E.C. already had emerged as the biggest trading group in the world with foreign trade valued at 540,000 million U.S. dollars, which was 10 times that of the Soviet Union and 2.7 times that of the United States.

Gradual Strengthening of Political Union

Politically, the E.E.C. countries have gradually strengthened their union. In July 1960, the then French President de Gaulle put forward a proposal for setting up a political union so as to enable the E.E.C. to counter superpower pressure both economically and politically. In the document on "European identity" released at the end of 1973, the heads of the Nine noted: "The changes that occurred in the world and the increasing concentration of powers and responsibilities in the hands of a very small number of great powers imply that Europe must get united and more and more speak with a single voice if it wants to express its own views and play a role it deserves in the world."

In order to promote political co-operation among West European countries, the heads of the Nine began in 1975 meeting three times every year. Last July, the Nine reached agreement on distribution of seats in the European Parliament which is to be elected by universal suffrage as from 1978. In addition, the Nine

have in recent years taken a common position on many important international problems. For example, the E.E.C. issued a statement in February last year denouncing Soviet intervention in Angola's internal affairs.

Proceeding from their own interests, the E.E.C. countries have over the past few years actively developed their relations with the third world countries engaged in a large-scale struggle for a change in the old international economic order. In February 1975, the E.E.C. established comparatively equal economic and trade relations with 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries by signing the Lome Agreement with them. So far 52 developing countries have adhered to the agreement. The "dialogue" for strengthening political, economic, financial and technical co-operation between the E.E.C. and the members of the Arab League formally started last May. Trade relations are growing rapidly between the E.E.C. and the 20 Arab League nations which have replaced the United States to become the biggest trading partner of the E.E.C. countries. The community has also signed "associated agreements" or economic and trade co-operation agreements with more than ten Mediterranean countries.

Obstacle to Soviet Hegemony Over Europe

The establishment, expansion and development of the E.E.C. is a tremendous obstacle to the quest by the two superpowers, especially the Soviet social-imperialists, for hegemony in Europe. Struggles for control and against control have been going on between the United States and the E.E.C. countries. As to the Soviet social-imperialists, they have regarded the E.E.C. as a thorn in their flesh. They not only have long insisted on the non-recognition of the E.E.C. and prevented East European countries from establishing relations with it, but also tried in every conceivable way to topple the community. The Soviet Union cranked up its propaganda machine in 1975 to incite Britain to withdraw from the community. The following year, TASS bitterly attacked Belgian Prime Minister Tindemans' proposals for promoting West

European union. More recently, the Soviet press again tried sowing discord among West European countries by taking advantage of their economic difficulties and some disagreements among them. Speaking at the European Parliament last January, the late British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland said: "The very fact of Soviet coolness towards it [the E.E.C.] testifies to its potential for limiting the spread of Soviet influence in Western Europe." Prime Minister Tindemans noted: "Only those who wanted to establish in this continent hegemonism which we do not like would be offended by the union."

The E.E.C. has encountered quite a number of problems and difficulties while advancing along the path of political and economic "integration." Especially in recent years, differences and contradictions among E.E.C. countries as well as among their interest groups have increasingly come into the open in the wake of the West's most serious postwar economic crisis. Despite all this, West European countries still cherish the common aspiration for union in the face of the intensified rivalry between the two superpowers, in particular the tyrannous threat of the Soviet Union. This was attested to by statements of some West European political figures. French President Giscard d'Estaing pointed out in late January that European union is developing continuously in spite of some temporary setbacks. West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stated on March 24: "We are determined to go forward with all our energy and might along the path towards a united Europe." Calling for enlarging the E.E.C., former British Prime Minister Edward Heath stressed last January 20: "However difficult some of the economic problems now facing us, the community should be able to move forward in the formulation of a common foreign policy." Speaking at a meeting of the heads of the nine E.E.C. countries to mark the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome on March 25, Italian President Giovanni Leone also emphasized that experience showed that the E.E.C. countries "must go forward together." "Italy is paying attention to Europe and is determined to make its own effective contribution," he said.

Friendship Notes

Chinese Journalists in Bangladesh

The members of the Chinese Journalists Delegation which visited Bangladesh in January were moved by the cordial reception they received from the Bangladesh people.

During their visit of more than ten days, they met General Ziaur Rahman, Chief Martial Law Administrator and Army Chief of Staff of Bangladesh. They also visited factories, rural areas and schools, and had extensive contacts with journalists and people from various circles. They had cordial conversations with citizens they met in a park, and had photos taken with them. Several women who had toured China said in Chinese: "China is good, friends and brothers." As soon as villagers near the Memorial Place of Resistance Against Britain in the Jhalabadi valley in Chittagong saw the Chinese friends, they crowded round them to chat and give them their regards. At a water conservancy project work-site in Jossore, they carted earth with several thousand local working people.

During their stay in the country, the journalists met and had cordial talks with members of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Association. President of the association Mirza Ghulam Hafiz said: Making efforts to develop friendly relations between Bangladesh and China is a common aspiration of the Bangladesh people. That is why the association has won

nationwide support in its work and expanded rapidly. It now has branches all over the country.

Most unforgettable was the deep feeling the Bangladesh people expressed for Chairman Mao Tsetung, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Premier Chou En-lai. At a reception given by the association, Bangladesh artists sang songs in Chinese in praise of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua. As the visit was drawing to a close, Bangladesh friends arranged a special voyage for the members of the delegation on the Brahmaputra River where the late Premier Chou had sailed on a yacht. On board a steamer, they were given a heart-stirring account of his river cruise.

Canadian Brass Quintet In China

The Canadian brass quintet recently completed a friendly tour of Peking, Wuhan, Changsha and Kwangchow. The Canadian musicians also made a special trip from Changsha to Shaoshan, Chairman Mao's birthplace, where they performed for the local people.

The quintet consisted of a tuba player, two trumpet players, a French horn player and a trombone player. It had been on tour in Canada's cities, towns and villages since being set up in 1970.

On its China tour, the quintet played 17th and 18th century European classics and works by modern Canadian composers

and by European and American composers. The musicians delighted their audiences with a sparkling style, lovely tonal colours and flawless co-ordination. Rearrangements of classical works were beautifully done to bring out the best in brass instruments. The modern Canadian pieces which have a strong national flavour such as *The Suite From the Monteregian Hills* by Morley Calvert and *Folk Song of Newfoundland* by Howard Cable were well presented.

The musicians also specially played Chinese music like *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*, *Song of Liberation*, *Song of the Guerrillas* and *Grasslands in Spring*. They drew particularly warm applause.

While in Peking, the quintet attended a get-together with a military band of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The artists of both countries exchanged experiences. The P.L.A. band played *The Quebec Folk Fantasia*, and *The Red River Valley* to the great enjoyment of the guests. Quintet manager David Haber said: We are bringing back Chinese music to Canada with us to let the Canadian people appreciate it and share the warm reception given us in China.

Eyesight Protection Massage in Japan

China's eyesight protection massage has been introduced into Japan by Japanese friendly personages.

In 1974, Mayor Motomi Funabashi of Kyoto took back material concerning the massage and introduced it in a

number of schools in the city. Last year when President Tomonobu Mune of the Educational Committee of Shizuoka Prefecture toured Shanghai and Kwangchow, he saw that popularization of the massage in middle schools had improved students' sight. After returning home, he experimented and popularized the massage in 18 primary and secondary schools. As a result, the sight examination at the end of last year showed that many students suffering from shortsightedness had made some improvement because they persisted in the massage. In particular, those who had been temporarily nearsighted were markedly better. The Educational Committee also held a seminar for more than 1,500 teachers in charge of student health.

The massage now has been introduced in many places, from Kushiro city in Hokkaido in the north to Okinawa in the south. Television stations and the press there also have given it coverage.

Cultural Exchange

- The Literature and Art Research Institute under the Chinese Ministry of Culture has sent the Fine Art Institute of Mexico a gift of some traditional Chinese musical instruments—a *pipa* (a fretted four-stringed guitar-like instrument), *er hu* (two-stringed violin), flute, *sheng* (pipe) and lute.

- The Chinese Contemporary Graphic Art Exhibition took place in March in Mainz, an ancient cultural city in West Germany. The exhibition which began last year was held in Bremen and Bonn and other

places. A total of more than 100,000 visitors saw over 100 pieces of graphic art.

- Sponsored by the Japanese executive committee of the festival, a Chinese film festival took place in mid-March in Tokyo. The Chinese full-length colour documentaries *Eternal Glory to the Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung* and *Eternal Glory to the Esteemed and Beloved Premier Chou En-lai*, the full-length colour film of the song and dance pageant *The East Is Red* and other films were shown.

Briefs

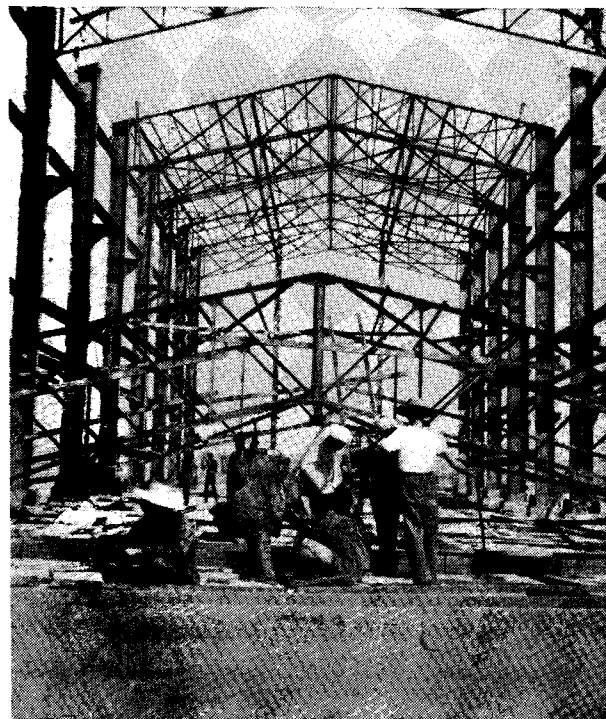
- The completion and opening to traffic of Sudan's Wad Medani-Gedaref Road and the Wad Medani Blue Nile Bridge were recently marked at a ceremony. These two projects were built with Chinese assistance under the economic and technical co-operation agreement signed between the Chinese and Sudanese Governments. The 227-kilometre road and the bridge, 507.5 metres long and 20 metres wide, connect the country's main cotton-producing area of Gezira with the main sorghum-producing area of Gedaref. Their completion will benefit the economic and social development of Gezira and Kassala Provinces in the Sudan.

- Growing rice, the Saga reclamation farm in Niger was built

with the assistance of the Chinese agrotechnical team sent under the 1975 Protocol of China-Niger Agricultural Co-operation. The Chinese team recently completed its tasks and a handing-over ceremony took place in Niamey.

- The Benadir Gynecology, Obstetrics and Pediatrics Hospital built with Chinese assistance was handed over to Somalia recently. Construction of the hospital started in December 1974 in accordance with an exchange of notes between the Chinese and Somali Governments.

- A new radio station, the Revolutionary Voice of the National United Workers' Party, built with Chinese assistance, was handed over to Equatorial Guinea at a ceremony on March 4.



Chinese and Mauritanian engineers, technicians and workers at construction site of a power station in Mauritania.

ROUND THE WORLD

SOVIET-U.S. MOSCOW TALKS

Scheming Against Each Other

Talks between U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the Soviet leaders on the major question of the "strategic arms limitation" from March 26 to 30 ended without any progress. As UPI reported, Vance left the Soviet capital "virtually empty-handed."

In the Moscow talks, Vance presented the Soviet side with two alternative proposals. The first suggested a "deep cut" in the ceiling tentatively set by the two countries at Vladivostok (Haishenwei) in 1974 for their strategic missiles and bombers (2,400 for each). The second provided for the ratification of the Vladivostok accord, leaving aside the long-disputed U.S. Cruise missile and Soviet Backfire bomber for future negotiations.

The Soviet Union rejected both proposals. It called for a formal agreement on the Vladivostok accord and insisted that the U.S. Cruise missile should be included in the count while the Soviet Backfire bomber left out. The Soviet demand was turned down by the U.S. side.

The U.S. proposals were not to the Kremlin's taste. This is because the Soviet Union now has more than 2,600 strategic arms, which surpass the original figure set by the two sides, while the United States has

less than that figure. If the original figure is cut, it would mean that reduction would be more for Moscow and less for Washington. In addition, the Soviet Union has obstinately stuck to its demand for limiting U.S. Cruise missile instead of its Backfire bomber, while the United States proposes that the two strategic arms should either be limited or be left out. Naturally, this is unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

Nuclear weapons are the life-line of the Soviet Union and the United States in their rivalry for world hegemony. Each tries to limit the other through talks so as to expand itself. That is why the SALT talks, which have been conducted for several years, have come to naught and the nuclear arms of both countries have been developing unchecked. The recent Moscow talks were nothing more than haggling in the struggle between Moscow and Washington.

ANGOLA

Noose Around New Tsars' Necks

The Soviet Union and its mercenaries have been acting like overlords in Angola. This has aroused growing resentment and resistance from the Angolan people.

The U.S. weekly *The Call* recently pointed to the presence of about 20,000 Soviet-hired troops in Angola, along with

1,200 Soviet "technical advisors." They "are not-very-well-disguised civilian representatives of Soviet interests who oversee military operations, the internal affairs and the economic life of the country," it noted. The "chief Russian 'military advisor' in Angola is actually in full control of the armed forces."

Angola's internal affairs, information, security services, customs and immigration as well as banks and financial affairs are in the hands of the Soviet Union and its mercenaries.

The U.S. *Manchester Union Leader* reported on March 10 that the Soviet Union and its mercenaries "now decide who can enter and leave Angola, what goods can be imported or exported, how much money will be printed, and what organizations and businesses can operate."

Droling over Angola's diamonds, the Soviet Union has taken strict measures to maintain the privileges it enjoys in diamond production. Main Angolan coffee-growing land is now completely run by Soviet-hired administrators, "while huge shipments of coffee are being made to the U.S.S.R. at 38 per cent of the world market price." (The refusal of workers on coffee estates to work has cut production by 80 per cent.)

Under the iron heel of the Soviet Union and its mercenaries, the people live in great hardship, with production at a standstill, prices rising and food grain in short supply. Soviet mercenaries find the going tough in the towns under their occupation because they cannot

have enough food grain as a result of the peasants' refusal to sell it.

Guerrillas are now actively resisting the presence in Angola of the Soviet Union and its mercenaries. Although local residents were driven out and massacred in several large-scale "mopping-up operations," reducing the country to a calamitous situation, the resistance continues unabated.

ITALY

Vigorous Mass Struggle

More than ten million Italian labouring people went on a general strike on March 18. Earlier, strikes, protest rallies and demonstrations also had taken place one after another. This shows that the unemployment problem of Italy, particularly in the south, is serious.

Employment has always been one of Italy's serious social problems. Under the heavy impact of the economic crisis, it has become still graver in the last few years. The number of employed has further dropped despite a slow pickup in production last year. Many enterprises have continued to close down, lay off workers or reduce working hours since the beginning of this year. More than one million unemployed people, youth and women in particular, have found getting jobs very hard. Therefore, opposition to dismissals has become an important part of the struggle by the masses.

Over 500,000 university and middle school graduates are jobless at present and the number is likely to grow throughout the year. A massive student movement has been sweeping Italy since February with a momentum seldom seen in any year since 1968. One of the students' slogans is the demand for guaranteed jobs.

A large number of textile and garment workers, mostly women, have been sacked. Over 60 per cent of the unemployed university and middle school graduates are women who have, therefore, been actively participating in the struggle.

"ROTE FAHNE" (C.P.G. ORGAN)

Showing the Way to the World Proletariat

Rote Fahne, organ of the Communist Party of Germany, in a recent article highly appraised Chairman Mao Tsetung's scientific thesis on the division into three worlds, saying that it is "a revolutionary strategic concept" and "a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the world situation today."

The article emphasized: "This thesis of Comrade Mao Tsetung's is built on the basis of dialectical materialism, and is the result of a concrete international class analysis, the result of an analysis of the specific manifestations of various basic contradictions of contemporary imperialism. Like every materialist theory, it is not a figment of the imagination, but an expression of objective reality."

The article pointed out: "The analysis of the existence of three worlds is a revolutionary strategic concept which makes it possible for the international working class and its Marxist-Leninist Parties to determine explicitly: Who is our enemy, and who is our friend?" It continued: "The strategic concept of three worlds clearly shows the way to the world proletariat, the oppressed peoples and the enslaved nations."

In conclusion, the article noted: "Therefore, Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries have turned this analysis of the world situation into their own concept, and are applying it in accordance with the concrete conditions of their respective countries so as to fully assume the leading role of the proletariat and its task of world revolution, and to set up the broadest united front against imperialism, superpower hegemonism in particular."

U.N. WATER CONFERENCE

Panama's Sovereign Rights Over Canal Zone Supported

The U.N. Conference on Water which took place from March 14 to 25 in Mar del Plata, Argentina, adopted a resolution supporting Panama in exercising its sovereign rights over the Canal Zone. The resolution was based on a draft jointly submitted to the conference by delegates from 16 Latin American countries on March 21.

The resolution expressed the hope that "the negotiations between Panama and the United States would reach a just and equitable solution as soon as possible, so that Panama may fully exercise its sovereign rights over the territory known as the Canal Zone and formulate a national policy of comprehensive development of its water resources."

In his speech at the session on March 17, Panamanian Delegate

Herrera Marcucci pointed out that the United States, by its colonial enclave in Panama, has interfered and disrupted Panama's utilization of its own water resources. "This is not a question of shared resources, but of fresh water usurped by a foreign nation to the detriment of the sovereign rights of our people," he stressed.

The Panamanian delegate said that the U.S. authorities

poured 3,000 million cubic metres of fresh water into the sea each year by operating the locks on the canal waterway, whereas the legitimate proprietor of this resource — Panama — received no compensation for it. The United States also sold and used the water of the Chagres River in the Canal Zone without paying Panama a single cent. This unfair treatment is imposed on the country through the 1903 canal treaty, he added.

(Continued from p. 16.)

principles of 'three do's and three don'ts'* and meet the five basic requirements** set in the Party Constitution. We must repudiate the practice of the 'gang of four' of banding together to seek selfish interests and usurp Party power and must thoroughly discredit this practice so that like a rat scurrying across the street with everyone yelling: 'Beat it! Beat it!' it will be deprived of its influence and find no market in the Party."

Our Party has waged a very sharp struggle against the "gang of four" over a series of

* This refers to "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire."

** As stipulated in the Constitution of the Communist Party of China, its members must: (1) Conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and criticize revisionism; (2) work for the interests of the vast majority of people of China and the world; (3) be able at uniting with the great majority, including those who have wrongly opposed them but are sincerely correcting their mistakes; however, special vigilance must be maintained against careerists, conspirators and double-dealers so as to prevent such bad elements from usurping the leadership of the Party and the state at any level and guarantee that the leadership of the Party and the state always remains in the hands of Marxist revolutionaries; (4) consult with the masses when matters arise; (5) be bold in making criticism and self-criticism.

major issues of principle concerning Party building. In essence, this struggle is one of upholding the Marxist line or following the revisionist line in Party building and of maintaining the character of the Party as the vanguard of the proletariat or making it metamorphose into a revisionist or fascist party. In this struggle, our Party has stood rigorous new tests and won great victories. It has become more united and powerful than ever and won still greater support and deeper love from the people in their hundreds of millions. It is worthy of being called a great, glorious and correct Party. It is by no means easy for any chieftain of the opportunist and revisionist lines to destroy our Party which has a great future.

Chairman Hua has called on the whole Party to step up Party building in the course of the great struggle to thoroughly expose and criticize the "gang of four" and set the task of launching a movement for Party consolidation and rectification throughout the Party at an opportune time this year. This is a wise policy decision which fully conforms with the common aspirations of the more than 30 million members of our Party and hundreds of millions of people throughout the country.

(An abridged translation of an article in "Hongqi" No. 2, 1977)

ON THE HOME FRONT

More Highways in Rural Areas

IN 1976 China built 35,000 kilometres of highways, half of them asphalt-surfaced, and a number of bridges across the Yellow, Chinsha (the upper reaches of the Yangtze) and other rivers. Today 80 per cent of the rural people's communes have road links.

These roads were built by relying mainly on local resources. The nearly 3,000 kilometres of motor roads laid in Shansi last year have made motor vehicular transport possible for the 210 people's communes in this north China province. Kansu in the northwest, Heilungkiang in the northeast and Kwangtung in the south also expanded their highway networks. The Huchu Tu Autonomous County in Chinghai Province, northwest China, last year alone

built 400 kilometres of highways through mountains and across rivers, linking all the 22 communes and 260 production brigades there. By contrast, Huchu had only 160 kilometres of highways before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. Improved communications facilities have helped promote the development of industrial production and farm mechanization as well as cultural, educational and medical and health undertakings.

More bus and transport services were available in 1976 in various parts of China for the convenience of people's communes, production brigades and poor and lower-middle peasants.

Fifteen Years in an Apple Orchard

AT the foot of the Yenshan Mountains in north China and along the shores of the Pohai Sea, there is a large apple orchard where the 10th company of a P.L.A. air force unit has been on duty for 15 years now. During this long period, the company's commanders and fighters always saw to it that the fruit trees of the people were well cared for and they never took an apple from the masses. The local people have warmly praised them for this.

It was in 1962 when the apples were ripe that the 10th company came to the orchard.

Although they drilled and studied during the daytime and stood sentry at night under the apple trees, they kept to the glorious tradition of the people's army and never picked an apple.

Since then, group after group of fighters has come and gone, but the fine tradition has remained unchanged. When a strong earthquake struck the Tangshan-Fengnan area last July, the orchard and its surrounding areas were affected. The commanders and fighters rushed to nearby villages to rescue the injured commune members. When they came back hungry and thirsty, no one thought of picking up an apple to eat even though the quake had caused apples to drop all over the ground. Instead, they took the apples the masses had given them to the injured.

The fighters love the orchard and take care of it meticulously. When their lorries move through, the drivers always make sure that the fruit trees are not damaged. Once when a mechanic was repairing the engine of a truck, some waste oil spilled on to the ground beneath a tree. He immediately dug up the stained earth and replaced it with good soil. They often join the peasants in loosening the soil, manuring, irrigating, eliminating pests, pruning and harvesting. To express their thanks for the people's army, the peasants often select some of the best apples and send them to the fighters, but the latter always decline with thanks. As members of the people's army, the fighters do not think it right to take apples from the masses for nothing, but doing something for them is their glorious obligation.



A bus stop in a minority area.