

# PEKING REVIEW

21

May 20, 1977

北  
京  
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報

**Speeches by Chairman Hua and  
Vice-Chairman Yeh**

**At National Conference on Learning  
From Taching in Industry**

**National Learn-From-Taching  
Conference Closes**

**Soviet Expansion and Infiltration in  
Southern Europe**

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北京周報

BEIJING ZHOUBAO

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## Chairman Hua Receives Representatives to National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry

**C**HAIRMAN Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and other Party and state leaders on May 14 received all the representatives to the National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry at Peking's Great Hall of the People.

The reception by Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh greatly encouraged the representatives about to return to their work posts with determin-

ation to exert themselves in building socialism. Elated and in high spirits, the 7,000 representatives pledged to go full steam ahead in learning from Taching and march forward valiantly to the realization of the magnificent goal of building China into a great and powerful socialist country before the end of this century.

When Chairman Hua, Vice-Chairman Yeh and other leading comrades of the central

authorities entered the brightly lit reception hall, there was stormy applause and prolonged cheers of "Salute to Chairman Hua!" and "Salute to the Party Central Committee!" Beaming with joy, Chairman Hua, Vice-Chairman Yeh and other leading comrades of the central authorities clapped back to the representatives and had photographs taken with them.

Present at the reception were other Party and state leaders



Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Li Teh-sheng, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Ulanfu, Teng Ying-chao, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Li Su-wen, Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and

Sun Chien. Also present were Su Yu, leading member of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Shen Yen-ping, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and Chiang Hua, President of the Supreme People's Court.

those in charge of industry, to send after the conference large numbers of cadres, with leading cadres in the van, to the grass roots where they should eat, live and work alongside the workers, launch the learn-from-Taching-in-industry mass movement in a more vigorous and realistic manner, strive for the rapid building of Taching-type enterprises all over the country, bring about an all-round leap forward in the national economy, and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

## National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry Closes

**T**HE National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry, held under the guidance of Chairman Hua, successfully closed in Peking on May 13 after fulfilling its tasks.

The closing ceremony was held in the Great Hall of the People. Wang Tung-hsing, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, presided over the ceremony.

Chi Teng-kuei, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee Political Bureau and Vice-Premier of the State Council, delivered the closing speech. He pointed out that the conference, which held high the great banner of Chairman Mao, was a very successful conference of unity and of victory. He called on all representatives at the conference to follow Chairman Hua's instructions, take back with them the spirit of the conference, the experience of Taching and other advanced units and the warm expectations entertained

by the Party Central Committee and the people of the whole country for all workers, cadres and scientific and technical personnel working in the industrial fields, and to unite as one under the unified leadership of Party committees at all levels and bring about a high tide in the study, publicity and implementation of the spirit of the conference.

Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei called on the representatives to grasp the key link of class struggle, deepen the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" in connection with the concrete situation in their own localities, departments and units and thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence and effects of the "gang of four," so that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the strategic plan of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua could be realized in an all-round way. He called on the Party committees of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and all central ministries, particularly

An important milestone in the history of China's industrial development, the conference opened at the Taching Oilfield on April 20, presided over by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. Vice-Premier of the State Council Li Hsien-nien delivered the opening speech. (See our issue No. 18.) It continued its session at Peking on April 27.

Vice-Premier of the State Council Yu Chiu-li, entrusted by the Party Central Committee, on May 4 made a report entitled: "Mobilize the Whole Party and the Nation's Working Class and Strive to Build Taching-Type Enterprises Throughout the Country." (See our next issue.) Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying made important speeches at the conference on May 9, giving tremendous encouragement to all present. (See pp. 7 and 15.)

The conference followed the call issued by Chairman Mao "In industry, learn from Taching," upheld the spirit of continuing the revolution under

the dictatorship of the proletariat and affirmed China's own road of industrial development. The representatives found out where they lagged behind Taching and made up their minds to go full steam ahead in learning from it. They worked out plans to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels. Revolutionary emulation pacts were concluded between a number of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. A new upsurge in learning from Taching in industry and building Taching-type enterprises throughout the country and a new situation marked by an all-round leap forward in the national economy began taking shape during the conference.

At the closing ceremony, Vice-Premiers Wang Chen and Ku Mu awarded the "Roll of Honour" to the Taching Oilfield and Taching-type enterprises, advanced enterprises, advanced collectives and individuals from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as the People's Liberation Army attending the conference.

There were resounding cheers and loud, rhythmic applause in tribute to the labour heroes and models who have made outstanding contributions in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

On May 13, the 7,000 representatives braved the rain to work at the construction site of Chairman Mao Memorial Hall.

#### **"Renmin Ribao" Editorial**

On May 14, *Renmin Ribao* published an editorial entitled

"The Chinese People Have High Aspirations" to mark the successful conclusion of the conference.

The editorial pointed out: Chairman Mao teaches us, "The Chinese people should have high aspirations. We should educate everyone in the cities and villages throughout the country to have a long-range objective and high aspirations." (*Be Activists in Promoting the Revolution*) and "The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." The people of Taching and the people of Tachai are such stalwart people, people with high aspirations.

The editorial continued: Answering Chairman Hua's call, comrades taking part in the conference have drawn up tentative plans for building Taching-type enterprises and are resolved to take the Taching path, emulate Taching and the petroleum department. Only when there are more enterprises and economic departments like the Taching Oilfield and the petroleum department will we be able to quickly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the economic and scientific and technological fields.

The great significance of this conference goes far beyond the realm of industry. Not only the industrial front, but all other fronts throughout the country should learn from the

revolutionary spirit and basic experience of Taching. Every Communist, every member of the Communist Youth League, every worker, every peasant, every soldier, every revolutionary cadre, every revolutionary intellectual, in short, every Chinese, must learn from the heroes and heroines of Taching and Tachai, the editorial pointed out.

To fulfil their historic mission of building a great, powerful modern socialist country within this century, the editorial said, the Chinese working class and the Chinese people rely mainly on the revolutionary mass movements of learning from Taching in industry and learning from Tachai in agriculture. "I hope that all of you will vie with one another in these great revolutionary mass movements and give full play to your talent and ability" was Chairman Hua's call. This is a concentrated expression of the eager and lofty aspirations of the whole Party and the whole nation. There are only 23 years left to this century. For many older comrades, these 23 years will be the magnificent final years of their lives devoted to the cause of communism. To the middle-aged comrades, this is the time to fully contribute their experience and talents to the cause of revolution. To the young comrades in the flush of their youth, these will be years when they can learn well, years full of fervour and drive. All Chinese holding lofty aspirations should give the fullest play to their talent and ability.

# Chinese N.P.C. Delegation Visits Romania

**A** DELEGATION of the National People's Congress of China led by Saifudin, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, with Liao Cheng-chih, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Member of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, as deputy leader, paid a friendly visit to Romania between May 5 and 11.

The delegation attended a grand meeting on May 9 in Bucharest celebrating the centennial of the national independence of Romania.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and Pres-

ident of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the delegation on May 10.

The delegation held talks with Gheorghe Oprea, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the R.C.P. Central Committee and Deputy Prime Minister; Nicolae Giosan, Alternate Member of the Executive Political Committee of the R.C.P. Central Committee and Chairman of the Grand National Assembly; and other leading members of the Romanian Party and Government. In extensive contacts with Romanian workers, peasants and intellectuals, the delegation experienced the Romanian people's friendly feelings for the Chinese people. It saw

with its own eyes the signal successes in socialist construction achieved by the Romanian people. The delegation also expressed the Chinese people's support for Romania's just struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty.

## President U Ne Win Ends Visit

Burmese President U Ne Win and Madame Ne Win left Kweilin for home on May 12 after completing their official visit to China.

During their 15-day stay in China, the distinguished Burmese guests, accompanied by Chinese leaders, were warmly welcomed everywhere they went on their 6,000-kilometre journey, in Peking, Tachai, Huhhot, Taching, Harbin, Changsha, Shaoshan—Chairman Mao's birthplace—and Kweilin.

The President's visit made a fresh contribution to the development of the friendly relations between the two countries. The brilliant and magnificent edifice of friendship between China and Burma, built up jointly by the leaders and peoples of the two countries, will become more and more solid; the friendship between the two peoples will last from generation to generation.

## China's Spring Export Commodities Fair

China's month-long 1977 Spring Export Commodities Fair closed in Kwangchow on May 15.

*(Continued on p. 24.)*



Comrade Ceausescu shaking hands with delegation leader Saifudin.

# Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

At the National Conference on Learning From  
Taching in Industry

May 9, 1977



The atmosphere of this conference of ours, which holds high the great banner of Chairman Mao, keeps to the orientation **In industry, learn from Taching** as indicated by Chairman Mao, and adheres to China's own road of industrial development, is permeated with militant unity. Just now Comrade Yeh Chien-ying has made an important speech. In the last ten days or so, you comrades have studied Comrade Li Hsien-nien's opening speech and a report by Comrade Yu Chiu-li, you have exchanged experience in waging struggles against the "gang of four"

Comrades!

Since smashing the anti-Party "gang of four" of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, the Party Central Committee has called first the Second National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture and now the National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry. These are two very important conferences in striving to make the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well achieve initial success this year and great success in three years.

and learning from Taching in industry, you have discussed plans to build Taching-type enterprises throughout the country and demonstrated the strong determination to push forward industry and the entire national economy speedily and without fail. This conference is highly successful and will certainly be an important milestone in the history of China's industrial development.

You comrades will be returning to your respective posts after the conference. You should take back the spirit of the conference, the Taching experience and the experience of other advanced units, together with what the Party Central Committee and

the people of the whole country eagerly expect of the entire body of workers, cadres and scientific and technical personnel fighting on the industrial front. We are deeply convinced that after the conference, as we firmly grasp the key link of class struggle, deepen the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" and resolutely put Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line into implementation, a new upsurge in the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and build Taching-type enterprises all over the country is bound to emerge and a new situation of an all-round leap forward in our national economy certainly will take place.

Comrades!

All of us are now conscientiously studying Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*. Its most important content is Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This theory is his greatest contribution to Marxism in the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction; it provides the theoretical basis on which the Party's basic line in the entire historical period of socialism was worked out; it is the beacon guiding our work in all fields, including our work on the industrial front. It was under the guidance of this brilliant concept of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat that Chairman Mao laid down the Marxist-Leninist line and a series of principles, policies and measures to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in China's socialist industrialization.

We say learning from Taching is of fundamental importance to China's industrial development because the Taching red banner put up personally by Chairman Mao is a model of studying Mao Tsetung Thought and applying the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to the industrial front, a model of bringing about industrialization under the command of revolutionization and of taking China's own road of industrial development.

The theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat teaches us to use the fundamental law of materialist dialectics, the unity of opposites, to correctly understand and handle the basic contradictions in socialist society, i.e., the contradictions between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base, and to correctly understand and handle the question of classes, class contradictions and class struggle which exists throughout the historical period of socialism. In socialist society, there is harmony as well as contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base. That part of the relations of production which is not suited to the productive forces and that part of the superstructure which is not suited to the economic base both hamper the development of the productive forces. That is why we must take class struggle as the key link, continue the revolution in the realm of the superstructure to make it harmonize with the economic base, continue the revolution in the realm of the relations of production to make them harmonize with the development of the productive forces, make big efforts to carry out technical innovations and technical revolution and develop the productive forces rapidly, so as to provide an ever stronger material basis for our socialist political and economic system. Only thus can the dictatorship of the proletariat be continually consolidated and strengthened. As far as the industrial front is concerned, these revolutionary tasks should be fulfilled by every enterprise. The principles of the **Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company**, which Chairman Mao approved, integrate the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat with the concrete practice of running socialist industry and show the way to carry on the revolution in the superstructure, the relations of production and techniques of production in the enterprises.



You comrades have all gone to Taching to visit and study and have heard reports on its experience by Comrade Sung Chen-ming\* and other comrades from Taching. From the visit and the reports, you have been deeply impressed by the fact that, guided by the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, Taching has applied the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in an all-round way and it has attached great importance to the revolution in the realm of the superstructure and in the relations of production and to technical innovations and technical revolution, thus developing production rapidly.

In industrial enterprises, the fundamental task of the revolution in the realm of the superstructure is to ensure that the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is fulfilled at the grass-roots level amidst acute struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. To this end, it is necessary to carry out resolutely Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in enterprises, resist and defeat revisionist lines, keep the leadership of enterprises in the firm grip of Marxists and the mass of workers, do deep-going political and ideological work, arm the people with Mao Tsetung Thought and work unceasingly to promote the revolutionization of people's thinking.

Since the beginning, Taching had a clear orientation, followed a correct line, relied on Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's essays *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*\*\* for guidance and broke with

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\* Comrade Sung Chen-ming is Secretary of the Taching Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Taching Revolutionary Committee. — Tr.

\*\* When Taching was being opened up in 1960, the first decision of the Taching Party committee was to call on the builders to study Chairman Mao's philosophical works *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* and his other writings and use Mao Tsetung Thought as the guide to action. The Taching people say the opening up and building of the oilfield was guided by these two works. — Tr.

revisionist conventions for running enterprises, thus opening up new vistas for China's industrial construction. In its early years of hard struggle, Taching persisted in following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, withstood pressure from the Khrushchov renegade clique and Liu Shao-chi's attacks and sabotage, surmounted the difficulties caused by severe natural disasters and pushed construction of the oilfield ahead, thus establishing itself as a bright red banner on China's industrial front. At crucial moments in the fight against Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in the course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Taching stood the test, withstood pressure, unflinchingly defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and smashed their schemes to pull down the red banner of Taching. Taching has distinguished itself remarkably well, especially in its struggle against the "gang of four" in the last few years. No matter how the gang tried to stir up trouble, Taching's leading bodies never flinched, the workers' ranks were never split, and orderly production was never disrupted. It has all along exercised effective dictatorship over class enemies. "Sitting tight in the fishing boat despite the rising wind and waves"—this is the true picture of Taching. What is meant by ensuring that the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is fulfilled at the grass-roots level? Just look at Taching, and there you see what this means. Comrades, we are carrying out industrial construction in a historical setting in which classes and class struggle will continue to exist for a long time. As proved by numerous facts, any enterprises and industrial departments which adhere to and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the struggle make rapid progress, whereas those failing to ward off interference and sabotage by revisionist lines make slow progress or even hover about and move backward. If every enterprise and every industrial department in China keeps its bearings in class struggle and the two-line struggle as Taching does, then no

storm, no matter how fierce, will be able to prevent our triumphant advance.

Taching has a tempered revolutionary contingent cast in the mould of the Iron Man\* and nurtured in Mao Tsetung Thought. This contingent is imbued with the spirit of revolution plus hard work, a real tenacity to carry an undertaking once started through to the end and an unflinching will power in face of all difficulties. This is the most valuable thing that touches people's hearts most. "Go ahead with the work when there are the conditions for it. In the absence of these conditions, create them and go ahead all the same." This heroic utterance by Comrade Wang Chin-hsi, the Iron Man, voices the lofty aspirations of all revolutionary workers and cadres of Taching and their families. The Taching spirit of "do it by hand and carry it on the shoulder" when machines are not yet available, its spirit of "starting a revolution with five shovels"\*\*\* and its spirit known as the "ten no's," that is, fearing neither hardship nor death, seeking neither fame nor fortune, paying no heed to whether working conditions are good or bad, whether working hours are long or short, whether pay or position is high or low, and giving no thought to whether work is assigned or voluntary, whether it is work at the front or service in the rear — what kind of spirit is this? It is the spirit of serving the revolution wholeheartedly! The true communist spirit! This revolutionary spirit is the source of the strength behind Taching's great achievements. Where does it come from? It ema-

\* A reference to drilling worker Comrade Wang Chin-hsi (1923-70) who earned the name Iron Man. An outstanding representative of the Chinese working class, he made great contributions in opening up the oilfield. — *Tr.*

\*\* The first to answer the Taching Party committee's call were Hsueh Kuei-fang and four other housewives who in the spring of 1962 started reclaiming wasteland under extremely harsh conditions, each having only a shovel with them. With the five taking the lead, the first Taching agricultural production base was set up. This spirit of hard work is praised as the spirit of "starting a revolution with five shovels." — *Tr.*

nates from putting proletarian politics in command and revolutionizing people's thinking. Taching has applied the concept and line on army building established by Chairman Mao during the protracted revolutionary wars and the tradition and experience of the People's Liberation Army in political work to the concrete practice of industrial construction, so as to strengthen ideological remoulding, resist corruption of the workers by bourgeois and petty bourgeois ideologies, enable people from various classes to "make the transition towards the working class," and thereby build up a contingent of industrial workers who are highly revolutionized, both red and expert and especially good at fulfilling fighting tasks. Chairman Mao issued the call to learn from Taching in industry, urging us to learn from the Liberation Army as Taching does and strengthen political and ideological work so as to "call forth the revolutionary spirit of millions and tens of millions of cadres and workers in all branches of industry (and commerce and agriculture as well)." Comrades, guided by Chairman Mao's correct line during the period of the revolutionary wars, we relied on millet plus rifles and revolutionary enthusiasm plus death-defying spirit to conquer the snow-capped mountains and the trackless grasslands, drive out Japanese imperialism and overthrow the reactionary Kuomintang rule. The Taching spirit has the same vigour, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same death-defying spirit as in the years of revolutionary wars which it has carried forward and enhanced in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. If all our enterprises and industrial departments adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and have a revolutionized contingent of the Taching type plus this kind of revolutionary spirit, enthusiasm and perseverance, all difficulties can be overcome and every kind of miracle can be performed.

The revolution in the realm of the relations of production involves the following

three aspects: ownership of the means of production, relations among people in the course of labour and relations of distribution. In enterprises under socialist ownership by the whole people, many things can be done in the revolution of relations among people in the course of labour. Taching has done many things successfully in this respect with new relations among people being formed and developed, things that meet the requirements of socialist ownership by the whole people. Taching has indeed succeeded in **wholeheartedly relying on the working class**. Taching's workers have high political consciousness and labour enthusiasm, take an active part in enterprise management, consciously observe labour discipline and unite in struggle — they have truly become masters of the enterprise. Taching's cadres work hard, persistently take part in productive labour, consult the masses whenever questions arise, are concerned with the well-being of the masses and enjoy high prestige among them. Taching's scientific and technical personnel have made inventions and creations while integrating with the workers and are welcomed by them. The families of the Taching workers and cadres have organized themselves to take part in production and have become an important force in building Taching. According to conditions in the area, Taching also undertakes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries, increasing collective welfare step by step and building up an oilfield of a new type which combines industry with agriculture and town with country. All this contributes to narrowing the three major differences between worker and peasant, between town and country and between manual and mental labour, restricting bourgeois right and preventing the emergence of a class of bureaucrats. Comrades, in the harsh conditions of the revolutionary wars in the past, our officers and men, the higher and lower levels, and cadres and masses were united as one, shared weal and woe and established revolutionary relations among people. We should

for ever maintain and develop those relations. This is what Taching is doing. If all our enterprises maintain and develop the new socialist relations among people in the course of labour as Taching is doing, this will greatly promote the consolidation of socialist ownership by the whole people, the revolutionization of people's thinking and the development of the productive forces.

Revolution means liberating the productive forces. One important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to develop the productive forces rapidly, make technical innovations and technical revolution and achieve labour productivity higher than under capitalism. This is an indispensable prerequisite for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevention of capitalist restoration and thenceforth for the elimination of classes and the transition to communism. Taching vigorously stimulates the growth of production by making revolution in the superstructure and in the relations of production. Following the general line for building socialism and upholding the principle of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands, relying on our own efforts, working hard and building the country with diligence and thrift, Taching studied and worked hard, and at high speed built up one of the world's few biggest oilfields, thus doing away with China's backwardness in the petroleum industry once and for all and putting an end to the days when China had to depend on imported oil. Taching's petroleum output has been rising steadily over the past 17 years at an average annual increase of 28 per cent. The present Taching is equivalent to six Tachings in 1965, the year before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. In exploring and constructing the oilfield, Taching drew on some science and technology of foreign countries, but did not follow in their footsteps. It has its own unique creations, many of which are up to or surpass the most advanced world standards. This proves that the proletariat of the East can

accomplish whatever the bourgeoisie of the West can accomplish, and with better results. This is the pride of the Chinese working class and of the Chinese nation. Comrades, we started industrial construction from scratch. On the whole, our country is still relatively backward industrially and economically and our material base is not powerful enough. It is the urgent desire of the people of the whole country to change this state of affairs as soon as possible. If we have more enterprises and industrial departments that make achievements as great as those of Taching, we will certainly be able to catch up with and surpass the advanced world level in economy and in science and technology.

Party committees at various levels in Taching are skilled in the art of leadership and creative in their methods of work. Their revolutions in the superstructure, the relations of production and the techniques of production are all carried out under the leadership of Party committees by applying the mass line, boldly arousing the masses and launching mass movements in a big way. They are good at grasping advanced models, organizing meetings to see who is more advanced ideologically and who has made greater contributions, commending model workers and fostering pace-setters, and do all this with great vigour on a large scale, so as to mobilize the broad masses to the full and bring into play all positive factors. They persistently combine high revolutionary spirit with a strict scientific approach, deep-going and painstaking political and ideological work with rational rules and regulations, ideological education in communism with implementation of the economic policies for the period of socialism, and hard work with concern for the livelihood of the masses. In short, they oppose metaphysics and act in accordance with dialectics. Comrades, Chairman Mao told us long ago to **"strive to improve our methods of work."** The leading organs of all our enterprises and industrial departments should learn from Taching, go

deep into the real situation and go deep among the masses and greatly improve their methods of work and art of leadership so as to meet the needs of the developing socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Chairman Mao pointed out: **"Class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country. These movements are a sure guarantee that Communists will be free from bureaucracy and immune against revisionism and dogmatism, and will for ever remain invincible. They are a reliable guarantee that the proletariat will be able to unite with the broad working masses and realize a democratic dictatorship."** Taching has firmly followed this instruction of Chairman Mao's. Holding high the red flag while "launching satellites into the sky," Taching has become a bastion in combating and preventing revisionism and a stronghold of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The "gang of four" vilified Taching as an "example advocating the theory of productive forces." This is utter nonsense. In opposing Taching, they were not in the least opposed to the theory of productive forces, but to Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and its brilliant application on the industrial front, and to China's taking her own road of industrial development. We must deepen the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" so as to promote more effectively the mass movement of learning from Taching and building Taching-type enterprises throughout the country, put Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat into better practice on the whole industrial front and develop China's industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results along the course charted by Chairman Mao.

Comrades!

Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao instructed us on many occasions to build

China into a great and powerful modern socialist country in not too long a historical period of time. At the Fourth National People's Congress, Premier Chou, acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, once again put forward the call to accomplish the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and build China into a powerful socialist country before the end of the century, so that our national economy will advance in the front ranks of the world. This is a behest Chairman Mao left behind for us to realize. The whole Party, the whole army, the working class and the people of all nationalities in the country must hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and exert themselves to translate this behest of Chairman Mao's into reality.

As of now, we have only 23 years left before the end of the century. To greatly increase the speed of development of our national economy is a task which brooks no delay.

The question of the speed of construction is a political rather than a purely economic question. When viewed in the light of the international class struggle, the political nature of this question stands out still more sharply. By their very nature, imperialism and social-imperialism mean war. We must definitely be ready for war. We cannot afford to let time slip through our fingers, as it waits for no one. Every Communist, every revolutionary and every patriot should be clear about the situation, seize the present opportune moment, strive to work well and make our country strong and prosperous as soon as possible.

Comrades! Transforming China from a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country which was poor, backward and weak into a great and powerful modern socialist country — this is the historical mission of the working class and the people of China in the 20th century. Starting in the 21st year of this century, when Chairman Mao founded the Chinese Communist Party, the political party

of the Chinese working class, he led us through 28 years of extremely difficult struggle in overthrowing the three great mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, winning complete victory in the new-democratic revolution and establishing the People's Republic of China. The Chinese people have stood up ever since then. Another 28 years have elapsed since the founding of the People's Republic of China. In this period, Chairman Mao led us in repeated struggles against class enemies at home and abroad, inside and outside the Party, winning great victories in the socialist revolution on the economic, political and ideological fronts, winning great victories in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and building our country into a socialist one with the beginnings of prosperity. The task of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese working class in the next 23 years is to lead the people of the whole country in carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, adhering to the Party's basic line, taking class struggle as the key link, persisting in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and building China into a great and powerful modern socialist country.

Our achievements in economic construction over the last 28 years are acknowledged by the whole world. Our agriculture feeds a population which exceeds one-fifth of the world's total although our cultivated acreage accounts for less than 7 per cent of the world's total. In 28 years our industry developed as much as many capitalist countries did in more than half a century. Chairman Mao said: "Socialism is vastly superior to capitalism, and our country's economy will develop a lot faster than those of the capitalist countries." This has already been borne out by facts in the past 28 years. However, as a result of interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the "gang of four," our construction achievements are not great enough and the tempo of growth has fallen short of what we once anticipated. This is a bad thing, yet it can

be turned into a good thing. We can draw valuable experience and lessons from this. The whole Party has also paid a tuition for learning the objective laws governing the economic growth of socialist society and for learning to follow China's own road for developing industry pointed out by Chairman Mao. Is it possible for our national economy to develop faster and better in the next 23 years than it did in the previous 28? We hold that it is entirely possible. We now have a material basis built up over the past 28 years. We have gained experience, both positive and negative, in economic construction over the 28 years. Most important of all, through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the smashing of the three bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the unity of the whole Party is stronger than ever, the political consciousness of the people throughout the country is higher than ever, the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao can be implemented in an all-round and correct way, and the revolutionary vigour of the cadres and the masses has been enhanced and they can now go all out in working for socialism. With these favourable conditions, plus our country's huge population, its vast territory and rich resources, our national economy will undoubtedly develop faster and better in the coming 23 years than it did in the previous 28. Of course, we must take into full account that class struggle at home and abroad in the next 23 years will likewise be very complex, and we must be prepared for any possible emergency. We must redouble our efforts precisely for this reason. We believe that the lofty goal of achieving the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and building our country into a powerful socialist country before the end of the century can assuredly be reached. The superiority of our socialist system over the capitalist system as regards economic development will certainly demonstrate itself with greater splendour.

If we are asked what concrete example speaks for our confidence, the red banner of Taching on the industrial front offers the most convincing proof.

What Taching has been able to do, other enterprises also must and can do. The central authorities require that all enterprises learn conscientiously from Taching and that during the period of the Fifth Five-Year Plan; at least one-third of the enterprises in the country become Taching-type enterprises, with special emphasis on the key enterprises. The key to building Taching-type enterprises lies in the Party committees of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The various industrial departments under the central government must also strengthen their leadership. Under the unified leadership of the central authorities, the initiative of both the central and the local authorities must be brought into full play. Leading comrades of the provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the industrial departments under the central government, I would like to put the following questions for your serious consideration and discussion: Have we really understood the great significance of the Taching experience and China's own road of industrial development? In what way do the localities and departments you comrades belong to lag behind Taching and what do you intend to do about it? In order to build China into a powerful socialist country with the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology within this century, what plans do your localities and departments have and what contributions do they intend to make? I hope that everyone will vie with each other in this great revolutionary mass movement and give full play to your talent and ability.

Chairman Mao taught us: **"Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. Ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia**

# Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's Speech

(Excerpts)

At the National Conference on Learning From  
Taching in Industry

May 9, 1977



Comrades:

Thanks to our wise leader Chairman Hua's auspices and your joint efforts, the current conference has proceeded very satisfactorily and successfully. Chairman Hua will be making an important speech later today. Here, I will present some views.

One. Taching and Tachai, the two red banners put up by Chairman Mao, represent the orientation of advance of the Chinese Communists and the Chinese people.

Throughout the past decade and more, there has been a fierce struggle between the two lines on the question of learning from Taching in industry. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which overthrew Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four," has made it

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and complacency are all wrong." Taching has to advance towards still higher goals. The petroleum department must strive to build some ten more "Taching Oilfields." All enterprises must work hard to emulate Taching. All other industrial departments must strive to catch up with the petroleum department. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must continuously scale new heights. The advanced must become still more advanced and those lagging

behind must catch up. Make revolution and work hard, and we will be ever-victorious in our forward march!

Let us hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, strive hard to fulfil the historical mission of the Chinese working class and the Chinese people in the 20th century and build China into a great and powerful modern socialist country!

possible to unfold on a larger scale the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and build Taching-type enterprises throughout the country. The convening of the current conference is a clear indication of this. In learning from Taching, a unit must determine the gap between itself and Taching, and in the spirit of the Taching people, work out the methods and measures to close the gap. We should be aware that a new gap appears when the old one is closed. Therefore, it is necessary to go on learning. This applies, too, to the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Holding aloft the two red banners of Taching and Tachai put up by Chairman Mao, we will certainly bring about a vigorous new upsurge in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, in which people will strive to catch up and overtake one another. This will certainly lead our national economy to grow continually by leaps and bounds.

Both Taching and Tachai should continue to advance and rise to new levels. The movements to learn from them should also keep advancing. We should look not only at the present, but to the future. We should learn from Taching and Tachai not only as they are today, but as they will be tomorrow; we should see in them the orientation of our advance.

What is our orientation? It is, as Chairman Mao pointed out in 1958, to organize industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, and military affairs (people's militia, i.e., the people as a whole under arms) systematically and step by step into a big commune, which will thus form the basic unit of our society. Taching and Tachai represent this orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao. You comrades have all seen the present Taching. In addition to industry, it has its own agriculture, commerce, culture and edu-

cation and militia. The kind of basic unit of our society described by Chairman Mao is taking shape there. The working class of Taching has not only changed the objective world but in doing so has changed its own subjective world. It has used Mao Tsetung Thought to arm itself and bring up a new generation—the Taching people. These people have high political consciousness, valuable revolutionary drive, the communist “ten no’s” spirit of wholehearted devotion to the public interest and a revolutionary style of work characterized by the “three honest’s, four strict’s” and “four same’s.”\* Tachai, like Taching, has not only reshaped mountains and rivers but also brought up a new generation of peasants—the Tachai people. The Taching and Tachai people have held aloft the banner of Chairman Mao and adhered unswervingly to his revolutionary line. They stood firm against all interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the “gang of four”; they remained steadfast, however difficult the conditions. They are the kind of new people we need to carry the cause of socialism through to the end.

Chairman Mao time and again spoke about the combination of industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education and

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\* 1. “Ten no’s”: fear neither hardship nor death, seek neither fame nor fortune, pay no heed to whether working conditions are good or bad, whether working hours are long or short, whether pay or position is high or low, and give no thought to whether work is assigned or voluntary, whether it is work at the front or service in the rear;

2. “Three honest’s”: be honest in thought, word and deed;

3. “Four strict’s”: set strict standards for work, organization, attitude and observance of discipline;

4. “Four same’s”: maintain the same high standard of work on the night shift as on the day shift, in bad weather as in good, in the absence of leaders as in their presence, and when the work is not checked by others as when it is.



military affairs. His "May 7" Directive, for example, was issued precisely in that spirit. Chairman Mao said: "So long as there is no world war, the army should be a great school. And even under the conditions of a third world war, the army could most probably be a great school which can do all kinds of work besides fighting. Wasn't this what we did in the anti-Japanese base areas during the eight years of the Second World War? In this school, our army should study politics and military affairs, raise its educational level, and also engage in agriculture and side-occupations and run small or medium-sized factories to make products for its own needs or for exchange with the state against equal values. Our army should also do mass work and participate in the socialist education movement in the factories and the villages. When the socialist education movement is over, it will always find mass work to do so as to be always at one with the masses. Also our army should always be ready to participate in the struggles to criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie in the cultural revolution. In this way, the army can concurrently engage in study, agriculture, industry and mass work. Of course, these tasks should be properly coordinated and a distinction should be made between the primary and secondary tasks. Each army unit should concurrently engage in one or two of the three tasks of agriculture, industry and mass work, but not in all three. Our army of several million will play a very great role in this way." Chairman Mao added that the same holds good for the workers, peasants and students. While accomplishing their primary tasks, they should concurrently do other work. Where conditions permit, those working in commerce, in the service trades and in Party and government organizations should do the same. In line with this directive of Chairman Mao's, all trades and professions and every unit should learn from Taching and Tachai according to their own conditions. And Taching and Tachai should learn from each other — Taching should learn from Tachai and Tachai should learn from

Taching. The whole nation should learn from the People's Liberation Army and the People's Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country.

Chairman Mao pointed out that socialist society covers a very long historical period and in this historical period, there are still classes and class struggle, and it is still necessary to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Our ultimate aim is the realization of communism. This is, of course, something to be accomplished a hundred years or several hundred years from now. But how the transition to communism is to be made, what steps and what channels are to be taken — these were questions Chairman Mao often pondered over. His call to learn from Taching in industry and Tachai in agriculture is of great practical importance for gradually integrating industry with agriculture, town with country and manual labour with mental labour. From a long-term point of view, a specific course has thus been charted for the elimination of the three major differences between worker and peasant, between town and country, and between manual and mental labour and for the transition to communism. Gradual elimination of the three major differences and the transition to communism is a very arduous task which can be fulfilled only step by step and systematically through prolonged efforts in the fierce struggle between the two classes and the two roads and in the process of the gradual elimination of classes. While making earnest efforts to do our present work well, we Communists must never lose sight of the long-term goal of our struggle. Therefore, in the movements to learn from Taching in industry and to learn from Tachai in agriculture we must think of the future, see our orientation clearly and have this blueprint in mind.

Two. The development of China's basic industries must be speeded up to serve agriculture and national defence more effectively.

Chairman Mao said in 1964 that we have two fists and one rump. One fist is agriculture, the other the defence industries. If we want the fists to pack a wallop, our rump must be firmly anchored. The rump is the basic industries. Thus Chairman Mao explained the relationship between the basic industries on the one hand and agriculture and the defence industries on the other, and the importance of developing the basic industries, and defined their dual task of serving agriculture and national defence.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. In such a big country as ours, only when agriculture is doing well can the problem of feeding our 800 million people be solved and industrial development be feasible. Chairman Mao said: **"Agriculture has a vital bearing on the nation's economy and the people's livelihood. Take heed, for it is very dangerous not to grasp grain production. If this is ignored, there will be widespread disorder some day."** The whole Party should pay close attention to agriculture and make great efforts to speed up its development. But what must we do to bring about a considerable growth in our agriculture and make it a powerful fist? We must infuse into agriculture a powerful array of modern techniques while unfolding the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country. **"The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization."** We must therefore make our national economic plan carefully in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, and accelerate the development of industry, particularly the iron and steel, petroleum, coal, power, chemical, machine building and other basic industries. Only thus can we meet the ever-growing needs of agriculture for machinery, chemical fertilizer, fuel, electric power and other products, effectively help agriculture forward and give full play to the leading role of industry.

So long as imperialism and social-imperialism remain in the world and there are classes and class struggle in our country, we must ceaselessly strengthen national defence capabilities to safeguard our socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This requires support from industry, particularly the basic industries. Without powerful modern basic industries, we will not have adequate modern arms and equipment, means of transportation and supply, means of reconnaissance and highly developed communications and command systems — in a word, we will not be able to modernize our national defence. We must **take steel as the key link** and speed up the development of the basic industries so as to put our defence industries on a strong basis and enable them to make greater progress.

Three. The importance of accelerating the building of industry in the interior must be fully recognized.

Chairman Mao explained the relationship between industry in the coastal regions and industry in the interior in his *On the Ten Major Relationships* in 1956. He pointed out that we must develop industry in the interior and at the same time make use of and develop industry in the coastal regions so as to support and develop industry in the interior. Chairman Mao attached great importance to the building of industry in the interior and issued a series of instructions on the question. The building of industry in the interior is not merely a question of industrial distribution, but a question of strategy affecting the whole situation. At present, the Soviet Union and the United States are locked in an increasingly fierce struggle for hegemony and some day a war will break out. We must be clearly aware of this situation, keep war in mind and be prepared for it, be prepared for war breaking out at an early date, be prepared for a big war. We

must race against time and work as quickly as possible so that well before the outbreak of war we will have built up industry in the interior.

We made great efforts to build up industry in the interior in accordance with Chairman Mao's strategic arrangements during the period of the Third and Fourth Five-Year Plans, and the achievements were great. Facts show that building industry in the interior is an endeavour of great strategic importance. It not only helps strengthen our national defence, but plays an important role in improving industrial distribution and developing the economy of the minority regions and the interior. Leading comrades in various regions and departments should conscientiously sum up their experience in building industry in the interior and solve the problems thereof. Great efforts must be made to push forward agriculture and light industry in the interior to ensure a balanced development of agriculture, light and heavy industry. We must work in a down-to-earth way and build up the interior well as fast as possible so that it can make greater contributions to the development of our national economy and our preparedness against war in peacetime and serve as our powerful strategic rear base areas in time of war.

Lastly, it is imperative to pay attention to methods of work and improve the work style of the leadership. A new situation of leap forward is now taking shape throughout the country, and everybody is busy with plenty to do. Special attention must be paid to methods of work and to improving the work style of the leadership. Chairman Hua has set us an example in this respect. He has carried on Chairman Mao's traditional style of work. When Chairman Mao was still with us, he used to call several national conferences annually to consult with responsible members of provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and departments on im-

portant Party and state affairs. For instance, in the great leap forward year of 1958, Chairman Mao called and presided over a dozen or more national conferences. Moreover, Chairman Mao frequently made inspection tours to study and investigate and to discover problems and solve them. Chairman Hua has acted in the same way during the six months or so since the "gang of four" was smashed. He has called a series of national conferences for consultations on important Party and state affairs. Chairman Hua has also done a great deal of investigation and study. During the current National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry, he inspected Taching, Heilungkiang, Kirin, Liaoning and Tangshan where he went among the masses, studied the situation and helped solve problems. We must follow Chairman Hua's example and study earnestly to master the Marxist-Leninist methods of work that Chairman Mao always advocated, i.e., the mass line method, the method of integrating theory with practice, and the materialist-dialectical method, so as to substantially raise our level of leadership. Leading cadres at all levels, particularly the principal leading cadres in charge of provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and central industrial departments, must go to the grass roots to investigate and study, do a good job of grasping typical examples and take effective measures to unfold in a down-to-earth manner the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and build more and more Taching-type enterprises in their own areas, departments and units.

We must hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua, fight in unity to carry out the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link in running the country well and build China into a great and powerful modern socialist country before the end of the century.

## "Black Gold" and The Red Flag

by Our Correspondent Chiang Shan-hao



**C**APITALISM was restored as the revisionists rose to power in the Soviet Union, the world's first socialist state. Those who head industrial and other enterprises now ride roughshod over the labouring people, and punish and lay off employees as they please. They seize a huge share of social wealth and live in luxury, worlds apart from the life of the labouring people. Wearing the tag of "communists," they actually have turned into new-type bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists. As a class, these people are more ferocious than the old-line capitalists for they not only wield financial power, but have direct control of political power. On the other hand, the Soviet proletariat and other working people have been deprived of their position as masters of the state and enterprises.

Combating and preventing revisionism so as to forestall recurrence of the Soviet historical tragedy is the primary task facing socialist China and a cardinal issue in the contemporary international communist movement. The Great Cultural Revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao is aimed precisely at solving this problem.

Flaunting the banner of preventing capitalist restoration, the "gang of four" created confusion and tried to undermine the economic base of China's dictatorship of the proletariat. They chanted, among other farragoes, that "the satellites go into the sky while the red flag falls to the ground." With the development of the economy and science and technology, according to their logic, the red flag of Marxism-Leninism and of the dictatorship of the proletariat is bound to fall, as was the case with the Soviet Union.

But the Taching people were not misled by such sophistry. They grasp revolution to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. At the same time, they make revolution the prime mover

and work hard to promote production. This in turn strengthens the economic base of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In short, what we saw in Taching was a scene of "black gold" gushing forth and the red flag flying high."

Some people abroad assert that the stress on learning from Taching shows a shift of emphasis from revolution to economic development in China. This is either a misunderstanding or distortion. Taching has always been a model in grasping revolution and promoting production. Right now a mass revolutionary struggle to expose and repudiate the "gang of four" is in full swing there.

### "Servants of Society"

To prevent cadres who ought to be "servants of society" from turning into "masters of society" sitting high above the people is an important matter Marx and Engels took up in summing up the experience of the 1871 Paris Commune, the world's first regime of the proletariat. Chairman Mao again and again stressed that cadres of the Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords and that the main target of the struggle in the historical period of socialism is the capitalist-roaders in the Party.

Through struggles against such capitalist-roaders as Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the "gang of four," Taching's leading bodies have become more revolutionized and more closely linked with the workers.

We visited the well-drilling command, one of the oilfield's major units. It is in charge of many drilling teams and other related units manned by 8,320 people. Under it, 3,620 housewives are organized to engage in farm work, side-occupations or service trades.

The command's leading body (the Party committee and the revolutionary committee) is composed of 23 members, 19 of them workers who were first appointed leaders of grass-roots units like drilling teams and then promoted to their present posts. Another leading member in charge of farm production is a drilling worker's wife. The remaining three are college graduates. The Party committee secretary is 39-year-old Tang Hsi-erh, formerly a driller, and the Communist Youth League committee secretary is Wu Shu-chen, 28, who was a leader of a drilling team formed by young women in 1974.

After taking up leading posts, these comrades are required to retain the fine qualities of the working people. As for the college graduates, it is all the more necessary for them to integrate with the workers.

Taching has always paid attention to this. A "three-point covenant" was laid down in its early days for the leading cadres: First, they must keep to the style of hard work and plain living, and not seek any privileges; second, they must take part in productive labour, and not sit around like overlords; and third, they must observe the rules of "three honest's and four strict's" (see footnote on p. 16).

In recent years, the leading cadres have been required to "be open and aboveboard in four aspects": First, state one's views publicly instead of concealing them; second, examine one's own mistakes and shortcomings publicly in criticisms and self-criticisms; third, report on one's work to the whole leading body and don't do anything behind others' backs; and fourth, be upright in daily behaviour and don't do anything detrimental to the public interest. These four requirements help put the leading members under the supervision of the collective and the masses. They are conducive to implementing the three basic principles put forward by Chairman Mao, namely, "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire."



Members of the Taching Party committee at a theoretical study session.

To ensure the fulfilment of these requirements, Taching has evolved many effective measures based on practical experience gained over the years. Following are some examples comrades at the well-drilling command gave.

The measures stress cadre participation in labour. All leading cadres and office workers have to take part in labour every Friday. One day a month is set aside as "learn-from-workers day" for leading cadres to work alongside the workers on one shift at the grass-roots level, join a political study session, stay overnight and eat three meals with them. And all cadres must go to the grass-roots units to be workers one month every year. Apart from taking part in industrial production, they have to join in farm work, from sowing to harvesting. Leading members of the command, for example, farm an "experimental plot" of one-fifth of a hectare near their offices, planting maize and experimenting with high yields Fridays and in their off-hours. While labouring, they make it a point to learn from the workers one or several skills.

The measures also stress the need for leading cadres to go to the grass-roots units and prevent themselves from issuing arbitrary orders. Cadres in higher leading posts take turns working as leaders of drilling teams or other grass-roots units. There are "frontline command posts" formed by leading cadres who stay at key units to direct work on the spot. There also is the "roving office" — leading cadres make the



Sung Chen-ming (first from right), secretary of the Taching Party committee and chairman of the Taching revolutionary committee, working on a shift.

rounds of various worksites to solve problems where they arise.

The measures stress supervision of the leadership by the masses. In addition to regular channels (such as Party, Youth League, shift or group meetings) through which the masses make suggestions and criticisms as regards the leading organs, "workers' check-up groups" are organized at least once a year. Last year, the well-drilling command invited 100 representatives from its grass-roots units to check on its work. When they arrived, the staff of the command greeted them to the sound of drums and gongs. The leading comrades reported on their work, answered questions and listened to criticisms and suggestions. The representatives then inspected different departments of the command and made their comments as they went from office to office.

Generally speaking, leading cadres in Taching put strict demands on themselves and others as well. The home of the command's Party secretary Tang Hsi-erh is some 60 kilometres away. He finds time to go home by bus only once every two or three months. The command allocated rooms for his family in the vicinity. He declined because some old workers' homes were also far away, and he saw to it that one of them moved into them. Influenced by the "gang of four" ideologically, a young Party committee member went in for factional activities. Taking this matter of principle seriously, the Party committee called several meetings to help him recognize his mistakes. As a result, he made a self-criticism at one of the Party committee

meetings and before the whole staff of the command.

That Taching's cadres adhere to plain living is obvious. Like the workers, they eat in the same canteens, live in the same one-storey brick houses, enjoy the same free medical treatment, wear the same work clothes . . . . In appearance, it is hard to tell leading cadres who have tens of thousands of people under them from ordinary workers.

China today is still in the historical period of socialism. The principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" must be applied, and there is the eight-grade wage system. Chairman Mao pointed out that such things can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. However, the "gang of four" distorted revolutionary theory, lied and uttered high-sounding words, as if "bourgeois right" could be done away with immediately. Their aim was to create confusion and fish in troubled waters. Earnestly following Chairman Mao's teaching, the Taching cadres are consciously restricting bourgeois right and taking practical steps to identify themselves with the workers.

It is precisely because Taching's leading bodies maintain close ties with the masses and "wholeheartedly rely on the working class," as Chairman Mao taught, that they have mass support. They are staunch and powerful, and their orders are fully carried out. Hence a dialectical combination of Party leadership with the mass line and democracy with centralism. Faking reliance on the working class, the "gang of four," however, advocated anarchism and negated Party leadership and thus at one time threw some enterprises out of gear. But their reactionary litany found few listeners in Taching.

### "Our Taching"

From workers to hostel attendants, people in Taching often say, "Our Taching." This expresses a strong sense of being their own masters.

As masters of the oilfield and the state, the Taching people have raised the resounding slogan "Going all out to build socialism is an honour!" They mean what they say and emulate each other. Every unit in Taching has made it a rule to select and commend pace-setters every year. While we were in Taching, mass discussions were going on to review and sum up the work in 1976. This

culminated in the selection of the most outstanding pace-setters as well as large numbers of advanced workers and advanced collectives. Among them were workers, housewives doing farming, cadres, intellectuals and representatives from other walks of life. Like greeting combat heroes on their triumphant return, people showered congratulations on them.

As masters, Taching's people have a high sense of responsibility which is epitomized by their nationally renowned "system of responsibility at each post." This set of rules and regulations clearly defines each person's post and responsibility, requirements for changing shifts, equipment maintenance, quality of work and products, safety in production, business accounting and so forth. Simple and concise, they are worked out through the "three-in-one" efforts of the workers, technicians and leading cadres. After putting them into practice for a period, they sum up experience and reform what is irrational and outdated.

This sense of responsibility can be seen everywhere. Each shift and group in Taching has a book listing its work progress. We thumbed through many during our visit and found that every entry was neatly and carefully written, without a single exception for months or even years. The equipment at every work-site was in good condition and clean. The machine room of

each oil well and its surrounding area were spick and span.

As masters, the Taching people strive to become both "red and expert," that is, having a socialist consciousness and being highly competent vocationally. Going around a huge warehouse, we found spare parts and accessories for various types of motor vehicles, nails and wire of different specifications and a multifarious array of other materials—arranged in good order in different depots manned by a small number of people. The warehouse personnel train hard to master skills. In a big storehouse where 1,040 items of diesel engine spare parts are kept on dozens of shelves, 23-year-old Chi Lili of Mongolian nationality, one of the woman workers there, could reel off the type, specification, price and stock on hand of any spare part by touching it with her hands in complete darkness. Nearly all the other warehouse keepers have similar skills making for quick and accurate work. Asked why she had trained so hard, she replied: "We must have the desire to serve the people and the skill to do it as well."

Taching has a method of training known as "the 100-query meetings." From time to time, comrades of a unit will gather and choose a few from among themselves (both leading members and workers) to take a "test." Questions, both political and technical, are put to the "examinees" who are required to answer right away. Many pass the 100-query test. A lively atmosphere prevails at such meetings, without a trace of the tension commonly found in examination sessions, because the aim is to exchange experience and learn from one another.

As masters, the Taching people attach importance to frugality. The sewing and mending factory is a good example. Manned by 415 people and equipped with 160 pieces of machinery including washers and dryers, this factory occupying five buildings was originally a ramshackle house where several workers' wives washed and darned work clothes in the early days of Taching. Today, the main work continues to be making work clothes, fur caps, gloves and other wear from discarded material. The lining of a cotton-padded jacket, for instance, is made of tatters patched together after a thorough clean-



Workers of a woman's oil extraction team change shift.

ing. Over the years, the factory has saved 920,000 metres of cotton cloth and large quantities of other material. This "spirit of the sewing and mending factory" has become one of Taching's fine traditions. Explaining the reasons for doing this, comrades there said: "Construction of our country needs funds. But where do they come from? We can neither plunder others like the imperialists do nor beg from them. The only way is to do our best to increase production and practise economy."

As masters, Taching's people are much concerned about comrades who lag behind and warmly help them catch up, as if they were their own brothers and sisters. We heard many interesting examples of this. One young worker who was sloppy in his work was obsessed about raising pigs, rabbits, fish and pigeons. People nicknamed him "commander of the three services" because he "commanded" animals on land, in the water and in the sky. Another young worker had been dubbed "Dr. Sparrow" because he spent so much time studying ways of catching birds. And we saw for ourselves some of his superbly made traps. In dealing with such comrades, the leadership did not simply punish them and fellow-workers did not look down upon them. Instead, all worked together to remould them in the interests of the revolution. As a result of patient persuasion, comradely criticism, and warm encouragement whenever they made a little progress, the two young workers and many others like them gradually mended their ways and some even became advanced workers. This, of course, does not rule out punishment for those who violate discipline and refuse to change after repeated education. But such punishment, like a public warning, is primarily aimed at helping them correct their mistakes. The lay-offs — the

most commonly used big stick under capitalist or revisionist rule — are nowhere to be found.

This is how to deal with comrades who lag behind or have made mistakes. But the Taching people always take a merciless attitude towards class enemies and criminals who are indeed a tiny handful. Take the criticism of the "gang of four," for example. Besides small meetings in various units, meetings of some 200,000 people were held almost once every two weeks. The proceedings at the central meeting place where speakers took the floor were relayed to other meeting places through a hook-up system and televised live by Taching's own TV transmitting station for grass-roots units with TV sets. Both leading cadres and workers spoke at the meetings. They cited facts from Taching to denounce the "gang of four" and their henchmen. The atmosphere was militant.

This is Taching — an oilfield developing at high speed and a firm position of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Leading members identify themselves with ordinary workers and workers are masters of the oilfield. Class enemies are "drowning in a sea of people's war."

Taching reminds us of this famous remark by Engels:

**"Of late, the Social-Democratic philistine has once more been filled with wholesome terror at the words: Dictatorship of the Proletariat. Well and good, gentlemen, do you want to know what this dictatorship looks like? Look at the Paris Commune. That was the Dictatorship of the Proletariat." (Introduction to Marx's *The Civil War in France*.)**

So look at Taching. That is the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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(Continued from p. 6.)

Businessmen attending showed greater enthusiasm than at any previous fair. There were more than 26,000 visitors including friends from 117 countries and regions, overseas Chinese, Taiwan compatriots from abroad and Chinese compatriots from Hongkong and Macao.

The number of guests from third world countries increased remarkably.

Trade negotiations were brisk. The amount involved in the transactions surpassed that of any previous spring fair in both exports and imports, a sign that China's foreign trade will be still more flourishing.

Businessmen taking part in the fair were deeply impressed by the principles of not forgetting old friends, welcoming new friends and treating all on an equal footing whether they came from big or small countries and whether the contracts were big or small.



# Why the "Gang of Four" Opposed "Empiricism"

TOWARDS the end of 1974 Chairman Mao issued a series of important instructions on the study of the theory of the proletarian dictatorship. He said: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? It is essential to get this question clear. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation."

Referring to the socialist system, Chairman Mao said: "In a word, China is a socialist country. Before liberation, she was much the same as a capitalist country. Even now she practises an eight-grade wage system, distribution according to work and exchange through money, and in all this differs very little from the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has been changed." He pointed out: "Our country at present practises a commodity system, the wage system is unequal, too, as in the eight-grade wage scale, and so forth. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat such things can only be restricted. Therefore, if people like Lin Biao come to power, it will be quite easy for them to rig up the capitalist system. That is why we should do more reading of Marxist-Leninist works." He also pointed out: "Lenin said that 'small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.' They are also engendered among a part of the working class and of the Party membership. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state and other organs there are people who take to the bourgeois style of life."

\* This is the fifth in a series of articles recounting chronically the major crimes of the "gang of four" since the Great Cultural Revolution started. The previous reports appeared in Nos. 3, 13, 15 and 16.

These instructions of Chairman Mao's represent an important development of the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and constitute a strategic plan for combating and preventing revisionism. Their publication immediately drew warm response from the people throughout the country. The "gang of four," however, once again took over the revolutionary banner to serve its own despicable ends.

## What Is the Main Danger at Present?

At the beginning of March 1975, Yao Wen-yuan published articles in newspapers and periodicals under his control advocating opposing empiricism. At a meeting of the armed forces, Chang Chun-chiao clamoured about the need to guard against "the danger of empiricism" and called for taking the struggle against empiricism as "the key link." From the end of March to early April that year, Chiang Ching spread wherever she went the fallacies that empiricism was "the big enemy at present," that "it is imperative to keep our eyes wide open, have a clear understanding of the danger of empiricism and maintain high vigilance." The gang made up "ten charges" against empiricism and directed its henchmen in some places to hold criticism meetings attended by thousands of people. In addition, it used the mass media under its control to raise a hue and cry against empiricism.

Even while the gang was busy creating opinion against empiricism, Chairman Mao criticized its erroneous views in good time. On April 23, 1975, Chairman Mao wrote a directive in a report sent to him for approval: "It seems the formulation should be: oppose revisionism which includes empiricism and dogmatism."

**Both revise Marxism-Leninism. Don't mention just one while omitting the other."**

What is the main danger in the period of socialism? What should be taken as the key link in our Party's work in various fields? Chairman Mao had long explicitly answered these questions and his elucidations have taken deep root in the hearts of the people.

Chairman Mao repeatedly told the whole Party that revisionism is the main danger. He pointed out in 1957: **"One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism."** In a speech at a meeting called by the Party Central Committee in 1965, Chairman Mao again enjoined the whole Party to **"guard against revisionism, and especially its emergence in the Central Committee of our Party."** **"What will you do if revisionism emerges in the Central Committee of our Party? This is highly probable and it presents the greatest danger."** He said the Party should at all times **"grasp the class struggle as the key, grasp the struggle between the road of socialism and the road of capitalism as the key."**

Totally disregarding Chairman Mao's consistent teachings, the "gang of four" said that the main current danger was empiricism and wanted to make the struggle against it "the key link." This was a revision of Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and a revision of our Party's basic line.

### **Experience and Empiricism**

The "gang of four" was a bunch of sham Marxists who equated experience with empiricism and who, under the pretext of opposing empiricism, opposed veteran cadres with rich experience.

The Marxist theory of knowledge holds that experience is extremely important. **"All genuine knowledge originates in direct experience."** (Mao Tsetung: *On Practice*.) To gain genuine knowledge, one must take part personally in battles against nature and in social struggles, continually obtain first-hand data, summarize them and raise them to a higher level. The experience continually accumulated by the people in the course of prolonged revolutionary strug-

gles, therefore, is very precious. With regard to people who have experience, who conscientiously study revolutionary theory and are good at summing up and applying their experience, this has nothing to do with empiricism. Only those who exaggerate their one-sided experience gained over a certain period of time, take it as the absolute and universal truth and mechanically apply it everywhere are empiricists.

Empiricism holds that perceptual knowledge alone is reliable while rational knowledge is not; it sees only the phenomena of things and does not analyse their essence; and it regards that only perceptual experience is of importance in guiding revolutionary practice while belittling the importance of revolutionary theory. Both empiricism and dogmatism cut theory off from practice; they go against the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge and are, therefore, a revision of Marxism.

The "gang of four" deliberately mixed up experience and empiricism. They completely negated the revolutionary experience which many veteran revolutionary cadres have acquired at the cost of blood and at the risk of their lives in decades of battles and struggles and which is still of immediate importance today, saying that such experience was "out of date" and "obsolete." They slandered all those with rich experience in revolutionary struggles as empiricists clinging to "outdated" and "obsolete" experience. In their eyes, anyone with experience was inevitably an empiricist, and it seemed that the more experience one had, the greater his crime would be.

Practising revisionism, creating splits and engaging in conspiracies and intrigues, the "gang of four" actually advocated both dogmatism and empiricism. Criticizing their errors in feverishly opposing empiricism, Chairman Mao incisively pointed out: **"In my opinion, those who are criticizing empiricism are themselves empiricists."**

### **Criminal Aims**

Members of the "gang of four" styled themselves "Marxist theorists." What they did was not out of ignorance or carelessness. They had vicious ulterior motives.

While they were energetically opposing "empiricism," they attacked by insinuation Premier Chou as the "representative of the empiricists." In an article published in a magazine under their control, they alleged that, in studying Chairman Mao's important instructions on the question of theory, "it is necessary to criticize the concept of following conventional ideas and old practices." Indirectly but unmistakably, the article maligned that the choice of responsible persons in the government, which was approved by the Fourth National People's Congress in early 1975, was an outcome of "conservatism and fear of the new." It clamoured that "it is imperative to overhaul and renovate the government organizations" and "weed out the old forces." Even more bluntly, Chiang Ching said that opposing empiricism meant opposing "high-ranking cadres, from those in the Political Bureau of the Central Committee to those in the localities." Chang Chun-chiao also flagrantly declared that the struggle against empiricism was directed "mainly at leading cadres" who "do things only by relying on their old experience."

All this nonsense fully revealed that the "gang of four," under the signboard of opposing empiricism, directed their attack at a large number of leading cadres in the Party, government and army, in both the central and local authorities, who had rich experience in revolutionary struggles. Just as they tried to hoodwink people and incite them to "overthrow all" in the Great Cultural Revolution and "ferret out all the disciples of Confucius" in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, their opposition to empiricism was motivated by the same intention, namely, they wanted to overthrow a large number of veteran cadres as "the big enemies at present" and as the main targets of revolution, so as to usurp supreme leadership in the Party and state and restore capitalism.

### Despicable Tactics

Like all old and new revisionists, the "gang of four" was "transporting its cargo under a false flag." (Lenin: *Under a False Flag*.) When they talked volubly about opposing empiricism, they flaunted the banner of Chairman Mao and quoted his criticism of empiricism in 1959.

But the empiricism Chairman Mao criticized in 1959 was the subjective idealist concept of experience of Peng Teh-huai, chieftain of the Right opportunist line during our Party's eighth major two-line struggle.

Lenin said: "Both the materialist and the idealist . . . lines in philosophy may unquestionably be concealed beneath the word 'experience.'" (*Materialism and Empirio-Criticism*.) Proceeding from the subjective idealist concept of experience and waving the banner of "summing up experience," the Peng Teh-huai anti-Party clique seized on some non-essential minor shortcomings and tried to negate the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, the great leap forward and the people's communes. At that time, in order to repulse Peng Teh-huai's onslaught against the Party and Marxism ideologically, politically and economically, Chairman Mao pointed out that it was necessary to criticize in theory subjective idealist empiricism.

Sixteen years later, however, the "gang of four" quoted Chairman Mao's statement out of context without giving the historical background, distorted it and tried to use it to serve its own ends. More than that, the gang even lied that "in the past decade and more, Chairman Mao has repeatedly stressed the same idea."

The "gang of four's" perverse actions more and more exposed their opposition to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Decking themselves out as "authorities on theory," they were unsparing in lashing out at others. Pointing his criticism at the gang's blustering behaviour, Chairman Mao said: "Not many people in our Party really know Marxism-Leninism. Some think they know, but in fact know very little about it. They consider themselves always in the right and are ready at all times to lecture others. This in itself is a manifestation of a lack of knowledge of Marxism-Leninism."

However, they refused to accept Chairman Mao's criticism and kept it from the public. When Chairman Mao became seriously ill and after his death, they stepped up their activities to usurp Party and state power.

# Soviet Expansion and Infiltration In Southern Europe

THE Kremlin has become especially relentless in the sharpening Soviet-U.S. contention on the southern flank of Europe.

Contending with the United States for dominance of all Europe, the Soviet Union has strengthened its military forces in the Mediterranean to threaten Western Europe from the south. Since 1967, the Soviet naval presence in the Mediterranean has steadily increased to its present strength of 70 ships, which outnumber the U.S. Sixth Fleet. More than 230 Soviet naval vessels passed through the Turkish straits into the Mediterranean last year, with the aircraft carrier *Kiev* going from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean and then the Atlantic in July. What is more, the Kremlin has been applying pressure on the Mediterranean countries in order to obtain naval and air bases.

The Soviet Union also has exploited the internal problems in some South European countries to facilitate its penetration. It worked to pit different groups of political forces against each other to achieve its own aims of subversion. After the anti-fascist coup in Portugal on April 25, 1974, it cashed in on the situation to step in and rally pro-Soviet forces in an attempt to set up a Portuguese regime under its control. It took advantage of the political unrest in Spain in recent years to step up penetration and to gain control of Gibraltar. During Italy's 1976 general elections, it sought to strengthen its hand through the political changes in that country. While objecting to any intervention in Italian affairs by the other superpower, it acted, overtly and covertly, to support certain Italian political forces in their attempt to seize power in the elections. In Greece, the Soviet ambassador made secret contacts with certain political parties and directed the activities of those working to overthrow the Greek Government. The diplomat consequently was served a warning by the Greek Foreign Ministry.

In addition to all this, Moscow has tried to sow discord and create divisions among the South European countries. It fomented antagonism between Greece and Turkey by making use of the Cyprus issue and their dispute over the Aegean continental shelf. It tried to estrange certain South European countries from the West European countries and suggested a freeze on NATO and Warsaw Pact membership so as to prevent South European countries from joining NATO. When Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares toured nine West European countries seeking membership in the European Economic Community, the Soviet press raised a great uproar to stir up ill feeling between the South and West European countries and among the South European countries themselves, for the express purpose of driving wedges and creating splits to facilitate Soviet penetration.

The Soviet Union has also adopted the dual tactics of overtly preaching "detente" and "co-operation" to lull vigilance against its political and economic gains, and covertly sending large numbers of spies to steal all kinds of information. While proclaiming relations with Italy as "an example for co-operation and mutual benefit," it not only has obtained enormous loans from that nation gripped by economic difficulties, but also stepped up espionage activities there. The Italian press has reported that there are several hundred K.G.B. men operating in Italy. With the recent establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Spain, the Soviet press hailed the prospects of Soviet-Spanish relations, saying that this turned the green light on in many fields. But shortly after this, the Spanish press reported that a member of the permanent Soviet trade mission in Spain had been identified as a K.G.B. agent.

In the face of Soviet infiltration and expansion in Southern Europe, the United States

has taken more measures to protect its own interests there. It has done all it can to adjust and strengthen its military power in the Mediterranean. The Sixth Fleet closely watches the movement of Soviet warships. The United States frequently holds naval and air exercises

with NATO in the Mediterranean close to South European countries. The United States has also taken measures to fill the gap in NATO's southern flank by exerting influence on and gradually adjusting relations with some South European countries.

## South European Countries Develop Mutual Relations

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**T**O counter superpower interference, penetration and expansion, the South European countries are working hard to improve and strengthen their relations. More and more, countries having disputes have felt the need to quickly resolve their differences. To this end, conferences have been held and some headway has been made.

The settlement of the Trieste question has promoted the development of relations between Yugoslavia and Italy. Through negotiations, the two countries reached agreement on the demarcation of territory and territorial waters in the Trieste area. Agreement was also reached on protection of the minority people in the area, settlement of questions relating to border inhabitants' citizenship and property and establishment of open zones. Following ratification of the agreements by the Italian Chamber of Deputies on December 17 last year and the Italian Senate on February 24 this year, the outstanding boundary question between the two countries since World War II has been completely settled.

Greece and Turkey, which once were at loggerheads over the Cyprus question and other problems left over from history, have also increasingly felt the need to iron out their differences. Last May, the Prime Ministers of the two countries held talks and issued a communique expressing the desire to "peacefully settle through negotiations" the questions existing between the two. On January 29 this year, the foreign ministers of both countries held talks

in Strasbourg, France, on the dispute over the Aegean Sea and the Cyprus question. Since then, the two countries' representatives have met many times and some progress in negotiations has been made.

Bilateral and multilateral relations among the Balkan countries have also developed. The first postwar Balkan experts' conference on economic and technical co-operation which took place in Athens in February last year discussed agricultural, trade, energy, transport, radio communication and other problems. Moreover, mutual visits by the leaders of the countries in this region have markedly increased. Last year, Romanian President Ceausescu and Yugoslav President Tito visited Greece and the former also visited Yugoslavia. In January this year, Greek Foreign Minister Bitsios visited Yugoslavia.

While strengthening mutual relations among themselves, the Balkan countries have worked to develop co-operation with the European Economic Community (E.E.C.). Negotiations between Greece and the E.E.C. on the former's entry into the community started in Brussels last July 27. Countries like Yugoslavia and Romania have also furthered relations with the E.E.C. and its members.

Both Spain and Portugal on the Iberian Peninsula in the western part of Southern Europe have expressed the desire to strengthen their ties with the E.E.C. and, during Spanish Prime Minister Suarez's visit to Portugal last

*(Continued on p. 31.)*

# ROUND THE WORLD

EGYPT

## Moscow's Tentacles Clipped

Behind Egypt's back, the Soviet Union on April 24 sent a number of Arab states a memorandum slanderously accusing Egypt of threatening Libya and warned that she should bear the responsibility for the consequences arising from "any military adventure." Moscow's move to provoke conflict between the two Arab countries was blasted by the Egyptian authorities and public opinion. On April 27, Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy summoned Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov and showed him a copy of the memorandum. Yet, the ambassador denied any knowledge of it.

The Soviet Union actually has long been undermining Arab unity, particularly in sowing dissension between Egypt and Libya. And this time it tried to label Egypt an aggressor by dishonest diplomatic means. Its three objectives were: To incite Arab countries against Egypt so as to cause confusion and meddle in Middle East affairs; to step up infiltration and expansion in North Africa and the Red Sea region; to free itself from isolation it now faces in Africa following its instigation of the mercenaries' invasion of Zaire.

However, the new tsars' clumsy action has further exposed their ugly features as the enemy of the Arab people and will arouse the Egyptian and

other Arab peoples' resistance.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said in a speech on May 1 that the way the Soviet Union acted was "disgraceful," and "unless they retract what they have said, we will take another stand towards them."

FRENCH SOMALILAND

## Overwhelming Votes for Independence

Over 98 per cent of the voters in French Somaliland voted for independence in a May 8 referendum. The territory is to officially proclaim its independence and set up the Republic of Djibouti on June 27.

Proposed by the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.), a round-table conference of the Djibouti liberation movements and political organizations took place between March 28 and April 1 in Accra, capital of Ghana. Attending it were representatives of the Djibouti Liberation Movement, the Liberation Front of the Somali Coast, the African Peoples League for Independence, the National Union for Independence and the People's Liberation Movement and also repre-

sentatives of the local government and the parliament of Djibouti. O.A.U. representatives also attended.

A political declaration adopted at the conference said that all Djibouti liberation movements and political organizations had agreed to work out a common political platform before the territory achieves independence, and agreed in principle to form a united patriotic front of the people of Djibouti embracing all its existing political parties.

These liberation movements and political organizations reiterated in the declaration "their will to work together for the national independence of the territory of Djibouti without external interference and for respect of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country." They also pledged "to resist and fight together any attempt from outside to undermine these attributes" after independence.

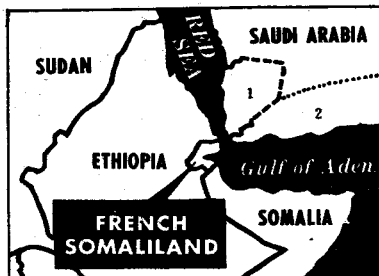
Situated along the coast of the southern entrance to the Red Sea, Djibouti has a population of about 250,000. Since the French colonialists invaded the area in the 1860s, the local people have waged a long and unremitting struggle for independence.

WESTERN ECONOMIC  
CONFERENCE

## No Effective Way to Cope With Situation

The economic summit of seven Western countries — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan — took place in London on May 7 and 8.

The summit came at a time when the West is confronted



1. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC 2. PEOPLES  
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

with slow economic recovery, serious unemployment and continuous inflation. The number of jobless in the seven participating countries totals 13 million and "the smouldering problem of inflation could burst into full flame again at any moment."

The gravity of the current economic situation in the West was admitted by the heads of state or government. Recalling the failure of the 1933 London economic conference, Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda considered the situation today highly similar. He urged the summit to find a way to prevent the countries concerned from sinking into a depression which may be as serious as that in the 1930s. French President Giscard d'Estaing pointed out that "sombre and pessimistic pictures" were sometimes drawn of the present state of the Western world and there might be "a new disaster" unless necessary measures were taken.

The summit declaration said that "our most urgent task is to create more jobs while continuing to reduce inflation" and "we commit our governments to stated economic growth targets." However, Western public opinion held that no effective measures to cope with the grave economic situation were found at the meeting and doubted that it could solve these problems.

The summit also discussed such questions as improving financing facilities, expanding trade, coping with the energy shortage and continuing the dialogue with developing countries. When the energy problem was discussed, the Western countries once again disagreed on the export of nuclear technology. The United States pressed France and West Germany to cancel their respective major nuclear contracts with Pakistan and Brazil, but was refused.

#### NATO SUMMIT MEETING

### Need to Strengthen Common Defence

Held in London on May 10 and 11, the NATO summit meeting expressed concern over the Warsaw Pact countries' offensive capabilities and emphasized the need to strengthen common defence and co-operation.

Addressing the meeting, British Prime Minister Callaghan said: "We do not understand why the Soviet Union seems to be devoting more of its resources to military purposes, in spite of their avowed intention to seek detente."

In his speech, U.S. President Carter indicated that the United States is ready to "maintain and strengthen" its ties with West European countries.

He said: "The threat facing the alliance has grown steadily

in recent years. The Soviet Union has achieved essential strategic nuclear equivalence. Its theatre nuclear forces have been strengthened. The Warsaw Pact's conventional forces in Europe emphasize an offensive posture. These forces are much stronger than needed for any defence purpose." He also stressed that, while maintaining its nuclear deterrent, the United States "will maintain and improve conventional forces based here [in Western Europe]."

The final communique issued at the end of the meeting said the NATO heads of state or government "are firmly resolved to maintain and enhance the effectiveness of the alliance."

The communique pointed out that "of particular concern is the continuing growth in the strength of offensive capabilities of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries. In these circumstances, the allies emphasize the need for the alliance to maintain at an adequate level the forces required for the common defence and for deterrence. They are resolved to strengthen their mutual support efforts and co-operation."

It also noted that "the allies are determined to co-operate closely in all aspects of defence production."

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*(Continued from p. 29.)*

November, the two countries reiterated their desire to strive to become E.E.C. members. Following Portuguese Prime Minister Soares' visit to nine West European countries in February and March this year, Portugal formally applied for E.E.C. membership and has been accepted.

The strengthening of co-operation between South European and Mediterranean countries and of their ties with the E.E.C. is of great significance for resisting superpower expansion and aggression and safeguarding the independence and security of the countries in the region.

# ON THE HOME FRONT

## **Scientific Survey in Northern Tibet**

**I**N 1976, Chinese scientists made a comprehensive scientific survey in an area about 300,000 square kilometres on the plateau in northern Tibet. The investigation covered many branches of science including geology, geomorphology, pedology, hydrology, botany, zoology and geothermics.

The survey took place in Tibet's highest and coldest area which is sparsely populated. Before liberation, some foreign scientists who went to only a few places in this area jumped to the conclusion that the plateau was a "centre of aridity," where "life is extremely scarce."

The study reveals that hail and sleet often fall on the plateau during the warmer months between June and August, while in January and February there is plenty of snowfall. Permafrost has been found in some places where the surface soil thaws in the warm season and there is no deficiency of moisture. Even in the highest and coldest parts of the plateau, no traces show that they have been completely covered by ancient glaciers. So the large tracts of land there can be opened up and utilized.

Most significant are the encouraging results in zoology and botany. Of the about 300 kinds of plant specimens, over 100 kinds were collected in the highest and coldest north-western tip. The area is also a natural zoo, which abounds in Tibetan antelopes, wild asses,

hares, foxes, snow leopards, brown bears, wild geese, cranes and ducks. Tibetan loaches were found living in mountain streams 5,200 metres above sea level, so far the highest altitude at which any species of fish have been found. All this points to rich plant and animal resources in this area.

Scientists found numerous animal fossils including stromatoporoids, bryozoans, corals and brachiopods in the marine Palaeozoic rocks and abundant orbitolina, a sort of pudding-shaped foraminifera fossils in the Mesozoic rocks. These fossils are of great scientific value for verifying the history of the geological development of the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau and determining the stratigraphical division. In addition, the expedition members located many places indicating ore deposits of chromium and magnetite and multiple ore minerals and a carbon dioxide spring whose temperature is about 60° C.

With big and small lakes dotting the plateau in northern Tibet, the region abounds in salt mines. Scientists made detailed surveys of some major lakes and obtained a wealth of data.

The results of the survey on the plateau, confirmed by the practice of the Tibetan people in production, prove that there are rich natural resources and adequate conditions are available for further exploiting them.

## **New Coalfield**

**L**INHUAN, a rich coalfield, was discovered recently in northern Anhwei Province.

Preliminary exploration indicated a complete variety of high-quality coal deposits more than three times those of the Huaipei Coal Mine. Such a variety of coal is indispensable to the development of the metallurgical, power and chemical industries and will provide good material conditions for industrial development in east China.

The overall designing of the coalfield has been completed. What with the delivery of large quantities of material and equipment to the work-site, the builders have begun sinking shafts.

## **New Device for Treating Effluents**

**A** SET of big active-carbon adsorption purifiers, the first of its kind designed and made by China itself for treating effluents discharged from oil refining, has been built and commissioned in an oil refinery in Hunan Province. It has proved effective and given good results.

The device is capable of treating 600 tons of effluents per hour. By means of sand filtering and active-carbon adsorption, it further removes oil and other harmful substances from the effluents already treated by such methods as oil-separation, flotation and biochemical treatment. In this way, the purified water is up to the standards of surface water.

The purified water is then channeled back to the oil refining units. This recycling has not only made available another source of water for oil refining, but also helped reduce pollution and protect the environment of the oil refinery.