

PEKING REVIEW

28

July 8, 1977

北
京
周
報

**Tachai Speeds Up Farm
Mechanization**

**Self-Reliance and Making
Foreign Things Serve China**

**China's Stand on the Question of
Exploitation of International Seabed**

PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

BEIJING ZHOUBAO

Vol. 20, No. 28

July 8, 1977

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

CONTENTS

THE WEEK

- Chairman Hua Meets Zimbabwean and Palestinian Delegations
Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh Receive Scientists, Geological Workers
and Others 3
Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh Meet Foreign Experts Taking Part in
Translating Volume V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung"
Greeting 14th Summit, Conference of O.A.U.
Volume V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" in Minority Languages Distributed
Palestine Revolutionary Delegation Visits China
Delegation of Italian Socialist Revolution Party

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

- Tachai Speeds Up Farm Mechanization 6
Self-Reliance and Making Foreign Things Serve China—Notes on studying
Chairman Mao's "On the Ten Major Relationships"—Lo Yuan-cheng 9
Intellectuals Are an Important Force in Socialist Revolution and Construction
—Notes on studying Chairman Mao's exposition regarding intellectuals in
Volume V of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung"—Hsiang Chun 12
In Defence of Truth 15
Mass Criticism: "Gang of Four"—The Nation's Scourge
Wrecking the Arts and Crafts Industry 18
Revisionist Attitude Towards Foreign Culture 19
Iron Will of Palestinian People—A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent 21
At the U.N. Sea Law Conference: China's Stand on the Question of Exploitation
of International Seabed 22
For Your Reference: Struggle Over Exploitation of International Seabed 24
Soviet Contention for Straits 25

FRIENDSHIP NOTES

27

ROUND THE WORLD

29

- The Sudan: Vigilance Against Social-Neocolonialism
Capitalist Countries: Serious Unemployment Among Youth
Greek Marxist-Leninist Communist Party: Concept of Three Worlds Endorsed
Bulgaria: Seeking Solutions to Soviet-Caused Economic Difficulties

ON THE HOME FRONT

31

- "Officials" Remain Commoners
Kelp-Breeding in South China
Natural Soda Deposits Found in Honan

Chairman Hua Meets Zimbabwean and Palestinian Delegations

CHAIRMAN Hua Kuo-feng met and had a cordial conversation with the Zimbabwe Friendship Delegation on June 28. The delegation was led by Robert G. Mugabe, General Secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Joint Leader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. Josiah Tongogara, Secretary for Defence of the Union, was its deputy leader.

Chairman Hua reiterated the Chinese people's firm support for the Zimbabwean people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and hegemonism and for state independence and national liberation.

Chairman Hua said: The struggle of the Zimbabwean people is just and has won support from the people all over the world. We regard the victories of the Zimbabwean people's struggle as our own and as a support to us.

He expressed the conviction that so long as they persevere in armed struggle and develop the people's forces, the Zimbabwean people will surely overthrow the Smith racist regime and win national independence and liberation.

Speaking of the Zimbabwean people's trust in and friendship for the Chinese people, delegation leader Mugabe said: There is no question about the sincerity of the solidarity between the people of China and Zimbabwe. We will take home the Chinese people's message of solidarity for the people and fighting forces of Zimbabwe.

Chairman Hua on June 29 met the Palestine Revolutionary Delegation led by Abu Jihad, leading member of the Palestine National Liberation Movement "Al Fateh" and of the General Headquarters of "Al-Assifa." During the meeting, Chairman Hua extended his warm welcome to the Palestinian brothers and his cordial regards to Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Chairman Hua said: The Palestinian brothers' struggle at the front is very arduous. Because of superpower aggression and contention in the Middle East, the struggle of the Palestinian and Arab people is complicated and arduous and will be protracted. But we must not lose sight of the fact that

the Palestinian and Arab people's struggle is just, and a just struggle is bound to triumph. The Palestinian and Arab people are bound to win final victory so long as they persevere in armed struggle and uphold unity.

Chairman Hua stressed that the Chinese people firmly stand on the side of the Palestinian and Arab people. We resolutely support your struggle, he declared, against Israeli Zionism and superpower hegemonism and for recovering lost territories and restoring national rights.

Delegation leader Abu Jihad conveyed to Chairman Hua the regards, friendship and respects of Chairman Yasser Arafat and all the revolutionary cadres and fighters of Palestine. He spoke highly of the long-standing revolutionary friendship between the people of China and Palestine. He said: The Chinese people's support to us is an important factor that propels our struggle forward. We are confident that, under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua, the Chinese people will continue to support the Palestinian people's armed struggle.

Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh Receive Scientists, Geological Workers and Others

CHAIRMAN Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh on July 3 received representatives to a scientific work meeting of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and to a national conference held by geological departments on learning from Taching.

They also received members of a P.L.A. navy cadres' class for the study of Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, participants in a meeting held by the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, as well as other comrades.

Chairman Hua recently gave the instruction: Science should flourish and advance, and reports of successes should keep coming in. He also pointed out: We have Mao Tsetung Thought, the revolutionary line formulated by Chairman Mao, the socialist system, a contingent of scientific and technical personnel and 800 million industrious and brave people, we should there-

fore have confidence in catching up with and surpassing advanced world level.

Greatly inspired by this instruction, the scientists have pledged to work with redoubled efforts to build China into a powerful modern socialist country before the end of the century as Chairman Mao and Premier Chou desired.

Close to 3,000 representatives at the national geological conference were received by Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh. These representatives of 19 nationalities have come from various parts of the country and women representatives account for 10 per cent of the total. They are now mapping out plans and measures to be taken by geological departments to learn from Taching during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period. They expressed the determination to speed up geological work so as to prospect and locate ample mineral deposits in good time for building China into

a powerful modern socialist country before the end of the century.

Participants in the meeting called by the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries have also resolved to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, uphold proletarian internationalism and make still greater contributions to strengthening economic and technical co-operation between China and friendly countries and enhancing the friendship between China and other third world countries and the people of the world as a whole.

Other Party and state leaders present at the reception were Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li and Ku Mu. Su Yu, leading member of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, was also present on the occasion.

Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh Meet Foreign Experts Taking Part in Translating Volume V Of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung"

HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing, Mem-

bers of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on July 3 met and feted foreign experts who have taken part in translating Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*. They thanked the foreign ex-

perts for their great efforts in the work.

The foreign experts present were Frank Coe, Sol Adler, Enrique Posada, Denise Ly, Jean Moser, Hikotaro Ando, Toshitaka Kamagoe, Morote

Best, Jean Pierre Gaume and Ariane Lallee.

Present on the occasion were leading comrades from the office of the committee for editing and publishing Chairman Mao Tsetung's works.

Both the meeting and the banquet were filled with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Greeting 14th Summit Conference of O.A.U.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng sent a message on June 30 to the 14th Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, extending warm congratulations to the assembly on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. The message reads:

"At present, an excellent situation prevails in Africa. The great African countries and people, inspired by the spirit of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and filled with dauntless revolutionary heroism, have held high the banner of combating imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, big-power hegemonism, racism and Zionism and fought bravely and tenaciously and won continuous new victories in the struggle to win or safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty and territorial integrity and develop the national economy and culture. The armed struggle of the Zimbabwean and Namibian peoples for national liberation and the mass struggle of the Azanian people against racial discrimination and apartheid have steadily deepened and expanded and dealt ever

heavier blows at the racist regimes of Vorster and Smith. What is particularly heartening is that the African countries and people, fighting in unity against the common enemy, have in the past year won great victories in their just struggle against superpower interference, bullying, control, aggression and subversion. All this is an eloquent proof that the great African countries and people have already become an important force of the third world and are making ever greater contributions to the third world's cause of unity against imperialism and hegemonism.

"We sincerely hope that, through the joint efforts of the African countries, the current session of your assembly will make new contributions to further strengthening the militant unity of the African countries, supporting the southern African people's struggle for national liberation, increasing co-operation between African and Arab countries and advancing the third world's just cause of unity against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

"May your session be a complete success!

"May the militant friendship between the peoples of China and Africa increase daily!"

Volume V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" In Minority Languages Distributed

Following the distribution of the Chinese (Han) edition of Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, the Korean edition was put on sale on June 15,

and Mongolian, Tibetan, Uighur and Kazakh editions were sold in Peking and other places where the minority peoples live in compact communities as from July 1.

China is a multi-national country. Besides the Han nationality, there are more than 50 minority nationalities, making up 6 per cent of the total population. Some of the minority nationalities use the same spoken and written language as the Han people, but most of them have their own spoken and written languages. All nationalities in China have the freedom to use their own languages, spoken and written.

Two and a half million copies of Volume V are being printed in the abovementioned five minority languages. The first batch of 500,000 copies is now being distributed.

Palestine Revolutionary Delegation Visits China

The Palestine Revolutionary Delegation led by Abu Jihad, leading member of the Palestine National Liberation Movement "Al Fateh" and of the General Headquarters of "Al-Assifa," paid a friendly visit to China from June 27 to July 4 at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

An old friend of the Chinese people, delegation leader Abu Jihad, entrusted by the Palestine Liberation Organization, had previously visited China on many occasions.

During the delegation's latest visit, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met with Abu Jihad

(Continued on p. 11.)

Tachai Speeds Up Farm Mechanization

CHAIRMAN Mao pointed out: "The social and economic physiognomy of China will not undergo a complete change until the socialist transformation of the social and economic system is accomplished and until, in the technical field, machinery is used, wherever possible, in every branch of production and in every place." (*On the Question of the Co-operative Transformation of Agriculture.*) Following this instruction of Chairman Mao's, the Chinese people are now working hard for the basic realization of farm mechanization by 1980. In this endeavour, the Tachai Production Brigade, the red banner on China's agricultural front, has again set an example.

Can farm mechanization be realized in hilly areas? Tachai has given a resounding and affirmative answer.

Today's Tachai is a far cry from what it was before. In the past, it was a place of steep and rocky hills without even a sizable plot of level land and all farm work there was done by sheer muscle. But what meets the eye today are tracts of man-made plains,

motor roads winding their way up the hills, tractors working in the fields and cableways along which carriers are moving.

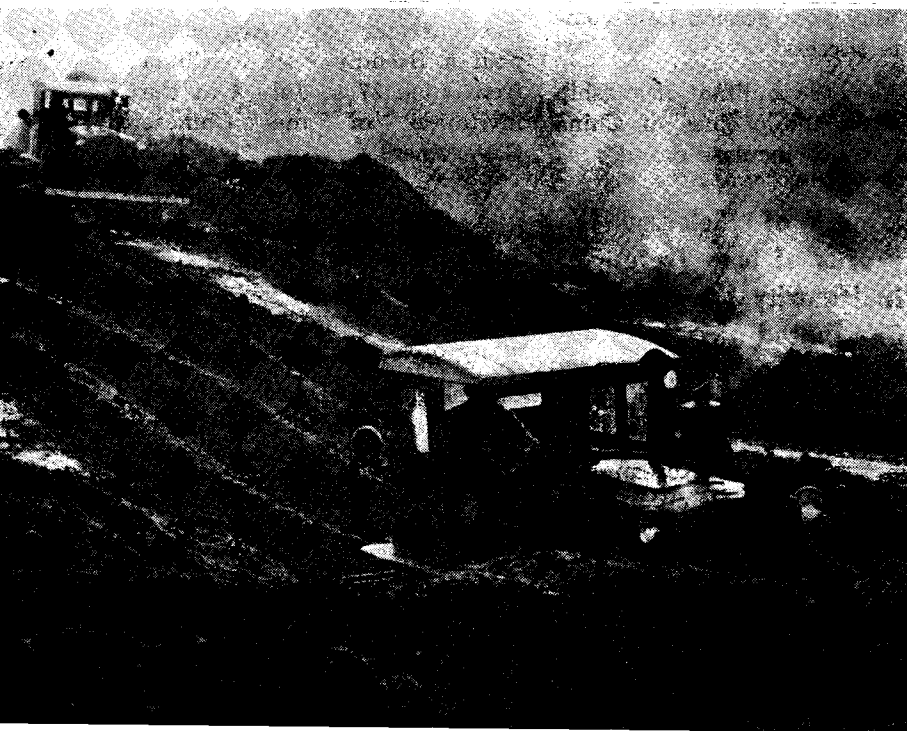
In Tachai today, processing of farm and side-line products is mechanized, for transport they have motor and other vehicles and cableways, 80 per cent of the work in ploughing and levelling the farmland is done with the help of tractors. Sprayers and dry sprayers are used in plant protection, a mechanized process does the threshing and winnowing, and 40 of the brigade's 56 hectares of cultivated land are watered with sprinklers, while bulldozers, scrapers and frozen earth breakers are in extensive use in farmland capital construction. In addition, machines are being used on a trial basis in sowing, hoeing and harvesting, and in forestry and animal husbandry. All this is illustrative of the level of mechanization achieved by the brigade.

Relying on Their Own Efforts

In mechanizing farm work through self-reliance, Tachai has mainly done two things: accumulating funds for bringing about farm mechanization and mobilizing the masses to launch a campaign to innovate farm tools.

Needless to say, huge sums are needed to purchase farm machines and tools and set up a repair factory. To date, the brigade has spent nearly 200,000 yuan from the collective's accumulation on buying more than 90 pieces of farm machinery (totalling 400 h.p.). To accumulate funds, Tachai adheres to the following three principles: (1) "Take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development," that is, develop

Building farmland by levelling hilltops and filling in gullies.



grain production at high speed and at the same time increase the income from a diversified economy; (2) correctly handle the relationships between the state, the collective and the individual and actively augment the public accumulation fund; (3) build up the brigade through diligence and frugality and practise strict economy.

Since the co-operative transformation of agriculture, Tachai has made energetic efforts to boost grain production and it has reaped rich harvests for years running. Over the past decade and more, it has sold to the state 150 tons of marketable grain every year and the income from this source is over 40,000 yuan. While increasing grain output, the brigade has gone in for a diversified economy. With the increase of income, public accumulation accordingly increases too. In the early years of agricultural co-operation, Tachai's public accumulation fund accounted for 4.1 per cent of its total income. This has risen to upwards of 20 per cent since 1970, thus making it possible for the brigade to buy machines and accessories with cash whenever they are needed. Though income and accumulation have both increased as never before, Tachai keeps to the revolutionary spirit of running the brigade diligently and frugally. Its production outlays which took up 25.7 per cent of the total income before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution has dropped to 20 per cent in the last decade, while its overhead expenses have been further reduced from 0.36 per cent of the total income to 0.2 per cent. Consequently, Tachai can make greater investments in farm machinery.

The principle of self-reliance is also followed in repairing and using farm machines. The Tachai people first set up an iron and wooden farm tools repair factory and the blacksmiths and carpenters in the village were organized to make farm implements and carry out technical innovations. Some people, however, doubted whether it was worthwhile. They asked: "How



Small crawler tractors ploughing the fields.

can you mechanize farming with such crude equipment?" In view of this, the brigade's Party branch carried out ideological education and criticized the erroneous ideas of going after things big and modern when conditions were not available and relying solely on assistance from others. Practice later proved that it was that factory with simple and crude equipment that made great contributions to improving and making farm machinery and implements.

Working in co-operation with units concerned, the Tachai people have over the past dozen years innovated and introduced more than 20 kinds of farm machines including rice hullers, fodder cutters, rice threshers and night soil tankers, thereby gradually raising the level of farm mechanization.

Revolutionization in Command Of Mechanization

The Tachai people often say: "Whether it's mechanization or electrification, it's of little use if the people's thinking is not revolutionized."

In 1958, the year of big leap forward in socialist construction, Tachai bought a steam engine and a diesel engine to be used in processing rice and wheat so that part of the labour force could be switched to the frontline of farm

production. But it didn't occur to the Tachai people that once the machines broke down, they had to be sent to town for repairs since no one knew much about machinery. Moreover, a young operator regarded the little technique he knew as his monopoly and he was not very enthusiastic in his work. Because of this, the brigade members often quarrelled with him. These annoying questions opened the eyes of members of the brigade's Party branch to the fact that machines would be of little use if attention was not paid to educating the people operating them.

With this understanding, the Tachai people have over the past two decades constantly summed up their experience and put revolutionization in command of mechanization.

To make farm machinery better serve the cause of socialism, it is necessary, first of all, to put the poor and lower-middle peasants who are keen on following the socialist road in charge of the machines. Today, Tachai has trained a contingent of technicians who are both socialist-minded and vocationally proficient. Under the direct leadership of the brigade's Party branch, they take the lead in criticizing revisionism and capitalism, consciously keep to the socialist orientation and are firm in overcoming whatever difficulties they may encounter. For this they have won the acclaim of the other commune members. While paying attention to heightening the technicians' political consciousness, the Party branch has taken various measures to help raise their technical level step by step, such as masters teaching apprentices and the old teaching the young. These technical personnel are at once workers and peasants and they get work-points based on the work done just like the other commune members.

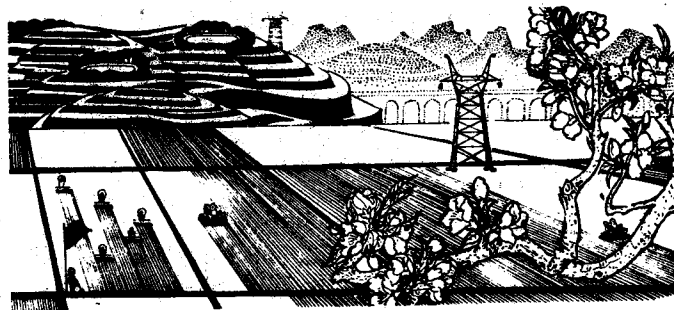
Transformation and Adaptation

Aware of the fact that the realization of farm mechanization in hilly areas is more difficult than on the plains, the Tachai Party branch holds that conditions are not immutable. The Tachai people have transformed natural conditions to make them suit the needs of farm mechanization and at the same time remodelled farm machines to make them meet the needs of local conditions.

To facilitate mechanization, they first levelled mounds to merge 4,700 fragmented small plots into 1,900 terraced fields. Beginning in 1970, they started building small man-made plains by levelling hilltops and filling in gullies. Today, such plains make up 26 of the brigade's 56 hectares of cultivated land where ploughing is done by tractors.

To adapt farm machines to the natural conditions of Tachai, they have made great efforts to introduce innovations. Together with scientific and research departments for agricultural mechanization, in 1972 they successfully trial-manufactured 10 and 20 h.p. crawler tractors for use on small plots of land. Small in size and easy to handle, these tractors are good for deep-ploughing and can move up the hills with a gradient of 26 degrees. Since it is not easy to water small plots of terraced fields by cutting irrigation ditches, they have since 1974 used home-made sprinklers with nozzles made of ordinary steel tubes somewhat flattened and connected to rubber hoses. For the same purpose, they have also used head drops of water to divert it from hilltop retention ponds. As a result, over 70 per cent of the terraced fields and small plains are now fields giving stable and high yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging. In this way, Tachai has blazed a new trail for bringing farmland in hilly areas under irrigation.

Thanks to its sustained efforts to solve problems arising in the course of mechanization in hilly areas, the Tachai Party branch has succeeded in quickening the tempo of transforming nature and bringing about farm mechanization. Tachai's achievements have opened up broad prospects for the realization of farm mechanization in hilly districts in other parts of the country.



Self-Reliance and Making Foreign Things Serve China

— Notes on studying Chairman Mao's "On the Ten Major Relationships"

by Lo Yuan-cheng

IN his work *On the Ten Major Relationships*, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Our policy is to learn from the strong points of all nations and all countries, learn all that is genuinely good in the political, economic, scientific and technological fields and in literature and art. But we must learn with an analytical and critical eye, not blindly, and we mustn't copy everything indiscriminately and transplant mechanically. Naturally, we mustn't pick up their shortcomings and weak points." Chairman Mao also taught us: "Rely mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary." On the question of the relationship between China and other countries, Chairman Mao has scientifically summed up the experience of China's revolution and construction and formulated for us a policy conforming to revolutionary dialectics. While emphasizing development of China's national economy on the basis of self-reliance, this policy also affirms the importance of learning from foreign countries and "making foreign things serve China" in our socialist construction.

Owing to long years of oppression by the three big mountains — imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism — in old China, the productive forces developed at a very slow pace and science and technology lagged far behind some countries. To rapidly transform the backward features of China after the founding of the People's Republic of China, on the basis of persevering in maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands

and relying on our own efforts, we have learnt from foreign countries in a planned way and with our own emphasis and selection and introduced some new techniques into China so that the good experience of foreign countries can serve China's socialist construction. This gives full expression to the unity of opposites in the relationship between "making foreign things serve China" and relying on our own efforts.

Following Chairman Mao's instructions, China has imported in the last 20 years or so equipment and technology urgently needed in the development of China's national economy and sciences. Premier Chou also issued many important instructions on introducing advanced foreign techniques. He advocated that foreign experience should be applied analytically and critically, not mechanically. Premier Chou held that we should not place blind faith in or rely completely on foreign techniques, but should combine studying them with devising something original from them, and that China should take her own road of industrial and technical development. These instructions are beneficial to speeding up the development of China's national economy, hastening the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology as well as catching up with and surpassing advanced world levels.

The history of science and technology shows that the creations and inventions of the world's

labouring people in these fields cannot remain a monopoly of one nation for long but inevitably will sooner or later spread to all nations.

In his *Dialectics of Nature*, Engels listed several major inventions — the magnetic needle, printing, type, flax paper, . . . gunpowder, spectacles and mechanical clocks. Of these contributions made by people of different countries, the magnetic needle, printing, gunpowder, paper and mechanical clocks were invented in China, while type was invented both in China and Korea. On the other hand, China has absorbed many foreign things in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields. For example, tomatoes, potatoes, peanuts and maize came from Latin America, cotton from Pakistan. Copernicus' theory on the solar system and Darwin's theory of evolution were sources of enlightenment for many advanced Chinese in modern history. Every nation in the world has its own merits and characteristics, otherwise it could not exist and develop. Every nation and country as it develops is bound to absorb and make

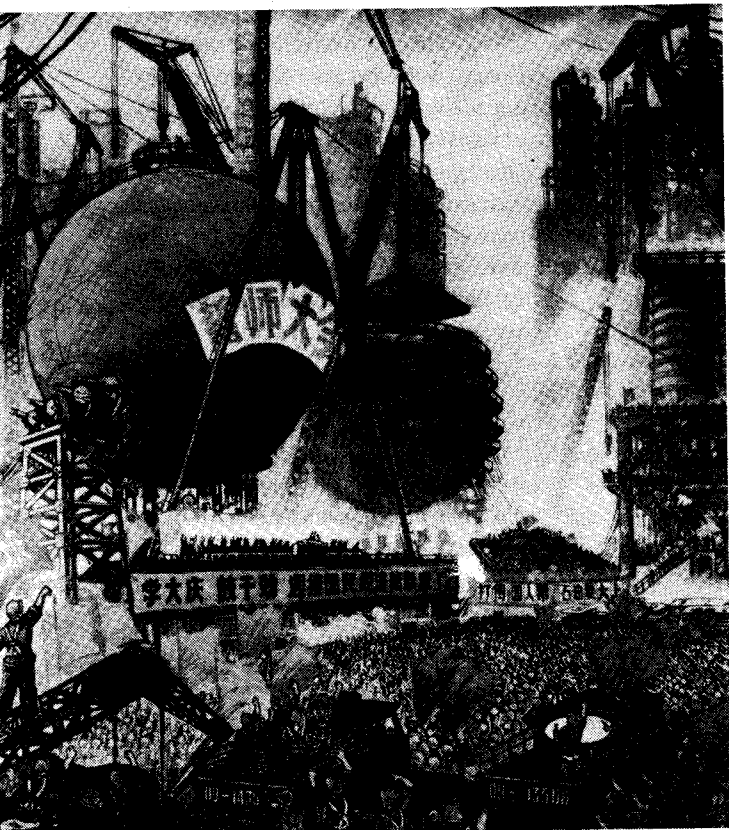
use of, to a greater or lesser degree, scientific and technological achievements of other nations and countries. Learning from foreign countries and learning from others' strong points to make up our deficiencies through trade and other exchanges on the basis of equality and mutual benefit help our economy, culture, national defence and science and technology draw on good experience, make their own creations and stride forward. Presumptuous conceit and blind rejection of all things foreign are anti-Marxist and unscientific.

Ours is a country of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The superiority of the socialist system provides very favourable conditions for rapidly developing science and technology. We dare to put forward the slogan of learning from foreign countries precisely because we have full confidence in our own country, in our socialist system and in our people of all nationalities. We are ready to learn from the strong points of all countries and all nations. We want to learn all that is genuinely good and useful and we shall always do so. This is the scientific Marxist approach.

However, the "gang of four" acted totally against Chairman Mao's teachings and his revolutionary line in foreign affairs, ignored China's economic and trade relations with over 150 countries and regions and did its utmost to sabotage our economic and technical exchanges with countries all over the world. It maliciously slandered learning from foreign countries as "servility to things foreign," the introducing of techniques from abroad as "trailing behind at a snail's pace" and it metaphysically counterposed self-reliance to learning from foreign countries and "making foreign things serve China." If we refuse to learn from foreign experience and have to do everything from scratch, it will inevitably lead to a slowdown in the development of some industrial techniques. That would really mean "trailing behind at a snail's pace!" The "gang of four" opposed the introduction of advanced techniques from abroad and even vilified the import of certain major projects approved by Chairman Mao, alleging that this tied the fate of China's industry "to others' apron strings." Chiang Ching frenziedly clamoured for the dismantling of a set of imported chemical fertilizer equip-

Mobilization meeting at a construction site.

Woodcut by Liu Chih-kuang



ment installed at Taching Oilfield, viciously attacking it as "sabotaging self-reliance" and being a "disgrace to the Chinese." The gang's real intention was to create confusion on this important front of foreign trade and undermine the socialist economy so as to seize power during the ensuing disorder.

The counter-revolutionary double-dealing tricks of the "gang of four" were similar to those of the bandit gang of Trotskyites. Lenin pointed out after the October Revolution the importance of obtaining as quickly as possible from the capitalist countries the means of production, such as locomotives, machinery, and electrical equipment. He also stressed the necessity to adopt everything that is truly valuable in European and American science. However, Trotsky frenziedly attacked these directives of Lenin's and vilified them on the grounds

that the economy of the Soviet state would "always be under the control of world economy." In a direct rebuff, Stalin sharply denounced Trotsky's counter-revolutionary absurdities: "To depict a socialist economy as something absolutely self-contained and absolutely independent of the surrounding national economies is to talk nonsense." (*The Seventh Enlarged Plenum of the E.C.C.I.*) Stalin's criticism of Trotsky is entirely applicable to the "gang of four."

We must resolutely adhere to Chairman Mao's line and learn from foreign countries on the basis of self-reliance. This means absorbing the good experience and techniques from abroad for our own use so as to enhance our self-reliance capabilities and build China into a powerful, modern socialist country before the end of this century.

(Continued from p. 5.)

and Foreign Minister Huang Hua held talks with him and exchanged views on the Middle East question, international affairs and the development of the militant friendship between the Chinese and Palestinian people. These talks have yielded satisfactory results.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua pointed out: The situation in the Middle East has further developed. On the one hand, the superpowers have intensified their contention over the Middle East. Each has tried its utmost to keep the Middle East in a state of "no war and no peace" so as to attack and edge out the other side. That superpower which flaunts the banner of "supporting national liberation" is particularly vicious and despicable in its trickery. It is doing everything possible to undermine the unity of the Arab people and has gone so far

as to carry out subversive activities against the Arab countries. On the other hand, the Arab people have further strengthened their unity. They have time and again frustrated the plots of the superpowers to stir up ill feelings among them and sabotage their unity. They have come to see more and more clearly the true features of that superpower which styles itself as the "natural ally" of the Arab people. The heroic Palestinian people have persevered in armed struggle, defeated the wanton military attacks of imperialism and Zionism and resisted all kinds of pressure from the superpowers. Through struggle they have accumulated rich experience, both positive and negative.

Facts show that so long as they further strengthen their unity with the great people of all Arab countries, heighten their vigilance and persevere in struggle, especially in armed

struggle, the heroic Palestinian people will surely defeat all kinds of plots hatched by Zionism and big-power hegemonism that supports and abets Zionism and win complete victory in their liberation struggle.

Delegation of Italian Socialist Revolution Party

A delegation of the Party of Socialist Revolution of Italy, led by the Party's General Secretary Vincenzo Calò, paid a friendly visit to China in June.

Chen Yung-kuei, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and feted the Italian comrades. Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, was at the meeting and the banquet.

Intellectuals Are an Important Force in Socialist Revolution and Construction

— Notes on studying Chairman Mao's exposition regarding intellectuals in Volume V of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung"

by Hsiang Chun

DO we need intellectuals to take part in China's socialist revolution and construction? How should we appraise the intellectuals in our country? This was a question on which our Party had waged a protracted struggle against the "gang of four."

It Is Necessary to Build Such a Contingent

During the period of the democratic revolution, Chairman Mao pointed out on many occasions that with the exception of those who were close to the imperialists and the big bourgeoisie, served their interests and were opposed to the masses, generally China's intellectuals suffered from imperialist, feudal and big bourgeois oppression and they were quite revolutionary in nature. In the period of socialist revolution, the importance of their role has increased. In 1957, in his two works *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* and *Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work*, Chairman Mao stressed the importance of intellectuals in consolidating the new socialist system and building a socialist state with modern industry, agriculture, science and culture. In *The Situation in the Summer of 1957*, he pointed out: "To build socialism, the working class must have its own army of technical cadres and of professors, teachers, scientists, journalists, writers, artists and Marxist theorists. This must be a vast army; a small number of people will not suffice." "All members of the Communist Party and the Youth League and the nation as a whole should be aware

of this task, and everybody should study hard. Wherever possible they should strive to acquire technical skill and vocational knowledge and study Marxist theory, so that a new army of working-class intellectuals will be formed (including all the intellectuals from the old society who take a firm working-class stand after having been genuinely remoulded). This is a great task history sets us. The revolutionary cause of the working class will not be fully consolidated until this vast new army of working-class intellectuals comes into being."

It is precisely because intellectuals play such an important role in revolution and construction that the implementation of the Party's policy of uniting, educating and remoulding intellectuals so as to bring their initiative into full display is of tremendous importance.

Distortions by the "Gang of Four"

The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four," however, denied the intellectuals' important role in socialist revolution and construction. In 1975, Chang Chun-chiao in a talk went so far as to say that "it would be better for intellectuals to forget everything" they had learnt from primary schools to universities. He also said that he "would rather have an uneducated labourer" and so forth. What the gang did fully demonstrated that they attempted to destroy science and culture completely and followed an out-and-out obscurantist policy. They tried to plunge the Chinese working people once again

into ignorance and backwardness and let them remain perpetually so, thereby making things easier for them to restore capitalism and impose a fascist rule.

At the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work in 1957, Chairman Mao made a scientific analysis of the intellectuals in our country. He pointed out that politically "the overwhelming majority are patriotic, love our People's Republic, and are willing to serve the people and the socialist state." As to their attitude towards Marxism, "those who support Marxism and are relatively familiar with it are a minority, those who oppose it are also a minority, and the majority support Marxism but are not familiar with it, and support it in varying degrees." In other words, as far as world outlook is concerned, "the majority still have a long way to go before they can completely replace the bourgeois world outlook with the proletarian world outlook." While pointing out for the intellectuals the importance of studying Marxism, integrating themselves with the masses of workers and peasants and remoulding their world outlook, Chairman Mao expressed the hope that a fairly large number of them would accept Marxism and acquire a fairly good grasp of it.

Because there was a revisionist line in education before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, the "gang of four" took this as a pretext to slander both the middle-aged and young intellectuals — who have been trained by our Party since liberation and who account for a considerable proportion of the total number of intellectuals and are now playing an important part in various fields of endeavour — as "bourgeois intellectuals" "cutting the ground from under the socialist wall" and "undermining the socialist economic base."

While we should not underestimate the influence of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line on the intellectuals, we must never come to the conclusion that because of its influence the broad masses of intellectuals are all "cutting the ground from under the socialist wall."

The Overwhelming Majority Want To Make Revolution

When there is a reactionary line, it invariably finds itself opposed by a correct line which

carries out a struggle against it. It is in these struggles that the masses learn from both positive and negative examples. Even in the old China, not all the intellectuals living under the counter-revolutionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang were reactionary. On the contrary, most of them wanted to join the revolution. In *The Chiang Kai-shek Government Is Besieged by the Whole People*, Chairman Mao said in 1947: "There are now two battle fronts in China. The war between Chiang Kai-shek's invading troops and the People's Liberation Army constitutes the first front. Now a second front has emerged, that is, the sharp struggle between the great and righteous student movement and the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek government." He also pointed out: "The student movement is part of the whole people's movement. The upsurge of the student movement will inevitably promote an upsurge of the whole people's movement." In his other works, Chairman Mao also observed that the reactionary Kuomintang government could only control a part of the intellectuals, and finally only a handful of them.

As most of the intellectuals or the overwhelming majority of them under Kuomintang counter-revolutionary rule gradually came over to the side of revolution, how can they be otherwise now that they are living in New China, a state which is under the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the Communist Party, where Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the guiding ideology and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line occupies the dominant position!

Since 1957, the intellectuals in our country have undergone a transformation, their number has multiplied and their composition too has changed a great deal. In 1957, there were five million intellectuals; a great part of them came from families of the exploiting classes and they had received education and served in the old society. Today, most of the 20 million-odd intellectuals have grown up in the new society under the leadership of the Communist Party and they have over the years taken part in the socialist revolution and construction and stood the tempering and test of the Great Cultural Revolution. The proportion of intellectuals of worker-peasant origin is growing all the time. As to those who came from the old society, the overwhelming majority have remoulded their

world outlook to varying degrees, and the very few reactionary intellectuals hostile to socialism have been further criticized. In short, the intellectuals as a whole have made much progress. The number of intellectuals who support socialism, accept Marxism and have a fairly good grasp of it and take a firm working-class stand has increased, while a huge new contingent of working-class intellectuals has further matured. In the last few years, like the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, the intellectuals saw with their own eyes the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four" and hated them in their hearts. Many not only saw through their counter-revolutionary features but also waged resolute tit-for-tat struggles against the gang. The masses of intellectuals are working with might and main on the various fronts and doing their bit for the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

To deny their progress in the last two decades and write off their contributions to China's socialist revolution and construction not only does not tally with the historical facts and the reality but also is a denial of the great victory of our Party's policy towards intellectuals laid down by Chairman Mao.

All this, of course, does not mean that all is well with the intellectuals and that there is no need for them to remould their ideology any more. Chairman Mao said: **"They must continue to remould themselves, gradually shed their bourgeois world outlook and acquire the proletarian, communist world outlook."** As long as there is class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, there is bound to be bourgeois ideas and bourgeois world outlook in the minds of intellectuals to varying degrees and their weak points too will crop up from time to time. Moreover, with the development of revolution and construction, a still higher standard has been set for intellectuals to remould themselves. They must never become self-complacent, but should do their best to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, resolutely take the road of integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and continue to remould their world outlook.

A Handful of Reactionary Intellectuals

In an analysis of intellectuals in our country in 1957, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The num-**

ber of intellectuals who are hostile to our state is very small. They do not like our state, i.e., the dictatorship of the proletariat, and yearn for the old society. Whenever there is an opportunity, they will stir up trouble and attempt to overthrow the Communist Party and restore the old China. As between the proletarian and the bourgeois roads, as between the socialist and the capitalist roads, these people stubbornly choose to follow the latter. In fact this road is impossible, and in fact, therefore, they are ready to capitulate to imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism." This teaching by Chairman Mao correctly depicts the political features of reactionary intellectuals in the period of socialism; it is also a portrayal of the "gang of four" and the handful of reactionary intellectuals the gang had recruited. While brushing aside and attacking the masses of revolutionary intellectuals, the gang lauded a handful of reactionary intellectuals to the skies. Renegades and long-time anti-communist elements in the service of the Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang were invited by the gang to act as advisers, and persons with the tag of "Communists" and "senior cadres" but saturated with bourgeois thinking and so obsessed by the desire to become high officials that they sold out their souls became important members of the coterie; some time-servers with wild, vaulting ambitions seeking every opportunity in the revolution to feather their own nests were recruited to act as their pawns. Such reactionary intellectuals were to be found in the panel of writers known as Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting which served as willing tools of the "gang of four."

* * *

Today, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the intellectuals, together with the rest of the people in our country, are holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao and taking an active part in the struggle to thoroughly expose and criticize the "gang of four." Revolutionary intellectuals and the proletariat have the same destiny. The future of our great socialist motherland is immensely bright, and revolutionary intellectuals who love our socialist motherland have ample opportunities to turn their talents to good account.

In Defence of Truth

WHEN the blustering "gang of four" pushed its revisionist line, it wreaked havoc. Fully aware of this, many units put up a stiff resistance and fought against it. The Taching Oilfield, the red banner on China's industrial front, and the Tachai Brigade, the pace-setter in agriculture, are illustrious examples. Many people, too, saw through the gang and recognized that it was a bunch of counter-revolutionaries. Instances of the gang's breaking socialist laws and secretly ordering the persecution of those who opposed them are legion. Many people were filled with indignation at this and quite a few of them, at great risks, denounced these criminals by name. Below are some examples.

A Young Peasant

Niu Chung-lin, a Shanghai middle school student who had settled in the countryside in Hsunkeh County in northeast China's Heilungkiang Province, in a letter written in December 1973 brought charges against Chang Chun-chiao, a member of the "gang of four" who had usurped the position of Member of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee's Political Bureau.

Niu began his letter by quoting Chairman Mao's three basic principles: **"Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire."** He judged and criticized Chang Chun-chiao by these principles.

Niu Chung-lin stated in his letter: In 1968, after the 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Chang Chun-chiao returned to Shanghai and delivered a report which purported to be "relaying the main points of the 12th Plenary Session" but was in essence an underhanded attempt to split the Party Central Committee. In his report Chang fabricated charges and viciously slandered Yeh Chien-ying, Chen Yi and other leading comrades of the Party Central Committee. This generation of veteran proletarian revolutionaries, Niu indignantly declared

in his letter, had fought at the head of whole armies, directed various campaigns in accordance with Mao Tsetung Thought and contributed to the overthrow of the Chiang Kai-shek regime. "They have performed meritorious service for the Chinese people. Their names will go down in history. No puny termites can detract an iota from their merits!"

Niu Chung-lin also declared that if his letter should fall into the hands of Chang Chun-chiao's minions, he was prepared to be thrown into prison. He ended his letter with the stirring words which Lu Hsun, that great revolutionary and writer, had used in his battle against the Kuomintang reactionaries: "Someone in China will eventually speak up!"

Then one day in July 1974, two public security men went to the production brigade where Niu Chung-lin lived to question him. The young man stoutly reiterated his reasons for charging Chang Chun-chiao.

The Party branch committee and the poor and lower-middle peasants of his brigade as well as the county public security department did their best to protect this young man who was fighting for the truth. The Party committee and public security department of the county held several meetings to study his case. They arrived at the conclusion that since Niu Chung-lin had sent in his letter in his own name and in accordance with organizational principles, it was in full conformity with the Party Constitution and the Constitution of the People's Republic of China.

Thus the attempt of the "gang of four" to victimize Niu Chung-lin in violation of socialist legality was thwarted.

A Railway Worker

Several months before the "gang of four" was smashed last year, Liu Tung-chou, a Communist and a young worker in the Chengchow Railway Bureau in central China's Honan Province, wrote eight letters one after another to

the Party Central Committee and the Honan provincial Party committee. In these letters he exposed the conspiratorial activities of the gang and its agents inside the Chengchow Railway Bureau and criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Liu Tung-chou was demobbed from the People's Liberation Army in 1970 and became a railway worker in Chengchow. Over the past few years he saw railway workers accused and attacked as "working for the erroneous line" and "helping the capitalist-roaders" for their diligent efforts at socialist construction. He saw veteran cadres with decades of devoted service to the cause of the revolution slandered as "democrats" and "capitalist-roaders" by the gang which tried to overthrow them all. He saw a so-called "rebel" chieftain doing his utmost to wreck the Chengchow Railway Bureau which is at the railway hub of three major trunk lines. He also saw this same chieftain pulling a bunch of highly questionable characters into the Party and even installing some of them in leading posts.

Seeing that all these involved the major question of political line, Liu Tung-chou decided that he must take a clear-cut stand. So he wrote his first letter in February 1976 to the Party Central Committee pointing out that this person was "out to usurp Party and government power in the province." This was followed by another letter listing a dozen charges against this character.

This particular rogue was overweeningly arrogant. He frequently boasted how Chiang Ching, a member of the "gang of four," had received him and had him dine with her. He also bragged about Chang Chun-chiao and praised Chang as a "Marxist theorist." These things gradually led Liu Tung-chou to the conclusion that this scoundrel had the backing of Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao and their cohorts. Liu Tung-chou was moved to make further studies of Marxist-Leninist works and compared what he had studied with the utterances and articles of Chang Chun-chiao. Step by step it became clear to him that Chang Chun-chiao was a political impostor who used Marxism as a cloak to cover his actually tampering with and distorting basic Marxist-Leninist theories. Again Liu wrote to the Party Central Commit-

tee, pointing out that Chang Chun-chiao's aim was to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat under the guise of waging class struggle.

In March 1976 when Liu Tung-chou heard that some persons in Shanghai had the effrontery to put up slogans attacking the Chinese people's beloved Premier Chou En-lai and calling for Chang Chun-chiao to become premier, he immediately wrote to Chairman Mao saying that Chang Chun-chiao was "a political careerist who had made an unsuccessful bid for the premiership."

When the gang heard of this, they labelled him as a "newborn counter-revolutionary" and prepared to arrest him.

Although he was already cruelly harassed and persecuted, Liu Tung-chou was not in the least intimidated. He still held to his view and said that the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao "will eventually get rid of the erroneous line represented by Chang Chun-chiao."

Less than two months later, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the "gang of four" and Liu Tung-chou was freed.

A Red Guard

Not long after the Cultural Revolution started, differences in opinions cropped up among some mass organizations regarding certain questions arising in the revolution. Chairman Mao time and again called on the proletarian revolutionaries to unite and direct the spearhead of the struggle at the capitalist-roaders in the Party. Striking up a different tune, Chiang Ching in July 1967 raised the slogan "attack by reasoning and defend by force." Taking up the cue, Chang Chun-chiao, Wang Hung-wen and their followers immediately set up in Shanghai a so-called "attack by reasoning and defend by force headquarters." Under the influence of this slogan, many mass organizations in the country soon began fighting each other, thereby disrupting the normal progress of the Cultural Revolution.

To defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Chen Teh-hui, then a Red Guard in a

middle school in east China's Fukien Province, wrote to several newspapers and magazines in 1967 repudiating the slogan.

In his first letter to a Shanghai paper he pointed out that Chiang Ching's slogan was against Chairman Mao's instruction which said that when there was a debate, "it should be conducted by reasoning, not by coercion or force." He demanded an explanation from its editor. But the paper, which was controlled by Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, retorted him and said that it was "a militant slogan."

Undeterred by the paper's snubbing behaviour, Chen Teh-hui wrote several letters to the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party Central Committee and demanded an answer from Chiang Ching, then a deputy head of the group. He pointed out clearly in his letters that the slogan raised by her was "extremely reactionary" and was "in contravention of Chairman Mao's thinking." He also demanded that she openly admit her error by publishing a statement in the newspapers. "I suspect," he wrote, "you are a time-bomb planted at Chairman Mao's side," and "you should retract your absurd views, otherwise you'll come to no good end."

In one of his letters he said: "Chairman Mao rightly stated, 'Communists must always go into the whys and wherefores of anything, use their own heads and carefully think over whether or not it corresponds to reality and is really well founded; on no account should they follow blindly and encourage slavishness.' I think you [Chiang Ching] are a suspicious person."

Abusing the power they had usurped, Chiang Ching and company issued an order that Chen Teh-hui be dealt with as an "active counter-revolutionary." This brave Red Guard was thus subjected to cruel persecution and it was not until the collapse of the "gang of four" that he was rehabilitated.

The Shanghai Library Staff

In the early stage of the Great Cultural Revolution the staff of the Shanghai Library, working in conjunction with Red Guards who had risen in rebellion against capitalist-roaders in the Party, went through the books, newspapers, periodicals and other literature published

July 8, 1977

in the 30s. Their purpose was to ferret out renegades and enemy agents who had wormed their way into the Party.

Ti Keh was the pseudonym of a certain person who wrote articles in the 30s to attack Lu Hsun, a great man of letters, thinker and revolutionary of China. This Ti Keh had been sharply criticized by Lu Hsun.

Ko Cheng-hui, a staff member of the library, learnt from an article written at that time that Ti Keh was the pen-name used by Chang Chun-chiao. So when he was asked by some Red Guards, he told them who this Ti Keh was. And it was for this reason that he was subsequently persecuted.

Soon after the start of the Cultural Revolution, Chang Chun-chiao was alarmed when he learnt that the Shanghai Library had in its collection many books, newspapers and periodicals containing ample proof of Chiang Ching's and his own counter-revolutionary background. At a meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, he threatened: "From now on, if anyone should talk about the matter, I will not let him get away with it. I'll punish him!" On orders from his henchmen in Shanghai all the publications of the 30s were put under lock and key and sealed up. Adding insult to spite, Chang Chun-chiao also falsely charged: "There are some very malicious persons in the Shanghai Library."

For a time white terror reigned in the library. Yuan Chia-hsi, a young man also on
(Continued on p. 20.)

Denouncing the "gang of four" at a work-site meeting.

Poster by Fu Chi-chung



"GANG OF FOUR" — THE NATION'S SCOURGE

Wrecking the Arts and Crafts Industry

PRODUCTION of China's famed artworks was once seriously hampered due to the "gang of four's" sabotage.

The national arts and crafts exhibition held in 1972 with the approval of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng fully reflected the results of implementing the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom; weeding through the old to bring forth the new" in the field of arts and crafts since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. Acclaimed by Premier Chou En-lai and other central leading cadres, it was also praised by both Chinese and foreign visitors. However, the "gang of four" and their trusted followers charged that the exhibition was a "vanguard" in spearheading a restoration of capitalism.

Arts and crafts are part of our precious national cultural heritage. They represent the wisdom of the Chinese labouring people and the craft skills they have attained. Chairman Mao instructed us to critically inherit our cultural legacy, that is, to "reject its feudal dross and assimilate its democratic essence," and pointed out that this is a necessary condition for developing our new national culture and increasing our national self-confidence.

The "gang of four's" attitude, however, was nihilistic. Illustrative of this was Chiang Ching's hysterical outcry over the ivory carving *Chang Ngo Flies to the Moon* adapted from a popular legend of the same name dating back some 2,000 years. Chang Ngo's flight to the moon was a demonstration of her resistance to oppression and her longing for a happy life. Chairman Mao employed this theme in a poem in memory of revolutionary martyrs:

The lonely moon goddess spreads her ample sleeves

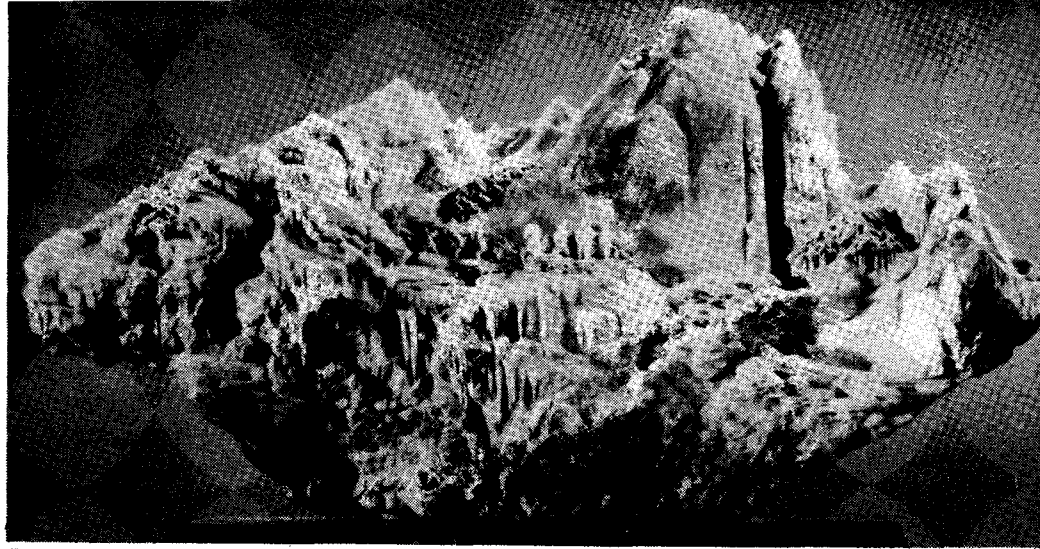
To dance for these loyal souls in infinite space.

The ivory carvings, jade carvings and other works with Chang Ngo as their theme finished during the Great Cultural Revolution all stress her striving after a better and more beautiful world. The same motif, but from an entirely new angle, appears in the mosaic of sea shells *Chang Ngo Returns to the Earth*. It is accompanied by two lines from a poem: "Now that the world has changed, I leave the Moon Palace singing and dancing." This and other similar works are the result of weeding through the old to bring forth the new, but Chiang Ching time and again demanded querulously: Why should Chang Ngo fly to the moon? When Chang Chun-chiao heard that some of the arts and crafts had been reproduced on calendars, he was furious, saying: "May all the big belly bosses and the designers become fairies at an early date!" Still unsatisfied, the "gang of four" ordered all works with traditional themes banned from the documentary showing this national exhibition.

Even works with modern revolutionary themes were suppressed by the gang out of its counter-revolutionary political needs. For instance, the group of stone carvings *The Long March*, a fine piece of work created in 1975 by artists of coastal Fukien Province in east China to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Red Army's Long March, was not permitted to be exhibited in Peking, although it was much admired by people who had seen it. Taking full advantage of the natural colouring, the artists used traditional treatment to express the heroism of the Red Army and depict the battles fought during the Long March and historic sites of the revolution. "This sort of work," Chang Chun-chiao maliciously charged, "is in praise of those old scoundrels!" This was one more revelation of the hatred the gang harboured against the older generation of proletarian rev-

The Workers' and Peasants' Red Army crossing the snow-capped mountains during the Long March (1934-35).

(stone carving)



olutionaries who have followed Chairman Mao for decades in making revolution.

A traditional commodity for export, Chinese artware enjoys international renown. Many years ago, the State Council and Premier Chou gave explicit directives that designs, shapes and styles of artware for export should show the socialist new trend in China while we should take into consideration the different tastes of the people of other countries, respect their habits and customs and not impose things on others, and that China should not produce or export works which are reactionary, trashy or ugly. However, the "gang of four" charged that developing the production of arts and crafts for export was "selling out socialism." They attacked works with traditional themes as "restoring the old order" and floral designs as "bourgeois." Their idiotic accusations had a very deleterious effect on the enthusiasm and creativeness of designers and workers.

With the downfall of the "gang of four," arts and crafts are blooming again. At a recent exhibition of arts and crafts held in Peking's Chungshan Park, more than 1,000 pieces of new works created by the capital's artists were on display to an endless stream of visitors.

Revisionist Attitude Towards Foreign Culture

IN dealing with foreign culture, the "gang of four" sabotaged Chairman Mao's policy of making foreign things serve China.

As early as 1942 Chairman Mao pointed out: "We must take over all the fine things in

our literary and artistic heritage, critically assimilate whatever is beneficial, and use them as examples when we create works out of the literary and artistic raw materials in the life of the people of our own time and place." (*Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art.*)

Again in 1956 Chairman Mao said: "Neither the indiscriminate rejection of everything foreign, whether scientific, technological or cultural, nor the indiscriminate imitation of everything foreign as mentioned above, has anything in common with the Marxist attitude, and they in no way benefit our cause." (*On the Ten Major Relationships.*)

To carry out Chairman Mao's policy of making foreign things serve China in literature and art, we must first of all compile, inherit and carry forward the achievements of past foreign proletarian literature and art; at the same time we must study, analyse and critically inherit the cultural legacy which has had a progressive influence in history. This means we must absorb what is nutritious and discard what is harmful.

Marx and Engels spoke highly of the proletarian literary movement that emerged before 1871. They laid the foundation for a Marxist theory of literature and art.

Proceeding from a bourgeois stand, the "gang of four" completely negated nearly a century of contemporary world proletarian literature and art and denigrated the Marxist theory of literature and art. Chiang Ching had the cheek to say that "Marx did not leave behind anything after his death. I, at least,

have more than 20 plays to my credit." Chang Chun-chiao alleged that Chiang Ching "has opened a new era of proletarian literature and art."

High evaluation was given by Marx to ancient Greek literature and art, by Marx and Engels to the Renaissance, the enlightenment of the 18th century and many realist writers in the 19th century, and by Lenin to the Russian writers like Leo Tolstoy and Chernyshevsky. While affirming the positive aspects of these writers and their works, a Marxist should also note their class and historical limitations and should analyse the negative effects they might cause today.

The "gang of four," however, called for a "thorough repudiation" of the legacy of foreign classical culture. They asserted that the Renaissance had nothing progressive about it, but only "reflected the bourgeoisie's ambition to dominate the world." As to those writers of the enlightenment movement in the 18th century who had swept away feudal prejudices and created public opinion for the advent of revolution, they alleged that these writers only "deceived the labouring people." They smeared the critical realist writers of the 19th century as "trumpeters for capitalism," saying that in their works the "historical truths and the actual

development of history were completely distorted."

While advocating historical nihilism, the "gang of four" extolled certain reactionary bourgeois novels and collected films depicting the decadent bourgeois way of life, blue films, and horror books with which they often amused themselves till the wee hours. They took along with them truck-loads of foreign films even when they were making a tour and imitated the bourgeois way of life in those films. What they appreciated were precisely the dregs which Marxists want to discard.

Proletarian literature and art of course need improvement which includes drawing from the artistic expertise of fine foreign works. However, this should be done by analysing and studying the outstanding or progressive cultural legacy and along the proletarian orientation. If we imitate those bourgeois dregs the "gang of four" appreciated, we shall slide down the path of the bourgeoisie. And proletarian literature and art will be transformed into bourgeois literature and art.

Politically, the revisionists throw themselves into the arms of the imperialists and, culturally, they bow down before the bourgeoisie. Complete acceptance of bourgeois decadent literature and art is a glaring manifestation of class capitulationism in culture.

(Continued from p. 17.)

the staff of the library, suffered political persecution simply because he had helped readers look up some information in the publications of the 30s.

But these comrades were not cowed. When the "gang of four's" followers forced Ko Cheng-hui to name those people to whom he had "leaked out" information that Ti Keh was Chang Chun-chiao, he sternly replied: "Ti Keh is Chang Chun-chiao's pen-name. Lu Hsun had denounced him in an article. All these are historical facts, so there is no such question as 'leaking out.'" Despite the "gang of four's" intimidation and cajolery, he stood his ground, upheld the truth and never gave in.

After the downfall of the "gang of four," the staff of the Shanghai Library regained

their liberation. They found from the library's collection 90 articles written by Chang Chun-chiao in the 30s which attacked the Communist Party of China and Lu Hsun and lauded the imperialists and public enemy No.1 Chiang Kai-shek. They also found in some newspapers and periodicals of that period many photos: some showed Chiang Ching taking part in performances in celebration of Chiang Kai-shek's birthday and some showed her dressed in Kuomintang army uniform. There were also articles written by Chiang Ching eulogizing the Kuomintang.

Historical facts cannot be obliterated. Once we strip the members of the "gang of four" of their disguises and bring to light their past, they reveal themselves merely as a bunch of old and new counter-revolutionaries who formed a sinister cabal.

Iron Will of Palestinian People

ON June 5 this year, the tenth anniversary of the 1967 Middle East war, the Palestinian people on the west bank of the Jordan River carried the struggle against occupation by the Israeli aggressors to a new upsurge. Tens of thousands of workers, students and businessmen, defying Israeli military and police suppression, took to the streets and staged demonstrations. They declared once again the iron will of the Palestinian people to the Israeli aggressors and their supporters, the two superpowers: "Our homeland must be recovered and our national rights restored!"

During the years of strife, the Palestinians have come to realize more and more clearly that armed struggle and Arab unity are the magic weapons for defeating the enemy. The 13th Session of the Palestinian National Council last March called on the Palestinian people "to continue military struggle in co-ordination with political and mass struggles." It also underlined the importance of strengthening Palestinian and Arab unity.

For years, the Palestinian people, holding high the banner of armed struggle, have battered the Israeli aggressors on the battlefield. This has greatly heightened the morale of the Palestinian people and deflated the arrogance of the enemy. It is supported and inspired by armed struggle that the Palestinian people on the west bank of the Jordan River have unfolded political struggles. The Palestinian people's protracted struggle testifies to the truth that armed struggle is the mainstay of all forms of struggle.

In their struggle, the Palestinian people have always strengthened the unity of their ranks, as well as unity with the Arab countries and the third world people, comminuting one plot after another of the superpowers and Israel to sow discord among the Arab countries and to eliminate the Palestinian armed forces. The Palestine Liberation Organization has been rec-

ognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people by all Arab countries and many others. Palestinian people's just struggle has won the political, moral and material support of many countries and the revolutionary people all over the world, while the Israeli aggressors and the two superpowers have become more and more isolated. The protracted struggle of the Palestinian people proves another truth: The Palestinian revolution will advance when the unity within the Palestinian revolutionary ranks and their unity with other parties are reinforced; otherwise, it will suffer setbacks.

The Palestinian people have long since learnt how to fight against the Israeli Zionists and, what is more, have gained much experience in their struggle against the superpowers. They do not bow to the pressure of imperialism, nor are they duped by the cajolery of social-imperialism. They have demonstrated that they are courageous in calling one superpower to account for propping up Israel with money and arms and good at exposing the other superpower's move to bolster Israel with a steady flow of Jewish emigrants. Particularly rich and valuable is the experience they have accumulated in recent years in their struggle against the superpower which claims to be the "natural ally" of the Arabs. This teacher by negative example has taught the Palestinians how to size up those "friends" with honey on their lips and murder in their hearts and handle them accordingly.

Under the telling blows of the Palestinian and other Arab people, the reactionary regime of Israel is beset with difficulties at home and abroad and finds its going tougher and tougher. The Labour cabinet which managed to maintain itself in power for nearly 30 years toppled recently, having unleashed four wars of aggression and committed its full share of crimes. But the Zionists decided to put in its place

Menachem Begin, ringleader of the more notorious Likud group. As soon as he came into office, Begin declared that his government "flatly refuses" to withdraw to the border in effect before the 1967 war, or to abandon the Israeli settlements west of the Jordan River. Nor will it recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization. This shows that the more disastrous the failure the Israeli aggressors meet, the more desperate they become. It also indicates that the Palestinian people's struggle will continue to be protracted, complicated and arduous. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has countered Begin's clamours with a sharp answer: "We must make real

preparation to confront any challenge which might be imposed on us."

No matter how truculent Israel and the superpowers are, they are actually only paper tigers outwardly strong but inwardly brittle. The Palestinian people are the real heroes. So long as they persevere in protracted armed struggle and achieve monolithic unity in their own ranks and the Arab ranks, they will certainly surmount all difficulties with support from the revolutionary people of the third world and thoroughly smash the paper tigers with their iron fists.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent, July 1)

At the U.N. Sea Law Conference

China's Stand on the Question of Exploitation of International Seabed

THE 6th Session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea began May 23 at the United Nations headquarters in New York. During the first three weeks, the working group meeting of the first committee discussed questions on the exploitation of the international seabed resources. No agreements concerning the system of exploitation of the international seabed were reached by the meeting of over 100 nations' delegates due to the obstruction of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States.

The working group debated the "revised compromise suggestions" about the system of exploitation of the international seabed put forward by the chairman of the working group. Although this document incorporates certain views of the developing countries, it fails to stipulate explicitly in its articles and provisions on exploitation of the international seabed the principle that exploitation of the international seabed should be carried out exclusively by

an international seabed authority. Nor does the document reflect the positive proposals and reasonable demands advanced by the "Group of 77." Instead, it departs from the principle that the international seabed resources are the common heritage of mankind. Hence, it may be used by the superpowers and a few "transnational companies" as a cover for legalizing their plunder of the international seabed resources.

In a statement commenting on the document presented by the chairman of the working group, the Chinese representative expounded the position of the Chinese delegation with regard to international seabed exploitation.

The Chinese representative said: The principled stand of the Chinese delegation is: 1. Only the international seabed authority can represent all mankind, and accordingly it should be stipulated in the convention that exploitation of the international seabed resources should be carried out exclusively by the

authority, and not through the "parallel system of exploitation" advocated by the superpowers. 2. If the authority deems it necessary, activities of exploitation can be conducted, as determined by the authority, under its full and effective control, through a form of association with the state parties or their enterprises. But this method can only be transitional in nature, and should be terminated automatically at the end of a fixed period of time or at a time to be determined by the authority through a decision of the assembly. 3. The basic objectives and policies of the system of exploitation to be set forth in the convention should be explicitly for the benefit of mankind, so that all countries of the world, particularly the developing countries, whether landlocked or coastal, can share the practical benefits; they should promote the comprehensive development of the economy of the developing countries, narrow the present gap between the rich and the poor and contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order.

He pointed out: The chairman's text is still a far cry from the working paper presented by the "Group of 77," because it provides for a "parallel system of exploitation" which not only enables the superpowers to "lawfully" plunder the resources in one half of the international seabed area with the backing of their capital and technology, but also permits them to take part in the activities of exploitation in the other half reserved for the international seabed authority. Thus, the whole of the international seabed area might possibly fall under the exclusive monopoly of the superpowers or their enterprises. Therefore, this "parallel exploitation system" would be in effect a unitary system of exploitation by the superpowers.

Exposing the activities carried out by the representatives of the superpowers, notably the Soviet Union, to sow discord among the developing countries with a view to undermining their unity, the Chinese representative declared: The formulation of a new international convention on the law of the sea is an important component part of the general struggle in the world today for the establishment of a fair and reasonable new international economic order. Although the developing countries may hold different views on certain issues, their fundamental in-

terest is identical. Through the practice of protracted struggle, the numerous developing countries have come to realize that unity is strength and that perseverance in struggle means victory. The various tricks of the superpowers for undermining the unity of the developing countries will only serve to further expose their true features, and they are doomed to failure.

The Chinese representative also refuted the allegation of the representatives of the superpowers that any developing country which rejects the "parallel system of exploitation" is "undermining" the work of formulating a new convention on the law of the sea. This, he pointed out, is blackmail and intimidation against the developing countries. Anyone can see that the developing countries are most reasonable. They have given full consideration and due regard to the positions of different parties. But the superpowers on their part obstinately cling to their position of maritime hegemony and are trying hard to incorporate into the new convention on the law of the sea the "parallel exploitation system" vigorously rejected by the developing countries, which would enable the superpowers to plunder the international seabed resources under a cloak of legality. It is the superpowers themselves who are undermining the formulation of a new convention by clinging to hegemonism. This they cannot deny.

The Chinese representative said in conclusion: It is an arduous and tremendous task to formulate a fair and reasonable new convention on the law of the sea which reflects the demands of the developing countries. It is a matter which will have a bearing not only on the economic development of each and every country but also on its sovereignty. Therefore, it is inappropriate to act in haste under pressure from the superpowers. So long as the numerous developing countries, together with all other countries subjected to superpower oppression, exploitation, plunder and bullying, strengthen their unity, uphold principle and persevere in struggle, they will certainly succeed in bringing about a fair and reasonable new law of the sea.

This speech was approved and supported by the representatives of many third world countries.

Struggle Over Exploitation Of International Seabed

THERE are extremely rich mineral resources on the international seabed (referring to the seabed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction). Total seabed oil and gas resources are estimated at 250,000 million tons, or more than 30 per cent of the world's total. There are vast quantities of manganese nodules spreading over huge areas—potential sources for manganese, nickel, copper and cobalt. There are other minerals such as coal, iron, tin, zinc, tungsten, sulphur, phosphatic rocks and diamond.

These rich natural resources are the common heritage of the people of the world. But, casting a covetous eye at these resources, the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, vie with each other in mapping out gigantic plans for "ocean explorations" in preparation for massive exploitation some day. The struggle over the question of exploitation of the international seabed is essentially a struggle waged by numerous small and medium-sized countries with the third world countries as the main body against the superpowers' plunder and monopoly through their economic and technological power.

Pushed by the third world countries, the U.N. General Assembly in 1969 adopted a resolution stipulating that no exploitation would be allowed before a system of the international seabed was set up. The Declaration of Principles Governing the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and the Subsoil Thereof Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction adopted at the 1970 U.N. General Assembly proclaimed that the international seabed and its resources are the common heritage of mankind and that no countries or individuals would be allowed to take forcible possession of them by any means. At the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, which started in 1973, the third world countries put forward an important working paper concerning the system of exploitation of the international seabed. It demanded the establishment of an international seabed organ (authority), which alone has the right to exploit the international seabed or to adopt appropriate

ways and exercise full and effective control over exploitation.

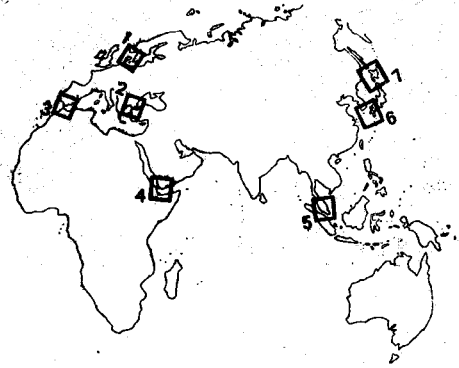
To keep the international seabed for themselves, the two superpowers have persisted in their hegemonic stand. The Soviet Union proposed that the state parties have the same right to undertake exploitation as an international authority, and even advocated that the areas of exploitation by an international authority should not be larger than those areas exploited by the state parties. The United States, on its part, demanded that private enterprises, too, have the right to take part in the exploitation. Moscow and Washington have adopted essentially the same position. Both want a "parallel exploitation system" and are opposed to the undertaking of all activities in the international seabed areas by an international seabed authority representing all mankind, or under the authority's full and effective control.

At the 6th Session of the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, the Soviet and U.S. representatives at the first committee kept resorting to trickeries during discussions of articles and provisions concerning the system of exploitation of the international seabed. The Soviet representative asserted that, to seek a compromise solution, his government has decided to accept a "new system" instead of what it had stood for at the previous several sessions—"parallel exploitation system" by an international authority and state parties. Under the "new system," it was said, the international seabed authority may "play a central role in the management and organization of the exploitation of the resources in the area," but on the condition that state parties be guaranteed the right to undertake exploitation together with the authority and "on behalf of the authority." The move is actually designed to usurp the power of the authority by means of a refurbished Soviet version of the "parallel exploitation system."

The U.S. representative, on his part, continued to press for a "compromise formula" under which private corporations are entitled to join the international authority in exploitation. He said by way of propaganda that private enterprises taking part in "parallel exploitation"

(Continued on p. 28.)

Soviet Contention for Straits



THE Soviet Union, wildly ambitious to seize world hegemony, is plunging into a contest with the United States for domination of the seas. A major aspect of this contest consists in its global drive for control of the straits.

Europe

Strategically speaking, Europe is the focus of Soviet contention for world domination. The main purpose of the Soviet scramble for straits is to ensure its three fleets (the Black Sea, North and Baltic Fleets) and its flotilla (the Mediterranean squadron) safe passages from North European waters to the North Atlantic and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, making it possible to encircle Western Europe in a pincers movement.

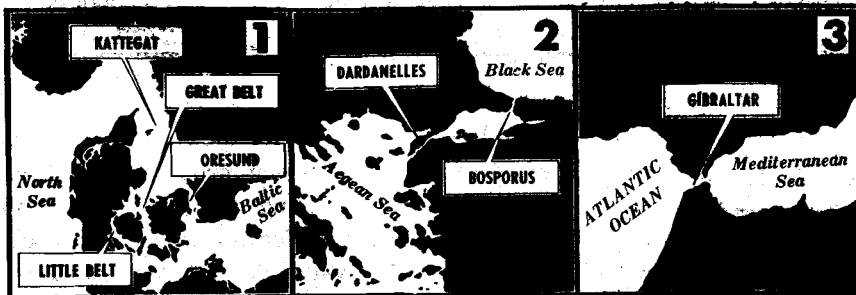
A regular Soviet patrol force has been specially stationed in the waters off the northern coast of Denmark to contend for the lanes from the Baltic to the North Sea and the Atlantic through the Oresund, the Great and Little Belts and the Kattegat. Moscow's spy ships frequently prowl the offshore waters of Denmark, while

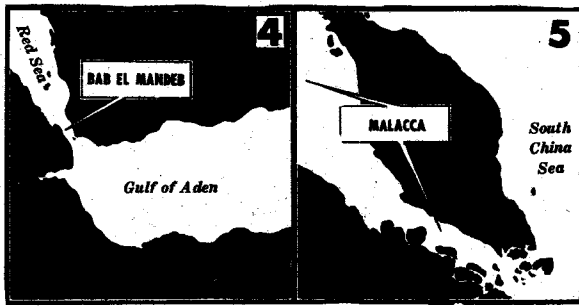
its warships and military aircraft often intrude into Danish territorial waters and air. Every now and then its marines stage exercises with seizure of the Baltic outlet as a hypothetical target. Supported by a large number of aircraft, the marines also hold landing exercises only several hours' voyage away from Danish shores.

In the large-scale Soviet "Ocean 75" exercise staged in April 1975, its Baltic Fleet for the first time sailed through straits near Denmark in massive formation and joined its Mediterranean squadron in the vicinity of the Azores in support of the North Fleet operating in the Atlantic.

On the southern flank, Moscow has fiercely contended for the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles to ensure its Black Sea Fleet access into the Mediterranean from the east to threaten the heartland of Europe.

In the early 60s, slightly more than 30 Soviet warships sailed through these straits each year. At present the number has increased to about 430 a year. Last year, the missile cruiser *Ochakov* with the Soviet Chief of the General Staff Kulikov on board passed through the straits into the Aegean Sea. The first Soviet aircraft carrier *Kiev* also steamed through the straits from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.





The Strait of Gibraltar controls the Mediterranean entrance to the Atlantic. With greedy eyes long fixed on this strategic point, Moscow has been steadily reinforcing its Mediterranean squadron which ordinarily includes more than 50 ships but sometimes exceeds 90 at its peak strength. It gave financial backing to the pro-Moscow forces in Portugal to start an armed revolt with a view to bringing that country into its sphere of influence. When this scheme failed, it took advantage of the fluid political situation in Spain after the death of Franco to step up its infiltration and undercut U.S. influence there. These manoeuvres were all connected with its designs for controlling the Strait of Gibraltar.

The Indian Ocean

Soviet-U.S. rivalry in the Indian Ocean is one aspect of their contention for Europe. In recent years, Moscow has intensified its contention over the Bab el Mandeb in an effort to gain control of the outlet of the Red Sea. The aim is to link up its Black Sea-Mediterranean fleet with its Pacific-Indian Ocean fleet to threaten or even cut off the Western countries' "oil route" from the Persian Gulf via the Red Sea and Suez Canal to Western Europe. It is reported that four-fifths of its Indian Ocean squadron ply in and around the Gulf of Aden.

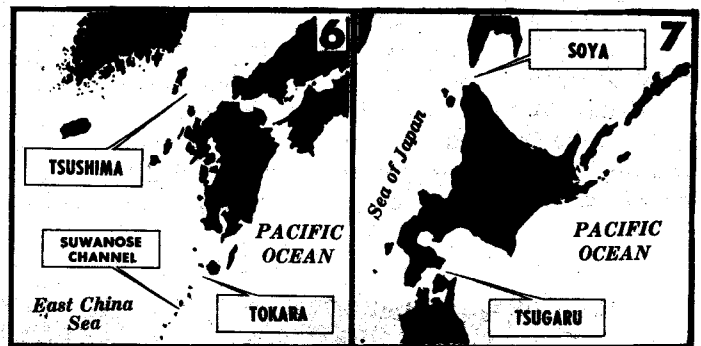
Moscow also has extended its tentacles to the Strait of Malacca at the eastern end of the Indian Ocean. Preaching "the principle of free navigation on the high seas," it is actually trying to "internationalize" and eventually control

the strait in defiance of the sovereign rights of the littoral states. Moscow's warships frequently sail through the strait in a show of force to intimidate the coastal states.

The Pacific

Moreover, Moscow has also been scrambling desperately for control of the three outlets — Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima — from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific. Its mine sweepers, spy ships, tankers and even missile destroyers shuttle in and out despite Japan's strong protest. Some three to four hundred Soviet vessels have reportedly steamed through the three straits each year in the past few years. At the same time, Moscow is trying to perpetuate its forcible occupation of Japan's four northern islands (Kunashiri, Etorofu, Habomai and Shikotan) and use them as footholds for control of the Soya Strait. In addition, its vessels operating in formation on manoeuvres often pass through not only Tsushima Strait but also Suwanose Channel and Tokara Strait at the southern end of Japan.

The Soviet activities to control straits have provoked strong reactions on the part of the other superpower. As a counter-measure, the United States is regrouping its forces to block and contain the Soviet attempts.



In the past, contests for the control of straits were often part of the war preparations of the imperialist powers. And today, the feverish Soviet-U.S. contention for the control of straits and their naval rivalry likewise represent important steps in their mounting drive to war.

Friendship Notes

The Romanian Folk Song and Dance Ensemble "Muresul"

The 50-member Romanian Folk Song and Dance Ensemble "Muresul" was the guest of the Chinese people from May to June.

Its performances in China, commencing with *Independence Epic*, a dance portraying the Romanian people enthusiastically participating in the activities celebrating the centenary of Romania's national independence, and concluding with the revolutionary song *People, Ceausescu, Romania*, were permeated with the Romanian people's spirit of unremitting struggle to win and safeguard national independence.

The Romanian people's dauntless struggles were also reflected in traditional songs and dances. The Moldovan folk song *Heroes Cross the Danube* sings of the people's heroes during the war of independence who, in defence of the motherland, unhesitatingly dyed the waters of the Danube red with their blood to drive away the aggressors from the Ottoman Empire. This song struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the Chinese people who share a common destiny with the Romanian people.

Many items of the ensemble's repertoire showed the artistic characteristics of Romania's diverse nationalities. In *Rusaa Munta Evening Party*, a group of folk dances from Rusaa

Munta famed for its dancing, men with ankle bells performed various leaps and bounds and frappez which went well with the quick, light steps and turns of the women dancers to present a tightly knit well-synchronized whole. The artists also used traditional folk forms to depict the new life of the labouring people. *The Lumberjacks' Dance* portrays labouring people working joyfully and hard to build socialism.

The richly expressive singing of Merited Artiste Angela Moldovan, a woman soloist, and the humorous ballads by singer Alexandru Szellyos were warmly received by their audiences. Angela Moldovan, who had visited China in 1956, skipped sightseeing to practise singing *Hunghu Waters, Wave on Wave* when she learnt that this song was a favourite with our late Premier Chou. Her Chinese audience broke into appreciative applause when her dulcet, flowing singing began to fill the hall.

Tanzanian-Chinese Joint Shipping Company

The 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Tanzanian-Chinese Joint Shipping Company was celebrated at a ceremony in Dar-es-Salaam harbour on June 22.

When this company was set up, it had only one cargo ship. Today, it has four ocean freighters of the 10,000-ton class, which now call at nearly

a hundred ports in more than 40 countries and regions of Asia, Africa and Europe.

Volume of cargo carried and profits earned have steadily risen with the years. Total volume of freight handled by the end of 1976 topped 867,000 tons. Profits went up since 1973 at an annual average rate of 33.6 per cent.

The Tanzanian Government has trained its own personnel to help promote the growth of the company. The first group of Tanzanian captains, chief engineers, first mates, radio officers and other technicians officially took up their posts in May 1975.

Chinese Exhibition in Madagascar

The first comprehensive Chinese exhibition in Madagascar was held between late April and early May in Tananarive, the country's capital with some 400,000 people.

It was acclaimed the biggest and best exhibition ever held in the country since its independence. Among the 250,000 visitors, many were from villages and cities hundreds of kilometres away.

Madagascar, which engages mainly in agriculture, has a long rice-growing history and this was why visitors took so much interest in the farm produce, agricultural machines and farm tools. The Malagasy peasants looked long at the photos and models about the Tachai Production Brigade. Tachai, a red banner put up by Chairman Mao, is representa-

tive of the Chinese people's spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, said a spectator. Many students were seen jotting down the texts to the illustrations and exhibits.

Chinese films shown during the exhibition drew 7,000 to 8,000 viewers every evening. Chairman Mao's works were particularly welcomed among Chinese publications sold. The booth selling Chinese goods at the exhibition was always crowded. One young man who had just bought a Chinese-made violin said to one of the Chinese staff: Whenever I play on this violin, I'll remember my Chinese friends.

News From Friendship Associations

• A meeting on June 22 by the Tunisian-Chinese People's Association reviewed the association's activities and discussed ways and means to enhance friendship between the peoples of Tunisia and China. Tunisian Minister of Youth and Sport Fouad Mbazaa was elected president of the new association leadership.

• A meeting jointly sponsored by the National Norway-China Friendship Association, the Denmark-China Friendship Association, the Finland-China Society and the Swedish-Chinese Friendship Association was held in Oslo, May 28-29, to discuss friendship with China and mutual co-operation among these organizations.

• The Denmark-China Friendship Association held its 5th national conference in Copenhagen last April. With membership up by 43 per cent last year, 1977 will see an increase in friendship activities with the Chinese people. Philip Arctander was elected president and Per Fyhbos vice-president.

• The Association for Philippines-China Understanding on June 9 held in Manila a soiree attended by 1,200 people to celebrate the 2nd anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Philippines and China. Association chairman Mrs. Marietta P. Goco in her speech acclaimed friendship between the two countries as being based on mutual respect and trust.

• Addressing the meeting held in Auckland in mid-May

marking the 25th anniversary of the formation of the New Zealand-China Society, president of the society C.R. Howell hailed the Chinese people's great victory won under the leadership of Chairman Hua in smashing the "gang of four." The Auckland Symphony Orchestra gave a concert of New Zealand and Chinese music.

• An exhibition of some 90 paintings about Chinese children's life, study and labour recently toured a number of Italian cities.

• A Chinese peasant painting exhibition sponsored jointly by the Finland-China Society and the Finnish Artists' Association was held in Finnish cities from early January to mid-May, contributing to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the Finnish and Chinese people.

In Peking Zoo

The wombat from Australia in late May is attracting huge crowds. The wombat, along with two Cape Barren geese and eight other precious animals are gifts from Taronga Park, Sydney.

(Continued from p. 24.)

would provide the international authority with capital and technology. But in case of failure to frame a new law of the sea, he threatened, "technologically advanced countries" would go it alone in the exploitation of seabed resources.

In their speeches, representatives of many third world countries came out to support the principled stand of the "Group of 77" composed of the developing countries, calling for rational administration and equitable sharing of in-

terests in the exploitation of the international seabed, as well as a fair and stable price policy and a reasonable restriction on the output of minerals to be exploited from the international seabed. They were not taken in by the lies of the two superpowers and pointed out that superpower attempts to plunder the international seabed resources and their contention for spheres of influence over international seabed areas run counter to the principle that "the international seabed and its resources are the common heritage of mankind."

ROUND THE WORLD

THE SUDAN

Vigilance Against Social-Neocolonialism

"It is the new strategy of the Soviet Union in Africa to arm its running dogs to invade independent and free African countries under cover of progress and socialism, while keeping itself far in the background," said Sudanese President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri in a televised speech to the nation on June 27. "I would hereby like to draw the attention of African countries which have relations with these social-neocolonialists who enter Africa by flaunting the banner of 'supporting developing countries and liberation movements': Be careful not to fall into their trap. I sincerely advise you. My advice comes from our practice," he added.

Reviewing the two armed subversive conspiracies against the Sudanese Government plotted and supported by the Soviet Union, he said: "During the abortive conspiracy of July 19, 1971, the Soviet ambassador to the Sudan had a prolonged meeting with the chieftain of the military coup. The Soviet Union put their hopes and confidence on their lackeys in Khartoum."

He stated, "The Soviet Union supplied weapons and trained mercenaries for the July 2 armed subversive conspiracy of 1976."

President Nimeri pointed out that Soviet military assistance "can become the basis for imposing enslavement on you."

He said, "Soviet military experts had been in the Sudan more than seven years. During this long period of time, they played a role not of development but of hindrance. The experts were here, yet 40 to 60 per cent of the Soviet armaments were completely unserviceable and we could not but ask friends to come to help with the repairing." He said that though Soviet experts were on hand, the Mig fighters were grounded. It was because the Soviet Union refused to supply us with the necessary oil. "The Soviet Union set a condition for getting spare parts for Soviet aeroplanes and tanks, that is, they should be paid for in advance. But, even after paying the money, the spare parts still failed to arrive."

He noted that the acts of the Soviet Union in weakening Sudanese defence capabilities were connected with its repeated conspiracies for invasions of the Sudan. "It is for the security of the Sudan that we decided to terminate the work of the Soviet experts," he stressed.

Referring to so-called Soviet economic aid, President Nimeri said: "Economic co-operation between the Sudan and the Soviet Union has not moved a single step forward since 1961. The projects, which the Soviet Union was responsible for building and has stopped now, are those agreed upon 10 years ago."

"Under such circumstances," President Nimeri said, "the Sudan must reconsider her diplomatic and cultural relations

with the Soviet Union. Hence our decision on decreasing the staff of the Soviet Embassy in Khartoum and closing the Soviet cultural centre."

CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

Serious Unemployment Among Youth

The number of unemployed youth in 24 Western industrial countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (O.E.C.D.) has now reached 7 million, or 40 per cent of the total number of unemployed, while young people accounted for only 22 per cent of the work force in these countries. This record figure shows that unemployment among youth has become a most serious problem.

In the United States, the unemployment rate for young people increased from 12.2 per cent a decade ago to 19.9 per cent last May. There unemployment has been particularly serious among young black people, with a rate of 15.8 per cent in 1955, 30.2 per cent in 1973 and 40 per cent in April 1977. In Detroit, where most of the 1.4 million people are black, the unemployment rate among the black youth increased from 50 to 75 per cent.

In the nine E.E.C. countries, the number of jobless youth has increased rapidly. One-third of the 5.5 million unemployed at the end of last year were young people. In Britain, there were 149,000 young unemployed who just graduated in June this year. Two-thirds of Italy's unemployed are young people, half of them having a high school diploma or university degree.

The large numbers of young unemployed roving the streets are bound to arouse political and social repercussions.

GREEK MARXIST-LENINIST
COMMUNIST PARTY

Concept of Three Worlds Endorsed

Chairman Mao Tsetung's strategic concept of three worlds "gives correct and complete answers to the main questions arising out of the current worldwide class struggle" and "is a powerful weapon guiding Marxist-Leninist organizations and Parties to a correct evaluation of today's situation," said the political resolution adopted at the recent First National Conference of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Greece.

The resolution quoted in a press communique of the conference was carried recently in the weekly *Laikos Dromos*, organ of the Party. The conference analysed the current international and internal situation and set the present tasks for the Party.

Chairman Mao pointed out: Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this is the irresistible trend of history, and this "is exactly the salient characteristic of the international situation today," the resolution emphasized.

The two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are the common enemies of the people of the whole world, the resolution pointed out, "because they are the biggest exploiters and oppressors of our time, keeping vast populations and areas under their control and madly

seeking world hegemony." "Soviet social-imperialism is more aggressive than American imperialism and is the main source, the most dangerous source, of a new war." "It is more dangerous because it is more treacherous. It endeavours to cover up its real counter-revolutionary features under the guise of Marxism-Leninism and its imperialist policy under socialist labels."

The resolution said that in order to counter the criminal conspiracies of the two superpowers, the people of the world must close ranks and form a united front against them.

BULGARIA

Seeking Solutions to Soviet-Caused Economic Difficulties

Increasing production efficiency is now taken as the "paramount criterion for the further development of the different sectors of the economy" in Bulgaria.

Bulgaria was industrially underdeveloped. Its present industrial enterprises, those of heavy industry in particular, were mostly built with Soviet "aid" and imported Soviet equipment. In addition, under the specialization programme of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.), Bulgaria has long been assigned the task of producing items which "consume a bigger quantity of metal" and require "a low level of sophistication." On top of that, most of the fuel and raw materials needed by Bulgarian industries have to be imported from the Soviet Union. The troubles afflicting the country's industry — low technological level, high con-

sumption of raw materials and inferior quality of products — are felt more keenly in recent years as Moscow enforces "economic integration" more stringently while raising its prices every year for fuel and raw materials exported to other C.M.E.A. nations.

To counter this, Bulgaria on the one hand is stepping up the exploitation and utilization of its own resources, and on the other hand strives to develop those industrial departments which can both "demonstrate technological progress" and consume less fuel and raw materials. The accelerated development of the electronic industry is a case in point. The output value of electronic computers in 1970 was only 2.2 per cent of that of the machine-building industry, but in 1975 the percentage rose to 12.6. In 1975, the products of the electronic computer industry, automatic instruments, power generators and radio electronic industries which "have a direct bearing" on increasing labour productivity and improving the country's position in foreign trade accounted for 42.2 per cent of the output value of the machine-building industry.

At the same time, Bulgaria has tried by every possible means to import advanced technology and equipment, purchase patent rights and buy high-quality raw materials from Western countries. From 1971 to 1975, Bulgaria bought patent rights to the value of more than 190 million U.S. dollars, or an increase of 18 times over the period from 1966 to 1970. It planned to purchase patent rights valued at 250 million U.S. dollars from 1976 to 1980.

ON THE HOME FRONT

"Officials" Remain Commoners

CHENG Yung-ho, chairman of the revolutionary committee of Huihsien County in central China, strode into a village with a spade on his shoulder at the end of a day's work in the fields with the peasants. Dropping in on an ordinary peasant, Wang Fa, he received a cheery welcome from his host: "Old Cheng, you've come just in time to have supper with me. I'll get the fire going while you fetch some water from the well." They prepared their meal together and began to eat, chatting all the while.

The cadres are close to the people — this is an entirely new relationship, a sharp contrast to pre-liberation days when the county head was an overlord sitting on the backs of the people.

Cheng Yung-ho was very busy leading the county's 560,000 people in socialist revolution and construction, but when winter came he did not forget to consider a special problem: people living up in the hills needed coal to heat their homes. So he and a vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee led a number of office cadres to cart coal to the peasants' homes.

In Huihsien County there are many cadres like Cheng Yung-ho.

Joining the work on a reservoir project, a vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee held a steel rod while a

peasant struck it with a sledgehammer. In this way, operating as a pair, they cut stones into shape. A deputy director of the county health bureau often accompanied a barefoot doctor on visits to peasants in out-of-the-way mountain villages.

Inspired by Cheng's example, most of the cadres at county and commune levels went to stay in the countryside or factories to study, live and do productive labour with the workers or peasants. Only a few stayed behind on duty in the office. Since 1968, each county cadre has on the average done 100 days of manual labour a year, and each commune cadre 175 days. Persisting in physical labour and maintaining close ties with the masses, they have won mass support throughout the county.

Upwards of 200,000 peasants in the county take part in cap-



Cheng Yung-ho (centre) at the work-site of a water conservancy project.

ital construction on the farmland during the winter-spring period every year. Cheng Yung-ho and other county and commune cadres seek out places where the task is the hardest, work alongside the peasant-workers and put up in the same temporary shelters at the work-site. They have toiled on all major water conservancy projects in the county.

Huihsien County used to be hit by drought nine years out of ten, and even drinking water for people and livestock was scarce. Now an irrigation network connects mountain areas with plains. In the last ten years the county's total grain output has nearly trebled.

Kelp-Breeding in South China

KELP seedlings which used to be bred in north China alone have now been successfully bred in the subtropical province of Fukien.

China's long coastline and vast expanse of shallow sea with fertile water are favourable for raising kelp and other sea plants. But for a long time in the past, kelp could be raised only in the north. It was first successfully introduced to Fukien and other provinces in 1958 and since then the kelp-breeding acreage has been expanding along the coast in south China.

Because kelp can hardly survive the high summer temperatures in the south, seedlings had to be shipped in from the northeast at high cost and with low survivability. This hampered the expansion of kelp

production. The rapid development of kelp production was possible only if local kelp seedlings could be bred.

A scientific research group was set up in Lienchiang County, Fukien Province, to cope with the problem. The group did research work on the basis of extensive investigations and study and, after hundreds of experiments, succeeded in breeding kelp seedlings for the first time in the south. The way of breeding developed by the group is now being popularized.

Natural Soda Deposits Found in Honan

PERSONNEL of the Honan Provincial Geological Bureau have found high-grade natural soda deposits in Nanyang Prefecture. The site is undergoing development as the Wucheng Natural Soda Mine.

Natural soda can be turned into soda ash and caustic soda which are major raw materials for industry. They are used in the glass industry as a raw material and in the metallurgical industry as a subsidiary material. They are also used in

making soap and serve as a cleaning agent. And they are in extensive use in the paper, textile and foodstuff industries.

Located in a stratum of the lower tertiary system of the Cenozoic group, the mine has huge reserves with a high soda content. Deposits of this kind were previously found only in salt lakes of the quaternary system. The discovery of natural soda in Nanyang has opened up new prospects for locating mineral deposits and is of significance to the study of geological theory.

PEKING REVIEW

Arabic Edition (monthly)

Published every month on the 15th.

The first issue will come out on July 15, 1977.

PEKING REVIEW is a political and theoretical magazine on Chinese and world affairs.

PEKING REVIEW carries:

- Reports on China's socialist revolution and socialist construction;
- China's views on international questions;
- Theoretical articles;
- Important statements and documents.

PEKING REVIEW is published in English, French, Spanish, German, Japanese and Arabic and airmailed all over the world.

Distributed by **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre), Peking, China
