

PEKING REVIEW

32

August 5, 1977

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報

The 50th Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

- Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's Speech
— At celebration meeting
- Speed Up the Modernization of National
Defence
— Editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and
"Jiefangjun Bao"

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50th Anniversary of Founding of P.L.A. Celebrated

AUGUST 1 this year was the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council and the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee jointly held a celebration meeting attended by 10,000 army men and people from other walks of life in Peking on the afternoon of July 31 to mark the occasion.

Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Premier of the State Council, presided over the meeting. Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Minister of National Defence, made an important speech at the meeting. (See p. 8 for full text.) Also attending the meeting were Teng Hsiao-ping,

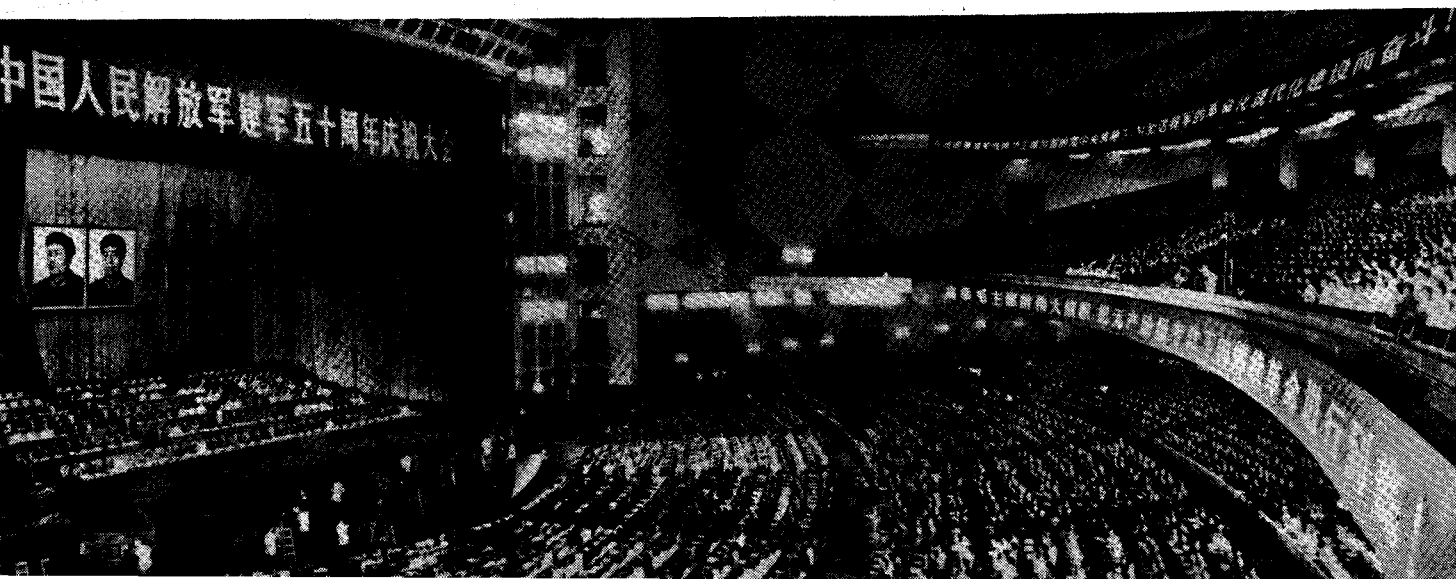
Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Hsu Shih-yu, Wei Kuo-ching, Li Teh-sheng and Chen Yung-kuei, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu and Saifudin, Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Hsu Hsiang-chien and Nieh Jung-chen, Vice-Chairmen of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and other Party and state leaders.

When Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairmen Yeh and Teng in army uniform mounted the rostrum in the Great Hall of the People, they were greeted

by prolonged thunderous cheers and applause.

In his opening speech, Chairman Hua said: We are solemnly celebrating this glorious festival at a time when our Party has won a great historic victory in smashing at one blow the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan and when the whole Party, the whole army and the people throughout the country are warmly celebrating the successful convening of the Third Plenary Session of the Tenth Party Central Committee and greeting the convocation of the 11th National Congress of the Party at an appropriate time this year.

On behalf of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and the people of all nationalities in the country, he extended warm greetings and cordial regards to the





Chairman Hua, Vice-Chairmen Yeh and Teng and other central leading comrades entering the banquet hall.

commanders and fighters of the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army, to the militiamen and to all demobilized army men and family members of martyrs and army men.

Representatives of the workers, peasants and soldiers also spoke at the meeting.

The Ministry of National Defence gave a grand reception on August 1. It was attended by Chairman Hua, Vice-Chairmen Yeh and Teng and other Party and state leaders.

Speaking at the reception, Vice-Chairman Yeh, on behalf of Chairman Hua and the Ministry of National Defence, expressed heartfelt thanks to the distinguished foreign guests, friends and comrades present and extended warm greetings and cordial regards to the P.L.A. commanders and fighters, the

militiamen and family members of martyrs and army men.

He gave a brief account of the militant course traversed by the People's Liberation Army, the tremendous historic contributions made by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, and reviewed the excellent situation after the smashing of the "gang of four." He also pointed out: "The international situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people the world over. The third world is playing an ever greater role as the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The struggle waged by the second world against superpower threat and

control is developing, and an increasing number of people with a discerning eye have come to see through the fraud of 'disarmament' and 'detente.' The situation in which the world's people are fighting in unity against hegemonism is encouraging. Imperialism and social-imperialism are finding the going tougher and tougher. However, with the contention between the two hegemonic powers becoming increasingly intense, a world war is bound to break out one day. For this, the people of all countries must heighten their vigilance and get well prepared. They should unite with all the forces that can be united to form the broadest possible united front and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the superpowers, particularly against that superpower which is intensifying its expansionist activities, so as to continuously frustrate their schemes of aggression and expansion. Imperialism is a paper tiger and so is social-imperialism. Victory will surely belong to the people of the world who are fighting in unity."

An atmosphere of revolutionary unity prevailed throughout the reception.

The Ministry of National Defence on July 29 hosted a soiree in honour of the diplomatic envoys and military attaches and their wives as well as other foreign friends in Peking.

In the last few days, some newspapers and periodicals published a number of memoirs, poems, songs and works of fine arts in praise of the proletarian revolutionaries of the

older generation. Newspapers in all parts of the country have published long articles in memory of the late proletarian revolutionaries and army commanders Comrades Chu Teh, Ho Lung, Chen Yi, Lo Jung-huan, Yeh Ting, Fang Chih-min and Liu Chih-tan.

Party and government organs in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and other places on the eve of August 1 issued notices or sent delegations to express the best wishes to the People's Liberation Army. Get-togethers and celebration meetings were held by army men and civilians to celebrate the victory won over the past 50 years by the P.L.A. and learn from its revolutionary traditions and its spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly.

Similar celebrations took place in army units stationed in various parts of the country. Apart from joining the local Party and government functionaries and people in get-togethers, P.L.A. units gave military exhibitions, solicited opinions from the masses to improve their work and carried out activities to enhance army-civilian unity.

To mark this red-letter day, the P.L.A. General Political Department sponsored the fourth army festival of theatrical performances, held a photo exhibition showing the work and life of P.L.A. men and gave a variety of sports exhibitions. A film week and a fine arts exhibition were jointly sponsored by the General Political Department of the P.L.A. and the Ministry of Culture under the State Council. The Ministry of Posts and Telecom-

munications issued a set of commemorative stamps.

Vice-Chairman Teng Attends Closing Ceremony of International Football Tournament

Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, and other Party and state leaders Li Hsien-nien, Wu Teh, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Li Ching-chuan, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Hu Chueh-wen and Wang Chen on July 30 attended the closing ceremony of the Peking International Football Friendship Invitational Tournament and watched the final match between the China Youth Team and the Hongkong Team.

When Vice-Chairman Teng and the other leaders appeared on the rostrum, they were given a thunderous standing ovation by the 80,000 spectators.

Prior to the match, Vice-Chairman Teng and other Party and state leaders met the leaders and deputy leaders of the participating football delegations, team leaders and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to China.

President Reddy Greeted

Premier Hua Kuo-feng on July 27 sent a message to Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, congratulating him on his assumption of the presidency of the Republic of India. The message reads:

"On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I con-

gratulate you on your assumption of the presidency of India and wish that the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples will develop continuously."

Prime Minister Jayewardene Congratulated

Premier Hua Kuo-feng on July 26 sent a message to Mr. J.R. Jayewardene, congratulating him on his assumption of the office of Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka. The message reads:

"On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I congratulate you on your assumption of the post of Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka and wish you success in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing the economy. I am confident that the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Sri Lanka and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries will increase and develop."

Delegation of "Gnistan"

Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, on July 25 met the delegation of the *Gnistan (Spark)*, organ of the Swedish Communist Party, led by its Editor-in-Chief Stefan Lindgren.

The delegation left China for home on July 28 after visiting Peking, Nanking, Shanghai, Shaoshan, Kwangchow and Taching.

Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's Speech

At the Grand Rally Celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

Comrades:

It is now full 50 years since the birth of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, founded and nurtured by our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung. We are filled with boundless joy today as we warmly celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of our army at a time when we hail the great victory won by our Party in its 11th two-line struggle.

With the spread of Marxism-Leninism in China in 1919, the founding of the Communist Party of China in 1921 and the birth of the people's army under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in 1927, the Chinese people began to take their destiny into their own hands. The centuries-long disaster-ridden history of the Chinese nation was coming to an end, and a new China which countless people with lofty ideas had long dreamt of and laid down their lives for was in sight.

The Nanchang Uprising of August 1, 1927, signalled the beginning of armed revolution led independently by the Chinese Communist Party. It fired the first shot against the Kuomintang reactionaries and raised the bright banner of armed struggle for the whole Party and the people throughout the country. However, it was the Autumn Harvest Uprising and the march to the Chinggang Mountains led by Chairman Mao himself that enabled this uprising to bear fruit and served as the great starting point for the victory of the people's armed revolution. Chairman Mao founded the first contingent of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and established the first rural revolutionary base area. The new path blazed by Chairman Mao of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing political power by armed force was a

great pioneering undertaking in the history of proletarian revolution.

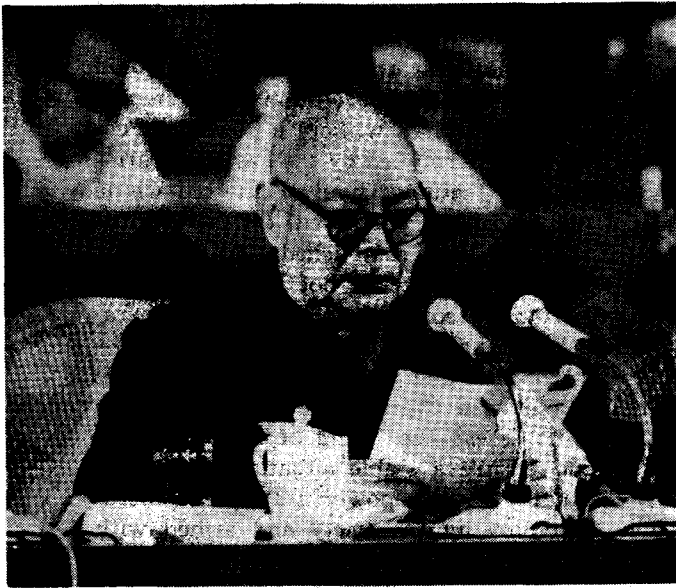
Vivid yet those crowded months and years. The young people 50 years ago are now grey-haired. And many who led the revolution at that time have passed away. But the revolutionary cause for which they fought all their lives has borne solid fruit.

We cherish with boundless love the memory of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung, the founder of our Party, our army and our People's Republic!

We cherish with boundless love the memory of our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Vice-Chairman of the Party Central Committee Kang Sheng, who dedicated their lives to the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people; our esteemed and beloved Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Tung Pi-wu who worked together with Chairman Mao to found our Party; and Comrades Ho Lung, Chen Yi, Lo Jung-huan and Yeh Ting* and Fang Chih-min,** Liu Chih-tan*** and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who made outstanding contributions to founding and expanding our army!

Eternal glory to the comrades who laid down their lives in the Nanchang Uprising, the Autumn Harvest Uprising, the Canton Uprising

* Yeh Ting (1896-1946) was a member of the Communist Party of China. During the Northern Expedition, he was commander of an independent regiment of the fourth army of the National Revolutionary Army. He was one of the leaders of the Nanchang Uprising of August 1, 1927, serving



and the uprisings in many other areas, to the martyrs who died heroically in the course of the Chinese people's war of liberation and the people's revolution! Eternal glory to Comrade Norman Bethune and many other international-

as front-line commander-in-chief. In December of the same year, he took part in the Canton Uprising as commander-in-chief. After the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan, he became commander of the New Fourth Army and persevered in fighting the Japanese invaders behind enemy lines in central China. In 1941 the Kuomintang reactionaries engineered the "Southern Anhwei Incident" and he was captured, but he was firm and unyielding in jail. After he was released, he died in a plane crash on his way back to Yen-an in April 1946.

** Fang Chih-min (1899-1935) joined the Communist Party of China in 1923. He led the peasants in launching an armed uprising in northeastern Kiangsi Province in November 1927 and later carried on arduous guerrilla war and founded the Tenth Red Army. He was captured during a battle against the Kuomintang troops in Kiangsi in January 1935 and was killed in July.

*** Liu Chih-tan (1902-1936) became a Communist Party member in 1925. He organized and led the Weihua Uprising in Huahsien County, Shensi Province, in the spring of 1928. He founded the 26th army of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in 1932, fought in guerrilla war, launched the agrarian revolution and established the Shensi-Kansu revolutionary base area. He went to Shansi Province in April 1936 and died in action against the Japanese invaders.

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ist fighters who laid down their lives for the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people!

Comrades:

The history of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the past 50 years has been a magnificent and mighty epic of victory won under the great banner of Chairman Mao by defeating powerful enemies both at home and abroad; it is also a history of the victory of Chairman Mao's correct political line and military line over "Left" and Right opportunist lines. A fundamental issue in our Party's struggles, from the struggles against Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming and Chang Kuo-tao to those against Peng Teh-huai, Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four," has been whether we should wage armed struggle and have an army which is under the absolute leadership of the Party and always preserves its proletarian character.

Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the revolution in 1927 and drenched the workers and peasants in a bloodbath. Was there any hope for the Chinese revolution? And whither should it go? These were serious questions facing the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people. Chairman Mao set forth the famous thesis that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." The enemy resorted to white terror and was determined to annihilate us. Why shouldn't we make up our minds to annihilate them? The enemy could kill us because they had swords and guns in their hands. Why couldn't we seize arms from the enemy or make them ourselves? Under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought, the Communists and revolutionary masses took up arms and went to the mountains or lakes, using armed revolution to fight armed counter-revolution. As Chairman Mao pointed out: "Having learned a bitter lesson from the failure of the revolution, the Party organized the Nanchang Uprising, the Autumn Harvest Uprising and the Canton Uprising, and entered on a new period, the founding of the Red Army. That was the crucial period in which our Party arrived at a thorough understanding of the importance of the army."

After making a scientific Marxist analysis of the balance of forces between the enemy and

ourselves, the contradictions between the imperialists and between the various warlords at home and the uneven political and economic development of the Chinese society at the time, Chairman Mao foresaw the protracted nature of the Chinese revolution, made a full estimation of the peasants' enthusiasm in opposing imperialism and feudalism and pointed out the road of building up strength in the countryside where reactionary rule was weak, establishing independent regimes of the workers and the peasants by armed force, encircling the cities from the countryside and finally taking the cities and seizing political power throughout the country.

This brilliant concept of Chairman Mao's was of decisive significance to the victory of the Chinese revolution. It countered, on the one hand, Chen Tu-hsiu's Right capitulationism and, on the other, "Left" adventurism. The lines of Chu Chiu-pai, Li Li-san and Wang Ming all proved infeasible in practice and ended in defeat. The road indicated by Chairman Mao was the only correct road, the road to victory.

A single spark can start a prairie fire. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the vanguard of the proletariat, an agrarian revolution was carried out in the vast countryside with the peasants as the main force, an army was formed, cadres were trained and political power was established. All this made it possible for revolutionary base areas to grow both in size and numbers by advancing in a series of waves. In this way, the prolonged revolutionary wars were sustained, the people's army developed and grew in strength and the enemy was gradually weakened and finally eliminated.

It was precisely by following this course charted by Chairman Mao that the Chinese people founded the People's Republic of China with guns after 22 years of revolutionary war. Victory in the revolution in a large country with several hundred million people changed the situation in the East and the world as a whole. This was a major event of world significance following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution led by Lenin.

Chairman Mao pointed out: **"Without a people's army the people have nothing."** "With-

out armed struggle neither the proletariat, nor the people, nor the Communist Party would have any standing at all in China and it would be impossible for the revolution to triumph." It is crystal clear that, without a powerful People's Liberation Army led by the Party and armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the old China could not have been destroyed, the New China could not have been established, and even if it were established, it could not be consolidated. An important reason why in the 28 post-liberation years we have been able to carry out socialist revolution and socialist construction, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the struggle to smash the "gang of four" successfully and ensure a stable situation across the land is that we have a powerful People's Liberation Army led by the Party and armed with Mao Tsetung Thought.

The victory of the Chinese people should be attributed to our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. The banner of Chairman Mao is the banner of unity and victory. Thanks to Chairman Mao, our Party has become a great, glorious and correct Party. And thanks to Chairman Mao, our army has become a great invincible people's army too. Just as Engels eulogized Marx: **Without him we would still be plunged in confusion.** The immense contributions of Chairman Mao are immortal.

Chairman Mao was the greatest Marxist of our time. Integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, he inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in all respects. Chairman Mao's military thinking has tremendously enriched the treasure house of Marxist-Leninist military theory; it is an inexhaustible source of victory for us and a powerful ideological weapon for the oppressed people and oppressed nations to defeat the enemy and win liberation.

An important component part of Chairman Mao's military thinking is his concept of the people's army. The resolution of the Kutien Meeting, a programmatic document drafted by Chairman Mao, made Marxism-Leninism the sole basis for building our army into a new-type people's army different from all armies of the old type. Chairman Mao continuously devel-

oped his concept of the people's army in the course of protracted revolutionary struggle.

Our army is under the absolute leadership of the Communist Party of China. It has political commissars and political organizations, with the Party branch organized on a company basis, and applies the system of division of labour among the leading cadres working under collective leadership of the Party committee. This is something that never happened and could not have happened in China's history before. By relying on the leadership of the Party and following its correct line, our army has been able to preserve its character as a proletarian people's army and not to become an instrument of bourgeois careerists and conspirators. **It is easier to rock a mountain than the Liberation Army.** This is why no one, from Chang Kuo-tao down to Lin Piao and the "gang of four," has ever succeeded in destroying this army of ours.

Our army is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution. Apart from the main task of fighting, it also shoulders other tasks as a working force and a production corps. **"Every man . . . becomes able not only to fight and do mass work but also to produce."** In his "May 7 Directive" of 1966 which gives the orientation for building our army during the period of socialism, Chairman Mao laid it down that our army should be a great school and that, apart from fighting, it should do various kinds of work and always be ready to participate in the struggle to criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie in the cultural revolution. Even in fighting, it is not just a question of military struggle, it serves political struggles and in many cases fighting is itself a form of political struggle.

A very important and outstanding characteristic of our army is its revolutionary political work which is its lifeblood. Thanks to this work, our army has taken on a completely new look. Chairman Mao called for using the Party's correct line to educate the troops, observing the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention, following the principles of unity between officers and men, unity between the army and the people and disintegrating the enemy forces, practising democracy in the three main fields — political, economic and military, so as to completely do away with the antagonism between officers and men, between

the higher and lower ranks and between the army and the people which is characteristic of old-type armies, and create a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness. Such a political situation is highly important not only for the army but also for the Party and state, for it enables the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to unite as one, surmount all difficulties and withstand any storm and stress.

In the final analysis, the general principle of our army is to stand firmly with the people and serve them wholeheartedly. **The people are the best judges.** It is not up to the army but to the people to judge whether ours is a people's army. An army regarded by the people as their own is invincible.

Another important component part of Chairman Mao's military thinking is his concept of people's war. There is nothing mysterious about our victory over Chiang Kai-shek, Japanese imperialism and other powerful and ferocious enemies at home and abroad during the decades of revolutionary war. The sole reason for our victory is that we rely on the people. It has been our practice to turn the entire nation into soldiers, use the system of combining field armies, regional troops and militia and of integrating the armed people with those who are not armed. Reliance on the people, the most important factor for our army, has helped us make up for our lack of weapons and equipment, turn our army from an inferior to a superior position and create a vast ocean for drowning the enemy. We have grown strong and won victory by means of people's war which is our magic weapon, past, present and future.

Through his great long-time practice in building the people's army and directing revolutionary wars, Chairman Mao tremendously developed and perfected the strategy and tactics of people's war. With great revolutionary mettle and superb military art, Chairman Mao commanded such a great number of troops, directed so many campaigns, led the Long March which was so arduous an undertaking and won so many major victories — all of which are rare in

the history of war. Chairman Mao deployed troops with great skill and worked out splendid plans to win victories in battles a thousand miles away. He had everything under perfect control in commanding our millions of troops and compelled the enemy to move according to his will. He was able to seize the initiative in all circumstances and turn danger into safety at every critical juncture. From those years in the Ching-kang Mountains — when Chairman Mao evolved the 16-character formula **“The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue”** — to the years when he laid down the ten major principles of operation (see **“The Present Situation and Our Tasks,”** *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Volume IV — Tr.), he never stuck to one pattern in directing battles. **You fight in your way and we fight in ours.** He made a masterly application of materialist dialectics to war.

In summing up the experience of the Paris Commune, Marx pointed out that to eliminate class rule and class oppression and bring about the fundamental transformation of society, it is necessary first of all to exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat, and **the first premiss of the dictatorship of the proletariat is an army of the proletariat.** Chairman Mao's concepts of the people's army, people's war and its strategy and tactics have enriched and developed the Marxist theory of proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. All great creations by Chairman Mao are, without exception, based on Marxist-Leninist principles and revolutionary practice. This Marxist creativity of Chairman Mao's is a fine example for us to learn from.

Chairman Mao's military thinking is universally applicable and is the ever-living Marxist universal truth. It is our all-conquering weapon as long as there are classes, class struggle, imperialism and social-imperialism, and as long as the monster of war is not eliminated from human society. A fundamental task before us today is to conscientiously study and grasp Chairman Mao's military thinking and to comprehend and implement Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line accurately and in its entirety. Veteran comrades should study all their lives and do a good job of pass-

ing on their experience to younger comrades and giving them help and guidance. Young comrades should make up their minds to inherit this invaluable legacy and hand it down from generation to generation. Lin Piao deliberately distorted Mao Tsetung Thought and tried to detach it from Marxism-Leninism. The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao **“gang of four”** disparaged Mao Tsetung Thought and the fine traditions of our Party and our army as **“things of the period of the democratic revolution”** and harped on the old revisionist tune that they were **“outdated.”** Fundamentally negating the theoretical basis guiding our Party ideologically, they attempted to restore capitalism. But they were merely like ants trying to shake a giant tree. How they overrated themselves!

Lin Piao and the **“gang of four”** had bitter hatred for our great army. They frantically opposed it and tried to disrupt it, and they ruthlessly attacked and persecuted its leading cadres who are loyal to the Party and to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Their aim was to destroy our great wall. We must cherish our army like the apple of our eye. A summing-up of our experience, especially our experience in the struggle against Lin Piao and the **“gang of four,”** shows that we must restore and carry forward the fine traditions and style of work of our Party and our army, if we are to build our army in a still better way in accordance with Chairman Mao's thinking and line.

We must ensure that the gun remains firmly in the hands of the Party and the people, and we must never let big or small careerists, like the **“gang of four”** and Lin Piao, usurp the leadership at any level in our army.

We must practise Marxism, unite and be open and aboveboard, and we must never practise revisionism, create splits or engage in intrigues and conspiracies as the **“gang of four”** and Lin Piao did.

We must comprehend and apply Chairman Mao's thinking and line accurately and in its entirety, and we must not distort or tamper with Mao Tsetung Thought by quoting it out of context to deceive and scare people as the **“gang of four”** and Lin Piao did.

We must keep to our Party's style of work characterized by seeking truth from facts and

following the mass line, and we must never practise idealism and metaphysics, tell lies or lord it over the people as the "gang of four" and Lin Piao did.

We must uphold the proletarian Party spirit and proceed in all cases from the interests of the people, and we must never form bourgeois factionalist setups and work solely for personal power and gain as the "gang of four" and Lin Piao did.

We must persevere in the normal practice of democracy and encourage the free airing of views, and we must never set up "cap factories" and "steel plants" to label and deal mortal blows at people who raise different views as the "gang of four" and Lin Piao did.

We must firmly uphold Party and army discipline, and we must never spread anarchism, "kick aside the Party committees in making revolution," engage in sabotage or wantonly make trouble as the "gang of four" and Lin Piao did.

We must speed up the revolutionization and modernization of our army, and we must never counterpose military affairs to politics, disrupt revolutionization and negate modernization as the "gang of four" and Lin Piao did.

Comrades! In my speech at the central working conference held in March this year, I stated that Chairman Mao said in all earnestness before his death that he had in his life accomplished two things. One was defeating Japanese imperialism and driving it out of China and then overthrowing Chiang Kai-shek and driving him to Taiwan. The other was victoriously carrying out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Chairman Mao made tremendous contributions to the Chinese people, the international proletariat and the revolutionary people the world over. He accomplished far more than those two things in his lifetime. Chairman Mao said this because, having summed up the experience gained in more than half a century, he wanted to use these two things to enjoin us that it is imperative to prevent capitalist restoration at home by adhering to the proletarian revolutionary line, boldly arousing the masses and, if necessary, using mass democracy and carrying out a great cultural revolution, and that it is

imperative to pay great attention to war and be ready at all times to smash social-imperialist and imperialist aggression by means of people's war. This is the "golden counsel" of far-reaching significance Chairman Mao bequeathed us for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We are now in an important historical period of carrying forward our revolutionary cause and developing it. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is the good successor chosen by Chairman Mao before he passed away. He is Chairman Mao's good student and our good leader and supreme commander. Faithfully carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and holding high his great banner, Chairman Hua, after smashing the "gang of four," has set forth the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link in running the country well and bringing great order across the land, and taken a series of effective measures to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. This has produced remarkable results, to the great joy of the people. With Chairman Hua as our leader, we are assured that the supreme leadership of our Party and state will remain stable for a long time to come. This is very inspiring and is of great importance to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. We can say confidently that with the leadership of our wise leader Chairman Hua and the collective political experience and wisdom of the Party Central Committee headed by him, our Party, our army and our country certainly will continue the revolution and advance triumphantly along the course charted by Chairman Mao.

Chairman Hua has called on us to "seize the present opportune moment, strive to do our work well and make our country strong and prosperous as soon as possible." He has instructed us time and again to grasp the key link in running the army well and "accelerate the revolutionization and modernization of the People's Liberation Army." Revolutionization means all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's line and his policies and principles concerning army building. This is the commander, the soul. Revolutionization means inheriting and carrying forward the fine traditions of our Party and army which Chairman Mao nurtured and maintaining the revolutionary spirit of hard

struggle. Only by strengthening revolutionization can we accelerate modernization. Our army's modernization calls for powerful ground, air and naval forces and modern arms and equipment, including guided missiles and nuclear weapons; it calls for rigorous and hard training to develop the ability to wipe out the enemy as required in actual combat, and mastery of the new techniques involved in handling modern arms and equipment and of the new tactics entailed. Workers, peasants and intellectuals throughout the country and all P.L.A. commanders and fighters must make good use of their time and race against time in stepping up the building of the army, the militia and the people's defence, and in strengthening scientific research in national defence and promoting production by the defence industries.

At present, the Soviet Union and the United States are locked in an increasingly fierce struggle for hegemony and a world war will break out one day. We must clearly recognize this situation, keep war in mind, and conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's strategic policy **"Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony"** and his instructions **"It is necessary to consolidate the army"** and **"Prepare itself for fighting."** We must be prepared against a war breaking out at an early date and on a large scale. So long as we are fully prepared against any foreign aggression, we can certainly, under the leadership of our wise supreme commander Chairman Hua, wipe out the enemy resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely by using the method of people's war that Chairman Mao taught us.

"Taiwan must be liberated" — this is the behest of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and the common desire of our 800 million people. Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of Chinese territory. As to when and how we will liberate it, that is China's internal affair in which no one has the right to interfere. We are determined to work with our compatriots in Taiwan and accomplish the great sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland.

Comrades! The recent Third Plenary Session of the Tenth Party Central Committee, which Chairman Hua presided over, was a session of great historic importance. It con-

solidated and developed the great victories in smashing the "gang of four" and made full preparations for the convocation of the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. We should greet the successful convocation of the congress with splendid achievements in revolution and production. We must always hold high and defend the great banner of Chairman Mao. The banner of Chairman Mao bears the words "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat" and "Continue the Revolution" in bold, glowing characters. We must persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, uphold the Party's basic line and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao through to the end! We must bring about a new high tide in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao so as to transform great ideological force into tremendous material force. We must deepen the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence politically, ideologically and organizationally and bring this great struggle to complete victory. We must follow Chairman Mao's strategic concept of the three worlds, firmly carry out his revolutionary line in foreign affairs and oppose the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. We must further promote the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry, learn from Tachai in agriculture, learn from Lei Feng and learn from the "Hard-Boned 6th Company" of the P.L.A., and launch a large-scale emulation drive in revolution and production. We must build China into a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defence and modern science and technology before the end of this century so as to make a greater contribution to humanity!

Long live the great Chinese people!

Long live the great Chinese People's Liberation Army!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live the great People's Republic of China!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Speed Up the Modernization of National Defence

— Editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao" celebrating 50th anniversary of founding of the P.L.A.

AT a time of great joy, when the Third Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has ended in success and when the 11th National Congress of the Party will be convened soon, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army with great enthusiasm and jubilation.

On this brilliant festival day, we deeply honour the memory of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung, founder of the People's Liberation Army. We honour the memory of our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Vice-Chairman Kang Sheng of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, who dedicated all their energies throughout their lives to the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people. We honour the memory of Comrades Ho Lung, Chen Yi, Lo Jung-huan and Yeh Ting, and Comrades Fang Chih-min and Liu Chih-tan and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who made outstanding contributions to the founding and development of our army. We shall always remember the martyrs who fell heroically during the people's war of liberation and the people's revolution. We salute the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, the militia of the whole country, and the workers, peasants and intellectuals who have contributed to building our national defence.

The fifty years of the People's Liberation Army are years of struggle under the great banner of Chairman Mao. The growth of our army,

an army that has developed from nothing and has grown from small to big and from weak to strong, is the result of the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line over opportunist lines. In the initial stage of Party building, Chen Tu-hsiu denied the need for armed struggle. As a result, the vigorous first great revolution met with debacle when Chiang Kai-shek started the counter-revolution. In 1927, with the triumph of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line over Chen Tu-hsiu's Right opportunist line, the Nanchang Uprising, the Autumn Harvest Uprising, the Canton (Kwangchow) Uprising and armed uprisings in other areas took place, and there was the march to the Chingking Mountains. Chairman Mao founded the first contingent of Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and set up the first rural revolutionary base area, and blazed the new path of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing political power by armed force. Later, however, Wang Ming's "Left" opportunist line occupied the dominant position and this brought extremely heavy losses to our Party and army. The Tsunyi Meeting of 1935 put an end to the domination of Wang Ming's "Left" opportunist line and established Chairman Mao's leadership throughout the Party and army, thereby enabling our Party and army to steer clear of danger to safety. From then on our army developed and grew in strength, and finally defeated the Japanese imperialists and Chiang Kai-shek and seized political power throughout the country. Since the founding of New China, the People's Liberation Army, the staunch pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, has defended the motherland and the socialist revolution and socialist construction. During the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao worked hand in glove with

the "gang of four" to practise revisionism and splittism, engage in intrigues and conspiracies, oppose the Party and disrupt the army in an attempt to destroy our great wall. In 1971, Chairman Mao led us in smashing the Lin Piao anti-Party conspiratorial clique, winning great victory in the Party's tenth two-line struggle. Chairman Hua, carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, led us in 1976 in shattering the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party conspiratorial "gang of four," winning the great victory in the 11th two-line struggle. This victory saved the revolution and the Party and smashed the gang's plot to usurp the leadership of our army and destroy our great wall. History proves that the banner of Chairman Mao is the banner of unity and victory. It is the sacred duty of the whole Party, the whole army and the people throughout the country to hold high and defend the great banner of Chairman Mao at all times.

To hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, we must build up our army and strengthen our national defence in accordance with Chairman Mao's military thinking and line. Chairman Mao was the greatest Marxist of our time; he inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in all fields, including military affairs. He greatly enriched the treasure house of Marxist-Leninist military theory with his concepts of the people's army and people's war, his strategy and tactics for people's war, his thesis that the Party commands the gun, his principles for political work in the army and his statements that efforts should be made to build powerful ground, air and naval forces and that we should make some atom and hydrogen bombs. All these are our precious assets as well as weapons of struggle for the oppressed people and nations of the world, particularly for those of the third world. Over the decades, Chairman Mao led our army in waging protracted, arduous and tortuous struggles, summed up its rich experience and wrote many important military works to form a comprehensive system of military thinking. We must have an accurate and all-round understanding of his military thinking and use it to guide our army building and defence construction.

At present the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are fiercely contending with each other, the factors for war

are increasing and the Soviet revisionists, in particular, have not given up their wild ambition to subjugate our country; we must therefore strengthen army building and speed up the modernization of our national defence. Chairman Mao pointed out: "We are stronger than before and will be stronger still in the future. We will have not only more planes and artillery but atom bombs too. If we are not to be bullied in the present-day world, we cannot do without the bomb." The four modernizations (of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology) put forward by Premier Chou in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions include the modernization of national defence. Wang, Chang, Chiang and Yao opposed the Party and tried to disrupt the army, and seriously undermined army building and defence construction. When we want to prepare against war, they said this was "not taking class struggle as the key link"; when we want to push ahead with defence industry, they said this was following "the theory that weapons decide everything"; when we want to strengthen military training, they said this was a "purely military viewpoint"; when we want to consolidate the army, they said that was "restoration"; when we want to carry forward the army's fine traditions, they said that was "restoration of the old," and so on and so forth. What they wanted was to destroy the People's Liberation Army which is the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, so that our country would once again be reduced to a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country to be partitioned by others at will. The smashing of the "gang of four" has swept away the biggest obstacle to army building. We can now march forward under the guidance of Chairman Mao's military thinking and along his line on army building, do a good job of building our army and strengthening national defence.

Holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua has set forth a series of measures for grasping the key link in running the army well and called on us to strive to "accelerate the revolutionization and modernization of the People's Liberation Army." The commanders and fighters of the army should respond to the call of Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee and carry through to the end the great political revolution of exposing and criticizing the "gang

of four." They should seriously carry out education in the "ten should-or-shouldn'ts,"* distinguish correct from erroneous lines, do away with the revisionist trash of the "gang of four" and Lin Piao politically, ideologically and organizationally, and eliminate its pernicious influence. They should carry forward the fine traditions of our army, strengthen ideological and political work, undertake hard training, put forward strict demands and help train more fighters like Lei Feng** and more companies like the "Hard-Boned 6th Company."*** The army should rely on the people and the people should support the army. There should be closer unity between the army and civilian organizations and between the army and the people. **"The whole nation should learn from the People's Liberation Army; the Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country."** **"If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?"**

To build up a modern national defence, we should correctly handle the relations between defence construction and economic construction. A strong national defence must have a strong economy as its base. **"Only with the faster growth of economic construction can there be greater progress in defence construction."** If agriculture, industry and science and technology do not make progress, how can national defence be modernized? The People's Liberation Army should help and take an active part in building the socialist economy. To show concern for economic construction means to show concern for defence construction. The workers, peasants and intellectuals throughout the country should work hard to accomplish the four modernizations before the end of the century. Producing more grain, iron and steel, petroleum and other industrial and agricultural products and developing science and technology means contributing to building our national defence.

We modernize our national defence solely for defence. Chairman Mao taught us: **"Dig**

* This refers to 10 questions including: Should or shouldn't we uphold the principle that the Party has absolute leadership over the army, should or shouldn't we strengthen revolutionary discipline and should or shouldn't we inherit and carry forward the fine traditions of our Party and army.

** See issue No. 15, 1977.

*** See issue No. 25, 1977.

tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony." We do not seek hegemony now, and even when we have become strong economically and modernized our national defence in the future, we will never seek hegemony or become a superpower. Our principle is: **"We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack."** The Soviet revisionists recently made a big hue and cry, slandering us as "bellicose." Messrs. Soviet revisionists, you frenziedly engage in arms expansion, make a show of force, reach out your hands everywhere, carry out aggression against others, and station a large number of troops and set up many military bases on the soil of other countries. Isn't that bellicose? We tell the people the facts about your contention for hegemony and have made some preparations against a war of aggression. Should we be called "bellicose"? Your gangster logic can hoodwink and intimidate nobody!

In celebrating Army Day, our hearts are turned to our compatriots in Taiwan, flesh of our flesh, who are living in misery. Taiwan must be liberated; our motherland must be reunified. This represents the general trend of development and the common aspiration of the people. No one can obstruct it. When and how to liberate Taiwan are entirely the internal affairs of China and brook no foreign interference whatsoever.

The present situation in our country is fine and it is getting better and better. We have full confidence in building up a powerful national defence since we have Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as our guide, since we are led by our wise leader Chairman Hua with Vice-Chairman Yeh, Vice-Chairman Teng and other central leading comrades working in concert with him, since we have 800 million industrious, brave and intelligent people, since we have the heroic and combat-worthy People's Liberation Army trained in its fine traditions and since we are supported by our achievements in economic construction in the past two decades and more. Let us rally more closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao and strive to speed up the modernization of our national defence.

(August 1, 1977)

The "August 1" Nanchang Uprising

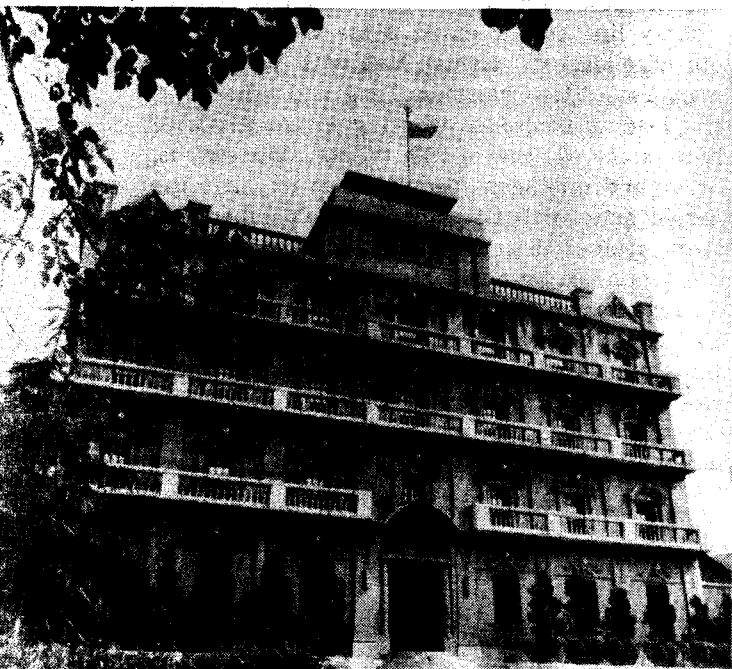
Beginning from this issue, we shall publish a series of articles on the history of the P.L.A. — Ed.

FIFTY years ago, after the failure of the first great revolution launched by the Chinese Communist Party in co-operation with the Kuomintang against the northern warlords, the Chinese Communist Party, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, overcame the Right capitulationist line of Chen Tu-hsiu, who was the Party's General Secretary at that time, and decided to resist by armed force Chiang Kai-shek's bloody massacre.

On August 1, 1927, Comrades Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Ho Lung, Yeh Ting and Liu Po-cheng led the Nanchang Uprising, firing the first shot at the Kuomintang reactionaries. It marked the beginning of our Party's independent leadership of the revolutionary war and building of a revolutionary army.

Chairman Mao initiated and led the Autumn Harvest Uprising on September 9 that

The site of the Nanchang Uprising headquarters, now the Memorial Hall of the "August 1" Nanchang Uprising.



same year. He then led the troops taking part in the uprising to the Chingkang Mountains where he established the first revolutionary base area and pioneered the revolutionary road of encircling the cities from the countryside and finally taking the cities and seizing political power throughout the country.

On July 1, 1933, the Central Government of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Democratic Republic under the chairmanship of Comrade Mao Tsetung adopted a resolution on making August 1 our Army Day.

The Nanchang Uprising was carried out under the direct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party's Front Committee with Comrade Chou En-lai as its secretary.

At that time, in the Northern Expeditionary Army—the National Revolutionary Army—units under the control and influence of our Party in Kiangsi Province mainly included a division under the command of the Communist Party member Comrade Yeh Ting, an army under the command of Comrade Ho Lung, and an officers' training regiment and two security detachments of the Nanchang Public Security Bureau under the command of the Communist Party member Comrade Chu Teh.

When the troops of Ho Lung and Yeh Ting were ready to converge on Nanchang from Kiukiang, both in Kiangsi Province, the Kuomintang reactionaries sent an urgent message summoning Ho Lung and Yeh Ting to a meeting at Lushan in an attempt to strip them of their command. Comrades Ho Lung, Yeh Ting and Yeh Chien-ying held an emergency meeting aboard a boat on Poyang Lake to analyse the situation and work out countermeasures. Perceiving the plot of the enemy, they decided not to go to Lushan; instead they led their troops in a forced march to Nanchang on July 26.

Comrade Chou En-lai arrived in Nanchang on July 27. Among the other arrivals about this time were Comrades Liu Po-cheng, Peng

Pai, Nieh Jung-chen and Yun Tai-ying. The same day, the Front Committee of the Communist Party of China with Comrade Chou En-lai as secretary was officially set up and, with Comrade Chou En-lai in the chair, it held a meeting at the Kiangsi Hotel, which is now the Memorial Hall of the "August 1" Nanchang Uprising. The meeting discussed details of the uprising which was scheduled for July 30. July 28 saw the setting up of the headquarters of the uprising with Comrade Ho Lung as commander-in-chief, Comrade Yeh Ting as front-line commander-in-chief and Comrade Liu Po-cheng as chief of staff. This was followed by an explanation to the troops about the existing situation and a political mobilization as well as necessary military training.

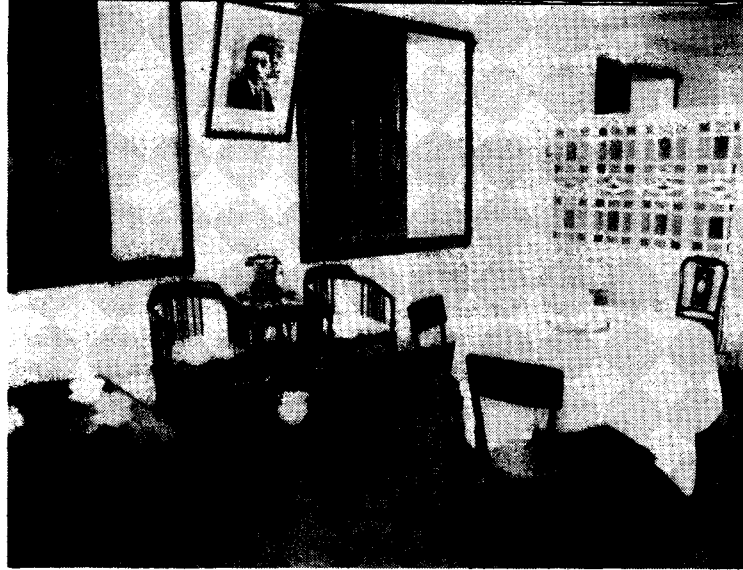
When preparations for the uprising were basically completed, Chang Kuo-tao, who later betrayed the revolution and became a special agent of Chiang Kai-shek, came to Nanchang in the capacity of representative of the Party Central Committee. He obstinately opposed the uprising, but the Party's Front Committee headed by Comrade Chou En-lai foiled his schemes and finally decided to launch the uprising on August 1.

The Nanchang Uprising took place at two o'clock in the morning of August 1. Prior to this, Comrade Chu Teh, acting on a decision of the Front Committee, had "invited" two regimental commanders and a deputy regimental commander of the enemy troops to a banquet in the Kuomintang mayor's house and detained them there. This created the conditions for promptly wiping out the two enemy regiments in the city.

In the thick of the battle that followed, Comrade Chou En-lai directed the operations from a school close to the enemy headquarters. This greatly heightened the morale of the commanders and fighters of the insurgent forces. Comrades Ho Lung and Liu Po-cheng also were at the front line throughout the battle.

Firing ceased at daybreak and the uprising came off as planned. The city remained in good order and the shops carried on business as usual. The jubilant people quickly passed round the good tidings, flocked to the uprising headquarters to extend their greetings and sent their best regards to the insurgent troops.

Owing to the urgency of time, information about the actual hour of the uprising did not



Comrade Chou En-lai's office during the Nanchang Uprising.

reach the comrades in a division at Mahuiling Railway Station near Nanchang. On the morning of August 1, the Front Committee sent Comrade Nieh Jung-chen to the division, where he organized an uprising in one of its regiments. Successfully repulsing the enemy troops in pursuit of it, the regiment together with a number of troops from the division's two other regiments entered Nanchang and joined forces with the other insurgent units the following day.

The day the insurgent forces took over control of the city of Nanchang, the *Nanchang Minkuo Daily* published a "Manifesto of the Central Executive Committee Members" signed, among others, by Comrade Mao Tsetung. This manifesto was in fact a call to action against the Kuomintang reactionaries by those Communist Party members and Kuomintang left-wingers who were members of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee at that time. It pointed out: Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei have betrayed the revolution and "the so-called Kuomintang governments in Wuhan and Nanking have become tools of the new warlords" and "criminals of the national revolution." Giving a full estimation of the peasants' great role in the revolution, the manifesto called for overthrowing imperialism and old and new warlords, solving the land problem and upholding the Three Great Policies, namely, alliance with Russia, co-operation with the Communist Party and assistance to the peasants and workers. It also issued the call

to "resolutely fight for the realization of these principles."

After the victory of the Nanchang Uprising, the Front Committee convened a "Joint Meeting of Members of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee and Representatives of the Kuomintang Headquarters of Various Provinces, Regions and Special Municipalities and of the Headquarters Overseas." It was attended by both Communist Party members and members of the Kuomintang left wing. The meeting first heard a report by Comrade Yeh Ting on the Nanchang Uprising, then discussed and adopted the "Manifesto of the Joint Meeting" and the "Manifesto of the 'August 1' Uprising." A revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang of China was elected, with Communist Party members forming its core of leadership and Kuomintang left-wingers participating. The revolutionary committee was composed of 25 members including Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Soong Ching Ling, Ho Lung, Yeh Ting, Yun Tai-ying, Ho Hsiang-ning and Kuo Mo-jo. Its presidium was made up of Soong Ching Ling, Ho Lung, Yun Tai-ying, Kuo Mo-jo and three other persons.

Under the leadership of the Front Committee, the insurgent troops, and workers and peasants participating in the uprising and a number of captives, totalling over 30,000 men, were reorganized into a front army composed

of three armies. Comrade Ho Lung was appointed commander-in-chief, Comrade Yeh Ting front-line commander-in-chief, Comrade Liu Po-cheng chief of staff and Comrade Kuo Mo-jo director of the political department.

The victory of the Nanchang Uprising threw the Kuomintang reactionaries into panic. Chiang Kai-shek hastily mustered his counter-revolutionary troops from Nanking, Wuhan and Kwangtung in an attempt to wipe out the insurgent forces in Nanchang. Faced with encirclement by the counter-revolutionary forces, the Front Committee decided to pull the insurgent troops out of Nanchang and march on Kwangtung according to plan.

During their southward thrust, the insurgent troops fought valiantly against the enemy. But because of failure to mobilize and arm the masses and establish base areas in the countryside, the main force of the insurgent troops suffered defeat in Kwangtung Province.

In January 1928, the remaining insurgent troops under the command of Comrades Chu Teh and Chen Yi (the latter came from Wuhan to Kiangsi Province and caught up with the insurgent troops which had pulled out of Nanchang and gone southward) staged an uprising in southern Hunan Province. They joined forces with the army led by Comrade Mao Tsetung in April in the Chinggang Mountains.

Autumn Harvest Uprising

THE historic Autumn Harvest Uprising in 1927 was a turning point in the history of the Chinese revolution.

In April and July of 1927 the Kuomintang Rightists, represented by Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei, betrayed the revolution and launched a surprise attack on the Chinese Communist Party and the revolutionary people. The revolutionary forces suffered serious losses and the revolution was at a low ebb.

On August 1, 1927, Comrades Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Ho Lung, Yeh Ting and Liu Po-cheng, overcoming obstructions from the Right opportunist Chang Kuo-tao, staged the Nanchang

Uprising which fired the first shot at the Kuomintang reactionaries and proclaimed the beginning of a new period in which the Chinese Communist Party independently led the revolutionary war and built a people's army.

On August 7, 1927, the Party Central Committee called an emergency meeting in Hankow at which Comrade Mao Tsetung made an extremely important speech. Representing our Party's correct line, the speech hit hard at Chen Tu-hsiu's Right capitulationist line and pinpointed the fundamental cause of the defeat of the great revolution. It clearly set forth the concept that political power grows out of the



The building in Changchiawan in Anyuan County, Kiangsi Province, where Chairman Mao called a meeting to make preparations for the Autumn Harvest Uprising.

barrel of a gun and pointed out the orientation for our Party in leading the people of the whole country to wage an armed struggle. The meeting decided to launch an uprising during the autumn harvest.

Comrade Mao Tsetung was elected Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party at this meeting. After the meeting the Party Central Committee sent him as its special commissioner to Hunan to explain the guidelines of the August 7th meeting, reorganize the Hunan provincial Party committee and lead the Autumn Harvest Uprising which was to take place in areas on the Hunan-Kiangsi border.

Entrusted with this important task by the Party Central Committee, Comrade Mao Tsetung arrived in Changsha in mid-August 1927. On the 18th the reorganized Hunan provincial Party committee held its first meeting and mapped out a plan for the Autumn Harvest Uprising. Comrade Mao Tsetung pointed out at the meeting: The uprising should solve the question of land for the peasants, but to launch the uprising, it would not suffice to rely solely

on peasant strength. Military assistance was also needed; it was necessary to have one or two regiments as the backbone, otherwise the uprising might fail. Our Party's previous error lay precisely in ignoring military affairs. Now the main effort should be on the military movement and seize and establish political power by means of the gun.

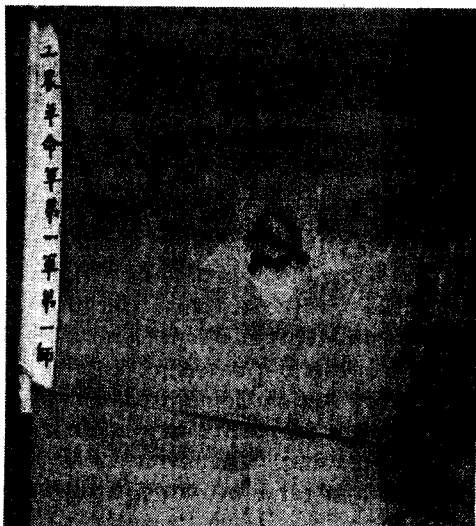
The provincial Party committee named the leading bodies for the Autumn Harvest Uprising: One was the Party's Front Committee with Comrade Mao Tsetung as secretary; the other was the Party's Action Committee, composed of leading members of local Party committees in areas of the uprising. All revolutionary troops and the workers' and peasants' armed forces joining in the uprising were organized into the first division of the first army of the Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army.

Acting on the decision of a meeting of the standing committee of the provincial Party committee, Comrade Mao Tsetung went to the Hunan-Kiangsi border to command the Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army and direct the uprising. On the way he made arrangements for the work and relayed the guidelines of the August 7th meeting and the decisions of the Hunan provincial Party committee to local Party organizations.

In early September Comrade Mao Tsetung convened an important military conference at Changchiawan in Anyuan County, Kiangsi Province. It was attended by Party and military leaders in the border areas to discuss specific arrangements for the uprising.

The military backbone of the uprising was the workers' and peasants' armed forces and the revolutionary troops under the control of our Party. The main ones among these were the former Guards Regiment of the Wuhan National Government, the peasant army of Pingkiang and Liuyang and the workers' armed forces from the Anyuan Coal Mine.

Making careful preparations for the uprising, Comrade Mao Tsetung travelled between Pinghsiang, Liling, Liuyang and Tungku to explain the great significance of the uprising, organized revolutionary forces and mapped out concrete plans for action. Workers, peasants



Ensign of the first division of the first army of the Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army.

and revolutionary fighters responded enthusiastically and flocked to join the uprising.

The Autumn Harvest Uprising under Comrade Mao Tsetung's personal leadership took place on September 9, 1927. It shook the whole country. On the first day, railway workers and peasants taking part in the uprising destroyed sections of the railways between Yuehyang and Huangshachieh and between Changsha and Chuchou, cutting off the enemy's communications and transport.

The Autumn Harvest Uprising, however, was frustrated because the uprising troops faced a superior enemy force and lacked combat experience. But it succeeded in rousing thousands upon thousands of workers and peasants to wage armed struggles under the leadership of the Party against the class enemy.

After arduous battles the insurrection troops reached Wenchashih in Liuyang County, Hunan Province, on September 19. That evening, Comrade Mao Tsetung called a meeting of the Front Committee at the division headquarters to discuss the direction in which the troops should move.

He made an analysis of the situation: The enemy was big and strong while we were small and weak, and the revolution was at a low ebb. The enemy had deployed its main forces in the major cities, and it was not possible for us at

that time to take the cities, so it was necessary to shift the centre of our revolutionary work from the cities to the countryside where the enemy was weak. There we should carry out intensive agrarian revolution, mobilize the peasant masses, continue the armed struggle, preserve and develop the revolutionary forces and establish base areas.

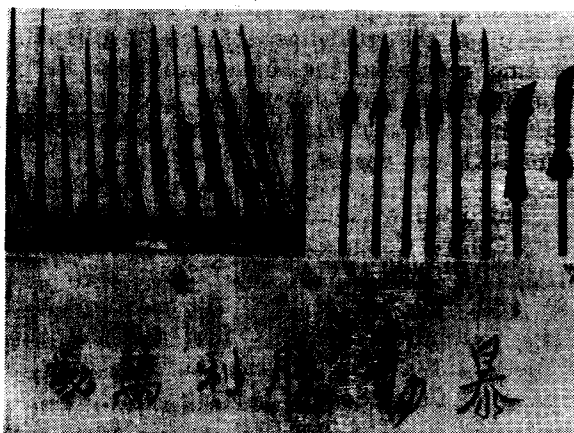
Led by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the troops left Wenchashih on September 20 and began the great strategic march to the Chingfang Mountains.

On their way the troops captured a county seat. They threw open the gates of the prison and released the Communist Party members and other revolutionaries imprisoned there. They also opened the county government's granary and distributed the grain to the masses.

After a long march and bitter fighting, the troops arrived at Sanwan village in Yunghsin County, Kiangsi Province, on September 29. The same evening Comrade Mao Tsetung called a meeting of the Front Committee which decided to reorganize the troops. This was the famous "Sanwan reorganization" in the history of our army building.

In the light of the situation in the struggle at that time and the fact that our troops had suffered quite a big loss, Comrade Mao Tsetung reduced and reorganized the division into a regiment and renamed it the first regiment of the first division of the Workers' and Peasants'

(Continued on p. 27.)



Weapons used by the troops in the uprising; on the wall is the slogan "Long live the victory of the insurrection!"

Peking International Football Tournament

THE 1977 Peking International Football Friendship Invitational Tournament was held from July 17 to 30.

Taking part in it were the Dae Dong Kang Team from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Ethiopia Team, the Guinea B Team, the Hongkong Team, the Iran Team, the Japan Selection Team, the Team of the Autonomous University of Mexico, the Morocco Team, the Zaire Team, the China A Team, the China B Team, and the China Youth Team.

Peking Workers' Stadium was ablaze with lights on July 17 as 80,000 spectators and foreign friends gathered that evening for the opening ceremony. To the stirring strains of a military march and prolonged applause from the stands, a formation of girls carrying bouquets marched in, followed by a phalanx of young men bearing red flags. Then came the contingent of referees and linesmen and next the coaches and players of the various teams taking part in the tournament.

Altogether 28 matches were played in the two-week tournament. Preliminaries were held in Peking and Shanghai and the final round of matches were played in Peking. First eight places in the tournament went to the China Youth Team, Hongkong, the Korean Dae Dong Kang Team, the China A Team, Zaire, Iran, Morocco and the China B Team.

At the closing ceremony on the evening of July 30, the tournament organizing committee presented trophy cups to teams taking the first three places and friendship cups and commemoration medals to all participating delegations and teams. The spectators enthusiastically

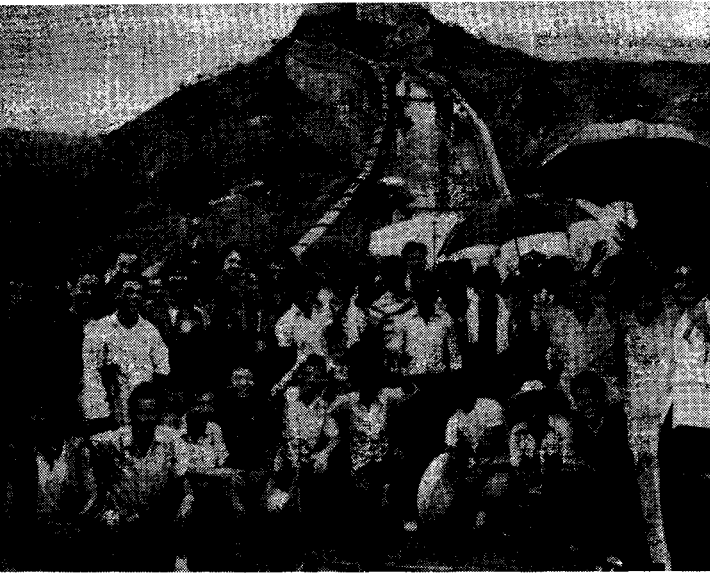
applauded these friends from various parts of the world.

For Friendship

The Peking friendship invitational tournament was a grand meeting of unity and friendship in international football, reflecting the daily strengthening of friendship and solidarity among football players in all parts of the world.

In recent years China's relations with quite a number of international sports bodies have developed thanks to the efforts and support of the people of various countries and friends in sports circles abroad. There is a growing demand in international sports for expelling the Chiang gang and restoring the legitimate rights of China's sports organizations in the various international sports bodies. The Chinese people and sportsmen have all along treasured their friendship with the people of different parts of the world. In China, sports in general have developed and Chinese football teams in recent years have visited over 50 countries while about as many football teams from abroad have paid friendship visits to China. Such visits have promoted mutual friendship and understanding.

The current international situation is developing more and more in favour of the people of all countries. The revolutionary torrent against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is sweeping vigorously forward. The people and sportsmen of various countries have a deep understanding of the importance of unity and the value of friendship. They hope to see a continual strengthening of international sports contacts and co-operation.



Friendship and unity at the Great Wall.

During the tournament, players from different parts of the world could be seen practising together in various football fields. Friends, old and new, had one common desire—to further mutual understanding and strengthen friendship through the tournament.

Kubanangidi, leader of the Zaire Football Delegation, said: "Not long ago, Zaire was engaged in counterattacking the aggressor troops, but to promote friendship with the football players and people of various countries, we formed the Zaire Football Team. We haven't made sufficient preparation but as we put friendship before competition we have come; we have come for friendship."

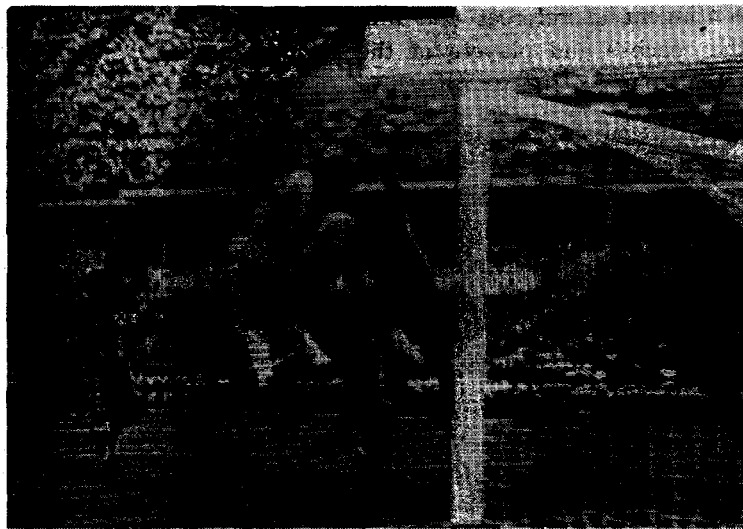
"Placing friendship above competition" is the common aspiration of all the friends from different parts of the world. Friendship and solidarity were very much in evidence throughout the tournament. In the Hongkong v. Iran match, for example, the Hongkong player No. 8 was racing with the ball at his toes towards the Iranian goal. Just as he was about to slam the ball into the net, the goalkeeper dived for the ball. The Hongkong player reacted swiftly. He stayed his kick, leapt over the prostrate Iranian goalie and so let go an excellent chance for scoring. If he had kicked, the goalie in all probability would be

injured. This act of friendship drew a round of applause from the spectators.

The teams taking part in the tournament had different styles, characteristics and strong points. The vigorous, tenacious play of the Korean Dae Dong Kang Team was very impressive. The players from Africa's Zaire, Guinea and Morocco were all well-built athletes who played a fast, hard game and were outstanding in many aspects. The Ethiopian eleven were fit and strong and excelled in breaking through defences. The Mexican team played a typical Latin American style of game. The seasoned Iranian side showed skilled all-round competence. The Hongkong eleven were experienced, resourceful and highly mobile. Chinese footballers saw there was much they could learn from these players.

Up-and-Coming Players

The appearance of a crop of promising football players was another noteworthy aspect in the tournament. These youngsters played a bold and powerful game. Fifteen of the Guinea B Team's 18 players were young students. The team of recently selected outstanding young players from all over Japan has great potentials. The China Youth Team was another newcomer. By modestly learning from others and playing with indomitable resolve and good sportsmanship, its players gave an excellent account of themselves.



The white-clad Guinea B Team attacking in front of the Ethiopian goal.

Tangshan Prefecture

A Year After the Earthquake

AFTER a strong earthquake struck the Tangshan-Fengnan area on July 28 last year, some foreign sources said that "Tangshan had disappeared from the map!" The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" declared: "Tangshan wiped off the earth is nothing!"

Worked Wonders

Tangshan did not disappear, it has not been wiped off from the face of the earth. Despite recurrent aftershocks throughout the following year, the people in the urban and rural areas of the prefecture have managed to work wonders.

- The workers of the Kailan Coal Mine have repaired 750 kilometres of tunnels and pumped 120 million cubic metres of water out of the flooded mines. This is like draining a big reservoir from 1,000 metres below the ground. Production in all seven major mines has been restored to the level of their designed capacities. Kailan overfulfilled its first six months' state production quota by 150,000 tons.

- Production in the Tangshan Iron and Steel Company's steel works and rolling mill has attained pre-quake levels. One oxygen side-blown converter set a national record of 1,402 heats without a major overhaul.

- Ceramic workers fulfilled their 1976 export orders for high-grade emerald-green porcelain. This year they successfully trial-produced a magnolia-colour porcelain of higher quality.

- Some 97 per cent of the enterprises at and above county level in the prefecture (one

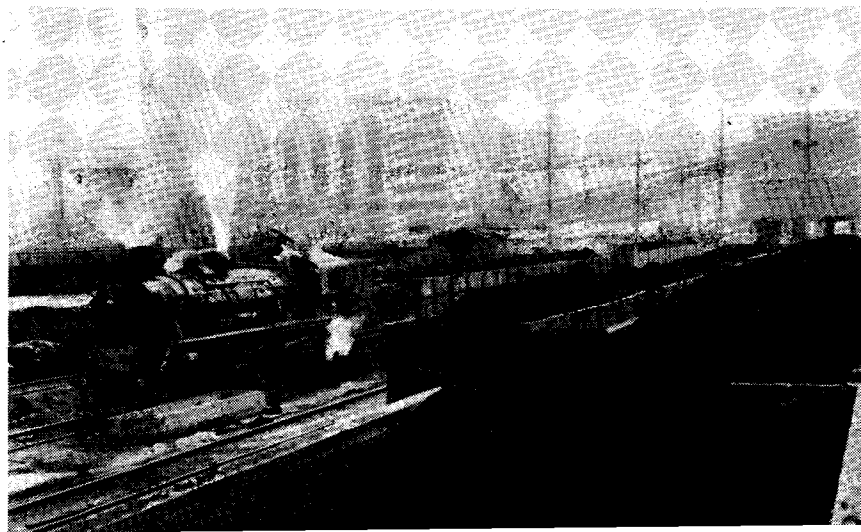
prefecture administers several counties) have gone back to production, 74 per cent of them attaining their pre-quake production levels. Communications, posts and telecommunications, finance and trade in the area are back to normal.

- Commune members in the quake-stricken area have rapidly made good the damaged farmland capital construction projects. Total footage of pump wells repaired and new ones sunk over the past year comes to 527 times the height of Qomolangma Feng (8,848 metres above sea level), the highest peak in the world. Practically all large water conservancy projects have been repaired or dredged.

- Following the good autumn harvest gathered last year, a fair wheat harvest was gathered this summer in the prefecture.

- In the year after the quake, Tangshan Prefecture has put up a large number of simple, quake-proof houses, totalling 1.7 million rooms; built six hospitals in addition to repairing damaged medical centres and facilities. The network of distributive and catering trades has been restored and colleges, middle and primary schools are functioning normally.

Coal being transported to other parts of the country from the Kailan Coal Mine.





People of Tangshan see off the P.L.A. men who have done a splendid job in relief work.

• The timely, vigorous and untiring efforts of medical and health workers has averted a plague which usually followed severe natural disasters in old China. Incidence of influenza, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis and other diseases was below pre-quake levels.

Heroic People

Chairman Hua said during his inspection tour of Tangshan last April: "The people are the real heroes. They and they alone are capable of creating everything. We are convinced that with a people as heroic as those in Tangshan, it is possible to perform all miracles."

Could production be restored and homes rebuilt out of the rubble and wreckage before them? The people of Tangshan said they could and set to work.

Wang Huan-ming, a young worker of the Linhsi Mine of Kailan, made a calculation after the main work face of the shaft was cleared of water: No props had been put in in the 152 work days after the quake. That meant 1,064 props less in terms of seven props a day. There were still 257 work days to the end of the year. To make good the loss, each member of his shift must put in four extra props a day in addition to fulfilling their normal quota. The youth shock brigade he belonged to made a pledge to the Party committee that they would each install four extra props every day to make up the loss. By the end of June, the youth brigade put in 6,277 more props than normal.

This is not an isolated example.

With revolutionary enthusiasm and death-defying spirit, cadres and workers of the No. 1 Porcelain Factory of the Tangshan Ceramics Company salvaged steel rods by smashing and freeing the encasing concrete; they laboriously dug out bricks, machinery and tools from the mountain of debris. They salvaged more than 500 tons of rolled steel, 350 cubic metres of timber, some 80 tons of piping and 600,000 bricks. This all went into rebuilding the wrecked workshops and thus saved the country a lot of material.

Cadres and masses of the Tangshan Gear Factory repaired more than 400 pieces of equipment in four months and put the factory back into operation without asking the state for any financial aid.

Rural commune members worked tirelessly to rebuild their damaged farmland. Li Ting, deputy secretary of a brigade Party branch and a lymphatic cancer patient, led a team to survey and draw up plan for restoring damaged water conservancy works despite constant severe pain. He worked with commune members to make 2,400 pipe sections for repairing and sinking new wells so that the pre-quake irrigated acreage was soon reached. Comrade Li Ting worked until his last breath rebuilding the farmland and villages with the other brigade members.

As many of the small water conservancy works in the arid mountainous Tangyu area of Tsunhua County were damaged in the earthquake, the local commune members decided to build larger ones. They started with the East Wind Canal, a waterway traversing four people's communes. The main channel of this canal will be 59 kilometres long, of which 6.5 kilometres will be tunnels and 4 kilometres aqueducts. Some 3.8 million cubic metres of earth and stone have already been removed. Work is proceeding vigorously.

Great Concern

Chairman Mao was sick when the strong earthquake shook the Tangshan-Fengnan area, but he was much concerned about the people of Tangshan and sent a message of sympathy to the people of the earthquake-stricken area. He

listened to and read the reports from Tangshan and approved work reports on countering the aftereffects of the quake and on relief work going on in Tangshan before his death. Acting on Chairman Mao's instruction, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng sent P.L.A. troops, medical teams and rescue groups as well as urgently needed supplies and materials. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng went to Tangshan at the head of the central delegation right after the quake when there were still aftershocks, to

see about food, clothing, housing and medical care for the local people. He mobilized the people to fight the aftereffects of the quake. In April this year, Chairman Hua again went on an inspection tour of Tangshan. His visits and solicitude were a great encouragement to the local people, who were moved to redouble their efforts to overcome the effects of the disaster. They said: With the Communist Party leading us and with our socialist system, we can overcome any natural disasters and difficulties.

(Continued from p. 22.)

Revolutionary Army. It comprised two battalions with seven companies.

Comrade Mao Tsetung paid great attention to establishing Party organizations at various levels in the army. Party branches were organized on a company basis and Party groups in squads and platoons. In units above the company level there were Party representatives, and in the battalions and the regiment there were Party committees. The whole army was under the unified leadership of the Front Committee with Comrade Mao Tsetung as secretary. Major questions were discussed and decided by the Party committees.

To abolish the old system of the old armies, Comrade Mao Tsetung decided to establish a democratic system in the army. Officers were not allowed to beat or curse the men; trivial formalities were done away with; soldiers were free to hold meetings and to speak out; and officers and men were treated alike. Soldiers' committees were set up in units above the company level with the committee chairman and its members democratically elected by all the soldiers. The committees did propaganda and mass work under the leadership of the Party representatives, organized recreational activities for the soldiers, exercised the right of supervision over the accounts and the management of the mess as well as supervision over the officers. They could criticize and take sanctions against those officers who had committed mistakes.

After the Sanwan reorganization, the Party's absolute leadership was established over the army, and this guaranteed that our army would maintain its proletarian nature and laid the political and organizational basis for a new-type people's army. It marked the great beginning of building a new-type people's army in accordance with Chairman Mao's line on army building.

From Wenchiasih, the Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army led by Comrade Mao Tsetung covered some 500 kilometres in a little over a month and finally raised the revolutionary red flag in the Ching kang Mountains.

Towards the end of April 1928, Comrades Chu Teh and Chen Yi led the troops from the Nanchang Uprising and the peasant armies from the uprising in southern Hunan to the Ching kang Mountains, joining forces with the revolutionary army under Comrade Mao Tsetung. The Fourth Army of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army was set up, with Comrade Chu Teh as commander, Comrade Mao Tsetung as Party representative and Comrade Chen Yi as director of the political department.

The Autumn Harvest Uprising and the march to the Ching kang Mountains was the great turning point from defeat to victory in the Chinese revolution. The first rural revolutionary base area founded by Comrade Mao Tsetung in the Ching kang Mountains was the cradle of the Chinese revolution. The flames of the **armed independent regime of workers and peasants** ignited by Comrade Mao Tsetung gradually spread to all of China.

Friendship Notes

Vietnamese National Music Ensemble In China

Vietnamese musicians and singers touring China in June and July brought to the Chinese people a rich repertoire of songs and music and the friendship of the Vietnamese people.

Friendly relations and cultural exchanges between Viet Nam and China go back a long way, and during the long years of revolutionary struggle, literary and art workers of the two countries drew encouragement from each other and learnt from each other. This recent reunion in Peking of Vietnamese artists and their Chinese friends was a particularly joy-filled event. Comrades of the former Tungfang Song and Dance Ensemble recalled how warmly they were received when they visited Viet Nam in 1966. In those days, with the war raging all around them, Vietnamese and Chinese comrades marched, studied and lived together. The Vietnamese comrades patiently taught their Chinese comrades how to play Vietnamese musical instruments and sing Vietnamese songs. One instrumental piece adapted from the Vietnamese song *March* by the visitors became quite popular in Viet Nam.

As an expression of the Vietnamese people's friendship for the Chinese people, the Viet-

namese musicians included a number of Chinese items in their programme. Soprano Thanh Huyen who has been to China three times selected before coming a number of Chinese songs, such as *Ode to Peking* and *Hunghu Waters, Wave on Wave*, to study their vocal style. Upon her arrival in Peking, she untiringly practised singing these songs. Thu Hien, another singer, who had joined the revolution when she was only 11, told Chinese colleagues that she was deeply moved when she saw the Chinese film *The White-Haired Girl* years ago in the jungles of southern Viet Nam. During her visit to China, she gave a moving portrayal of Hsi-erh (the White-Haired Girl) when she sang *The North Wind Blows* from the film. The Vietnamese artists' performances were outstanding and were much praised by the audience.

During their stay in Peking, the Vietnamese guests visited the Sino-Vietnamese Friendship People's Commune where they were given a rousing welcome by the commune members. A get-together was held before the four pines planted by Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and Chinese comrades when he visited the commune in 1971. Commune members and Vietnamese artists entertained each other, the hosts singing a number of songs, including *We Stand in Front of the Friendship Pines*, and the visitors putting on many items, too.

Surgery at Home in Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone's Rotifunk Hospital in Southern Province is a small hospital with only one operating room and ten surgical beds. Cases of hernia or hydrocele, common ailments in this area, had to wait in great pain for six months to a year before they were operated on. A Chinese medical team arrived in August 1975 and, finding a serious shortage of beds there, proposed, after careful consideration, operating on patients at home.

The hospital authorities approved this proposal and doctors of the two countries, besides doing surgical operations in the hospital, found time to operate on hernia and hydrocele patients and do other minor surgery in the patients' home. Follow-up examinations, injections and removing the stitches are usually done after hospital working hours. Once a Chinese doctor found a sick man lying on a straw mat on the ground. The next day, the doctor and several other Chinese medical workers made a simple bed for the patient out of some boards and empty medicine boxes. This news went the rounds of Rotifunk. An old man named Koroma said: "Yes, the Chinese are really our friends and brothers."

The success of this "surgery-at-home" service is inseparable from the efforts of Sierra Leonean medical workers. The hospital medical officer-in-charge, Morie Lengor, is an internist who quickly mastered basic surgical skills in half a year so that he frequently joined Chinese doctors doing operations outside the hospital. Every time Chinese

doctors answered home calls, Sierra Leonean medical workers volunteered to act as interpreters and guides.

Close co-operation between medical workers of the two countries in the hospital and the help of the local people enabled the hospital to successfully perform 303 surgical operations in patients' homes between August 1975 and March this year. This is 44.2 per cent of all operations performed by the hospital in this period. The patients recovered quickly and most of them started working again in a little more than a week after their operation.

Western Samoa: Unforgettable Impression

Members of the Chinese acrobatic troupe back recently from Western Samoa in the South Pacific said they'd never forget how beautiful they found this island country, and how warm-hearted and friendly the Western Samoan people are.

On the evening of Independence Day, June 1, the visiting Chinese acrobatic troupe gave its first performance at the seaside square in Apia, capital of Western Samoa. The square was filled to overflowing by 50,000 spectators from all over the country. Many of them watched from the tops of cars and balconies; some even clambered up trees to watch. The Chinese performers were very moved by this huge turnout and set their hearts to making each item as perfect as possible. The actor-spectator rapport was truly magnificent throughout such acts as "Balancing a Jar," *wushu* and "Jumping Through

the Rings." The cycling tricks drew long applause and loud cheers.

When the troupe visited the town of Solosolo (population: 1,500), 15 kilometres from Apia, some 5,000 people were on hand to greet the visitors. Young men and women performed traditional dances in honour of the troupe.

In its 19-day tour from May 26 to June 14, the troupe put on eight performances in the towns and in the countryside before a total of 80,000 spectators. That meant at least one-half the population of the country saw the Chinese visitors perform.

Western Samoan friends did everything they could to make the troupe's tour a success and they looked after its members well. Reception committee members helped the Chinese acrobats put up and dismantle props and move them to new locations. A dozen or so women volunteers swept and tidied up performance sites and took care of stage properties. At the hotel where the troupe stayed, four women attendants became such good friends with the Chinese women acrobats that one day, they crowned every woman acrobat with a garland of flowers, a traditional way of saying: You are now one of us.

Chinese Pavilion at Valencia Fair

The people of Valencia got a personal glimpse of the new China at the Chinese pavilion put up at the 55th International Valencia Fair held last May in Valencia, Spain. About ten thousand people visited the

pavilion in each of the nine days of the exhibition. Visitors asked to be admitted after closing hours because they had not managed to get in during the day. The number of visitors who came to the reception the Chinese exhibition delegation gave on the evening of May 3, "Chinese Pavilion Day," surpassed all expectation. Some friends came all the way from Madrid to attend. One Spanish friend said that the Chinese pavilion became the talk of the town of Valencia.

Spanish friends contributed hugely to the success of the Chinese exhibition. For example, one Spanish driver for the delegation went out of his way to help members of the delegation move exhibits. Once when a delegation member fell ill, this same driver helped him back to the hotel and took care of him.

When the exhibition closed, exhibits had to be quickly packed for shipment. Two Spanish workers busily shifting boards with forklifts stopped of their own accord and came over to help with their vehicles. They spent a whole morning helping to pack, load and ship off the exhibits. When the Chinese staff tried to pay them, they merely smiled and shook their heads. "We did it for the sake of friendship," these Spanish friends said.

Wad Medani-Gadaref Highway

The Wad Medani-Gadaref Highway, which the Sudanese people often refer to as the "Friendship Road," runs 227 kilometres across the eastern



Sudanese people greet completion of the highway and bridge.

plain of the Sudan. It was opened to traffic four months ago.

This road was built with Chinese aid under a Sino-Sudanese agreement on economic and technical co-operation. Building started in March 1973 and the whole project was completed last March. During construction Chinese and Sudanese workers and technicians became good friends as they worked together. Besides linking Wad Medani to Gadaref, Sudanese friends said, the road also linked Khartoum with Peking.

The Wad Medani Bridge across the Blue Nile is 507.5 metres long, 20 metres wide, and has eight spans and nine piers. Its two main spans, measuring 120 metres each, are the longest in the Sudan today. The Blue Nile here is deep and swift but the bridge-builders of

the two countries battled round the clock, sometimes in temperatures topping 40° centigrade, to drill into bedrock and have the piers in place before the floods came and thus complete the bridge ahead of schedule.

Construction sites of the project served as schools for training technicians. In the four years, nearly a thousand Sudanese drillers, crane operators, mechanics, welders and skilled workers in nine other trades were trained with the help of Chinese technicians. Most of these new technicians were once peasants and herdsmen living near the projected highway and previously had never so much as touched a piece of machinery. In the later stages of construction, nearly all machinery was operated independently by Sudanese workers. The Chinese

personnel speak highly of the Sudanese people as being hard-working, clever and tireless in learning. Today, these Sudanese technicians and workers are working on other assignments — building new bridges, highways and agricultural projects and a sugar mill for their motherland.

Economic Co-operation Briefs

- A team of Chinese technicians recently finished passing on cotton-growing techniques to Guyanese agro-technicians. Over the last five years, agro-technicians of the two countries working together have learnt to successfully grow cotton on acid and sandy soil on the grassland. Cotton is now growing for the first time on Guyana's coastal grassland.

- A rice-technical station will be built by Zaire and China in Mbanza-Ngungu, Low-Zaire Region. The Chinese Government will provide Zaire with farm machines to open up 600 hectares of rice fields and help build water conservancy projects. A Chinese agricultural team has been working in nine Zairian agricultural centres since 1973, helping local peasants cultivate paddy rice.

- According to the minutes of talks between the Chinese and Congolese Governments, working personnel of the two countries will join efforts to build a people's palace in Brazzaville.

- China will help Upper Volta build a 35,000-seat stadium in Ouagadougou.

ROUND THE WORLD

CENTRAL EUROPE FORCE REDUCTION TALKS

Still No Progress

The 19 NATO and Warsaw Pact countries on May 12 began their 12th round of negotiations on force reduction in Central Europe. But after two and a half months of wrangling in Vienna, they announced on July 21 a recess to the talks with no agreement reached whatsoever.

The force reduction talks began in Vienna on October 30, 1973. Although no less than 145 plenary meetings have been held since then, not a single question of substance has been settled. In these four years it has become abundantly clear that the Vienna force reduction negotiations and the SALT talks which have been much publicized by the two superpowers, especially the Soviet Union, are nothing but big put-up jobs. The Vienna talks are only a move in the game for world hegemony by the two rival superpowers.

The strategic focus of Soviet-U.S. contention for world hegemony is in Europe and Central Europe is the place where deployment of troops and arms of different types is the largest in the world. In order to beat the other superpower for control of Western Europe, Soviet social-imperialism, in particular, has continually strengthened its military might and military disposition in Central Europe,

thereby presenting Western Europe with a greater military threat. In these circumstances, the other superpower has increased its own forces in Western Europe and is preparing to introduce new types of weapons. Sabre-rattling, the two antagonists have recently staged large-scale military manoeuvres.

In June 1976, Warsaw Pact negotiators presented a list of figures of the bloc's troops stationed in Central Europe as bargaining chips. The Warsaw Pact claimed that it maintained a military force totalling 987,000 men, of which 805,000 were ground troops and 182,000 were air force. These figures fell far short of NATO estimates, and were therefore rejected by NATO negotiators. Since even this fundamental question — how many troops each side has deployed — remains unsettled after more than a year of squabbling, it will be very difficult indeed to get any substantive results.

GREEK REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Three Worlds Concept — A Blow to Revisionism

The brilliant strategic concept of the three worlds put forward by Chairman Mao Tsetung has dealt a heavy blow at revisionism, declared Petros Stagos, Political Office Member of the Greek Revolutionary Commu-

nist Movement, at a recent meeting held by the organization.

"The concept," he said, "sums up the disorder and division which have appeared in the world by flexibly applying historical materialism, and it is a Marxist class analysis of the principal contradictions of the world today."

"Who are our enemies and who are our friends? This has always been a focal question in Marxism-Leninism. An answer to this question should be made not by quoting in general terms revolutionary guiding principles, but by resolutely implementing these principles in practice, by making concrete analysis of concrete conditions and by assessing different forces," Stagos stressed. "This concept of Chairman Mao's has dealt a heavy blow at revisionism, dogmatism, splittism, and opportunism which is Leftist only in words. Such opportunism tends to isolate the proletariat and leads to the adoption of a policy that is either adventurist or inactive and serves the policies and cunning plots of Soviet social-imperialism."

"Chairman Mao's strategic concept of the three worlds," he added, "indicates the excellent situation of the world today. It tells the people how to fight against the hegemonism of the two superpowers and against their war preparations, and how to make full use of all positive factors and isolate and wipe out the enemies one after another. Thanks to this concept, the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat and the liberation movement of the people have made progress."

PALESTINE

Accepted as ECWA Member

The Palestine Liberation Organization was admitted on July 22 as a full member of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) under the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

A resolution to this effect sponsored by 18 countries, including Pakistan and Iraq, was adopted at the 63rd Session of ECOSOC with 27 votes for, 11 against and 12 abstentions after a week's heated debate.

The United States and some other Western countries failed in their attempt to block the resolution under the pretext of the so-called legal status of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization spoke at the meeting as an observer. He pointed out that the representatives of certain countries had tried by means of a legal pretext to cover up their political motives and continue to deprive the Palestinian people of their legitimate rights. He said that the imperialist and Zionist aggression against the Palestinian people and their violation and illegal occupation of Palestinian territory constitute a genuine sabotage and transgression of the U.N. Charter and international law.

The Chinese representative in his statement expressed support

for the proposal on admitting the P.L.O. as a full ECWA member. He noted that the P.L.O. had been recognized by all the Arab states and many other countries as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The just struggle of the Palestinian people has won political, moral and material support and assistance from many countries and the revolutionary people the world over, he added. He reaffirmed the consistent stand of the Chinese Government and people for the restoration of the Palestinian people's national rights. He said that China will, as always, firmly support the Palestinian people in their just struggle.

RACIST SMITH REGIME

"General Election" Fraud

The racist Smith regime in Rhodesia, beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, recently announced dissolving the parliament in preparation for a so-called "general election," so as to prolong its fascist rule by means of a rigged election.

Smith announced on July 18 that the "general election" would be held on August 31. But as there are stringent qualification provisions in the regime's election law in regard to property, income and education, only 100,000 people will be able to vote in this "general election." Whites, less than 5 per cent of Rhodesia's population of 6.5 million, will have 90,000

qualified, leaving only 10,000 votes for black people who make up over 95 per cent of the total population. It is thus crystal clear that Smith's "election" is a fraud, designed solely to disguise his racist regime, illegally imposed since 1965, as legal and maintain his nefarious rule.

The Smith regime has announced holding the "election" only now when it is beset with internal and external troubles and is very isolated. The national-liberation movement in Zimbabwe is surging forward with support from the front-line states and other African countries, and armed struggle has spread to two-thirds of Rhodesia. Students in groups have left Smith-controlled schools to join the Zimbabwe liberation struggle. The O.A.U. Summit Conference in early July adopted resolutions reaffirming moral, political and material support for the armed struggle.

No one will be taken in by Smith's tricks. Robert Mugabe, a leader of Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, exposed the "election" fraud, declaring: "Smith should resign and leave the people to decide the future of Zimbabwe." "We will continue the armed struggle until final victory."

Joshua Nkomo, another leader of the Patriotic Front, condemned Smith's fraud and pointed out that "it is just a matter of fascists, of bandits, reshuffling themselves." The "election" cannot halt the efforts to oust Smith, he said.