

PEKING REVIEW

51

December 22, 1978

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Diplomatic Relations Hailed**

**Soviet and Vietnamese
Hegemonists' True Colours**

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BEIJING ZHOUBAO

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Establishment of Sino-American Diplomatic Relations Hailed

GOOD news! Good news!" This was how the people in Peking greeted the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States when they heard the news announced by Premier Hua Kuo-feng at ten o'clock on the morning of December 16 at a televised press conference in the Great Hall of the People. Extras were brought out by *Renmin Ribao* immediately after the announcement, and the news soon became the talk of the town across the land.

Hailing the event, *Renmin Ribao* published on December 17 an editorial entitled "A Historic Event." The announcement of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, the editorial noted, has ended the long abnormal state in Sino-American relations and opened a new chapter in the relations between the two countries. It will open up broad vistas for furthering the good relationship between the two countries and friendly exchanges between the two peoples. The normalization of relations between them is of tremendous significance to the maintenance of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and in the world as a whole.

After the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States,

the editorial continued, compatriots in Taiwan will surely make greater efforts to bring about the reunification of the motherland. All patriots belong to one family whether they come forward early or late. There is quite a number of patriots among the military and administrative personnel in Taiwan who will surely do their bit to effect the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland. It is hoped that the Taiwan authorities will make a clear assessment of the situation, follow the trend of our time and not go against the common aspirations of the entire Chinese people. We firmly believe that the day will come when Taiwan will return to the embrace of the motherland and Taiwan compatriots will reunite with their kith and kin.

Well-known personages of all circles in the capital have made statements welcoming the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and supporting the Chinese Government's statement with regard to this event. (For full text of the government statement see page 9.) Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, said: "The establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations is the surest guarantee for world peace and is therefore welcomed by all

peace-loving people the world over."

A Long-Cherished Desire

Wang Ping-nan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and former Chinese representative to the ambassadorial talks between the Chinese and U.S. Governments, said: "Talks began in Geneva on August 1, 1955 between the two governments at the ambassadorial level. I had the honour to be entrusted by the Party and government to represent the Chinese side in the negotiations. The Chinese Government was sincere, but as no agreement could be reached on the essential question—the question of Taiwan, the talks dragged on for nearly nine years and more than 100 sessions were held. For this, world opinion called them 'marathon' talks. Nevertheless, Premier Chou En-lai said at the time that through these contacts the two sides had come to understand each other's views, which were useful, and that two big countries like China and the United States could not do without such an unofficial channel for contact with each other. When the talks were moved to Warsaw in 1958, Chairman Mao told me to make it clear to the U.S. representative that the United States is a big country and China is not small either. He asked me to persuade the U.S. Government not to stand in opposition to the Chinese people merely because of the question of Taiwan. He also instructed me to uphold

principle and pay attention to the method in which our views were presented so as not to hurt the feelings of the American people. Chairman Mao added that the question of Taiwan would have to be resolved some day and that we could wait for ten, twenty or even a hundred years, but an early solution would be more in the interest of both countries than a late one."

Wang Ping-nan went on to say: "There was a major breakthrough in the long ambassadorial talks in 1971. This led to the visit to China by Dr. Kissinger and later by President Nixon. Leaders of the two countries held summit talks which resulted in the Shanghai Communiqué. After another six years of contacts and efforts, relations between the two countries have now been normalized. The long-cherished wish of the people of both countries has come true."

Huang Chen, Minister of Culture and former Chief of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in Washington, said: "There exists a traditional friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. The Chinese people have friendly feelings for the American people. During my stay in the United States, I was impressed by the same friendly sentiments on the part of the American people for the Chinese people. Both peoples have hoped that the relations between their countries will be normalized at an early date. This day has come at last."

Contributing to Reunifying the Motherland

Speaking at separate meetings, members of the Chinese

People's Political Consultative Conference and various democratic parties and patriotic personages called on their old colleagues, friends and acquaintances in Taiwan to make contributions to the great cause of reunifying the motherland. With deep emotion, Sung Hsi-lien, Cheng Tung-kuo and Huang Wei stated: Owing to historical reasons, China and the United States had been at war and had been in opposition with each other for 30 years. Now following the general trend and the people's wish, they have normalized their relations. This should serve as a great lesson for the Kuomintang administrative and military personnel in Taiwan.

Liu Fei and Li Chun-lung, former delegate and adviser respectively of the Nanking government delegation to the Communist Party-Kuomintang peace talks in 1949, said: "We came to Peking at that time to conduct peace talks on behalf of the Kuomintang. Now if we could obtain the consent of the Taipei authorities, we would like to go to Taiwan to meet and exchange views with our old friends including Mr. Chiang Ching-kuo."

Tu Yu-ming said: "As we now celebrate the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, we all the more cherish the memory of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou who laid the foundation for it and express our ardent love for the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua." When my son-in-law Yang Chen-ning visited us here in 1971, Tu con-

tinued, he told us that it is the hope of the American people to be on good terms with the Chinese people and to see the early normalization of relations between the two countries. The American people and the Chinese people, including those in Taiwan, have been looking forward to the early establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. "I have not met or seen my colleagues and friends in Taiwan's military and administrative circles for 30 years. I'm anxious to meet them again and chat with them on everyday happenings rather than politics. I hope that the Taipei authorities will understand the feelings of us old folks and provide us with access to our reunion."

Chang Hsueh-ming, younger brother of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, and Yang Cheng-min, General Yang Hu-cheng's son, also spoke at the meetings.

On the afternoon of December 16, many compatriots of Taiwan Province origin met in the auditorium of the C.P.P.C.C. to exchange greetings on this historic event.

Promoting Friendship Between The Two Peoples

Warmly greeting the normalization of Sino-American relations, Chou Pei-yuan, Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, noted mathematician Hua Lo-keng and other scholars, and writers and athletes all pledged to join efforts with the American people in further consolidating and developing the friendship between the two peoples and

relations between the two countries.

Having listened to the broadcast of the Joint Communiqué and the Chinese Government's statement, representatives now attending the national conference of outstanding workers on the metallurgical front voiced their full support. Ku Ssu-hsiang who is in charge of the No. 4 blast furnace in the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company declared that the normalization of relations between China and the United States was the wish of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and is a major event the Chinese and American peoples have long been looking forward to.

Members of the China-Japan Friendship People's Commune described the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations as another major event of great joy following the signing of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship. It reflects the common desire of the Chinese and American peoples, they declared.

Novel on Peng Teh-huai Acclaimed Anew

In an article published on December 11, *Jiefangjun Bao* cleared the popular novel *Defence of Yen-an* of unfounded charges and re-established its good name. The novel was published in 1954 and became unavailable in 1959.

The novel describes the major battle in 1947 to defend Yen-an, site of the C.P.C. Central Committee, by the People's Liberation Army during the War of

Liberation. Peng Teh-huai was at that time commander on the northwestern front. After liberation in 1949, he became Vice-Premier, National Defence Minister and Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

An editor's note accompanying the article in *Jiefangjun Bao* said: *Defence of Yen-an*, which extols Chairman Mao's concept of people's war and portrays the images of Comrade Peng Teh-huai and other senior army commanders of the P.L.A., is an excellent work and has been widely acclaimed by the readers. However, the note continued, at the bidding of Lin Piao, Chiang Ching and others, *Jiefangjun Bao* criticized the novel in 1967 as "a big poisonous weed that gives a meritorious account of Peng Teh-huai." The book was thus banned and its author Tu Peng-cheng persecuted. Today, it is time to set things to rights.

The novel begins with the battle in March 1947 when Chiang Kai-shek launched an attack on Yen-an and the northern Shensi liberated area with a force 10 times stronger than our troops there. Under the personal command of Chairman Mao, our army won this battle after six months of fierce fighting—a battle vital to the outcome of the War of Liberation. By describing the story of a company, the book portrays the hardships of the war and creates many living heroic characters.

The *Jiefangjun Bao* article said that the description of Peng Teh-huai braving danger and enemy gunfire to direct the crucial battle at the front was "true to life."

In Memory of Tao Chu

Renmin Ribao on December 10 published an article by Tao Chu's only daughter Tao Ssu-liang in memory of her father who died nine years ago. Tao Chu was formerly Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council.

Entitled "To My Father Tao Chu, a Letter Mailed at Long Last," the article recalls how in January 1967 Chiang Ching, Chen Po-ta and others instigated the masses to attack and overthrow Tao Chu. Tao Ssu-liang said someone had quietly told her that Tao Chu had been denounced by Chiang Ching and others as "China's biggest royalist" simply because at a meeting of the Party Central Committee he rejected their request to take the lead in attacking Teng Hsiao-ping and because he defended and protected some other cadres against groundless charges and attacks.

The article says that Tao Chu was once arrested when he was young and he fought the enemy valiantly in prison with the fearlessness and courage worthy of a Communist. But Chiang Ching and her cohorts chose to brand him as a traitor.

Beginning from early 1967, Tao Chu and his ailing wife were placed under house arrest, and he was continuously harassed at struggle meetings organized by Chiang Ching and her henchmen. In September that year, his daughter was forced to leave him. In 1969 when Tao Chu was seriously ill

with cancer, he was sent to Anhwei Province and forbidden to have any contact with his family, while his wife was sent to the countryside in Kwangtung Province. He died in Anhwei six weeks after his arrival.

Though politically wronged, Tao Chu was optimistic to the end of his life. While going over the things he had left behind, his daughter found a note in his own handwriting which reads: "Facts are facts, things will be cleared up in the end."

Proud of her father's integrity, his daughter says in the article: "He was both warm-hearted and firm, with the zest for living and fearless of the sacrifices he has to make. He was an ordinary man with flesh and blood and was happy or angry, sad or joyous like everybody else. He, too, had shortcomings and made mistakes, but above all he had firm belief in communism and the will to serve the people with all his heart."

In September 1967 Yao Wen-yuan, one of the "gang of four," wrote and published the article "Comments on Tao Chu's Two Books" in which he resorted to sophistry and quoted out of context to accuse Tao Chu of spreading bourgeois counter-revolutionary ideals and glorifying the spiritual life of a renegade. One of these two books then under attack, *Ideals, Integrity and Spiritual Life*, was recently reprinted by the China Youth Publishing House. Most of the articles in it are speeches by Tao Chu to college students, cadres working in the Communist Youth League and young people in general. It is

an excellent reader for the young.

Festival of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region

On December 11, people of various nationalities, 200,000 in all, held a rally and parade in the capital city of Nanning to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. Formations of ground, naval and air forces and militia men and women marched in full battle kit at the head of the procession to the applause and cheers from the masses.

Wei Kuo-ching, Head of the Central Delegation and Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee who made a special trip to Nanning from Peking, addressed the rally. He called on the people in Kwangsi to put the emphasis of their work on socialist modernization. Kwangsi, he said, is the southern gateway of the motherland, occupying a very important strategic position. Viet Nam has now become the "Cuba of Asia" and, instigated and abetted by Soviet social-imperialism, the Vietnamese authorities, returning kindness with ingratitude, have caused the mass expulsion of Chinese residents in Viet Nam and continuously created border incidents. We must heighten our vigilance and strengthen our preparedness against war so as to be ready at all times to wipe out all enemy intruders, Wei Kuo-ching declared.

The Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region is one of China's

five national minority autonomous regions at the provincial level. Among the minority peoples in China, the Chuang nationality has the biggest population, and 90 per cent of them live in Kwangsi. There are 32 million people in the region, 11 million of them are Chuangs, the rest being Hans, Yaos, Miaos and seven other minority nationalities. Since the founding of the autonomous region, Kwangsi's economy and culture have made rapid headway.

The Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region was established on March 5, 1958. To commemorate the Pose Uprising which took place on December 11, 1929, the festival is changed as of this year to December 11. Forty-nine years ago when the Chinese revolution faced great difficulties, the Communist Party of China set up 15 base areas for armed struggle against the Kuomintang. Kwangsi's Yuchiang area was one of them. Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping led the Pose Uprising and established the Yuchiang Worker-Peasant Democratic Government. A year later, part of the insurgent troops withdrew northwards to Kiangsi Province to join forces with the troops led by Mao Tsetung and Chu Teh. Those who remained there persisted in carrying out guerrilla warfare until nationwide liberation in 1949.

IN THE NEWS

• Chairman Hua on December 11 met with Paul Niculescu, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Deputy Prime Minister of the Govern-

"Peking Review" to Use Chinese Phonetics

Peking Review has decided to use, as of January 1, 1979, the Chinese phonetic alphabet to Romanize Chinese names of persons and places. This is an implementation of a recent decision by the State Council of the People's Republic of China to use the Chinese phonetic alphabet to standardize the Romanization of Chinese names of persons and places.

The State Council's decision stipulates that the alphabetization of Chinese names of persons and places according to phonetics applies to all languages using the Roman alphabet, including English, French, German, Spanish and Esperanto.

Use of the Chinese phonetic alphabet will replace the various old spelling systems including the Wade system and will end the confusion that has existed for a long time in Romanizing Chinese names and places.

The third session of the United Nations conference on the standardization of geographical names held in Athens in August 1977 adopted the Chinese delegation's proposal of using the Chinese phonetic alphabet as the standard international way of

Romanized spelling of Chinese geographical names.

According to the new way of spelling, in foreign languages the Chinese geographical names will be spelt out in the Roman alphabet according to Chinese phonetics, while the common name part such as province, municipality, autonomous region, river and lake, will be translated according to meaning. For example: "Kiangsu Province" will become "Jiangsu Province."

The spelling of the name of the country will not change. "China" will remain "China" in English. But, China's capital "Peking" will be spelt "Beijing."

The names of Chinese persons will be spelt according to the Chinese phonetic alphabet with the surname and name as separate words and where the name is made up of two syllables, it will be written as one word with no hyphen in between. The late Chairman Mao Tsetung's name will be spelt "Mao Zedong"; the late Premier Chou En-lai's name will be spelt "Zhou Enlai"; and the late Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Chu Teh will be "Zhu De."

ment of Romania. They exchanged views on further strengthening the relations of mutual assistance and co-operation between the two Parties and two countries and on international issues of common concern.

• Keng Piao, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C.

Central Committee, on December 12 met with a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist League of West Germany led by Hans-Gerhart Schmierer, Secretary of the League's Central Committee. They exchanged views on some issues of common interest relat-

ing to the international communist movement.

• "China's forbearance has its limit. The Vietnamese authorities are deluding themselves by thinking that we are weak and can be bullied." Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said this on December 13 when he met with former Thai Foreign Minister Major General Chatichai Chonhavan. The Vice-Premier was commenting on the Vietnamese authorities' constant harassment of China's frontier, shooting at Chinese fishermen, plundering of fishing boats and provocation of incidents.

• On the same day Vice-Premier Li met with the Steering Committee Delegation of the U.S.-Chinese People's Friendship Association. Vice-Premier Li said that it would be marvellous if the Chinese and American people joined hands in promoting their friendship and unity. He praised the association's work and said that it is glorious, for which the Chinese and American people should be thankful. U.S.C.P.F.A., which was set up in 1971, officially established its national organization in 1974.

• Vice-Premier Li on December 14 met with Willard C. Butcher, President of the Chase Manhattan Bank. He spoke in favour of increasing bank service contacts and commercial and trade exchanges between China and the United States. "We can co-operate with the United States in many fields on condition that our independence and sovereignty are not jeopardized," Vice-Premier Li said. President Butcher expressed willingness to make useful contributions to China's four modernizations.

Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between P.R.C. and U.S.A.

THE People's Republic of China and the United States of America have decided to establish diplomatic relations as of January 1, 1979. It was agreed upon through consultations between the two sides that the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations was made known in advance on the morning of December 16. The full text of the communique reads as follows:

Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America

January 1, 1979

The People's Republic of China and the United States of America have agreed to recognize each other and to establish diplomatic relations as of January 1, 1979.

The United States of America recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China. Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan.

The People's Republic of China and the United States of America reaffirm the principles agreed on by the two sides in the Shanghai Communique and emphasize once again that:

- Both wish to reduce the danger of international military conflict.
- Neither should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region or in any other region of the world and each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.
- Neither is prepared to negotiate on behalf of any third party or to enter into agreements or understandings with the other directed at other states.
- The Government of the United States of America acknowledges the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China.
- Both believe that normalization of Sino-American relations is not only in the interest of the Chinese and American peoples but also contributes to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

The People's Republic of China and the United States of America will exchange Ambassadors and establish Embassies on March 1, 1979.

Statement of the Chinese Government

THE Government of the People's Republic of China on December 16 issued a statement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States.

The full text of the statement reads as follows:

Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China

As of January 1, 1979, the People's Republic of China and the United States of America recognize each other and establish diplomatic relations, thereby ending the pro-

longed abnormal relationship between them. This is a historic event in Sino-U.S. relations.

As is known to all, the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal Government of China and Taiwan is a part of China. The question of Taiwan was the crucial issue obstructing the normalization of relations between China and the United States. It has now been resolved between the two countries in the spirit of the Shanghai Communique and through their joint efforts, thus enabling the normalization of relations so ardently desired by the people of the two countries. As for the

way of bringing Taiwan back to the embrace of the motherland and reunifying the country, it is entirely China's internal affair.

At the invitation of the U.S. Government, Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premier of the State

Council of the People's Republic of China, will pay an official visit to the United States in January 1979, with a view to further promoting the friendship between the two peoples and good relations between the two countries.

In Peking

Chairman Hua Gives Press Conference

HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, gave a press conference in Peking's Great Hall of the People on the morning of December 16 in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America.

Chairman Hua started the press conference by reading out the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and the statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China. He then answered questions from newsmen.

Question: Chairman Hua, will you please speak about the significance of the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations?

Answer: The normalization of Sino-U.S. relations has long been a wish of the Chinese and American peoples. Our great leader the late Chairman Mao Tsetung and our esteemed Premier Chou En-lai paved the way for opening Sino-U.S. relations. During the visit of President Nixon and Dr. Kissinger to China in 1972, the Chinese and U.S. sides issued the Shanghai Communique, which started the process of normalizing Sino-U.S. relations. Thanks to the joint efforts of the leaders, governments and peoples of the two countries in the past few years, Sino-U.S. relations have now been normalized. Former U.S. President Ford, many of the senators and congressmen and other friends from all walks of life have all played their part towards this end. Now, President



Chairman Hua at press conference.

Carter, Dr. Brzezinski and Secretary of State Vance have all made valuable contributions to the eventual normalization of our relations.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States is a historic event. It opens up broad vistas for enhancing understanding and friendship between the two peoples and promoting bilateral exchanges in all fields. It will also contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole. The Chinese and American peoples are happy about it and I believe the people all over the world will be happy at the news too.

Q: Chairman Hua, my question is: What policy will the Chinese Government adopt towards Taiwan in the new circumstances when relations between China and the United States have been normalized?

A: Taiwan is part of China's sacred territory and the people in Taiwan are our kith and kin. It is the common aspiration of all the Chinese people including our compatriots in Taiwan to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the country with Taiwan returning to the embrace of the motherland. It has been our consistent policy that all patriots belong to one big family whether they come forward early or late. We hope that our compatriots in Taiwan will join all the other Chinese people including our compatriots in Hongkong and Macao and overseas Chinese in making further contributions to the cause of reunifying China.

Q: Can you say that after normalization China would object to a visit to Taiwan by an American official?

A: The relations between China and the United States have been normalized after the joint efforts of both sides which have reached an agreement and have now issued the joint communique. And the answer to your question is clearly stated in the joint communique which I quote: "The United States of America recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China. Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan." So the answer is very clear in this

paragraph. There will only be unofficial relations.

Q: Will the United States be permitted to continue providing Taiwan with access to military equipment for defensive purposes?

A: Paragraph two of the joint communique which I announced just now says: "The United States of America recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China. Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan." In our discussions on the question of the commercial relations, the two sides had differing views. During the negotiations the U.S. side mentioned that after normalization it would continue to sell limited amount of arms to Taiwan for defensive purposes. We made it clear that we absolutely would not agree to this. In all discussions the Chinese side repeatedly made clear its position on this question. We held that after the normalization continued sales of arms to Taiwan by the United States would not conform to the principles of the normalization, would be detrimental to the peaceful liberation of Taiwan and would exercise an unfavourable influence on the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region. So our two sides had differences on this



point. Nevertheless, we reached an agreement on the joint communique.

Q: Mr. Chairman, may I ask you please about the possibility of a worsening of relations with Russia as a result of what you have announced today, since the Russians may be very suspicious of your joining more closely with the Americans. Do you feel that it may lead to a worsening of relations with Moscow?

A: We think that the normalization of relations between China and the United States and the signing of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship Between China and Japan are conducive to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole. Does this mean the formation of an axis or alliance of China, Japan and the United States? We say that it is neither an alliance nor an axis. China and the United States have now normalized their relations and the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union have also been normalized. Therefore it is out of the question that the normalization of relations is directed at any country.

In Washington

President Carter Makes an Announcement

PRESIDENT Jimmy Carter announced the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China, effective January 1, 1979. The announcement was televised to the nation at 21:00 hours, December 15 (10:00, December 16, Peking time).

The President described the agreement on establishing diplomatic relations as a "historic agreement." He declared: "We do not undertake this important step for transient tactical or expedient reasons. In recognizing that the Government of the People's Republic [of China] is the single Government of China, we are recognizing simple reality. But far more is involved in this decision than a recognition of reality."

Here I would like to make an additional explanation. China has now normalized relations with the United States and Japan and signed a treaty of peace and friendship with Japan. This is beneficial to the development of relations between countries in the Asia-Pacific region and to the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole. Undoubtedly, of course, it is also favourable to the struggle of all peoples against hegemonism. We have mentioned our opposition to hegemonism in our joint communique. We oppose both big hegemony and small hegemony, both global hegemony and regional hegemony. This will be conducive to the peace of the whole world.

Q: I would like to ask you if there were any Chinese compatriots from Taiwan involved at any stage in the discussions towards normalization?

A: No.

Huang Hua, Chinese Foreign Minister, and Chang Wen-chin, Vice-Foreign Minister, attended the press conference. More than 100 Chinese and foreign correspondents were present.

In his announcement, which was made over all channels of the three major television networks in the United States, President Carter read the joint Sino-American communique and added: "To strengthen and to expedite the benefits of this new relationship between the People's Republic of China and the United States, I am pleased to announce that Vice-Premier Teng has accepted my invitation to visit Washington at the end of January. His visit will give our governments the opportunity to consult with each other on global issues and to begin working together to enhance the cause of world peace."

He declared: "As a nation of gifted people who comprise one-fourth of the population of the earth, China plays an important role in

world affairs — a role that can only grow more important in the years ahead.”

The U.S. President said: “Before the estrangement of recent decades, the American and Chinese people had a long history of friendship. We have already begun to rebuild some of those previous ties. Now, our rapidly expanding relationship requires the kind of structures that diplomatic relations will make possible.

“The change I am announcing tonight will be of long-term benefit to the peoples of both the United States and China — and, I believe, to all the peoples of the world.

“Normalization — and the expanded commercial and cultural relations it will bring with it — will contribute to the well-being of our own nation, and will enhance stability in Asia.

“These more positive relations with China can beneficially affect the world in which we and our children will live,” Carter declared.

He pointed out that the events “are the result of long and serious negotiations begun by President Nixon in 1972, and continued by President Ford. The results bear witness to the steady, determined bipartisan effort of our own country to build a world in which peace will be the goal and the responsibility of all countries.”

“The normalization of relations between the United States and China has no other purpose than this — the advancement of peace,” he added.

President Carter stated in his speech that the American people “will maintain our current commercial, cultural and other relations with Taiwan through non-governmental means.”

U.S. Government Statement

THE U.S. Government on December 15 (Washington time) issued a statement on the mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United

States and China. Full text of the statement is as follows:

As of January 1, 1979, the United States of America recognizes the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China. On the same date, the People's Republic of China accords similar recognition to the United States of America. The United States thereby establishes diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

On that same date, January 1, 1979, the United States of America will notify Taiwan that it is terminating diplomatic relations and that the mutual defence treaty between the United States and the Republic of China is being terminated in accordance with the provisions of the treaty. The United States also states that it will be withdrawing its remaining military personnel from Taiwan within four months.

In the future, the American people and the people of Taiwan will maintain commercial, cultural, and other relations without official government representation and without diplomatic relations.

The administration will seek adjustments to our laws and regulations to permit the maintenance of commercial, cultural, and other non-governmental relationships in the new circumstances that will exist after normalization.

The United States is confident that the people of Taiwan face a peaceful and prosperous future. The United States continues to have an interest in the peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issue and expects that the Taiwan issue will be settled peacefully by the Chinese themselves.

The United States believes that the establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic will contribute to the welfare of the American people, to the stability of Asia where the United States has major security and economic interest, and to the peace of the entire world.

Chinese Foreign Ministry's Note

— Strong protest against Vietnamese authorities' encroachments on Chinese territory and creation of bloody incidents

CHUNG Hsi-tung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of China, summoned Tran Trung, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Vietnamese Embassy, to the Foreign Ministry on December 13 and handed him a note to the Embassy dated December 13. The note lodges a strong protest against the Vietnamese authorities' incessant encroachments upon Chinese territory and creation of new, grave incidents of bloodshed by wilfully killing or wounding Chinese civilians in the Peipu Gulf and along the China-Viet Nam border.

The note says: "Around eight o'clock on the morning of December 9, 1978, two Chinese trawlers (*Tunghsing 5101* and *5102*) of the Shawan Fishery Production Brigade, Chiangshan People's Commune, Tunghsing County, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, were surrounded by five Vietnamese ships, when they were out at sea fishing near Paisuyen Island, Tunghsing County, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, China. At 8:40 an armed

Vietnamese ship made a sudden attack by violently shooting at the two Chinese trawlers with light machineguns and sub-machineguns. The Chinese trawlers were forced to stop their work and sail back to a Chinese fishing port. However, the armed Vietnamese ship continued to tail shoot at them for half an hour. The Chinese trawlers did not shoot back at all. The body of *Tunghsing 5101* got hit at 161 places. Its Deputy Captain Huang Szu-ching was shot in the upper abdomen and died on the spot, and Captain Ho Tsung-han was seriously wounded. The body of *Tunghsing 5102* got hit at 25 places, and its Deputy Captain Wu Huan-yeh was also seriously wounded.

"At 7:00 a.m. of the same day, Chinese fishing boat *Chinchou No. 1236* belonging to the Tungtsun Production Brigade, Lungmen People's Commune, Chinchou County, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, was encircled and shot at by four armed Vietnamese vessels when it was fishing in the sea area at 21°22'N 108°26'E. More than 30 armed Vietnamese personnel forcibly got on board the Chinese fishing boat, roped up Chinese fishermen and carried away lubricating grease, fishing line, thermos flasks, sandals and 30 other different articles.

"On November 14, bridegroom Wu Chih-hsiung, Miao nationality commune member of Shangchieh Production Brigade of Paiho People's Commune, Napo County, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, China, and his bride Huang Ya-yin, following the traditional custom of the local Miao inhabitants and the normal regulations on contacts between border inhabitants of the two countries, went to visit Huang Ya-yin's parents at Na Luong Hamlet, Coc Ba Village, Bao Lac District, Cao Lang Province, Viet Nam, after their marriage, accompanied by



Deputy captain Wu Huan-yeh seriously wounded.

their relatives Wu Lao-san and others, holding legal exit certificates for border inhabitants. At mid-night the next day, a group of armed Vietnamese personnel suddenly surrounded Huang's house and fired at the unarmed Chinese border inhabitants Wu Chih-hsiung, Wu Lao-san and others. Wu Lao-san was killed on the spot.

"On November 19, three armed Vietnamese, crossing the border river, intruded into Jeshuitang Area of the Pinganchai Production Brigade, Shihlitsun People's Commune, Chipping County, Yunnan Province, to a depth of over 200 metres inside Chinese territory, and they made deliberate provocations, pursuing and firing at two Chinese commune members at work there, gravely endangering the lives of Chinese citizens.

"At 1:40 p.m. December 9, several armed Vietnamese militiamen, passing No. 99 border marker of the western sector of the Sino-Vietnamese boundary, intruded into Liting Production Brigade, Lungpang People's Commune, Chinghsi County, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, to a depth of over 700 metres inside Chinese territory, engaging in reconnaissance and sabotage."

The note points out: "The above are new grave incidents deliberately created by the Vietnamese authorities after they engineered the November 1, 1978 grave bloody incident of wounding and killing Chinese citizens in the Nungchiao and Nunghei areas on the Chinese

side of the Sino-Vietnamese boundary. The Vietnamese authorities have become intolerably unscrupulous in their armed provocations. The Chinese people are most indignant at the Vietnamese authorities' incessant acts of encroachment upon Chinese territory and wilful killing and wounding of Chinese civilians. The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Vietnamese Government and demands that the latter guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents in future."

The note says in conclusion: "The Chinese Government once again solemnly points out that since last October the Vietnamese authorities have again and again sent armed forces into Chinese territory or on the Peipu Gulf to fire at Chinese, resulting in a number of incidents of bloodshed. For this the Chinese side has repeatedly lodged protests with the Vietnamese authorities and issued warnings to them, but they have turned a deaf ear to all these. Obviously, the new escalation of the Vietnamese authorities' anti-China activities is inherently connected with their current massive aggression against Kampuchea. The Vietnamese Government should understand that there is a limit to China's forbearance and restraint towards its armed provocations against China and encroachments upon Chinese territory. If the Vietnamese authorities should persist in their course and continue to encroach upon Chinese territory and sovereignty, make armed provocations and attacks against China and create incidents of bloodshed, they must be held responsible for the consequences arising therefrom."



Deputy captain Huang Szu-ching died on the spot.



Bullets fired from armed Vietnamese ships and recovered in Chinese trawlers.

Statement by Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman

— Supporting Kampuchea's just stand and condemning Vietnamese authorities' aggression and subversion

THE spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry on December 16 issued a statement on the so-called "Kampuchean national united front for national salvation" produced by the Vietnamese authorities. The statement follows:

The Vietnamese authorities produced on December 3, 1978 a so-called "Kampuchean national united front for national salvation" and then immediately set in motion its whole propaganda machine to call for the overthrow of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. This was exposed by the statement issued on December 9 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Information and Propaganda of Democratic Kampuchea. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just stand of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and condemn the Vietnamese authorities for their rabid acts of aggression and subversion against Democratic Kampuchea. Their frenzied military aggression and subversion against a sovereign state constitute a most grave and crude violation of the code of conduct in international relations and pose a serious threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

It is common-knowledge that the Vietnamese authorities waged a massive war of

aggression on Kampuchea towards the end of 1977 in an attempt to annex the latter and rig up an "Indochinese federation" under their control, and so realize their long-cherished dream of regional hegemony. They have now deployed more than ten divisions of regular troops along the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border and started a new massive military offensive against Kampuchea. Their purpose in creating at this time the so-called "Kampuchean front for national salvation" is obviously to support their military offensive and deceive world opinion. This has further revealed their wild ambition of annexing Kampuchea.

The Chinese Government and people firmly support the people of Kampuchea in their just struggle to uphold national independence and state sovereignty. The massive aggression against Kampuchea carried out by the Vietnamese expansionists with the support of the Soviet Union is a grave menace to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole. We believe that it will not be treated with indifference by the countries and people of Asia, those of Southeast Asia in particular, and that this is only natural.

Soviet and Vietnamese Hegemonists' True Colours

"Renmin Ribao" Editorial

THE massive armed aggression against Kampuchea which the Vietnamese authorities have prepared for a long time with Soviet support, has actually begun. Over a dozen Vietnamese divisions have been deployed on the Kampuchean-Vietnamese and Kampuchean-Lao borders. The Vietnamese artillery on the coastal islands, especially on the Phu Quoc Island which is adjacent to Kampuchea, has been reinforced. Thus, a crescent of armed forces from north to south has been formed against Kampuchea. The Vietnamese aggressor

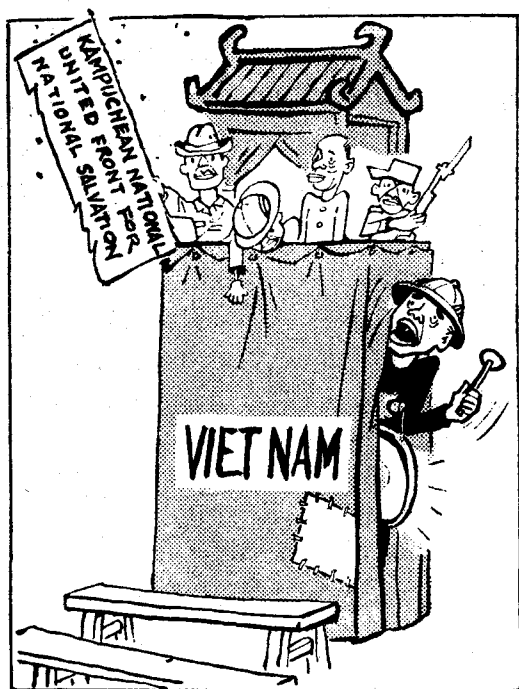
troops who have invaded northeast Kampuchea are trying to enlarge the area of occupation. Those entrenched in the areas in east Kampuchea nicknamed "Fish Hook" and "Parrot's Beak" have mounted several attacks under air cover.

At the same time, the Vietnamese authorities rigged up a puppet organization known as the "Kampuchean national united front for national salvation." They hope to disguise their own armed aggression against Kampuchea as "insurrection" of the Kampuchean people, and the Kampuchean territories seized by them as "liberated areas" created by that puppet organization. Consequently, they attempt to describe Viet Nam's war of aggression against Kampuchea as a "civil war" in Kampuchea and provide a "legal" cover for the Vietnamese acts of aggression. It may well be predicted that some day the Vietnamese authorities will proclaim the founding of a puppet government to pave the way for direct intervention by the Soviet Union.

What the Vietnamese authorities are doing is a continuation and development of the counter-revolutionary dual tactics they have pursued over a long period against Kampuchea — armed aggression and political subversion. It is also the inevitable outgrowth of the regional hegemonism they have been pushing stubbornly with the blessing of Soviet social-imperialism.

National Chauvinists' Dream

People often wonder why Viet Nam, a long-time victim of imperialist aggression which claims to be a socialist country, should turn



A puppet show.

by Miao Ti

round and embark on aggression against Kampuchea as soon as it had won victory over the U.S. aggressors. In answering this question, it must be pointed out that the present Vietnamese leaders have never been Marxists but national chauvinists. In Marxists' view, all nations, big and small, are equal; there are no such things as superior or inferior nations; all nations should support each other in their revolutionary struggles; and the bigger and stronger nations must not bully or subjugate the smaller and the weaker or seek to dominate them under the pretext of supporting revolutionary struggles. The Vietnamese leaders regard their own nation as the "most developed" and superior nation in Indochina and one which should in its own right exercise leadership in that region. The projected "Indochina federation" is precisely intended to ensure Viet Nam's role of leadership and domination.

As early as the 1940s, Viet Nam had already made it its fixed policy to form an "Indochina federation." Since then, this national chauvinistic dream has always remained an obsession with the Vietnamese leaders. In 1951 when the Indochina Communist Party was renamed the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Programme of the Viet Nam Workers' Party stated explicitly: "Proceeding from their common interests, the people of Viet Nam work in long-term co-operation with the Khmer [now Kampuchean] and Laotian nations; and the three nations will, if they so desire, proceed to form an independent, free and prosperous Viet Nam-Khmer-Laos federation" (Article 12, Chapter 3).

After the end of the war of resistance against French aggression, Viet Nam, Cambodia [now Kampuchea] and Laos became independent countries. Soon afterwards, the war against U.S. aggression broke out. The plan for creating an "Indochina federation" was temporarily shelved during the war. But the Vietnamese authorities did not give up their scheme. They always attempted to prepare the conditions necessary for its realization in future. In 1966-67, they requested the opening of a transportation line leading to south Viet Nam through the territories of Laos and Cambodia. This is the well-known "Ho Chi Minh Trail" as it was called later. In view of the

possibility that the Vietnamese authorities might take the opportunity to nibble at Cambodian territory, the Cambodian leaders at that time consented to the request only after the Vietnamese leaders and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation had repeatedly declared their recognition of Cambodia's territorial integrity within its existing boundaries. This entailed a great national sacrifice for Cambodia.

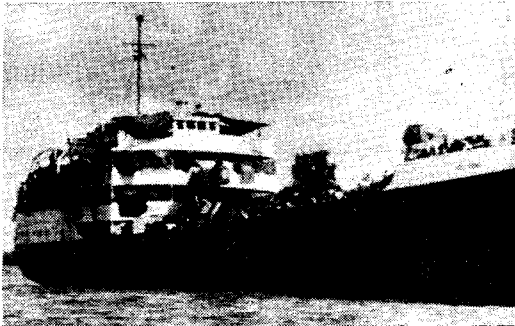
"Indochina Federation": Domination Of Southeast Asia

After the victory of the war of resistance against U.S. aggression, the Vietnamese authorities believed that their country had become the No. 1 military power in Southeast Asia because it had powerful armed forces and sophisticated weapons. They became swell-headed. They tried desperately to control Laos and Kampuchea under the new signboard of "special relationship" so as to quickly realize their long-cherished scheme of founding an "Indochina federation." Renouncing their former pledge to recognize and respect Kampuchea's territorial integrity within its existing boundaries, they occupied by force Kampuchea's territory — the islands of Koh Way, unreasonably demanded that the boundary line between the two countries be re-delineated, repeatedly intruded into Kampuchean territory, and openly launched a large-scale war of aggression. They not only want to rig up a "great Indochina federation" with Viet Nam as the boss, but also arrogantly try to lord it over the whole of Southeast Asia. On the strength of the small political capital they made as "champions against imperialism and for independence" in the war against U.S. aggression, the Vietnamese leaders have the cheek to style themselves as the spokesman of the "movement for national independence and democracy of the people of the five countries" in Southeast Asia and the spokesman of the "revolution of the three countries in Indochina." They have insolently opposed the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its proposal for making Southeast Asia a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality" and clamoured that the "future of the Southeast Asian countries must be one of genuine independence, peace and neutrality." To put it bluntly, they want the

Cargo Ship and "Refugees"

— Vietnamese authorities export "refugees" in a planned way

CARRYING 2,500 "refugees," the cargo ship *Hai Hong* recently sailed from Viet Nam in an orderly fashion towards the high seas with the "tacit consent" of the Vietnamese authorities. This has aroused world at-



The *Hai Hong* with 2,500 Vietnamese "refugees."

tention. According to some international organizations, the "refugees" were each forced to pay 2,000 to 3,000 U.S. dollars' worth of gold. In this way the Vietnamese authorities fleeced from them a large amount of gold.

In fact, Viet Nam had committed such dirty tricks even before the *Hai Hong* incident, with many senior and junior government officials and officers involved. A Western news agency report said that the price the "refugees" had to pay was really fantastic.

Hanoi is pursuing a policy of expansion and aggression abroad and ruthless oppression and exploitation at home. This has made many people destitute and homeless. Unable to get a living, many had to leave the country as "refugees." They were first treated as "milch cows" and then driven aboard wooden boats or dilapidated cargo ships which drifted on the rough seas, with no guarantee for safety whatsoever. Suffering from hunger and cold, many died. World public opinion has severely condemned the Vietnamese authorities' atrocities.

Southeast Asian countries to dance to Hanoi's tune.

However, the Kampuchean people do not want to see their country become Viet Nam's satellite and its stepping stone for expansion in Southeast Asia. Kampuchea with a population of only a few millions is regarded by the Vietnamese authorities as an obstacle to their domination of Southeast Asia because Viet Nam must first place Kampuchea under its control before it can proceed to extend its aggressive forces to Thailand, Malaysia, Burma.... The Vietnamese authorities in the past few years resorted to various tactics, such as border conflict, subversion and large-scale armed intrusion, in an attempt to subdue Kampuchea. But all their efforts ended in ignominious failure. The indomitable Kampuchea remains a hard nut to crack for the Vietnamese authorities.

Hanoi's Ambition and Moscow's Support

The Vietnamese authorities' ambition of regional hegemonism has won the support of Soviet social-imperialism. Brezhnev and his ilk are also national chauvinists. It is not at all surprising that they and the Vietnamese authorities can quickly become partners in a dirty deal. The Soviet Union with its ambition for world domination is an old hand in political subversion and armed invasion. Hanoi and Moscow have not only a common ideological basis and a common political line, but also the same desire to reach out for Southeast Asia. They see eye to eye with each other and are working hand in glove. Hanoi has won Moscow's favours by fanning up an anti-China wave, and Moscow has rewarded it with support for its criminal actions. Hanoi wants to enlist Moscow's support to fulfil its "great cause" of creating an "Indo-china federation" and dominating Southeast

Asia. Moscow, for its part, plans to take advantage of Hanoi's ambitions in order to complete its own strategic deployment for hegemony over Southeast Asia and the Pacific. This is why Viet Nam has become a willing pawn of Soviet social-imperialism and a second Cuba.

The Soviet Union harbours a bitter hatred for the revolutionary Kampuchean people. It is a notorious fact that the Soviet Union placed its stakes on the traitorous Lon Nol clique before the Kampuchean people won victory. Even then, the Soviet Union had the effrontery to send a message through Viet Nam to the leaders of the Kampuchean revolution, asking for the "establishment of contacts" with them and declaring shamelessly that the Soviet Union had the obligation to "safeguard the solidarity of the Indochina federation." This was an attempt to infiltrate into the revolutionary struggle of the Kampuchean people. Finding the door slammed, the Soviet Union gave energetic support to the Vietnamese authorities in their massive armed intrusions into Kampuchea. It went so far as to dispatch warships to the South China Sea to encourage the Vietnamese authorities. Of late, when the Vietnamese authorities were preparing for a massive invasion of Kampuchea, the Soviet Union not only sent large quantities of weapons and other equipment to Viet Nam, but also signed with it a treaty of "friendship and co-operation" which is in essence one of military alliance. The Soviet Union has not only provided weapons, money and "advisers" to assist Viet Nam in its aggression against Kampuchea, but also tried to compel other Warsaw Pact countries to act likewise in a "joint support to Viet Nam." It attempts to extend Warsaw Pact members' obligations from Europe to Asia so as to beat the drum for the aggression of the Vietnamese authorities. The Vietnamese leaders have dared to risk universal condemnation and are beginning to flagrantly launch another massive invasion of Kampuchea just because they have the Soviet Union, a superpower, as their behind-the-scenes boss. This shows that the Soviet Union is a very sinister and ferocious enemy of the people of Kampuchea and Southeast Asia.

The Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists have now exposed their hideous features.

Kampuchean People's Just Cause Has Abundant Support

The thrust of Soviet and Vietnamese expansionism is at present directed against Kampuchea, but their next move will be against other countries of Southeast Asia. In their present war of resistance against aggression, the Kampuchean people are defending not only their own independence and freedom, but also the peace and security of Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole. This is quite clear to all the Southeast Asian nations and their people. It is entirely legitimate for these nations to show their concern over the grave situation arising from Viet Nam's aggression against Kampuchea and to call for stability to be maintained in the region.

Kampuchea is a state born in the flames of struggle against aggression. The Kampuchean people are a long-tested heroic people. Under the leadership of the Kampuchean Communist Party, they rose up as one in national resistance, smashed the repeated attacks of the Vietnamese aggressors and defended the national independence and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, demonstrating a dauntless revolutionary spirit in defiance of brute force. The Vietnamese aggressors, relying on their sophisticated weapons, may make some advances temporarily and even occupy a number of Kampuchean cities, but they will never be able to subdue the Kampuchean people no matter how they throw their weight about. The Kampuchean people are now waging a just war against aggression and one which is an important integral part of the contemporary national-liberation movement in the world. The Chinese people firmly support the just struggle waged by the Kampuchean people against Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonism. Because of the Soviet social-imperialist intervention, the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression will be fierce, protracted and arduous. But a just cause enjoys abundant support. The people in Southeast Asia and all over the world are on the side of the Kampuchean people. We are convinced that victory definitely belongs to the heroic people of Kampuchea.

(December 16, subheads are ours.)

Steel Output Tops 30 Million Tons

CHINA produced the 28 million tons of steel planned for 1978 with more than a month to spare. On December 9 the 30 million-ton mark was topped.

Total output for 1978 is expected to exceed 31.7 million tons, a net increase of 8 million tons compared with last year, the biggest annual increment since the founding of New China. The previous record was set up in 1959 when 13.86 million tons of steel were produced, giving a net increase of 5.86 million tons over the 1958 output of 8 million tons.

Noteworthy is the fact that almost all iron and steel complexes in China have already overfulfilled their state planned targets. By the first ten days of December, 23 of the 26 key

steel-making enterprises, 18 of the 20 major iron-smelting enterprises and 24 of the 26 key enterprises turning out rolled steel had fulfilled their plans. Local iron and steel enterprises, including both medium and small ones, had met the state plan by the end of October.

While big increases have been reported from the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company and the steel plants in Shanghai, which have always done well in production, enterprises like the Anshan, Wuhan and Taiyuan Iron and Steel Companies which had suffered much at the hands of the "gang of four" have also chalked up new records. For the first time the Paotow Iron and Steel Company which incurred losses for a long time has handed over to the state more than 10 million yuan in profits this year.

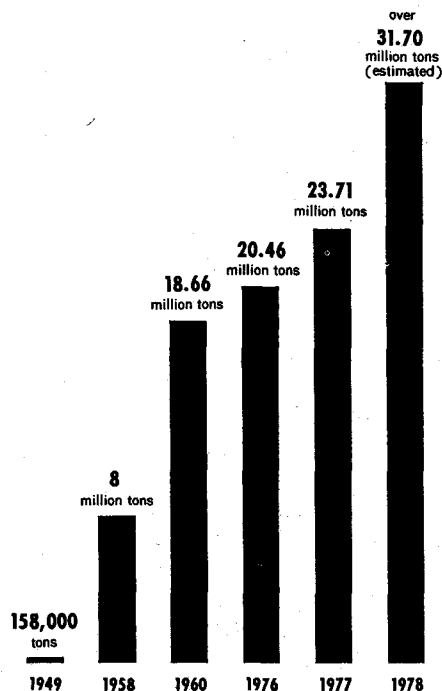
A Tremendous Success

This year's sharp climb in steel output is a big achievement brought about by the Chinese people in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

China's iron and steel had very weak foundations. Annual steel output was 158,000 tons before the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Large-scale economic construction was begun in 1953 and steel production went up each year. By 1960 it had reached 18.66 million tons.

But between 1960 and 1970, China's iron and steel industry marked time and steel output remained more or less the same. The reason for this was the Soviet Union's perfidious scrapping of contracts and withdrawal of experts, three consecutive years of natural disasters at home, and especially the interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the "gang of four."

Since 1971, the industry as a whole has been making some progress. Steel output in 1971 for



STEEL OUTPUT



The Shoutu Iron and Steel Company at night.

the first time went over the 20-million-ton mark. In 1974, 1975 and 1976, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry set the target at 26 million tons for each of the three years. But this plan met with opposition from the "gang of four" which was out to usurp Party and state leadership. The gang's followers in the metallurgical ministry said: "It doesn't matter if several million tons less steel are produced." So the steel output plan was never met in any of those years and stagnation set in once again.

After smashing the "gang of four" in October 1976, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua issued the call to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land. Over the last two years or so, there has been a mass movement in the industry along with the rest of the country to expose and criticize the gang. The portion of power usurped by the gang's followers has been seized back and leading bodies of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and the enterprises under it have been adjusted. Cases of false or wrong charges fabricated by the gang's henchmen have been overthrown and the cadres, engineers and technicians who were attacked, persecuted and elbowed aside by them are again trusted and assigned work. Management of enterprises has been strengthened and a socialist labour emulation is unfolding. There is stability and unity and the enthusiasm of the workers, technicians and cadres has been

aroused. All this has pushed iron and steel production up steeply.

This year's achievement in steel production demonstrates that China's metallurgical industry is now back to normal and entering a new period of development.

Outstanding workers on the metallurgical front whose contributions helped raise steel production to an all-time high recently met in Peking to celebrate the victory and exchange experience. During the meeting, Party and state leaders met and commended them. The participants in turn promised to press ahead to produce 60 million tons of steel by 1985.

Speeding Up Modernization

Vice-Premier of the State Council Kang Shih-en, in his address entitled "Bring the Metallurgical Industry Into the Orbit of Modernization," put forward the following demands in the meeting.

All levels of leadership must concentrate on improving production, construction and the technical revolution.

Objective laws governing economic affairs must be adhered to. Economic means and economic organizations must be used fully and strict cost accounting and economic responsibilities must be observed. The system of drawing up contracts should be introduced, industry should be reorganized according to the



Technicians and cadres of the iron-smelting plant under the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company discussing their work.

principle of specialization and co-operation, the socialist principle of distribution according to work must be observed and good or bad management of enterprises should have a bearing on the interests of the workers, technicians and cadres.

Advanced technology must be vigorously brought in from abroad, foreign funds utilized and the international market must be boldly entered into. On the basis of independence and self-reliance, major advanced techniques of the world should be imported in the forms that are

generally accepted internationally and to our benefit so as to shorten the time for us to catch up with advanced world levels.

Modern science and technology and modern management methods should be studied and mastered.

The fine tradition and style of work characterized by seeking truth from facts must be revived and carried forward.

Vice-Premier Kang called on all concerned to do everything possible to accelerate the development of the metallurgical industry. To this end, priority must be given to tapping the potential of old plants. Some enterprises this year have already reached or

are approaching their designed capacity, but others have not, and this unexploited capacity is equivalent to a big complex producing several million tons of steel a year. Next, old plants must be improved technically and equipment of the 1940s and 1950s updated. Thirdly, construction of large, modern iron and steel bases must be speeded up. Although time does not allow putting up many new plants to increase steel output by 1985, the development of the iron and steel industry will eventually depend on these large new enterprises.



A new coke oven, Anshan Iron and Steel Company.

A Glory to His People

— In memory of the late Chairman Chu Teh of the
N.P.C. Standing Committee

by Hsiao Ke

THE late Comrade Chu Teh, an outstanding leader of our Party, state and army, was a great proletarian revolutionary. For more than half a century, he fought heroically during his lifetime for the Chinese people's cause of liberation and for the victory of communism. The service he rendered is immortal. He brought honour to the Party and glory to the people.

Striving for Truth

Comrade Chu Teh was born in November 1886 of a tenant farmer family in Yilung County, northern Szechuan Province. A victim of oppression and exploitation by the feudal landlord class in his childhood, he had plenty of hard work but earned scarcely enough to keep body and soul together. In 1909, under the influence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's ideas of democratic revolution, he made the long journey from Szechuan to Kunming to enroll as a cadet at the Yunnan Military Academy. Soon afterwards, he joined the Tung Meng Hui¹, a secret revolutionary organization led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Following the outbreak of the Revolution of 1919 on October 10 of that year, under the command of General Tsai O², Comrade Chu Teh led a company of the New Army in an assault on the headquarters of the Governor-General (the highest military and administrative official) of Yunnan and Kweichow Provinces. Later he and his men went to fight the Ching government troops in Szechuan.

After the downfall of the Ching Dynasty, the fruits of the victory of the revolution fell into the hands of Yuan Shih-kai³, chieftain of the

The author is Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and President of the Military Academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Northern warlords. Once more Comrade Chu Teh joined the revolutionary war in a punitive expedition against Yuan to overthrow him and save the country; he was then commander of the third detachment of the First Army of the Army of National Salvation under Tsai O. His bravery and military prowess won him high prestige among the civilians and armymen in Yunnan and Szechuan. Before long he was promoted to brigade commander of the Army of National Salvation.

Following the fall of the Ching emperor in the Revolution of 1911 as well as after the overthrow of Yuan Shih-kai in the war of national salvation, infighting erupted among the warlords and in the ensuing years darkness continued to reign over Chinese society. In 1917, "the salvoes of the October Revolution brought us Marxism-Leninism." Avidly Comrade Chu Teh perused all available Chinese translations of Marxist-Leninist works and materials about the experience of the Russian revolution which he could find at that time. He thus decided to get into contact with the Chinese Communist Party and take the road of the October Revolution. This was a decisive step in his transformation from a radical democratic revolutionary into a communist fighter.

Without hesitation Comrade Chu Teh gave up his post of brigade commander with the rank of major general and with new hopes started off a new course. When he passed through Chungking, he was offered the post of divisional commander by a Szechuan warlord. This he flatly rejected and went on to Shanghai, but failed to find the Party organization there. Then he travelled to Peking, and again met with failure. He did not lose heart, but went to Shanghai for a second time, and once again tried to find the

Party. In September 1922, he finally succeeded in meeting the General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Chen Tu-hsiu, who cold-shouldered him. There, he also had the chance of meeting Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the great democrat whom he had long held in esteem. Dr. Sun suggested that he should rejoin the Yunnan army and fight Chen Chiung-ming, a Kwangtung warlord. Since he did not agree to this, Dr. Sun advised him to go to the United States for further studies. Chu Teh said: A socialist movement is now on the rise in Europe; I think I'll go to visit the homeland of Karl Marx.

At the end of October 1922, Comrade Chu Teh, then 36, went abroad to Germany. Very soon after his arrival in Berlin he made the acquaintance of Comrade Chou En-lai who at the time was in charge of the General Branch of the Chinese Communist Party in Europe. Comrade Chou En-lai warm-heartedly endorsed his request for membership in the Chinese Communist Party and recommended him. He was accepted at the end of November that year; at last, something he had long aspired for had come true. After that he worked with indefatigable zeal for the cause of communism under Party leadership.

A Founder of the People's Army

The great revolution against imperialism and the Chinese feudal warlords which was initiated through the co-operative efforts of the Kuomintang and the Communist Party took place between 1924 and 1927. It ended in failure owing to Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal and the relinquishment of leadership over the revolution by the opportunist Chen Tu-hsiu. To save the Chinese revolution and deal a counter-blow at the Kuomintang reactionaries who had betrayed the revolution in mid-stream and massacred the revolutionary people in cold blood, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party decided in mid-July 1927 to stage an armed uprising in Nanchang, Kiangsi Province. Comrade Chou En-lai was appointed Secretary of the Party's Front Committee for the Nanchang Uprising. Comrade Chu Teh actively took a part in organizing and leading the uprising as one of its leaders.

Upon his return from abroad at the end of 1926, under Party instructions Comrade Chu Teh

came to Nanchang and took up the post of Commander of the Officers' Regiment and concurrently Director of the Bureau of Public Security of the Nanchang Municipality. The Officers' Regiment, ostensibly under the Third Army of the National Revolutionary Army, was actually led by the Communist Party. Comrade Chu Teh educated its 1,000 officer-cadets in Marxist-Leninist ideas, and influenced them to take part in the worker-peasant movement which raised their political consciousness in the struggle. He also enlisted a large number of them into the Party with the result that the regiment became an extremely active revolutionary force, a base and a fortress of the revolutionary activities in Nanchang.

At the same time, Comrade Chu Teh often went to give guidance to the work of many mass organizations, such as the peasant movement training class, the trade union, peasant association, women's association and the students' federation. There he propagated revolutionary ideas and theories and fostered the vigorous development of the worker-peasant mass movement in places around Nanchang. In June 1927, the Kuomintang's Provincial Governor of Kiangsi Chu Pei-teh started to expel the Communists from the province (this he did in the name of "politely seeing the Communists off") and Comrade Chu Teh was forced to leave Nanchang for Wuhan.

On July 21, the Party directed Comrade Chu Teh in Wuhan to go back to Nanchang secretly to make preparations for the uprising. His mission was to pass on the Central Committee's decision to leading comrades on the Kiangsi provincial Party committee, to arrange for bivouacking the troops under Comrades Yeh Ting and Ho Lung upon their arrival in Nanchang, to make every effort to organize those still in the Officers' Regiment and the revolutionary comrades in the Public Security Bureau to take part in the uprising, to use his connections with the officers of the Third and Ninth Armies of the National Revolutionary Army to ensure the safe arrival of the leading comrades of the Party Central Committee and give cover to their activities, and also to collect detailed information about the enemy's military disposition. At the Front Committee after Comrade Chou En-lai's arrival in Nanchang, Comrade Chu Teh

briefed the meeting on his preparatory work and what he knew about the enemy. He thus provided the Front Committee with reliable information for organizing the uprising and working out the plan of operations.

In accordance with the instructions of the Front Committee, Comrade Chu Teh made use of his social position and gave a lavish dinner party at the home of the bogus mayor of Nanchang on the evening of July 31. Some of the officers, regimental commanders and above, of the main Kuomintang troops stationed inside the city were invited. Comrade Chu Teh had beforehand sent his own men to keep the mayor's residence under secret surveillance. Another clever tactic of his was to send the bodyguards of the invited officers somewhere else to be "entertained" separately. The reception lasted until far into the night, when Comrade Chu Teh made an excuse to withdraw. Our own guards, as arranged by Comrade Chu Teh in advance, immediately took those present at the party into detention before they knew what had happened. Some of the enemy troops were inactivated in the absence of their commanding officers and this made it possible for our own troops to wipe them out in no time. Under the command of Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrades Chu Teh, Ho Lung, Yeh Ting and Liu Po-cheng, the insurgents, after four or five hours' bitter fighting, completely annihilated the enemy forces in Nanchang and liberated the city.

The Nanchang Uprising in which the first gunshot was fired at the Kuomintang reactionaries, harbingered the war of agrarian revolution by the revolutionary armed forces under the exclusive leadership of our Party.

After withdrawing from the city, most of the insurgents in the uprising suffered defeat in the Chaochow-Swatow area in Kwangtung Province. With proletarian undauntedness in the face of an extremely critical situation, Comrade Chu Teh decided to lead his men some 2,000



Comrade Chu Teh at a reservoir construction site.

Woodcut by Chang Tso-ming

strong to press on in the direction of southern Kiangsi via western Fukien. His troops at that time had neither supplies nor reinforcements and were under enemy attack from all directions. In a situation such as this Comrade Chu Teh proved himself to be indomitable; while arousing his men politically and ideologically to raise their morale, he used his wits to throw off pursuing enemy and, together with Comrades Chen Yi and Wang Erh-cho, brought the troops to southern Hunan where the peasant movement was in full swing. Under his leadership and that of the Special Party Committee of southern Hunan, the famous south Hunan Uprising was staged in January 1928. In less than a month or so, the 1,000-strong revolutionary armed force was quickly expanded to 10,000 (including armed peasants); on this basis a Soviet power encompassing the five counties of Yichang, Chenchow, Tzuhsing, Yunghsing and Leiyang was set up. Its influence was felt throughout Hunan and Fukien.

The revolt in these five Hunan counties and the establishment of the revolutionary regime threw the Kuomintang reactionaries into a panic. Chiang Kai-shek massed heavy reactionary troops to launch a "joint annihilation" campaign, making it difficult for the insurgents to retain a foothold in the area.

Meanwhile, Comrade Mao Tsetung had already established China's first red base area in the Ching kang Mountains, which was to demonstrate the only correct road for the Chinese revolution. Drawing lessons from the defeat of the insurgents of the Nanchang Uprising in their southward march, Comrade Chu Teh decided to pull the main force of the insurgents out of southern Hunan and head for the Ching kang Mountains to join forces with Comrade Mao Tsetung. The two armies joined forces at Lungshih in Ning kang, Kiangsi Province, on April 28, 1928. They were reorganized to become the Fourth Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army with Comrade Chu Teh as commander and Comrade Mao Tsetung as Party representative. Eventually this contingent, under Comrade Mao Tsetung's leadership, was able to lay a solid foundation for protracted armed struggle and the ultimate seizure of political power throughout the country.

Chairman Mao's Right-Hand Man

Throughout the various historical stages in the Chinese revolution, Comrade Chu Teh was a close comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao and actively helped him in studying and working out major strategic plans and in organizing and conducting major campaigns and battles. Comrade Chu Teh was the right-hand man of Chairman Mao and an outstanding proletarian military strategist.

In the days of the bitter struggle in the Ching kang Mountains, located in the middle section of the Lohsiao mountain range in western Kiangsi, Comrade Chu Teh strictly adhered to Chairman Mao's principle of "struggle resolutely against the enemy, set up political power in the middle section of the Lohsiao mountain range, and oppose flightism." Guided by this principle, he organized the armymen and civilians in the Ching kang Mountains to fight the local despots, divide up land, restore and develop the local Party organizations, set up red political power and establish Red Guards. When the enemy launched attacks on the Ching kang Mountains base area, Comrade Chu Teh assisted Chairman Mao in conducting the struggle so that the Red Army, which was much weaker than the enemy and numerically far inferior, was able to repeatedly smash the enemy's "joint

annihilation campaigns," scoring one victory after another.

In late June 1928, the Kuomintang grouped together ten regiments of the reactionary forces in Hunan and Kiangsi and launched offensives from two directions for a joint attack on Ning kang, centre of the base area in the Ching kang Mountains. Accordingly, Chairman Mao laid down the principle of assuming the defensive in dealing with the invading enemy from Hunan while concentrating forces to strike at the enemy from Kiangsi. He decided that the main force of the Red Army was to move to Lungyuankou in Ning kang to engage the enemy there. Comrade Chu Teh led the 29th Regiment and a battalion of the 31st Regiment to the area and occupied the height. The enemy charged again and again. Under Comrade Chu Teh's command, the officers and fighters of the Red Army fought valiantly and threw the enemy back. In close co-ordination with each other, our men wiped out an enemy regiment completely, routed two others and captured more than 1,000 rifles. The first mammoth "joint annihilation campaign" by the enemy in Hunan and Kiangsi was thus crushed. This was the first big victory won after the founding of the base area in the Ching kang Mountains.

In 1930, the Red Army established the Central Soviet Area with Juichin as its centre. The main force of the Red Army now grew to 40,000; Comrade Chu Teh became Commander-in-Chief and Comrade Mao Tsetung Chief Political Commissar. Chiang Kai-shek regrouped his armed forces and sent 100,000 troops, later 200,000 and 300,000 in three successive large-scale "encirclement and annihilation" campaigns against the Central Soviet Area. In fierce battles to counter the successive "encirclement and annihilation" campaigns, Commander-in-Chief Chu perseveringly acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's operational principle of "luring the enemy deep into our territory" and helped Chairman Mao in commanding the troops and smashing the enemy's three counter-revolutionary "encirclement and annihilation" campaigns. During the fourth counter-campaign against "encirclement and annihilation," although the "Left" opportunists had excluded Chairman Mao from the leadership of the Red Army, Commander-in-Chief Chu, together with Comrade Chou En-lai,



Comrades Mao Tsetung and Chu Teh meet at Chingkang Mountains.

Oil painting by Lin Kang

continued to conduct operations in accordance with Chairman Mao's strategic and tactical principles and thus won victory in this counter-campaign.

When the Japanese invaders launched all-out war against China, the Chinese nation was thrown into a crisis, its destiny at stake. Entrusted by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, Comrade Chu Teh became Commander-in-Chief of the Eighth Route Army in August 1937 and led the 115th, 120th and 129th Divisions in crossing the Yellow River in Shensi Province and moving eastward to the enemy rear in north China. He fully mobilized the masses to persist in guerrilla warfare in the enemy rear with independence and initiative.

In the first three years of the War of Resistance, the Eighth Route Army engaged the Japanese invaders in more than 10,000 major or minor battles in which over 100,000 invading Japanese troops were either killed or wounded, more than 100,000 puppet troops in the service of the Japanese invaders were won over to our side. This made it possible for us to expand quickly, set up sizable anti-Japanese base areas and many local revolutionary governments. A situation in which the enemy-occupied cities and lines of communications in north China were strategically encircled was created. This was a

heavy blow to the arrogant Japanese invaders and greatly increased the nation's determination to fight the War of Resistance to the end.

In April 1940, Commander-in-Chief Chu returned to Yen-an from the north China front to assist Chairman Mao in conducting the anti-Japanese struggles in the various base areas throughout the country. Owing to the Japanese invaders' savage "mopping-up" operations, the Kuomintang's military encirclement and economic blockade, plus natural calamities, the base areas fell into serious economic straits. Comrade Chu Teh enthusiastically responded to Chairman Mao's call to take up production for self-support. When inspecting the region garrisoned by the 359th Brigade, he found Nanniwan, southeast of Yen-an, an ideal place for reclamation by the army and brought up the idea with Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. He himself went there to investigate and instructed the 359th Brigade to start a large-scale production campaign, while maintaining combat-readiness at all times. Later on, he returned to Nanniwan many times to inspect the work and issue further instructions. Thanks to the heroic exploits of the officers and men of the 359th Brigade, Nanniwan was finally transformed from a tract of wasteland into a prosperous area.

After the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan in 1945, Chiang Kai-shek started all-out civil war at the instigation of U.S. imperialism. Commander-in-Chief Chu assisted Chairman Mao in organizing and conducting the nationwide War of Liberation. The war entered the stage of strategically decisive battles in 1948, and in less than six months we scored great victories in the Liaohsi-Shenyang, Peiping-Tientsin and Huai-Hai Campaigns. Immediately afterwards, our army marched southward, fought its way across the Yangtze, liberated the southwest and the northwest, wiped out 8 million troops of Chiang Kai-shek's regime and seized political power throughout the country. This was a great victory for Chairman Mao's military thought and, at the same time, the result of operational planning by Premier Chou and Commander-in-Chief Chu.

Standing Firm When Principle Is Involved

In the inner-Party struggles between the two lines, especially in the struggle against the turncoat Chang Kuo-tao, Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh faithfully implemented and defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line by persistently upholding revolutionary principle while adopting flexible tactics in the struggle.

The enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee at Tsunyi, Kweichow, in January 1935 put an end to the domination of Wang Ming's line in the Party Central Committee and established Chairman Mao's leadership in the whole Party and the whole army. After the meeting the First Front Army of the Red Army, led by Chairman Mao, broke through numerous enemy encirclements and joined forces with the Fourth Front Army at Maokung in western Szechuan in June 1935.

Chang Kuo-tao, a careerist who at that time had usurped the leadership of the Fourth Front Army, was stepping up his underhand activities of Right flightism and of splitting the Party and the Red Army. His vain attempt to take over supreme leadership in the Central Committee and the Red Army was sternly criticized by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao.

Consequently, Chang resorted to double-

dealing and at a meeting at Maoerkai in northwestern Szechuan, he agreed, in words, to the Party Central Committee's decision to form two army routes, the left route and the right route, and to march northward to resist Japanese aggression. But when the left route army came to the Ahpa region west of Maoerkai, he flagrantly violated the decision and forced the troops to go south, asking Comrade Chu Teh to sign with him a telegram ordering the right route army also to turn south. This was sternly rejected by Commander-in-Chief Chu. In defiance of Comrade Chu Teh's warning, Chang Kuo-tao nevertheless sent the telegram out in the name of the general headquarters. He also sent out a code telegram as part of a plot to intercept and attack the First Front Army and the Party Central Committee and thus disrupt the correct policy of moving north to resist Japanese aggression.

The code telegram came into the hands of Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, Chief of Staff of the right route army, who immediately reported the matter to Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao and Comrade Chou En-lai at once called a Political Bureau meeting at Pahsi and a decision was made to leave the danger zone immediately. They led the First and Third Army Groups of the right route army to set out that very night on their northward march.

Chang Kuo-tao slandered and attacked the Party Central Committee and tried to compel Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh to make a statement opposing Chairman Mao and opposing the march north to fight the Japanese invaders. Commander-in-Chief Chu, maintaining a clear-cut stand, retorted: Chairman Mao's leadership is correct, I've raised my hand to show my support for the policy of the Party Central Committee to march north and fight the Japanese invaders. Even if you chop me up in two, you can't break up my ties with Mao Tsetung.

Persisting in his sinister scheme, Chang Kuo-tao again applied highhanded pressure on Commander-in-Chief Chu in an attempt to bring him around. In September, a meeting of the Szechuan provincial Party committee was called at Ahpa at which Commander-in-Chief Chu and Comrade Liu Po-cheng were struggled against for three days. At the meeting, Chang

attacked the Party Central Committee and opposed Chairman Mao, while trying to force Commander-in-Chief Chu to agree with him. Commander-in-Chief Chu repeated his stand to comrades at the meeting, explaining that the decision of the Party Central Committee was correct and Chairman Mao must not be opposed.

After he had openly broken away from the Party Central Committee, Chang Kuo-tao brought the troops to Tienchuan and Lushan on the border of Szechuan and Sikang (a province, abolished in 1955, lying between Szechuan and Tibet). There he had the impudence to set up a bogus central committee in early October 1935. Trying to placate Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh, he offered to make him a member of the "central committee." Comrade Chu Teh sternly told him: I don't like what you are doing. We must not oppose the Party Central Committee, we must accept its leadership.

At his wits' end, Chang Kuo-tao now resorted to gangsterism. He forced Comrade Chu Teh to leave the general headquarters, removed his bodyguards, stopped his food ration, and took away his riding horse. He created friction and sowed discord between the First and the Fourth Front Armies, and stopped at nothing to gain his ends. Commander-in-Chief Chu, having the interests of the Party at heart from first to last and having faith in the masses, surmounted all kinds of difficulties, went deep among the masses to carry out political and ideological work and repeatedly explained the great significance of the policy of going north to resist Japanese aggression and the importance of strengthening Party unity.

The troops under Chang Kuo-tao were attacked by heavy enemy forces and suffered heavy casualties. They were forced to withdraw westward to Kantze. At this time, the Second Front Army had left the base area in the border region of Hunan, Hupeh, Szechuan and Kweichow on the Long March. Com-



Comrades-in-Arms. Sculpture of Comrades Mao Tsetung, Chou En-lai and Chu Teh.

by Chiu Chih-hai and others

mander-in-Chief Chu and Comrade Liu Po-cheng strongly advocated that the Second Front Army should also march northward and join forces with the Fourth Front Army. Comrade Chu Teh tried many times to persuade Chang Kuo-tao to move north to fight the Japanese invaders. Because the cadres in the Fourth Front Army had gradually come to see things in the proper light, and as a result of the successful activities of the Second Front Army in the Yunnan-Kweichow areas, plus the fact that Kantze is a tableland unfavourable for large-scale military operations, Chang Kuo-tao's schemes were brought to a standstill and he was forced to agree to join hands with the Second Front Army and march north.

The two armies finally joined forces at Kantze in June 1936. Commander-in-Chief Chu, together with Comrades Liu Po-cheng, Jen Pi-shih, Ho Lung and Kuan Hsiang-ying, firmly upheld the correct line of the Party Central Committee. Renegade Chang Kuo-tao, whose plot had collapsed, could not but dissolve

his bogus central committee and joined the northbound march. But he changed his mind once more when they reached southern Kansu, and wanted to lead the troops west. Commander-in-Chief Chu again and again struggled against his line of flightism and after many twists and turns the Fourth Front Army finally succeeded in joining forces with the First and Second Front Armies at Huining, Kansu, in October 1936 and this triumphantly concluded the Long March.

Chairman Mao spoke highly of Commander-in-Chief Chu, saying that his struggle against Chang Kuo-tao was carried out on just grounds but with restraint, that he had stood firm when principle was involved, that his mind was as broad as the vast sea and his will power as strong as steel.

A Lifelong Revolutionary

After China entered the historical phase of socialist revolution in 1949, Comrade Chu Teh persevered in the same kind of revolutionary spirit he had displayed in the war years and in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and opposed and guarded against revisionism until he breathed his last.

One basic question confronting the Chinese people after the founding of the People's Republic was which road to take. Firmly standing at Chairman Mao's side, Comrade Chu Teh persisted in going the socialist road, warmly upheld the Party's general line in the period of transition and actively supported the revolutionary movement of socialist transformation. He had sternly warned the bourgeois Rightists: "Our country is now a socialist country led by the Communist Party. Those who refuse to accept the leadership of the proletariat and refuse to work for the proletariat will be discarded by history."

After he became Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in 1954, though advanced in years, he often went on inspection tours, maintained extensive contacts with the masses, warmly supported the revolutionary mass movements and encouraged everyone to work hard for greater, faster, better and more economical results in building

socialism. He visited the Taching Oilfield and the Tachai Production Brigade (national pace-setters in industry and agriculture — Tr.) and spoke highly of the significant achievements made by the workers and peasants there under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He was concerned about our army building and often went to the units to make first-hand inquiries and give instructions on measures for preparedness against war.

In 1973, at 87, Chairman Chu Teh twice inspected the Military and Political College of the People's Liberation Army and told people there that they must conscientiously study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and those of Chairman Mao, uphold the Party's basic line and make a deep-going criticism of Lin Piao's revisionist line; that they must put the college on a sound basis, improve the training programme for cadres and raise the combat effectiveness of the troops to guard against Soviet social-imperialist subversion and aggression and be ready to liberate China's territory Taiwan at any time. He also talked to us about revolutionary traditions, enjoined us to strengthen unity, keep and carry forward the fine style of work of our Party and army and restore the traditions undermined by Lin Piao. He went to inspect national defence industrial plants many times, pointing out that their production must be geared to the requirements of both peace time and war, and to both military and civilian needs.

Chairman Chu Teh was an adherent of Chairman Mao's strategic decision of opposing the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. Accordingly, he paid great attention to the struggle to combat and guard against revisionism; he laid bare the true colours of the Soviet revisionist renegades in many of his statements and poems.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao, Chairman Chu Teh persistently upheld Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and waged determined struggles against the three bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the "gang of four." When some comrades asked him to pay attention to his personal safety just in case Lin Piao and the "gang of four" should

make an attempt on his life, he said calmly: "Let's not worry about this; we must have faith in the masses; bad people are very few in number."

After the Lin Piao anti-Party clique had collapsed, the "gang of four" stepped up their underhand counter-revolutionary activities aimed at toppling Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping of the Central Committee of the Party and many other leading comrades of the Party, government and army to facilitate the gang's aim of usurping Party and state leadership and restoring capitalism in various aspects of life. Chairman Chu Teh saw through this manoeuvre and put up a resolute struggle against this anti-Party clique. He was enraged by what the gang did and came to the conclusion that no one but Kuomintang secret agents would be so base as to commit such crimes.

In March 1976, he wrote a four-character inscription "Be a Life-Long Revolutionary" and gave it to a comrade to show his determination to persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and fight revisionism to the end. He also told some leading comrades concerned at that time: China's international prestige must go up, not down; so is our national economy. He instructed a comrade in charge to surmount difficulties, sweep aside interference and push the national economy forward. Shortly before his death when chatting with his aides, he expressed his wish to live to see the fulfilment of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

At the end of June, he suddenly fell ill and was kept in bed. At the time of his death he was still concerned about the future and the destiny of our Party and state. To some leading comrades of the central authorities who went to see him at the hospital, he said meaningfully: Unite, be a life-long revolutionary. On his deathbed, still mindful of the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage, he said to his wife Comrade Kang Ke-ching who had lived and fought with him as a comrade-in-arms for several decades: Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has won the hearts of the people, the broad masses want to carry on the revolution, the army is good and stable—this is the main thing. Whoever tries to turn back and take the

road of capitalism is doomed to fail. Whoever goes against the will of the revolutionary people will inevitably be thrown into the dustbin of history. This has been borne out by the march of history.

Only three months after the death of Comrade Chu Teh, Chairman Hua, carrying out the behests of Chairman Mao, led our Party, our army and our people in overthrowing at one stroke the "gang of four" which had done so much harm to the state and the people. What Chairman Chu Teh had looked forward to in his lifetime finally came true.

Chairman Chu has left us but his great stature, his fine qualities and his brilliant exploits will remain deeply imbedded in the memory of the people.

Notes

¹ Tung Meng Hui. Its full name is the China Revolutionary League. It was a revolutionary political party of the Chinese bourgeoisie founded in 1905 on the initiative of Dr. Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925). Under his leadership, it set up organizations both at home and abroad and launched quite a number of armed uprisings. Its uprising in Wuchang in 1911 ended up in a nationwide revolution which toppled China's monarchy and founded the Republic of China. It was reorganized into the Kuomintang in 1912.

² Tsai O (1882-1916). Tsai O studied in Japan in his early years, staged an armed revolt in Kunming, Yunnan Province, during the outbreak of the Revolution of 1911, and became military governor of Yunnan in charge of military and administrative affairs in the province. When Yuan Shih-kai declared the restoration of monarchy in 1915, he organized the Army of National Salvation in Yunnan to take punitive action against Yuan. He brought his troops to Szechuan and engaged Yuan's troops in fierce battles. Later, he became the military commander of Szechuan and concurrently its governor, and died soon afterwards.

³ Yuan Shih-kai (1859-1916). A former mandarin of the Ching government, and later chieftain of the Northern warlords representing the big landlords and big compradors. During the Revolution of 1911, he managed to seize the provisional presidency of the Republic of China. With imperialist backing, he declared the restoration of monarchy in 1915 and then enthroned himself. When Tsai O started a punitive expedition against Yuan in Yunnan Province, people in other provinces too responded to his initiative and went into action. The accusing fingers of the whole nation pointing at him threw him into a panic and he died in 1916.

Mountain City Chungking

by Our Correspondent Chou Chin

LOCATED at the confluence of the Yangtze and Chialing Rivers, the city of Chungking is built on a rocky mountain. Its houses and streets go up and down in long flights of hundreds of steps, following the topography of the hills.

In the 12th century B.C., Chungking was the capital of a small state known as Pa. In modern history, it was a city with a record of humiliation. Towards the close of the 19th century, gunboats from imperialist countries like Britain, France and the United States began to take berth at this inland river port. By the Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895) Japan forced the Ching government to open Chungking as an official treaty port. Some time later, a large part of its urban district was turned into a Japanese concession, giving this ancient city the touch of a foreign colony. During the War of Resistance Against Japan between 1937 and 1945, it achieved international recognition as the Kuomintang government's "wartime capital."

Red Crag Village

Chungking boasts many historical sites which attract sightseers. One of them is Hung Yen Tsun, or Red Crag Village, the former office of the Southern Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chungking office of the Eighth Route Army led by the Party. It is a three-storeyed building on a wooded bluff overlooking the Chialing River.

When the Sino-Japanese war broke out in 1937, the Kuomintang troops were defeated and made one retreat after another, whereupon the Japanese invaders advanced unchecked to overrun the country. Chiang Kai-shek and his cohorts evacuated Nanking, the capital, and moved first to Wuhan and then to Chungking, where they continued to lead a life of dissipa-

tion, resisting Japanese aggression half-heartedly while opposing and hunting down the Communists in real earnest.

In the face of the Japanese imperialists' all-out invasion and under nationwide popular pressure, the Kuomintang had been forced to accept the Chinese Communist Party's proposal for the establishment of an anti-Japanese national united front and agreed to co-operate with the Communist Party in resisting Japanese aggression. Comrade Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Party Central Committee, was entrusted by the Party with the task of heading a permanent delegation to Chungking. There, whenever necessary, he led and aroused the people in carrying out tit-for-tat struggles against the Kuomintang reactionaries.

After V-J Day, while mustering his forces to attack the Communist-led liberated areas, Chiang Kai-shek who professed that he wanted peace, invited Chairman Mao to a peace talk. To give the lie to the Kuomintang authorities, Chairman Mao did arrive in Chungking on August 28, 1945 for negotiations. This was a powerful blow to Kuomintang rumours that the Communist Party had no desire for peace; although certain agreements were arrived at during the negotiations, Chiang Kai-shek the dictator had never meant to keep his word. Soon afterwards, he started a large-scale civil war which, as it turned out, ended up with himself being driven off the mainland.

Today, Kuei Yuan (Cassia Garden) where Chairman Mao stayed during the Chungking negotiations, and Hung Yen Tsun and Tseng Chia Yen where Comrade Chou En-lai had lived are open to the public. There are always endless streams of visitors to these places, which speaks for the profound sentiments the people



Tao Tung-shih (second from right), Director of the Bureau of Public Utilities of the Chungking Municipality and a former chauffeur of Comrade Chou En-lai, with young workers visiting Comrade Chou's Tseng Chia Yen office.

have for the late Chairman and the late Premier.

Public Parks Revived

One weekend evening, I was asked by a friend to view the city after dusk at Pipashan Park, which is situated on a vantage point in the city district. Known as "the oven," Chungking is broilingly hot in summer. Many people come to the top of the mountain in the evening to cool off, chatting over a cup of tea in the hilltop pavilions, playing cards or a game of chess. Before liberation, this place, I was told, used to be the private villa of a Kuomintang warlord and no labouring people were allowed to go there. A few years ago when the "gang of four" was at large, Chungking was a city without law and order and people preferred to stay at home after dark if they could manage. The whole park was deserted.

As we stood by a railing looking into the distance, we could see myriads of flickering city lights and their slightly distorted reflections in the two rivers, which made the entire mountain city look like a palace floating on water. My friend, a native of Chungking, eagerly pointed out that those nearby shadows were piers of a Yangtze bridge under construction which would link up the city districts on both banks of the Yangtze and Chialing Rivers. And in the distance was the new industrial zone. Most of the 2,600-odd factories in Chungking were built after liberation. . . .

December 22, 1978

Chungking is one of the oldest industrial cities in China and its post-liberation industrial development, too, has been quite rapid. The Chungking Iron and Steel Company on the western outskirts, now the largest iron and steel complex in southwest China, grew from a small plant which was moved from Wuhan during the War of Resistance Against Japan. At that time the plant's record annual steel output was only 16,000 tons, with little variety and naturally the quality was not up to the mark.

After liberation, a number of big plants were built, some smaller ones were developed in addition to a number of small mines. Today, compared with the pre-liberation days, the city's steel output has grown 60-fold and the output of rolled steel increased by 100 times. Chungking alone now produces more steel than the entire nation did before liberation.

The iron and steel industry was a prime target for the "gang of four's" disruption of production. The Chungking Iron and Steel Company, for one, was badly damaged. The gang fabricated charges against many cadres and workers, fanned up infighting, and caused work stoppages so that the factory failed to fulfil its production plan four years running and had to take state loans to pay wages. After the downfall of the gang, everybody there enthusiastically threw himself into the struggle to ferret out the gang's factional righthand men and the confusion they had caused was clarified. Since May last year, the factory has been operating in the black with a monthly upswing in production.

The Trails in Szechuan Are No Longer Difficult

Szechuan has many rugged mountains, as described by an ancient poet in a famous poem entitled "Difficult Are the Szechuan Trails." Chungking is no exception. The local inhabitants when coming outdoors have to travel either uphill or downhill. The use of bicycles

here is out of the question. Buses and trams are the main means of communication.

People speak highly of the Chungking Transport over the last year. You don't have to wait long for a bus and it's orderly on board. Many old-timers say this is also something new.

Several years ago, mass transit in Chungking was in a great mess. In the scuffles incited by the "gang of four," many vehicles belonging to the Chungking Transport were either deliberately battered or damaged by overcrowdedness; to those who had to travel by bus it was a real ordeal. As often as not, a whole bus route would stop running, so that workers could not go to work and return home on time, thus directly affecting normal production in the factories.

Since last year, Chungking city has made the problem of public transport an order of the day. The battered vehicles have been repaired, new ones added, 27 new bus routes opened with over 100 new stops, and night services made available. The daily number of passengers handled has increased from some 400,000 to 800,000.

I had stayed in Chungking briefly before liberation. Then, only some limousines owned by the few Kuomintang panjandrums and jeeps used by the American G.I.s could be seen speeding along the narrow streets; the few well-heeled used either rickshas or perched on chairs each carried by two coolies with two bamboo poles. As for the labouring masses and common city dwellers, they had to travel on foot. The whole city had only a few dozen rickety buses rattling along the streets and by liberation, only nine of them were still in service. What a big contrast between yesterday and today!

Your correspondent had an interview with the people in charge of municipal transport. The appointment was set for 9:30 a.m. Managing Director Jung, a sturdy fellow with greying



Mountain city after dusk.

by Cheng Shu-fang

sideburns, had just returned for breakfast from driving a bus during the six to eight rush hour shift. It was a rule there that all cadres had to work on the bus lines every morning; those who could drive drove and those who couldn't acted as conductors. They came back to their office work after the rush hour. So all of them were very familiar with the bus lines and were in a position to give timely advice on how to improve the work. Jung's predecessor, now the head of the Municipal Bureau of Public Utilities, a fellow named Tao, still continues to drive a bus every morning. It is thanks to these cadres who always have the interests of the masses at heart that the public transport in the city has been able to improve its service so rapidly.

From Markets to City Outskirts

One early morning I took a trolley bus to Tayangkou Market in the heart of Chungking. The shelves and the floor were piled with egg plants, white gourds, string beans and tomatoes fresh from the truck farms. The cheapest were four to five fen (about three cents in U.S. currency) per kilo and the more expensive ones a little over 20 fen. Pork was aplenty. Below the glass counters were some 20 or 30 varieties of pickles. Shoppers with baskets in hand filled the place and the sales clerks were as busy as bees.

Within the city of Chungking and in the 30-odd factory and mining areas there are many

similar state-owned markets. The farms on the outskirts send as much as 1,000 tons of fresh vegetables a day to those places which cater to an urban population of 2 million, an average of half a kilo of vegetables per head. In the suburban areas, there are also small rural fairs where the peasants are allowed to sell produce from their private plots. I was told that the amount of marketable vegetables this year was 56 per cent greater than last year, also greater in variety than the previous years. Only two years ago, Chungking residents were often worried about the shortage of vegetables and meat.

To tackle this problem the Chungking Party committee in August 1975 decided to ensure the supply of vegetables to the city and factory and mining areas. It called on the people's communes on the city outskirts and in the vicinity of factories and mines to engage mainly in growing vegetables while doing a good job in raising pigs and fish and in the production of other non-staple foods. To this end, concrete measures were also adopted. But before this decision was put into effect, the henchmen of the "gang of four" berated it as "a revisionist idea" which was only concerned with daily life and was not revolutionary. The decision was under fire and was not carried out until last year. Now Chungking is self-sufficient in vegetables and it actually shipped 500 tons of fresh vegetables to Peking during the Spring Festival last February.



Sprinklers spreading in Szechuan.

I visited some places where vegetables and other non-staple foods were grown, including Chunlo Production Brigade which is engaged in pisciculture in a hilly region. It has many ponds in which fry of breams and carps are fed with grass.

Construction of mechanized pig and chicken farms, too, is under way.

A sprayer system has been widely used on the outskirts' vegetable farms. Practically every year Chungking suffers from drought during the summer; this year was no exception. With the construction of many reservoirs in the last two years, more than half of the farms can now be watered by the sprayer system.

In the last year or two, the sprayer system has been fairly widely used in Szechuan. The provincial revolutionary committee has given priority to construction of small reservoirs and sprayer systems as an important means to combat drought in the mountainous and hilly regions. Your correspondent travelled all the way to the mountainous Tsuchung County where the peasants laid locally made ceramic pipes, stone pipes outwardly rectangular while hollow and round inside — bamboo pipes and plastic pipes on the slopes for automatic spraying which utilize gravity-generated energy. Corns, dry rice and sugarcane so watered grow very well. From information supplied by the provincial agricultural department, there are already over 200,000 hectares of farmland irrigated by the sprayer system and more will be brought under the system next year.

All in all, Szechuan now gives your correspondent an impression of great vigour. The difficulties caused by the gang are being quickly removed. People have the drive to work and work in a down-to-earth manner. In this large province embracing one-ninth of our population, the tables have turned. This undoubtedly will produce important effects on the country as a whole.

ROUND THE WORLD

THREE ASEAN COUNTRIES

Wary of Hanoi's Aggression

Since the Vietnamese authorities announced on December 3 the formation of the puppet "Kampuchean national united front for national salvation," political figures and the media in Singapore, Thailand, and Malaysia have watched with concern developments in the Viet Nam-Kampuchea conflict.

At the conclusion of his Thailand visit, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew pointed out at his December 12 press conference in Bangkok that the Kampuchean "front" recently formed might very well be manipulated by a foreign country. A day earlier, the Singaporean Prime Minister had told reporters at Pattaya Beach Resort that the current conflict between Viet Nam and Kampuchea could have "serious repercussions" for Thailand and other ASEAN members. The supreme command of the Thai armed forces is also of the view that should Kampuchea be swallowed up by Viet Nam, the impact on Thailand would be serious.

Professor Khien Theeravit of the Political College of the Chulalongkorn University of Thailand said to newsmen that "the Kampuchean national united front for national salva-

tion" was set up by Viet Nam to co-ordinate its avowed policy to overthrow the Kampuchean Government.

The Thai paper, *Thai Rath*, pointed out in an article on December 6: "Kampuchean rebels announced the setting up of a 'Kampuchean national united front for national salvation' when more than 100,000 Vietnamese troops were deployed near Kampuchea's border areas. This was an event of no small importance, it will have its impact on the whole of Asia." *Sin Chew Jit Poh* of Malaysia said in an editorial that in putting up the signboard of a "Kampuchean national united front for national salvation," the Hanoi authorities were actually making an open declaration that they were going into action. "One can now see clearly the real meaning of the 25-year treaty of friendship and co-operation concluded by Le Duan and Pham Van Dong with Brezhnev in Moscow early last month," the editorial added.

IRAN

Behind the Turmoil

On December 10, a million people demonstrated in Teheran, capital of trouble-racked Iran. A statement issued by the demonstrators demanded an Islamic government in place of the present government and

the release of all political prisoners.

Various countries in the world are closely watching developments in Iran. World opinion concedes that Iran's troubles have their domestic causes, but their international background is prominently in view, too. This was highlighted by the remarks and statements made last month by leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States.

On November 18, Brezhnev warned the United States not to interfere in Iran. "Any interference, especially military interference, in the affairs of Iran—a state which directly borders on the Soviet Union—would be regarded by the U.S.S.R. as a matter affecting its security interests," Brezhnev announced. The Soviet propaganda machine took up the refrain, declaring that it was a "timely and serious warning" and that the Soviet Union would not turn a blind eye to interference against its neighbour. The day after Brezhnev's warning, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance issued a statement saying that the United States wants "other countries to conduct themselves in similar fashion." This stand was clearly reiterated by U.S. Democrat Senate leader Robert C. Byrd and President Carter separately on November 27 and 30. These public recriminations arise out of each superpower's own considerations and plans regarding Iran.

The United States holds that it is of strategic significance for

the United States and the West as a whole to maintain friendly relations with a strong and independent Iran, a major oil-producer in the Persian Gulf area.

The Soviet Union has been looking covetously at Iran's oil resources and strategic position for a long time, and since Iran's troubles started, it has shown increasing willingness to poke its nose into the affairs of the country. A recent foreign newspaper article reported that the Soviet Union had already deployed a Persian-speaking infantry division along the Soviet-Iranian border. *The Times* of Britain editorialized that Brezhnev's recent warning against U.S. intervention in Iran's internal affairs "could be seen as preparing the way for a Soviet intervention ostensibly in defence of Iranian sovereignty." The Kenyan *Daily Nation* in its December 9 editorial pointed out that "the Soviets have already sounded a harsh warning for the United States to stand clear of Iran. This signals a Russian intention to exploit the Iranian crisis in ways that can only be imagined."

SOUTH AFRICA

Rigged Election in Namibia

The five-day "election" in Namibia starting December 4 was a farce stage-managed by the South African racist regime. During the "election," large numbers of troops and police were used to drive Namibians at the point of a bayonet to register. Those who boycotted the "election" were harassed and

persecuted. Six leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), including its Vice-President Daniel Tjongarero, were arrested. According to one Western news agency, the South African authorities will soon call a Namibian "constitutional assembly" in which the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance supported by the South African regime is predicted to hold sway. This is a move by the South African authorities to rig up a regime which is nominally independent so as to maintain control of Namibia.

In recent years, the Namibian people, with the support of the people of Africa and the rest of the world, have been carrying on a fight which includes guerilla warfare to win national independence, eliminate racism, gain national liberation and state independence. This struggle is growing and the South African racist regime finding itself very the pariah has been resorting to various political skulduggery along with intensified armed suppression. Earlier this year in April, the racist regime had ostensibly accepted a solution to the Namibian problem put forward by the United States, Britain, West Germany, Canada and France, as well as the U.N. Security Council resolution for a U.N.-supervised poll leading to the territory's independence. However, the South African authorities has been doing all it could to delay and forestall their implementation. On September 20, it turned down the U.N. Secretary-General's plan for Namibia's independence and

pressed ahead with its plans for an "election." After talks in early October with the foreign ministers of the above-mentioned five countries, the South African regime mulishly persisted in engineering an "election" in Namibia. This all goes to show that Pretoria wants to set up a puppet regime under its control in Namibia and keep the country under its colonial thumb as it has been doing since 1915.

The Namibian and other African people simply spurned the "election." On December 2 and 3, people in Windhoek demonstrated against holding a bogus "election." SWAPO categorically denounced the "election" and announced that it would carry the armed struggle against the South African regime through to the end. The Organization of African Unity and various national-liberation organizations in South Africa — the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania and the African National Congress of South Africa, as well as public opinion in other African countries denounced the fraud and announced they would not recognize the results of this bogus election.

Chen Chu, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Delegation to the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, on December 8 sternly denounced the "election" fraud staged by the South African authorities. China has always firmly maintained that the Namibian people should attain genuine national independence on the basis of territorial integrity and unification and free from any external interference, he declared.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

Valuable Relics Exhibited

The 2,000 pieces of valuable relics from different parts of China now on display in Peking's Palace Museum include:

A coloured pottery jar made in the neolithic era about 5,000 years ago was contributed by a peasant woman in Kansu Province. It is elegantly shaped and the workmanship is exquisite.



1



2

A square *tsun*-beaker for wine (see photo 1) is a rare piece of bronze of the Shang Dynasty (c. 16th-11th century B.C.), a period renowned for its bronze casting techniques. The whole vessel is decorated with designs of monster masks, and four animals with bird-shaped bodies and ox-like heads stand on the four corners of the shoulder. A sacrificial animal head protrudes from the centre of each side of the vessel. This bronze *tsun* was restored piece by piece from large numbers of bronze fragments contained in 700 sacks. It is a tribute to the patience and skill of the archaeological and bronze-smelting workers of Changsha in central China's Hunan Province.

A 500-year-old porcelain bowl with an uneven mottle bluish glaze had once been used by a Peking woman as her salt container for years. But when she learnt how valuable it was, she made it over to her country.

A jade vase (see photo 2) from the coastal city of Yentai in Shantung Province has a twining dragon playing with a ball carved in high relief on the neck and a poem by Emperor Chienlung inscribed on its belly. This decorative vase was in the imperial palace by the end of the last century and was looted by tsarist Russian aggressors who were among the allied forces of the eight countries which invaded Peking in 1900. Later, an overseas Chinese saw it in Haishenwei (Vladivostok) and bought it. His son donated it to the motherland in 1972.

Also on show are 550 works of many famous painters and calligraphers dating from the 10th century onwards.

Electing Department Directors

Two directors were elected by secret ballot for the first time at the No. 1 research department of the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Institute of Theoretical Physics.

Earlier this year, Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping announced at the Ninth National Trade Union Congress that factory workshop directors could be elected by the workers themselves. Enlightened by this, members of the No. 1 research department proposed that their own leading members be elected by themselves. Their proposal was approved by the leadership and Party organization higher up.

So they discussed and agreed to replace their director and several assistant directors with one director and one assistant director elected by secret ballot. No candidates were nominated. The tenure of office of the newly elected directors is for two years and they can be re-elected.

All 16 members of the department voted. Tai Yuan-pen got 15 votes and remained as director. Kuo Han-ying, who held no leading posts, received 13 votes and was made assistant director. Both men are professionally competent, hard workers, and popular among their colleagues. Their election has given a big fillup to work in the entire department.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Miao Nationality Festival

THE Miao people living in a national autonomous prefecture in southwest China's Kweichow Province marked their traditional New Year with a celebration lasting from November 14 to 22.

With a population of close to 3 million, the Miao nationality is one of the more than 50 minority nationalities in China. More than one half of the Miao people live in Kweichow.

The Miao nationality's New Year is by tradition a "harvest-home" festival and when the young men and women get married. During this festival villages and homes are hung with colourful lanterns and gaily decorated and firecrackers resound all day. The number married this year has been particularly large and the processions of merry bands of bridesmaids richly attired in national costumes and silver hairpins accompanying brides to the grooms' homes seemed longer and gayer.

After a traditional wedding, each newly married couple together with their guests goes to the Lusheng Hall (Reed Pipe Hall) in their village to celebrate the occasion. Old men beat bronze drums while the young men, playing their big and small reed pipes, dance with the girls. During the

dance the girls exchange handkerchiefs they have embroidered for silver necklaces with the young men of their fancy.

On the last night of the festival, every family sets out a long table with rich dishes and bowls of wine made from glutinous rice. Family members seat themselves according to seniority and over a bowl of wine the men play "guess-fingers" while the women sing songs as they toast each other with rice wine.

Rich Deposits of Bituminous Shale

A RECENT survey shows that China has more than 100,000 million tons of bituminous shale reserves scattered over 200 counties and covering an area of 400,000 square kilometres.

China has rich deposits of coal, oil and natural gas, but in order to make full use of the country's energy resources, it attaches great importance to using low heat fuel, such as bituminous shale, gangue and peat.

Bituminous shale is mostly found in the southern provinces which are short of high-grade coal. Tapping this kind of resources will contribute to ending the shipping of coal from north to south China.

The shale seams are mostly exposed, and are thick and easy

to excavate. Though shale is low in heat yielding, it can be used as fuel for households and as fuel or raw material for industrial production. Moreover, many rare metals can be recovered from it.

Yiyang Prefecture in Hunan Province has mined about a million tons of shale each year for power plants. In Chekiang Province it is widely used in the chemical fertilizer, textile, silk reeling, paper making, brewery, power and other industries.

New Styles for Students

OVER 120 new styles of clothes for students have been designed by the Peking Clothing Designing Institute. They will soon be made by the clothing factories.

The new styles range from spring to winter wear for students in colleges, middle and primary schools, including shirts, trousers, sports and holiday attire, and gay dresses and skirts for girls. They will be on show at a national clothing exhibition some time next month.

The Ministries of Education and Light Industry requested clothing companies throughout the country to provide plain-looking, attractive, neat and comfortable clothing for the students. The Peking designs were selected out of a total of 230 by designers at four major clothing factories in Peking.

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