

PEKING REVIEW

47

November 19, 1976

北
京
周
報

**Chairman Hua Kuo-feng Meets
President Bokassa**

**Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Leader of Our
Party Is Chairman Mao's Wise Decision**

A Brilliant Historic Document

— Chairman Mao's directive on the film "Pioneers" and
the "gang of four's" crimes of opposing this directive

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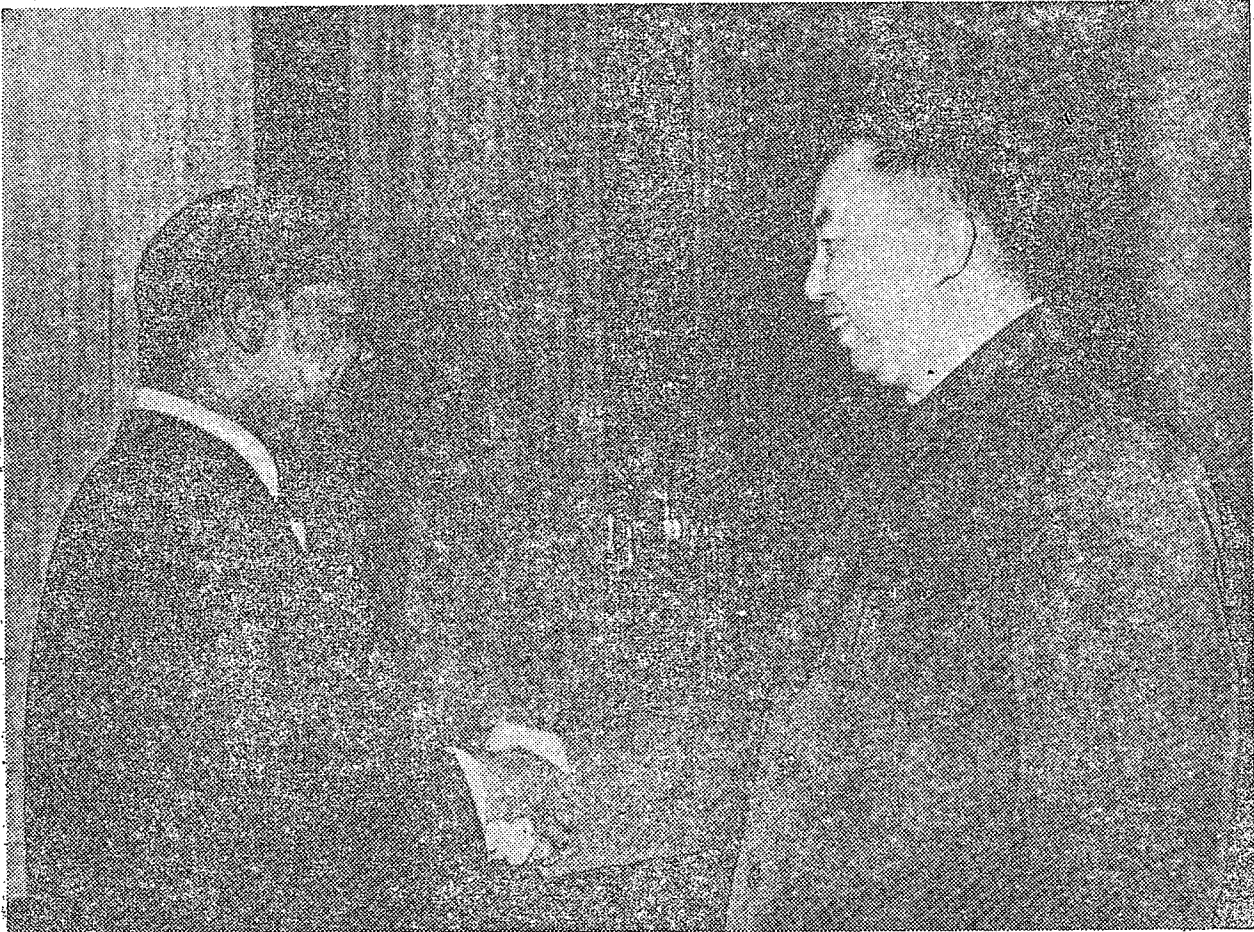
Chairman Hua Kuo-feng Meets President Bokassa

HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, met with Salah Addin Ahmed Bokassa, President of the Central African Republic and President of the Central African Council of Revolution, and his party on the afternoon of November 16.

The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People. At 6 p.m., the distinguished guests arrived at the meeting hall. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng greeted them in front of a screen with the design of a pine of welcome at

the entrance. Chairman Hua happily and warmly shook hands with President Bokassa and Second Vice-Premier Henri Maidou and Foreign Minister Antonio Franck who are accompanying the President on his visit, and had a photo taken together with the guests. Then, Chairman Hua had a cordial and friendly talk with President Bokassa and other distinguished guests.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier of the State Council Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying.



Chairman Hua Kuo-feng warmly shakes hands with President Bokassa.

President Bokassa Visits China

SALAH Addin Ahmed Bokassa, President of the Central African Republic and President of the Central African Council of Revolution, arrived in Peking November 15 on an official visit to China at the

invitation of the Chinese Government. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bokassa and senior government officials.

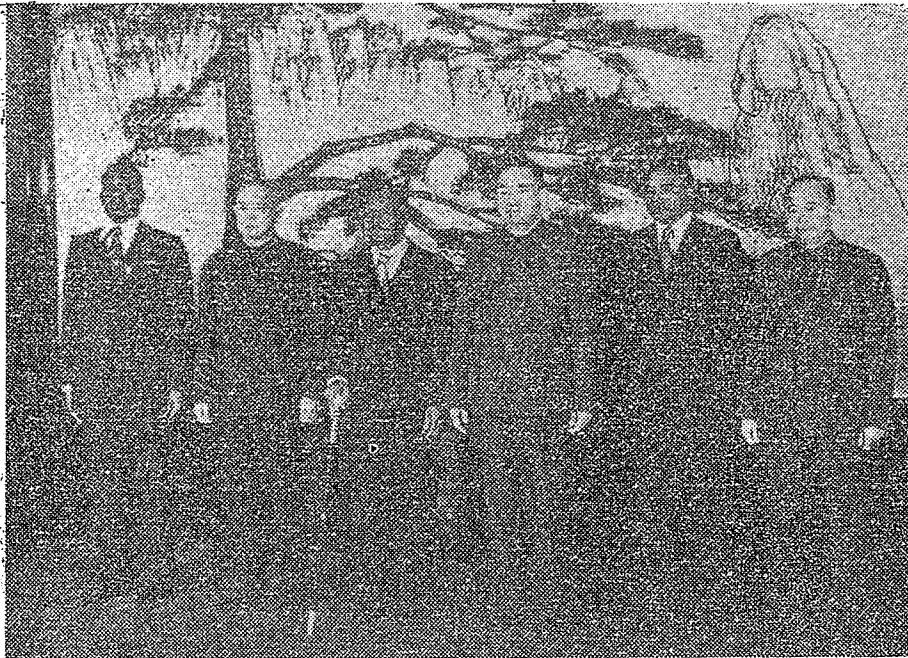
Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Commu-

nist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, was at the airport to welcome the distinguished guests from the Central African Republic.

Also at the airport were Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Madame Lin Chia-mei, Wang Chen, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and leading members of departments concerned, as well as several thousand people in the Chinese capital.

At a time when they were enthusiastically celebrating the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and of its Military Commission and the great victory in shattering the "gang of four" anti-Party clique, the Chinese people were especially delighted at the visit by President Bokassa who brought with him from afar the friendship of the people of the Central African Republic.

An editorial in *Renmin Ribao* welcoming the guests pointed out: "China and the Central African Republic both belong to the third world and have the same historical experiences. Our two peoples always have supported and sympathized with each other in the protracted common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, thus forging a profound friendship. Led by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people will, as always, firmly support the people of various countries throughout the world, especially the people of the third world, in their struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism. We will always stand by the people of the Central African Republic and the great African people, fight in unity and advance shoulder to shoulder with them in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."



Chairman Hua Kuo-feng with President Bokassa and his party.



Accompanied by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, President Bokassa greets the well-comers at the airport.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien held talks with President Bokassa on the afternoon of his arrival.

That evening the State Council hosted a grand banquet warmly welcoming President and Mrs. Bokassa; Second Vice-Premier Henri Maidou; Third Vice-Premier Alphonse Koyamba and other members of the party.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien presided at the banquet. Vice-Premier Wang Chen; Li Su-wen, Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress; Fang Yi, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; and leading members of government departments concerned attended the banquet.

Vice-Premier Li and President Bokassa made warm speeches at the banquet which met with hearty approval. (For excerpts of their speeches see pp. 9 and 10.)

An agreement on economic and technical co-operation and a trade agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Central African Council of Revolution were signed in Peking on November 16.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng and President Bokassa signed the economic and technical co-operation agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Second Vice-Premier Henri Maidou signed the trade agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's 110th Birthday Commemorated

People from various circles in Peking gathered at a ceremony in the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall in Chungshan Park on November 12 to commemorate Dr. Sun Yat-sen's 110th birthday.

Attending the ceremony were Hsu Hsiang-chien, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng and Hu Chueh-wen, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Wang Chen, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Shen Yen-ping, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Teng Ying-chao, Liao Cheng-chih, Liu Yu-fa; Li Chin-teh, Tung Hsiao-peng and Chia Ting, Members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China or leading members of departments concerned.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's portrait hung in the memorial hall, with cypress and flowers under it.

At 10:30 a.m., Vice-Chairman Shen Yen-ping declared the commemorative ceremony open. Those present stood in silence before Dr. Sun Yat-sen's portrait. Then, Vice-Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien on behalf of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Vice-Premier Wang Chen on behalf of the State Council, and Hsu Teh-heng on behalf of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee placed baskets of flowers before the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Teng Ying-chao and Liao Cheng-chih also presented baskets of flowers. There were baskets of flowers laid by Liu Yu-fa on behalf of the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, by Chu Yun-shan on behalf of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, and by Chia Ting on behalf of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Also attending the ceremony were some Members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, N.P.C. Deputies, C.P.P.C.C. National Committee Members, Members of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee and Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the

Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang in Peking, and personages from various circles in Peking.

American personages then visiting Peking, Miao Yun-tai, Nan Yeh and Hien Kie Yuan Yeh, also were at the ceremony.

Similar ceremonies took place on November 12 in Shanghai, Nanking, Kwangchow and Wuhan.

Leading members of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and personages from various circles in that city called at the former residence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Baskets of flowers were laid before the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen by the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China, the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the municipal committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and the China Welfare Institute.

Among those who visited Dr. Sun Yat-sen's former residence were Peng Chung, Third Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee and Second Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee of Shanghai, and leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee, the united front work department under the C.P.C. municipal committee, the municipal committee of the C.P.P.C.C., the municipal committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and the China Welfare Institute.

Personages from various circles in Kiangsu Province and Nanking city paid homage at the Mausoleum of Dr. Sun Yat-sen that morning. Baskets of flowers were placed at Dr. Sun Yat-sen's statue by the Revolutionary Committees of Kiangsu Province and Nanking city, the united front work departments of the provincial and city Party committees, the provincial and city committees

of the C.P.P.C.C., and the provincial and city committees of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang. Leading members of these bodies took part in the function. The participants stood in silence before Dr. Sun Yat-sen's statue and then made a round of the chamber where his tomb is.

Also present were representatives of compatriots of Taiwan Province origin and returned overseas Chinese.

In Kwangchow, a commemorative ceremony was held at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall that morning by personages from various circles in Kwangtung Province and the city. Baskets of flowers were presented at Dr. Sun Yat-sen's statue by the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Kwangchow City Revolutionary Committee, the united front work departments of the provincial and city committees of the C.P.C., the provincial and city committees of the C.P.P.C.C., and the provincial and city committees of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang.

The ceremony was followed by a discussion by the participants.

A similar ceremony took place at Dr. Sun Yat-sen's birthplace in Tsuiheng Village in Chungshan County, Kwangtung Province, by personages from various circles in the county. Baskets of flowers were presented in front of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's portrait. At the end of the ceremony, the participants listened to a recorded speech by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and held a discussion meeting.

People from various circles in Hupeh Province and the city of Wuhan also held a discussion in Wuchang on November 12.

China's Autumn Export Commodities Fair

The month-long 1976 Autumn Chinese Export Commodities Fair closed in Kwangchow on November

15. It was held during the very happy days when the Chinese people were warmly celebrating Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and the smashing of the scheme of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan to usurp Party and state power.

The atmosphere at the fair was unprecedentedly warm and enthusiastic. More than 25,000 people attended. They included foreign friends from over a hundred countries and regions, overseas Chinese, compatriots from Taiwan Province residing abroad and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao. Business was brisk. At the fair which implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, a huge number of contracts were signed with businessmen from the five continents. The volume of imports surpassed that of the last several sessions of the fair, while exports reached an all-time high. All this was a sign of China's new flourishing foreign trade under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng since smashing the "gang of four," a scourge for the country and people.

Since the Chinese Export Commodities Fair's inception in 1957, it has adhered to the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's teaching "The Chinese people wish to have friendly co-operation with the people of all countries and to resume and expand international trade in order to develop production and promote economic prosperity." It has consistently upheld the principle of equality and mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs in external trade, and actively developed China's foreign trade, particularly trade contacts with the third world countries.

China now has established trade relations with more than 120 countries and regions of the third world. The volume of imports and exports with Asian, African and Latin American developing countries last year nearly trebled that of 1970. In recent years, more and more friends from third world countries have come to the fair. More than 18,000 people from 80 countries and regions of the third world were at this autumn's fair and concluded a great amount of trade transactions with China. Many third world visitors were especially pleased with China's many and varied complete sets of industrial equipment, such as those for small-sized factories in the following industries: textiles, oil-pressing, clothing, refrigeration, rubber sandals, glass-making, brick-making and farm tool repairs. The friends from the third world were very interested in different types of big and small machine tools, the variety of farm and other tools, all kinds of meters and instruments and jeeps and trucks.

The friends from all over the world highly praised the fair for not forgetting old friends while welcoming new ones, its equal and friendly treatment of all regardless of whether they were from big or small countries and whether they represented big or small dealers.

Many friends from the third world at the fair saw for themselves how the Chinese people, most closely united around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, were criticizing in depth the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique and striving to grasp revolution and promote production. They felt that China's socialist economy is sure to progress further and that her trade prospects with various countries and regions in the world will grow. Thus, they were fully confident of developing trade with China. Many friends pointed out that China has a great trade potential and that the future is extremely bright for trading with her.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Leader of Our Party Is Chairman Mao's Wise Decision

by the Editorial Department of "Jiefangjun Bao"

THE two great joyous events — Comrade Hua Kuo-feng becoming Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng smashing at one blow the plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan to usurp Party and state power — are great victories for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and a very splendid chapter in the history of our Party. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are highly delighted and immensely proud and happy that we again have our own leader and supreme commander!

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao himself trained and selected Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to be his successor and made arrangements to that effect. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's becoming our Party's leader is a wise decision that Chairman Mao made before he passed away.

Chairman Mao selected the successor for our Party after acute struggles against the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao and against the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique. Over a period of time, Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan formed the "gang of four," engaging in conspiratorial activities in a vain attempt to usurp top Party and state leadership. With great insight, Chairman Mao promptly criticized and refuted them and made it impossible for their schemes to be achieved. Chairman Mao had boundless faith in Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and felt at ease giving him the heavy task of leading the Party and country. On the eve of the Fourth National People's Congress, the "gang of four" went in for conspiratorial activities to usurp power in a big way. Chairman Mao saw through their wild ambitions and told them not to "form a cabinet." After the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai passed away, the "gang of four" did their utmost in trying to put their man into the post of premier. Chairman Mao absolutely refused to give the power to them and personally proposed that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng be Acting Premier. With bitter hatred the "gang of four" opposed this with might and main. To foil their intrigues, Chairman Mao further proposed that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng be First Vice-Chairman of the Party Central Committee and Premier of the State Council.

Not long after this, Chairman Mao wrote to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in his own handwriting "With you in charge, I'm at ease." Thus, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's position as successor to Chairman Mao was established and the plots of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power were again and again ignominiously shattered. After acute struggles between the two classes and the two lines, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has become leader of our Party and Chairman Mao's wise decision was quickly realized. This is a great victory for the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and for Marxism over revisionism.

The history of the international communist movement and of our Party tells us that the proletariat and its political party must have their own Marxist leader. History is made by the people and in the course of making history the people will inevitably bring forth their own leaders. With a revolutionary leader to represent the fundamental interests, will and aspirations of the people and to get them united and organized, the revolution develops with vigour and advances victoriously; otherwise, the revolution suffers setbacks and fails. The great ideal of communism can be finally realized only through persevering hard struggle over many generations. Whether or not there are reliable revolutionary successors is a major question determining whether the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary cause started by the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries can continue its advance. The assumption of power by the Khrushchov-Brezhnev renegade clique in the Soviet Union has caused the Marxist-Leninist Party founded by Lenin to degenerate into a revisionist and fascist party and the first socialist country in the world to degenerate into social-imperialism. What a tragic lesson this is! Proceeding from the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and the international cause of communism, Chairman Mao paid great attention to the question of successors. In an incisive explanation of the significance of training and bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause, Chairman Mao pointed out: "It is an extremely important question, a matter of life and death for our Party and our country. It is a question of fundamental importance to the proletarian revolutionary cause for a hundred, a thousand, nay ten thousand years." He put forward the five requirements for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the three basic principles "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue

and conspiré." He stressed that successors to the revolutionary cause "are tempered in the great storms of revolution" and that proletarian leaders are generally "recognized by the masses in the course of struggle and practice" and are "not self-appointed." Chairman Mao not only comprehensively put forward the theory on successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat but also paid great attention to testing, choosing and training revolutionary successors in the course of struggle. He led us in exposing, one after another, bourgeois careerists and conspirators and persons of the Khrushchov type hidden in the Party, and personally selected Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as his successor, thus ensuring that the leadership of our Party and state remains in the hands of proletarian revolutionaries. This is yet another great contribution that Chairman Mao made to the Chinese revolution.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is loyal to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, skilled at integrating revolutionary theory with concrete revolutionary practice and firm in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and principles and policies. During the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, Chairman Mao fully affirmed and approved the plan and policies formulated by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in accordance with Chairman Mao's consistent thought, which were diametrically opposed to the "gang of four's" practice of ferreting out Teng's agents at every level.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has undergone long tests and amassed a wealth of experience during the new-democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and construction, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and acute and complex struggles both internally and internationally. Proceeding from dialectical and historical materialism, Chairman Mao deemed it very important that revolutionary leaders must possess rich practical experience, and he spoke highly of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as being experienced in giving leadership to all fields of work of a county, a prefecture and a province and in working at the central level. Facts prove that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, trained by Chairman Mao himself, is an outstanding Marxist leader who has the talent and ability to take charge of the overall work of the whole Party and the whole country and is capable of correctly handling major Party and state issues under difficult and complex circumstances.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is loyal to the Party and selfless, open and straightforward, modest and prudent. With insight, Chairman Mao saw that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has the fine qualities to succeed him as leader of the Party. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country have seen for themselves that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is democratic in his style of work, unassuming and approachable, good at uniting with comrades to work together, maintains close ties with the masses, shows concern for the people's

well-being, firmly stands by them, works wholeheartedly in their interests, and is of one heart with the proletariat and the labouring people.

With far-sightedness and insight, wisdom and resolution, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng never yields on important questions of principle, being patient and prudent while persisting in struggle. Chairman Mao, before he died, in all seriousness told Comrade Hua Kuo-feng the story of Liu Pang (the founding emperor of the Han Dynasty — *Tr.*) who, just before his death, perceived that Empress Lu and others in her clan were conspiring to betray the nation and usurp power. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng kept Chairman Mao's words in mind and lived up to his earnest expectations. At the critical moment when Wang, Chang, Chiang and Yao were making a hasty bid to usurp Party and state power and the revolutionary cause faced grave danger, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng took the decision and the Party Central Committee headed by him took very resolute measures to shatter the scheme of the "gang of four" at one stroke, thus saving the revolution and the Party. All this has demonstrated the bold vision and revolutionary mettle of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as a proletarian revolutionary.

Practice in the course of revolutionary struggle has fully shown that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng can faithfully carry out Chairman Mao's behests to the letter and steer the ship of revolution through the waves on the course charted by Chairman Mao. As we hail Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as leader of our Party and warmly celebrate the great victory in smashing the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power, we recall how Chairman Mao devoted his life and energy to the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people and the people of the world, and how he selected the most reliable successor to the revolutionary cause so that our Party and state would not change colour and the people would enjoy happiness generation after generation. All the more do we honour the memory of the great leader Chairman Mao and esteem him, and feel how wise his decision was and how far-reaching its significance!

Wind and thunder are stirring,

Flags and banners are flying

Wherever men live.

Now that the "four pests" have been squashed by us under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, our motherland is bubbling with enthusiasm and our 800 million people are in high spirits. Our Party has bright prospects. Our country has a great future. Let us rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, fight heroically and press ahead triumphantly to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and achieve the great ideal of communism!

(November 8, 1976)

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(Excerpts)

TODAY, we are very glad that His Excellency President Bokassa has come from afar to China for an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. On behalf of Premier Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese Government and people, I wish to express our warm welcome to President and Mrs. Bokassa and the other distinguished guests from the Central African Republic.

The Central African Republic, situated in Africa's heartland, has a large territory and rich resources. Its people are an industrious and valiant people with a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism. Under the leadership of President Bokassa, the Government and people of the Central African Republic have in recent years made unremitting efforts and achieved gratifying successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, developing the national economy and building their country. In international affairs, the Government of the Central African Republic persists in opposing imperialism, colonialism and big-power hegemonism, condemns superpower expansion and aggression in Africa, pursues a policy of good-neighbourly relations, friendship and co-operation and stands for greater unity of the African states and for alliance of Asia, Africa and Latin America in a joint struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order, thus making contributions to the third world's cause of unity against hegemonism. The Chinese Government and people appreciate the just stand taken by the Central African Republic, rejoice at the achievements made by its people and wish them continuous new successes on their road of advance.

The present international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven, and the situation is excellent. All the basic contradictions are sharpening. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution—these trends have converged into an irresistible historical tide, flushing the mire of the old world. The situation as a whole is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of all countries. But, on the other hand, the two superpowers are locked in ever more intense rivalry for world hegemony. While Europe is the focus of

their rivalry, they do not leave alone any other part of the globe, Africa included. One superpower is changing its tactics and striving to preserve its vested interests in Africa. The other superpower, which claims to be a "natural ally" of the third world, is even more wildly ambitious and stretches its tentacles everywhere. Having gained temporary success in its expansion in Angola, it is seeking by every means to poke its sinister hand into southern Africa. Under the signboard of supporting the national-liberation movement, it spares no effort in sowing discord and undermining the militant unity among African countries and among liberation organizations in an attempt to fish in troubled waters. This superpower's criminal actions have repeatedly aroused strong condemnation and resistance by the African countries and peoples. It is discredited and extremely isolated, further revealing its essential weakness as a paper tiger. Its attempt to dominate the world is merely a dream which is bound to be shattered. We firmly believe that, so long as the African people maintain their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, they will certainly frustrate all superpower schemes and win complete independence and thorough liberation for the African continent.

Not long ago, our whole Party, army and people of all nationalities warmly celebrated the occasion of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng becoming the wise leader of our Party and people and the great victory of smashing the four-member anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan. The whole nation has been in jubilation, and the situation in China is excellent. We the entire Chinese people are determined to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, follow the behests of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the Party's basic line, persevere in the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold proletarian internationalism, start a new upsurge in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao Tsetung, thoroughly repudiate the crimes of the anti-Party "gang of four," continue to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing

correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war and, acting on the grand programme set out by Chairman Mao, accomplish the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence, science and technology and build China into a powerful socialist country before the end of the century, and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity.

As we jubilantly celebrate our victory and develop the excellent situation, the third world countries and revolutionary people of the world warmly hail the fact that our Party once again has a leader of its own in Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and give us their most precious support, by which we are deeply touched. But social-imperialism, while continuing to slander and threaten China, has kept creating false impressions of relaxation of relations in an attempt to confuse the principled distinction between Marxism and revisionism and even arrogantly demand that China change its policy. This is wishful thinking and daydreaming. We will continue to unswervingly implement the revolutionary line and

policies in foreign affairs laid down by Chairman Mao personally, strengthen our unity with all genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations of the world, with the people of the third world countries and with all the countries that are subjected to imperialist or social-imperialist aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying and carry through to the end the struggle against modern revisionism, imperialism and super-power hegemonism.

Both China and the Central African Republic are developing countries belonging to the third world. His Excellency President Bokassa's current visit to China is a new chapter in the history of Sino-Central African relations as well as a magnificent contribution towards enhancing the mutual understanding between our two peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries. It is not only in conformity with the common desire of our two peoples but also in the common interest of the third world's cause of unity against hegemonism.

We wish His Excellency the President a completely successful visit.

President Bokassa's Speech

(Excerpts)

I HAVE the pleasure to express to you my full gratitude for the particularly warm and cordial reception that you have accorded me and my party since our arrival in Peking, your very charming and attractive capital.

Believe me, on this occasion I have a twofold feeling: That of an overflowing and indescribable joy and that of a radiant and infinite hope, because this visit provides me with an opportunity to revivify the friendly relations that unite the peoples of the People's Republic of China and the Central African Republic in order to launch them on a truly active co-operation that is mutually beneficial to our two countries.

The relations that so happily exist between our two countries are first of all based on the unanimous will of our peoples to unite their efforts in a world in perpetual change toward the establishment of a new political and economic order that is more just and more equitable. Secondly, they result from our common belief in the values and ideals of peace, justice, friendship and

solidarity among all the countries regardless of their size. Finally, they reflect our unshakable attachment to the requirements of absolute respect for independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, the right of all peoples to freely decide their own affairs, and the defence of world peace on the basis of equal security for all peoples.

In this regard, the People's Republic of China is a symbol and example for all the peoples of the third world and particularly for the Central African Republic: A symbol of courage in its heroic and unyielding struggle against reaction, colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and for liberating mankind from enslavement and oppression, and also an example of development, of emancipation under the dynamic impetus of the Chinese Communist Party, which has valiantly and victoriously combated and rejected all foreign interference, all tendencies toward neo-colonialism, neo-imperialism, and comprador social-imperialism.

Also, the numerous and brilliant victories which the People's Republic of China has kept inscribing in

the pages of world history are rightly regarded as victories of the third world countries. That is why the great helmsman Chairman Mao Tsetung is for all third world countries a hero of exceptional stature and perhaps one of the greatest figures of all times.

Moreover, it is most natural that the People's Republic of China should be the ally of nations, like mine, which were bent under the yoke of colonialism and are today daily confronted with problems of development.

That is why I wish to extend my solemn and deep homage to the Chinese people and the Chinese Communist Party for their revolutionary and relentless struggle for the political, economic and social independence of their country, and for their disinterested assistance to the third world peoples to help them recover their complete independence.

The visit I am paying to the People's Republic of China is the undeniable proof of our desire to maintain and strengthen the relations which exist between our two countries.

We in the Central African Republic are firmly convinced that, in a world undergoing a profound change, nothing durable could be accomplished without belief in and complete adherence to the most sacred rights and values of mankind, whose search for an ever brighter future should permanently be identified with the requirements of equality, justice and security — conditions essential to economic and social progress.

That is why, as soon as I assumed the supreme leadership of the state in 1966, I decided to inscribe this ambitious preoccupation as the centre of all my political action. And for that, it was necessary for the first time to conceive an original strategy of economic and social advancement mobilizing all the living forces of the nation. I myself have conceived and instituted this new weapon against misery and under-development; it is called the "Operation Bokassa," with whose success I can be pleased today.

But on this economic and social foundation, it is necessary in a second stage to have a structure that would pool the energies. From there came the sense of my July 24, 1976 speech calling on the people to completely renovate our great and unique Party of MSEBA, renovation based on a true and keen awareness of the public cause, the protection of the gains of our independence by maintaining constant and ceaseless vigilance to the sole benefit of the people. This is the true purpose of the Extraordinary Congress of MSEBA which is holding its meetings in Bangui at this moment.

On the other hand, the Council of the Central African Revolution, which I have the honour to preside,

has always based its external policy on peace in Africa and everywhere else in the world, on scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of other states and on non-interference in their internal affairs, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

That is why we are keenly concerned about the situation which prevails in certain areas of the world. We think, and we have always said, that it is urgent that solutions should be found to these problems within the framework of the relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations. In fact, the exercise of national rights by the peoples who are still oppressed, notably those of southern Africa, is a precondition indispensable to the establishment of a just and durable peace in the world.

We are aware that our convictions are also yours. That is why the Central African Republic follows with particular attention the noble struggle the Chinese people are waging under the great leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to affirm their identity and realize their economic and social well-being.

But our common efforts will still be in vain if we do not become conscious of the duty of relying first of all on ourselves, our own strength and our own resources. In this regard, I am convinced that the relations which exist between our two countries will lead to the conclusion of many agreements of co-operation whose rational application will no doubt result in the strengthening of these relations and improvement of the living standard of our peoples.

It is with this perspective that I would like to say how I appreciate the ethic value of China's eight principles relating to its economic relations with foreign countries — very famous principles announced by the late Premier Chou En-lai during his visit in Africa 13 years ago.

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate to Mr. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng my very warm and friendly congratulations on his brilliant nomination as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, which has met with the unanimous approval of the Chinese people and their full support, as well as on the remarkable success that you have achieved thanks to your vigilance against the clique of counter-revolutionary renegades and shameless revisionists, which here you have come to call the "gang of four."

Finally, I would like to request Mr. Vice-Premier to kindly convey to the glorious and valiant Chinese people the warm and friendly greetings that the people of the Central African Republic address to them from the heart of Africa.

A Brilliant Historic Document

by Jen Ping

THE brilliant directive written by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao on July 25, 1975 concerning the film *Pioneers* is still another brilliant historic Marxist document following the two directives on literature and art* which he wrote on December 12, 1963 and on June 27, 1964. A component of the series of important directives issued by Chairman Mao exposing the betrayal of the proletarian revolutionary line by the anti-Party "gang of four," this directive is of epoch-making historical significance and immediate importance.

Chairman Mao wrote this brilliant directive at a time when the anti-Party "gang of four" was launching frenzied attacks on his proletarian revolutionary line. With great vision and penetrating insight, Chairman Mao wrote this extremely important directive concerning *Pioneers* which said: "There is no big error in this film. Suggest that it be approved for distribution. Don't nitpick. And to list as many as ten accusations against it is going too far. It hampers the adjustment of the Party's current policy on literature and art." Chairman Mao's directive profoundly summed up the acute struggle between the two lines on the literary and art front, sharply exposed the criminal activities of the anti-Party "gang of four" in distorting and negating Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art, sabotaging the proletarian revolution in literature and art and pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on literature and art, and it once again pointed out the way forward for socialist literature and art to develop and flourish.

Pioneers is a good colour feature film produced under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art. It warmly praises invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the great victories of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Firmly taking class struggle as the key link and employing the method of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism in literary and art creations, it depicts the heroic images of China's oil workers armed with Mao Tsetung Thought in the course of struggle and sings the praises of the Taching Oilfield, a red banner

* In these two directives Chairman Mao sharply criticized the literary and art circles, which were dominated by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line at that time, for spreading feudal, capitalist and revisionist poison. He pointed out that problems abound in all forms of art such as the drama, ballads, music, the fine arts, the dance, the cinema, poetry and literature, and the people involved are numerous; in many departments very little has been achieved so far in socialist transformation, and that the social and economic base has changed, but the arts as part of the superstructure, which serve this base, still remain a serious problem.

put up by Chairman Mao himself. Although it has some shortcomings, the film has revolutionary political content and stirring artistic impact, and it has been warmly received by workers, peasants and soldiers across the country since it was released. But a good film like this, which the worker-peasant-soldier masses appreciate, was regarded by the anti-Party "gang of four" as a thorn in their side.

A bourgeois careerist who shamelessly styled herself a "standard-bearer of the revolution in literature and art," Chiang Ching was the first to step forward decrying that the film had "serious errors, both politically and artistically." At her instigation and under her direction, her cohorts concocted what they described as "ten major accusations" and launched a frantic counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaign against the film and its producers in an attempt to finish it off for good. The other members of the "gang of four" promptly went into action, withholding or attacking Chairman Mao's directive. The struggle which unfolded around *Pioneers* was by no means limited to an evaluation of a film, but was an acute struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on literature and art pushed by the "gang of four"; and it was a life-and-death struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the political and ideological front.

Chairman Mao clearly pointed out in his directive that "there is no big error in this film" and criticized the "gang of four" for "nitpicking" and "listing as many as ten accusations against it," which "is going too far." This was the warm support and encouragement Chairman Mao gave to proletarian revolutionary literature and art and was a heavy blow to the "gang of four" who frenziedly tried to suppress proletarian revolutionary literature and art. To realize their criminal aim of usurping Party and state power, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism, the "gang of four" for years used literature and art as a hotbed of preparations for capitalist restoration. Trying to seize for themselves the tremendous achievements of the revolution in literature and art gained under the direct leadership of Chairman Mao, they made the model revolutionary theatrical works their personal capital and used them as monuments to themselves to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for usurping Party and state power. They energetically engaged in sectarianism in literary and art circles, forming a coterie to pursue their own selfish interests and fostering their cohorts in a vain attempt to turn literary and art circles into their "gang-ruled domain." They split the ranks of literary and art workers, removed those who disagreed with

them, letting those who complied with them thrive and those who resisted them perish. They strangled at will the revolutionary literary and art works which the worker-peasant-soldier masses like. What they enforced in literary and art circles was an out-and-out bourgeois dictatorship, a fascist dictatorship. These bourgeois conspirators and careerists who styled themselves "standard-bearers of the literary and art revolution" and "Marxist theorists on literature and art" actually were like those people whom Lu Hsun bitterly denounced long ago as "tyrants who hoist a banner as the tiger's skin to wrap themselves in it and intimidate others, who, at the slightest provocation, abuse their power(!) to pass verdicts on others, and very terrifying verdicts at that." They fabricated rumours and trumped up charges against a large number of revolutionary literary and art workers and suppressed *Pioneers* and a great number of other good or fairly good literary and art works which were created through painstaking efforts in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art. In so doing, they directed their spearhead at Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in this field. If their plot had succeeded, the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the revolution in literature and art would be completely lost and the whole of China would change its political colour.

Chairman Mao also sharply pointed out in his directive that what the "gang of four" had done "hampers the adjustment of the Party's current policy on literature and art." This penetratingly exposed their ugly features in opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies on literature and art.

For a long time, the "gang of four" had all along refused to carry out the line, principles and policies on proletarian literature and art — a whole series of them — which Chairman Mao formulated for our Party, wantonly tampered with them and unscrupulously trampled on them. They opposed the correct orientation indicated by Chairman Mao that literature and art must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, prevented literary and art workers from taking the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers and nursed great hatred against Chairman Mao's principle "Let a hundred flowers blossom, let a hundred schools of thought contend." They brazenly negated the six political criteria* which Chairman Mao had set forth for distinguishing fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds and went their own way in setting other criteria, waving "red flags" to oppose the red flag and putting themselves above Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. Even after Chairman Mao wrote this important directive, they continued to use the tactics of complying in public while opposing in private, put up a stubborn resistance, did everything possible to prevent Chairman Mao's directive from being known, wantonly distorted it and even quoted it out of context, claiming that if there were no big errors, there were medium and small ones. All this was a wild counterattack against Chairman Mao's directive. Going from bad to worse, they resorted to

persecution, retaliation and vengeful counterattacks against revolutionary literature and art and the revolutionary literary and art workers, and they did not in the least heed what Chairman Mao had said. Such despicable actions thoroughly revealed their true colours as counter-revolutionaries who betrayed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, practised revisionism and splittism and engaged in conspiracies.

Chairman Mao's brilliant directive has stripped Wang, Chang, Chiang, Yao and company of their disguises and revealed them as sham Marxists. It has enabled us to see clearly that the "gang of four" are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party who oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art, the chief culprits in undermining Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art, the Party's policy on literature and art and the proletarian revolution in literature and art, and are out-and-out unrepentant capitalist-roaders still taking the capitalist road.

But the wings of a crow cannot blot out the radiance of the sun. The truth can never be withheld from the masses. In carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua adopted firm and decisive measures to dig out the "gang of four" that had harmed the country and the people, and smashed their criminal plot to usurp Party and state power. This is really to the great joy of the people.

Chairman Mao's important directive on the film *Pioneers* is our most powerful ideological weapon in the current criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on literature and art pushed by the anti-Party "gang of four." We must study this brilliant document conscientiously and deeply recognize its great immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance. We must use this brilliant directive of Chairman Mao's as our sharp weapon to thoroughly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four" and settle accounts with them for their towering crimes of opposing the great leader Chairman Mao and his revolutionary line. We must rally round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua,

*Referring to the political criteria for distinguishing fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds as set forth by Chairman Mao in his brilliant work *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*. The criteria are as follows:

- (1) Words and actions should help to unite, and not divide, the people of our various nationalities.
- (2) They should be beneficial, and not harmful, to socialist transformation and socialist construction.
- (3) They should help to consolidate, and not undermine or weaken, the people's democratic dictatorship.
- (4) They should help to consolidate, and not undermine or weaken, democratic centralism.
- (5) They should help to strengthen, and not discard or weaken, the leadership of the Communist Party.
- (6) They should be beneficial, and not harmful, to international socialist unity and the unity of the peace-loving people of the world.

Of these six criteria, the most important are the socialist path and the leadership of the Party.

persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and strive to create more and better works of proletarian literature and art that serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and are welcomed by them. We must fight to usher in a bright spring in which a hundred flowers of socialist literature and art blossom, so that revolutionary literature and art will play a still bigger role in the

great struggle to combat and prevent revisionism, consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and promote the socialist revolution and construction.

The radiance of Chairman Mao's directive will shine for ever!

(“Renmin Ribao,” November 5)

The Film “Pioneers” and the Struggle Around It

PRODUCED by the Changchun Film Studio in north-east China's Kirin Province, *Pioneers* is a feature film in colour on the brilliant feats of the Chinese working class in opening up the nation's first big oilfield — Taching.

Built in the early 60s by Chinese workers under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, Taching is a paragon of developing China's industry independently and self-reliantly. In 1964, Chairman Mao issued the call “In industry, learn from Taching.”

The early years of that decade saw China hit by serious natural disasters. Represented by Liu Shao-chi, the bourgeoisie both in and outside the Party jumped at the chance to stir up trouble while the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang ensconced in Taiwan Province tried vainly to encroach upon the mainland. Abroad, imperialism, revisionism and all reaction fanned up an anti-China wave. In particular, the Soviet social-imperialists brought naked pressure to bear on the Chinese people; they tore up contracts, recalled experts and pressed for debt repayments, all in the hope that this would coerce China to follow their cue.

Paeon to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

With this historical period as its background, *Pioneers* presented in an artistic way the fierce struggle between the two lines — to develop the oil industry independently and through self-reliance or to yield to social-imperialist pressure, capitulate and engage in national betrayal. Taking class struggle as the key link and combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, the film portrays the heroic images of China's oil workers armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. As instructed by Premier Chou En-lai, they conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* from which they acquired the spirit of daring to fight imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, combat the erroneous line and struggle against the

elements. They finally succeeded in opening up a first-rate big oilfield in a vast wasteland, thus writing finis to China's dependence on imported oil.

The film's main protagonist is oil worker Chou Ting-shan, an impoverished cameleer who later becomes an advanced fighter of the proletariat. In class struggle as well as in oilfield construction, he is always fearless and never retreats. In him we can discern the mental outlook of the entire Chinese working class. Another hero is Hua Cheng, political commissar of the oilfield's front command and a veteran revolutionary cadre whose ideological influence on Chou Ting-shan shows clearly how the Party gives leadership to the workers and how it trains and tempers them.

Feng Chao, deputy chief of the oilfield's front command, is the opposite of Chou Ting-shan and Hua Cheng. A renegade who betrayed the revolution when he was young, Feng Chao worships Soviet revisionism. Towards the end of the film, this capitalist-roader within the Party, who has managed to usurp a leading post in the oilfield, creates an “accident” in a futile effort to sabotage the construction of the oilfield.

The struggle between Chou Ting-shan and Hua Cheng on the one hand and Feng Chao on the other represents the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the revisionist line. It is around this theme that the fierce conflict in the film unfolds.

Pioneers is a good film, a joint effort by its scenarists and all others taking part in the production who, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, went among the workers, peasants and soldiers, went deep into life and integrated themselves with the revolutionary cadres, workers, peasants and soldiers. With a revolutionary political content and moving artistry, the film which has been warmly acclaimed by the workers, peasants and soldiers plays a militant role and is a powerful weapon for “uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying



Oil worker Chou Ting-shan in the film *Pioneers*.

the enemy." (Mao Tsetung: *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art.*)

"Gang of Four" Tried to Kill the Film

However, the Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan anti-Party clique launched a counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaign against the film.

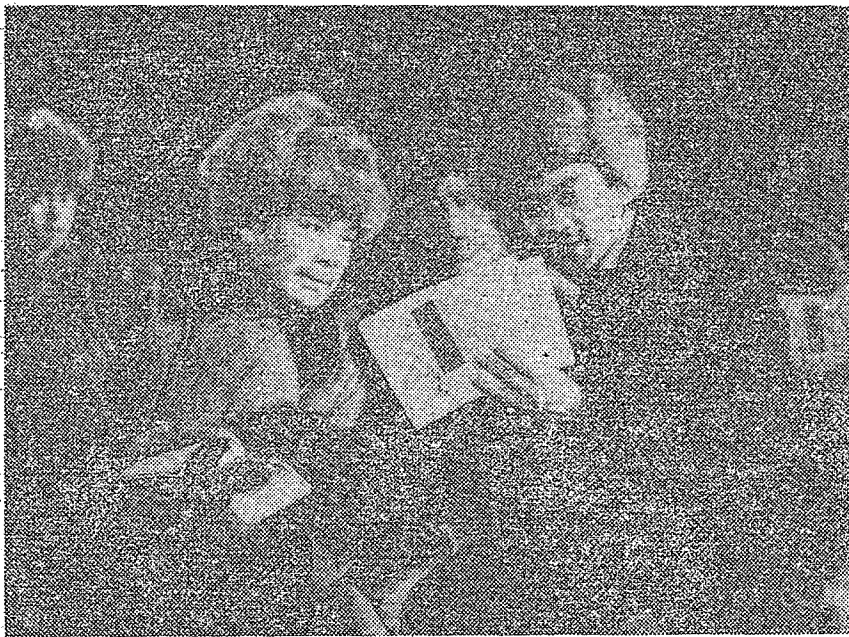
Between December 1974 and January 1975, the film was sent to Chiang Ching four times for examination, but each time she refused to see it. In February 1975, at the time of the traditional Spring Festival holiday, *Pioneers* was shown throughout the country and immediately won a rousing reception. It was then that Chiang Ching said she wanted to see it. When less than one-third of the film was shown, she snapped: "This film has serious errors." Angrily, she snarled: "Who is this film supposed to monumentalize"? She also said that "an investigation should be made into the background [of the production of the film]." The day after the film was released for public showing, the "gang of four" issued the following four orders: 1. Make no more copies of the film; 2. No broadcasts about the film on the radio or showings on television; 3. The film should not be released for overseas showing; 4. No reviews should be published in the press. Yao Wen-yuan personally gave the order that articles should be written to criticize the film.

Pioneers soon disappeared from cinema advertisements. On April 8, 1975, Chiang Ching personally in-

stigated and directed someone to fabricate ten accusations against the film. At the same time, the "gang of four" sent people out to "make investigations" in the hope that some accusations could be found to bring against the scenarists and thus completely write off the film. Soon afterwards, responsible comrades of the Changchun Film Studio and of Kirin Province where the studio is located, as well as the film's scenarists, directors, cameramen and main actors were summoned to Peking to "make criticisms" under their direct surveillance. Having an ulterior motive, they also talked about digging out the "sinister fellow behind the film" and "getting to the bottom of things" "no matter who may have been involved in it."

This struggle around *Pioneers* was by no means a question of appraising a film, but a struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the "gang of four's" counter-revolutionary line in literature and art, a life-and-death struggle between the two lines in the political and ideological field. The "gang of four" was anxious to kill the film because they were very much opposed to Taching, a red banner raised personally by Chairman Mao, and because the film had Taching as its background. They were hostile to heroic workers like Chou Ting-shan whom the people like and hostile to veteran cadres like Hua Cheng who followed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Moreover, they had great hatred for the heroic image of Chou Ting-shan because he mercilessly exposed Feng Chao, a renegade, capitalist-roader and capitulationist. Chou Ting-shan said in the film: "We must especially guard against those wearing a red cap but having a black heart." Members of the "gang of four" are such counter-revolutionaries waving a revolutionary banner.

The "gang of four" was especially offended by the scene in the film about the Party Central Committee sending the Taching builders Chairman Mao's works *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*. They said that investigations should be made into its "background," thus directing the spearhead of their attack against Premier Chou En-lai whom the people of the whole country love and esteem. It was Premier Chou who called on the nation to study Chairman Mao's *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*. The policy of integration of city and countryside and integration of workers and peasants in building the oilfield mentioned in the film also was put forward by Premier Chou. The "gang of four" all along nursed hatred against Premier Chou. On the eve of the convocation of the Fourth National People's Congress in early 1975, they conspired to bring false charges against Premier Chou and tried to "form a cabinet" of their own. Chairman Mao scathingly refuted them, pointing out that "Chiang Ching has wild ambitions. She wants Wang Hung-wen to be Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and herself to be Chairman of the Party Central Committee." The First Session of the Fourth National People's Congress saw Comrade Chou En-lai continuing in the post of Premier of the State Council.



Veteran revolutionary cadre Hua Cheng (front left) and Chou Ting-shan (front right) and others studying Chairman Mao's *On Contradiction* and *On Practice* late in the night.

When their scheme backfired, they picked on *Pioneers* to vent their anger. This was a component part of the scheme of the "gang of four" to oppose Premier Chou and usurp state power.

The "Gang of Four" Opposed Chairman Mao's Important Directive

On July 25, 1975, Chairman Mao personally wrote a directive on *Pioneers*. In it, Chairman Mao confirmed the general orientation of the film, criticized the "gang of four" for having made unfounded charges against those concerned and pointed out the very nature of their fascist dictatorship in literary and art circles. The "gang of four," however, was so obsessed by their own scheme that they obdurately opposed Chairman Mao's directive. They feared that implementation of the directive might open up a gap in their counter-revolutionary stronghold. They first delayed telling the people in the literary and art circles about this directive, then they countered and tampered with it. Soon after Chairman Mao issued the directive, Yao Wen-yuan himself told someone to write an article entitled "Thoroughgoing Materialists Are Fearless." The spearhead of attack was aimed directly at Chairman Mao.

In September 1975, Chiang Ching went to the Tachai Production Brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture, in Shansi Province. She ordered that leading cadres of Kirin Province and of the Changchun Film Studio and those in charge of producing *Pioneers* "come to Tachai immediately." The evening they arrived in Tachai, Chiang Ching severely rebuked Chang Tien-ming who was responsible for the scenario of the film and who had written a letter to Chairman Mao about the matter. She berated: "So you've used the dirty trick of making a complaint against Big Mama.

Now Big Mama wants to teach you a lesson." "No big error means there are minor errors!" In saying this she was going out of her way to tamper with Chairman Mao's confirmation of the general orientation of the film. She also shouted: "Anyone who does not obey my word means he is not obeying the word of the Party!" Using coercion and persuasion, Chiang Ching and her cohorts insisted that they write another letter to Chairman Mao. She also stipulated how the letter should be written: 1. Say what had been written in the first letter to Chairman Mao did not tally with the facts; 2. Suggest to Chairman Mao not to distribute the film overseas; 3. Ask permission to make another film which would be "a new version of *Pioneers*." Her sinister motive was to use them to counter Chairman Mao's important directive on the film.

At the same time, the "gang of four," while refusing to lift the ban on exporting the film and relax the rigid control over its showing inside the country, prohibited publication of any reviews on the film. In its October issue last year, *Jiefangjun Wenyi* (*People's Liberation Army Literature*) defied the order and published the scenario. This offended them. In February this year, Chang Chun-chiao sent his men to conduct an investigation.

The working group that produced the film *Pioneers*, while refusing to carry out Chiang Ching's orders, which were in opposition to Chairman Mao's directive, to shoot a so-called "new version of *Pioneers*," energetically set about making preparations for producing another film extolling Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the oil workers. The "gang of four" again and again passed on the word forbidding this, saying that it was a question "of attitude towards the leading officials of the central authorities." Even shortly before their fall, they sent their men to collect material and fabricate charges against the Changchun Film Studio and those who had made the film. They hoped that once they succeeded in usurping Party and state power, this could be used as "evidence" against the many revolutionary literary and art workers who had dared to put up a fight against them so as to drown these artists in a bloodbath.

Over the last few years, the "gang of four" had exclusive control over literary and art circles and frenziedly pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art in the service of their wild political ambition to usurp Party leadership and seize state power. With the smashing of the "gang of four," not only have the obstacles to the victorious development of the proletarian revolutionary cause been removed, but the way to a thriving socialist literature and art has also been cleared.

Taching Oil Workers Denounce

"Gang of Four"

THE welcome news of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the news that the Party Central Committee had smashed the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique were a tremendous inspiration to the oil workers of Taching. With profound proletarian feelings for the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and intense hatred for the "gang of four," the workers, playing the role of the main force, have brought about an upsurge in exposing and repudiating the crimes of the "gang of four."

For days on end, the Taching Oilfield Party committee held enlarged meetings and organized meetings over the rediffusion network, with the Party committees of the more than 50 command posts and 2,600 affiliated Party branches following suit. They worked out concrete plans to study revolutionary theory and criticize the "gang of four."

Using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, they have stripped the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party gang of their masks and exposed the true features of this pack of reactionaries. They pointed out that this bunch of brigands, in the guise of Marxist-Leninists, had trampled on Marxism-

Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and, like Lin Piao, they were out-and-out counter-revolutionary double-dealers. They proclaimed themselves the "proletarian headquarters" and "successors to the revolutionary cause" while behind the scenes they plotted and intrigued, tried to create splits, and even wildly persecuted our great leader Chairman Mao and our beloved Premier Chou. In order to usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and the state, they tried to overthrow a great number of leading cadres who uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They were, as Lin Piao was, the most ferocious bourgeois conspirators and careerists.

The workers of Taching pointed out that the "gang of four" always chanted about the "dictatorship of the proletariat" while recruiting deserters and renegades to form a narrow, self-seeking clique to undermine the socialist revolution and the economic base of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to subvert this dictatorship and restore capitalism. Like Lin Piao, they were the proletariat's sworn enemies. They claimed they had "performed meritorious deeds" in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, but behind the scenes they stirred up trouble and provoked armed conflicts to split the revolutionary ranks. Like Lin Piao, they were arch criminals undermining the Cultural Revolution.

They repeatedly talked about supporting socialist new things when in fact they trampled on newborn things consonant with Mao Tsetung Thought and destroyed socialist new things as Lin Piao had done.

Shouting the loudest about "self-reliance," the "gang of four" actually revered and courted things foreign, maintained illicit foreign relations and engaged in capitulationism and national betrayal. Like Lin Piao, they were out-and-out traitors. While clamouring day in and day out for "restriction of bourgeois right" and "identification with the labouring people," they rode roughshod over the people and thought nothing of squandering the wealth of the state created by the labouring people. They were, like Lin Piao, bloodsuckers of the labouring people and typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the



Taching workers denouncing the "gang of four."

Party. Older workers who had known the full misery and suffering of the old society said: "If the scheme of the 'gang of four' had succeeded we would again feel the sticks of the landlords and capitalists on our backs."

Taching is a red banner put up by Chairman Mao. But like Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, the "gang of four" opposed Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction — **In industry, learn from Taching** — and regarded the red banner of Taching as a thorn in their flesh.

The workers of Taching are particularly furious at the crimes of the "gang of four" in trying to strangle the film *Pioneers* (see p.14) whose theme is the heroic exploits of the workers in opening up the Taching Oil-field. They pointed out that in trying to kill off *Pioneers* the "gang of four" not only were coming out against the creative spirit of the revolutionary literary and art workers and wrecking the achievements of the revolution in literature and art, but at the same time they were setting themselves in opposition to the Chinese working class as represented by Wang Chin-hsi, "the Iron Man," (the late Wang Chin-hsi was an oil worker who was admirably acclaimed "the Iron Man" for displaying the fearless revolutionary spirit of the Chinese

working class in opening up Taching —Tr.) and setting themselves against leading cadres who uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The "gang of four's" aim was to negate China taking her own path in developing industry in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching and to tear down the red banner of Taching which Chairman Mao had personally put up.

With the tremendous enthusiasm generated by the storm of revolutionary criticism against the "gang of four," the workers of Taching have set off a new high tide in grasping revolution and promoting production to make good the losses brought about by the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four." Over 200,000 workers in the oilfield have already handed in letters to the Party organizations at various levels expressing their determination to grasp revolution and promote production. More than 10,000 cadres have gone among the masses to study revolutionary theory, criticize the "gang of four" and promote production together with them. Upholding Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Taching has overfulfilled its production plan for the first ten months of this year and many production quotas have reached record highs compared with those of previous corresponding periods.

Sinkiang's New Look (II)

Broad Road to Common Prosperity

by Our Correspondents

Tien San-sung and Kuo Pi-hung



THE vast Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region — one-sixth of China's total area — is rich in natural resources and well-known for its oil, coal, long-staple cotton, Hami melons, raisins, fine-wool sheep and Ili horses. Yet Sinkiang was one of the most backward regions, economically and culturally, in old China. There was no industry to speak of and not an inch of railway over this vast expanse. Communication and transport were difficult. Planting over large acreages, the peasants had low yields and in some places they even sowed from the backs of galloping horses. Herdsmen depended on good weather for cattle breeding and migrated from place to place for pastureland. Life was hard. People often existed on mulberries and dried apricots before harvest time. "The drifting sands dye the sky yellow and there is no chimney smoke on the vast desert" was how the desolate old Sinkiang was described.

There have been big changes since liberation. The administration building of the Urumchi airport is quite magnificent. Every day four express trains pull out of the city's railway station for Peking, Shanghai and other

major cities in inland China. Initial industrial success has come to the region. The level of mechanized farming is high among China's provinces and autonomous regions — 57.8 per cent of the farmland is tilled by machines. Herdsmen have begun to settle down. Culture, education and health work are all developing at a quick pace. The once poor and backward old Sinkiang is changing into an ever prosperous new Sinkiang.

Rich and Beautiful Oases

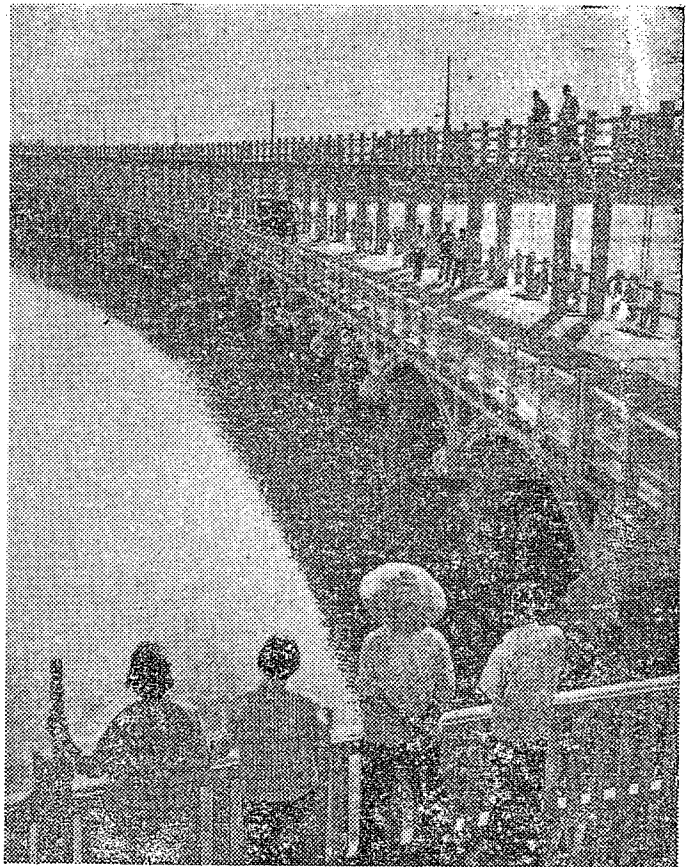
No matter in what direction travellers drive from Urumchi, they see endless stretches of Gobi — rocky desert strewn with big and small stones and pebbles which were originally mountain rocks worn and rounded by the action of the rain water of generations and generations ago. When we drove by these deserts, not a sign of life was to be seen, not even a tree or a blade of grass. Gradually, however, a green world emerged before us. Drawing closer, we could hear water flowing under our feet. Water is the symbol of life in a world of desert. Oases in Sinkiang are agricultural

areas, pastureland and also where counties or people's communes are located.

How do these oases appear on the vast stretches of desert? Where comes from the fountain water that irrigates them? When travellers find the answer to these questions, they will admire the wisdom and strength of Sinkiang's labouring people. Turfan Prefecture is one example. The water there comes from the peak of the Tianshan Mountains, which is permanently clad in snow — a "solid reservoir" as the local inhabitants call. There is a long distance between the peak and the oasis. As a result of the evaporation caused by the strong sun, much water can be wasted if it runs along a long ground channel. The labouring people created an underground canal system — digging subterranean passage connecting the bottom of many wells that had been sunk to the water level. These wells facilitated the digging of the subterranean passage from both ends as well as the repairing of the underground passage. When visitors approach the desert oases, they see row after row of wells, which tell what a tremendous effort by the labouring people in opening up the oases!

In the old society, this irrigation system was a cause of endless suffering for the labouring people. According to folk lore: "Spring water flows into the fields of the *payi* (landlords), but the peasants can only swallow bitterness." Though the peasants sank the wells, they had to pay the *payi* a "water tax" if they wanted water from the wells. Another saying went like this: "Drought comes in winter and spring while flood comes in summer; not enough grain means an endless stream of beggars. There is enmity and antagonism because of contention for water; deserts are strewn with the corpses of poor families." This reflects the situation in which the reactionary governments of the past paid no heed to water conservancy construction and natural disasters were frequent; during drought spells, however, the landlords often fomented trouble over water which drove the peasants to fighting desperately among themselves.

The unresolved contradictions of the old society were solved in the wake of the change in the social system after liberation. The "water tax" was done away with following elimination of private ownership of land. Feuds over water were fundamentally solved. Much that could not be imagined before has been accomplished by relying on the collective and on the people's communes. Large-scale irrigation work has been carried out and rivers have been harnessed. Well-known in Sinkiang and the world's longest inland river, the Tarim River was called the "reinless horse" because the 1,200-kilometre-long river often changed its course and caused floods everywhere. Even geographers could not place it exactly on the map. Now a 223-metre-long dam has been built on its upper reaches with eight huge reservoirs attached to it. In addition, many water conservancy works have been built on its main tributaries. Thus the "horse" has finally been reined and the river banks, once desolate stretches covered with



A dam on the Tarim River.

reeds and wild willows, now grow paddy rice and long-staple cotton on large tracts bordering China's biggest desert, Takla Makan. High yield records have frequently been topped. Fish are raised in reservoirs and lotus blossom in ponds. Such a thriving scene on the border of a desert is a miracle in itself.

Shifting Sand Controlled

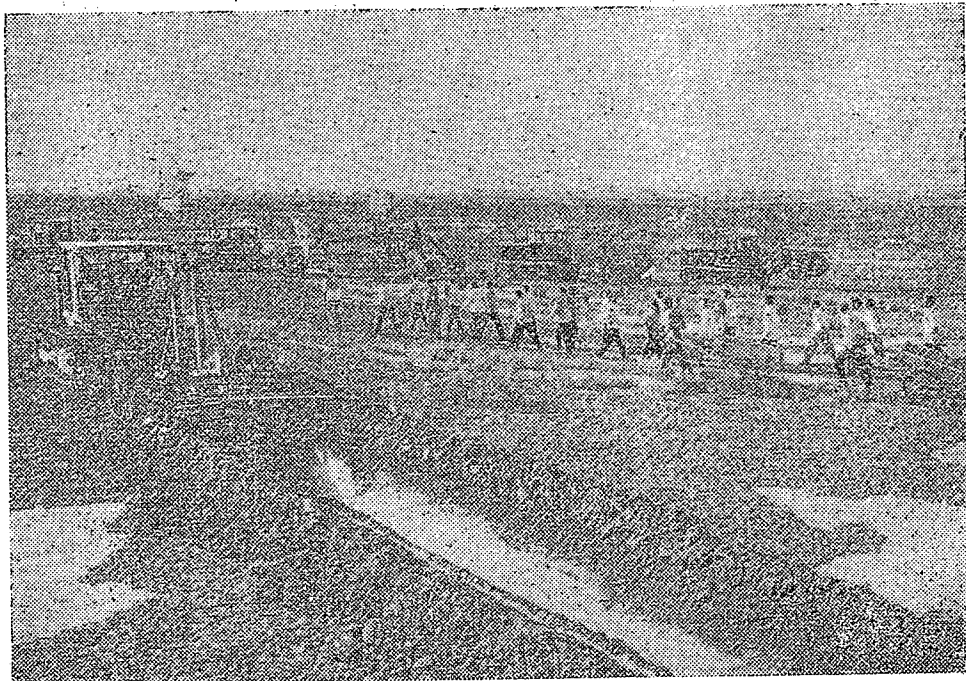
We often ran into shifting sand during our Sinkiang journey. On our way to the Paotzuhung No. 15 Production Brigade, an advanced unit in emulating Tachai, in Yingchisha County, we saw shifting sand had formed a small dune on the level highway, blocking traffic. More serious, it had buried a big portion of the poles alongside the road. If this sand shifting wasn't checked, not only would communication (railway included) be impeded, but agriculture would be seriously damaged.

Shifting sand is caused by frequent monsoons in the desert. In Shache County in southern Sinkiang, 102 days in a year find sandy winds blowing at a speed of five or more metres per second. The wind moves the sand dunes forward some ten metres a year. Scores of hectares of farmland of today's No. 15 People's Commune in Shache County and a dozen or so settlements lay under shifting sand before liberation. Sandy winds also had swept away fertile topsoil and seeds that had been sown. The local peasants said the windstorm

and shifting sand were as greedy as the landlords and the landlords as cruel as the windstorm and shifting sand, because they all brought bankruptcy and suffering to the poor peasants.

For thousands of years the situation in Sinkiang was such that when the sand advanced, the people fell back. More than 20 ancient cities had been buried by sand along the southern border of the Takla Makan desert. The southern course of the "Silk Road" also was covered by sand. Western bourgeois "explorers" once predicted that Khotan pastureland would some day be swallowed up by the shifting sand. There was no way to halt the shifting sand in the past, then can it be controlled today?

The peasants who have organized themselves said it could be. They devoted their efforts to afforestation on a large scale. This is one of the important undertakings for Sinkiang to learn from Tachai in agriculture. While going around, in cities or countryside, we saw row upon row of profuse and green trees. This has to be attributed to the Sinkiang people's tenacious struggle against the sand-storms. In places where trees cannot be grown, the peasants planted grass to check shifting sand and wind and worked tirelessly to move or level sand dunes that lay across farmland. The peasants of the No. 25 Production Brigade of the No. 15 People's Commune in Shache County moved and checked more than 600 sand dunes lying in the middle of their farmland. In addition, they built up a total length of 38,000 metres of trees on the outskirts of the desert, the widest 183 metres. In terms of planting, the brigade averaged 1,200 trees per person. That is to say, everyone has erected a green screen more than one kilometre long. The result of the transformation



Workers and staff on a farm in Tarim River basin set out to conquer sandy waste and alkaline soil.

is that the brigade has leapt from being grain deficient to one that has more than enough to feed its members.

Sinkiang people who live close to the desert have written a new chapter in their history. Today's situation is that the people advance and the sand retreats. The people of Sinkiang now are marching forward to conquer the deserts.

New Cities in the Deserts

The development of Sinkiang's industry can be explained by the many new cities that have emerged in what used to be deserts. Once barren land, Karamai is now an oil city with a population of more than one hundred thousand. Kuitun which was a desolate village with only a few households has become a city dotted with light industry factories and is now the capital of the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture. Sugar refineries, woollen textile mills and other modern factories have sprung up in Shihhotzu which could boast of nothing before.

Apart from the rise of new cities, the outlook of the old cities also has undergone big changes. Important in southern Sinkiang, Kashgar only had a dozen or so handicraft workshops. Now there are more than 100 small and medium-sized factories. With a history of only several dilapidated small workshops to speak of, Urumchi, the capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, today has more than 500 big, medium-sized and small factories. In a word, where not a single nail, a box of matches or a foot of machine-woven cloth could be produced, an industrial system including iron and steel, coal-mining, ferrous metal making, mining of non-metals, machine-building, chemical, building materials, cotton and woollen textile, etc., has been built up with initial successes.

How was industry to develop in Sinkiang? Some were of the opinion that Sinkiang was backward and should rely on state support, not itself.

Powerful state support to Sinkiang will be dealt with later. But self-reliance, a fundamental principle in China's socialist construction, is also adaptable in Sinkiang. The building of a hydroelectric power station during the Great Cultural Revolution in the Yunghung People's Commune, Fuyun County, in northern Sinkiang is one proof of this.

It is a small power station with a generating capacity of only 150 kw. But it is just such small industrial enterprises blossoming north and south of the Tianshan Mountains that have promoted the development of Sinkiang's in-

dustry step by step from scratch. In the initial stage of building the small hydroelectric power station, those who took part were local herdsmen. Some one sneered: "If herdsmen can complete a power station, then a goat's tail can touch the blue sky." Relying on the wisdom of the masses, the Yunglung commune Party committee stuck to the principle of self-reliance. The herdsmen learnt while building and the power station was finished within four months. Kazakh youth who had once herded sheep became Sinkiang's first generation of electricians. The Sinkiang people correctly commented: "An eagle's wings can only be tempered in flying, and a winged horse is trained by letting it gallop."



Another new gusher in the Karamai Oilfield.

Going about on the Kazakh grassland, we often heard this song:

*Factories are built on the grassland,
Herdsmen learn how to make steel.
Churning cream is done by machines,
Vehicle trucks can be seen on the mountain
highway.*

This verse vividly reflects the ever vigorous scene in all of Sinkiang.

Following in the wake of the development of production and construction, living standards of the various nationalities in Sinkiang have been greatly raised. When we visited herdsmen's homes in northern and southern Sinkiang, we saw carpets on the floors, piles of quilts on the brick beds, and some families had sewing machines, radios and bicycles. Improvements in medical and health work have brought a rise in the population of the various nationalities. In the last two decades or so, the population of national minorities has increased by 44 per cent, with the Uighurs up by 56 per cent and the Sibos by 100 per cent.

State Support

Sinkiang's swift development stems from the efforts of the local people of various nationalities who put into action the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle; and the progress also cannot be separated from the warm attention and great support of the Party and the state.

Since liberation, more than one-third of the investment for Sinkiang's construction and other undertakings have been supplied by the state, and the vast majority of the important materials and equipment needed are allocated by the state. The state also assigns large sections of manpower (technical forces included) there to help meet the needs of the large-scale construction in Sinkiang.

Twenty years and more are only a jot in history. Yet Sinkiang has undergone tremendous changes during this period. This is the great victory of the Chinese Communist Party's policy towards nationalities and the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Marx said: "Revolutions are the locomotives of history." (*The Class Struggles in France, 1848 to 1850.*) Through democratic revolution and socialist revolution, private ownership of the means of production has been transformed into socialist public ownership. This has laid the foundation for equality and unity between the different nationalities in Sinkiang and paved the broad road for the advance and prosperity of its economy. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the various nationalities in Sinkiang are determined to unite most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, implement the Party's basic line, smash the subversive schemes of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four," and grasp revolution and promote production. They have spared no efforts to promote the socialist economy, striving to develop Sinkiang's production, make its economy prosper and improve the people's living standards year by year so that the various national minorities there not only enjoy equal political rights but share a common prosperity and progress economically and culturally. By comparing the changes since liberation with what were things like before, the various nationalities have come to the deep understanding that Chairman Mao's saying "only socialism can save China" in his *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* is a great truth. Advancing along the socialist road—the broad road to common prosperity for the various nationalities—is what the people in Sinkiang are determined to do.

Messages Greeting Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Assuming Posts of Chairman of C.P.C. Central Committee And Chairman of Its Military Commission

Message From Pakistan Prime Minister Bhutto

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, sent a message on October 13 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

I feel great pleasure in extending to Your Excellency our warm and sincerest felicitations on your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Inspired by the thought and example of their great leader and teacher, Chairman Mao Tsetung, the indomitable Chinese people have achieved unparalleled successes during half a century of unremitting struggle against formidable internal difficulties and foreign domination. We in Pakistan rejoice at these successes and feel confident that, as the worthy successor of Chairman Mao Tsetung, you will continue to lead the friendly people of China towards ever greater achievements in the task of national reconstruction and struggle for world peace.

I take this opportunity to express our fervent hope that the close and fraternal ties of friendship that bind our two countries and peoples will be further strengthened and consolidated with each passing day.

Please accept, Excellency, my best wishes for your good health and happiness and the continued progress and prosperity of the great Chinese people.

Message From Senegalese President Senghor

President of the Republic of Senegal Leopold Sedar Senghor sent a message on October 11 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

On the occasion of your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the people and Government of Senegal extend very warm congratulations to you and at the same time wish you success in the mission entrusted you by the Chinese people.

Message From Tunisian President Bourguiba

Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic of Tunisia, sent a message on October 12 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

I learnt with great pleasure of Your Excellency's appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. On the happy occasion I hereby extend to you my warmest congratulations.

This appointment is the supreme glory of your career as a militant and statesman. I am sure that loyal to the thought of the founder and leader of New China, whose passing was deeply felt in the whole world, you will continue the work of peace, development and international co-operation undertaken by the Chinese Communist Party.

In my own name and on behalf of the Tunisian Socialist Destour Party, I once again extend to you my heartfelt congratulations and sincerest wishes for the strengthening of the friendly relations between our two Parties and our two peoples.

Message From Tunisian Prime Minister Nouria

Hedi Nouria, Prime Minister of the Republic of Tunisia, sent a message on October 12 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

On the occasion of your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, I, in my own name and on behalf of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Destour Party, would like to extend to you my heartfelt congratulations.

On this happy occasion, I express to you most sincere wishes for your personal happiness and for the strengthening of the friendly relations between our two Parties.

Message From Gabonese President

Bongo

El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of the Republic of Gabon, sent a message on October 13 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

It is with particular pleasure that I, in my own name and in the name of my government, the Democratic Party of Gabon and all the Gabonese people, extend to Your Excellency the warmest greetings on your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. We are confident that under your wise leadership, the Chinese people will continue to achieve brilliant successes along the road opened up by their deceased great helmsman for their well-being, prosperity and greatness.

Message From Maltese President

Mamo

Anthony J. Mamo, President of the Republic of Malta, sent on October 13 a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

On the occasion of your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, I wish to extend to you the sincere congratulations and best wishes of the Government and people of Malta as well as my own. I am confident that your country will, under your leadership, continue on the path of progress and prosperity. May the friendly relations which happily exist between our two countries be further strengthened in the years to come.

Message From Maltese Prime

Minister Mintoff

Dom Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta, sent a message on October 14 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

We are delighted to learn of your appointment to the highest post of Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party. The Government and people of Malta join me in extending to you warmest congratulations for every success in your new assignment. We are convinced that under your leadership the friendly people of China will continue on the road to prosperity and happiness and that the close and friendly relations existing between our two countries will be further strengthened. May this success spur you on to greater initiatives for peace and progress in the world.

Message From Seychelles President

Mancham

James R. Mancham, President of the Republic of Seychelles, sent a message on October 13 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

Please accept my personal and also my government's congratulations on your appointment to the Chairmanship of the Chinese Communist Party.

Message From Guinean President

Toure

Ahmed Sekou Toure, General Secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea and President of the Republic of Guinea, sent a message on October 13 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

On the occasion of your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, I have the pleasure to extend to you on behalf of the entire Guinean people, the Guinean Party and state and in my own name, our warmest and militant congratulations. I am convinced that the great confidence in you shown by the C.P.C. Central Committee and the entire Chinese people will certainly consolidate the great victories that your great country has constantly brought about in the building of an advanced revolutionary society. For my part, I reiterate that we will work by all means at our disposal for the strengthening of the relations of friendship and co-operation existing so agreeably between our two friendly countries in the common struggle waged by our peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid and all forms of exploitation and domination of man by man. While expressing once again my good wishes for your good health, a long life and success in accomplishing smoothly your high responsibilities, I ask Your Excellency to accept my highest consideration.

Message From Philippine President

Marcos

Ferdinand E. Marcos, President of the Republic of the Philippines, sent a message on October 14 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

On behalf of the people and Government of the Republic of the Philippines and on my own, I take great pleasure in extending congratulations on Your Excellency's appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

It is our fervent hope that China, under your inspiring leadership, will continue to pursue its initiatives towards world peace and prosperity.

I look forward, Your Excellency, to better relations between our two peoples and countries based on friendship, mutual respect and co-operation.

Message From Cape Verde President Pereira

Aristides Pereira, General Secretary of the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde and President of the Republic of Cape Verde, sent a message on October 14 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

On behalf of the fighters and leading organ of the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde and in my own name, I extend warm congratulations to Your Excellency on your appointment as the number one responsible member of the Chinese Communist Party to carry on the magnificent task performed so brilliantly and successfully by the great and immortal leader Chairman Mao Tsetung in the interest of peace, justice and progress for the valiant Chinese people. I wish you greatest success in your new posts. I avail myself of this opportunity to reaffirm our determination to reinforce ceaselessly the ties of friendship and solidarity between our two peoples and parties.

Message From Zairian President Mobutu

Lieutenant-General Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, President of the Republic of Zaïre, has sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

On the occasion of your being appointed Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, I am very pleased to extend to you, on behalf of the entire Zairian people uniting in the bosom of the Popular Revolutionary Movement and in my own name, our sincere and warm congratulations. I hope that under your leadership, the friendly co-operation existing so successfully between our two countries will be further developed for the well-being of our two peoples.

Message From Sri Lanka President Gopallawa

William Gopallawa, President of Sri Lanka, has sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

Please permit me to extend to you my sincere congratulations and warm good wishes on your appoint-

ment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

I have no doubt that the people of China will continue to forge ahead under your distinguished leadership and I feel assured that the bonds of mutual goodwill and co-operation linking our two countries will get further reinforced.

Message From Sri Lanka Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike

Mrs. Sirimavo R.D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, has sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

Please accept my warmest felicitations on your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. I wish you all success in the great tasks ahead of you. I am sure the future will see the people of China continue to achieve further progress and prosperity. I am equally confident that the warm and cordial ties binding our two countries and peoples will continue to flourish in the years ahead.

Message From Equatorial Guinean President Masie

Masie Nguema Biyogo Ngué Ndong, President of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party and Life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, sent a message on October 14 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

At the time when the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China has appointed Your Excellency as successor to the great Chairman Mao Tsetung, I, in the name of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party and the Revolutionary People's Government of Equatorial Guinea and in my own name, extend to Your Excellency our heartfelt felicitations. The excellent relations of reciprocity and friendship existing between our two Governments will be daily strengthened in the interests of our two peoples. Our radical unity in the struggle against world imperialism, colonialism, racism and monopoly-capital which bar the people of the third world from political, economic, social and cultural development will be increasingly strengthened, and the Government, Communist Party and people of China are the architect of this unity in the present-day world. Although international imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat in various parts of the world, the fact remains that the doom of imperialism in the

world will inevitably come and is drawing nearer and nearer.

Message From Ugandan President

Amin

Marshal Idi Amin, life President of the Republic of Uganda, sent a message on October 15 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

I have learnt with pleasure of your appointment as the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and also the Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

I wish, therefore, to avail myself of this opportunity to express on behalf of the Government, the entire people of Uganda and indeed on my own behalf, our warmest and sincere congratulations upon Your Excellency's appointment to this very high office. Your Excellency's appointment is a very clear expression of the faith and confidence that the entire people of China have in your leadership and personal integrity. I am as well confident that with these excellent qualities — combined with the distinguished experience you have accumulated for years during your dedicated and selfless service to your countrymen — you will be able to fulfil the important mission which has been entrusted to you. I am equally convinced that the Chinese people, who have entrusted you with this important role to play in their affairs, will remain united as one people and continue to give you their support, loyalty and encouragement in the same manner that they rendered to the late leader Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Ugandans pay tribute to the People's Republic of China and her leadership for the stand they have assumed on many burning international issues, siding with the third world especially on issues of de-colonization, self-determination and economic independence. In this regard, we are particularly conscious of the most valuable support that your great country has persistently rendered to the liberation movements in Africa in their just struggle to liberate their countries from the yoke of colonialism, imperialism and Zionism. I am convinced that your leadership will continue to give expression and support to these most admirable aspects of your country's policies.

Uganda and the People's Republic of China already enjoy very excellent and cordial relations which, I am sure, will continue to grow from strength to strength for the benefit of our peoples. We are very grateful for the co-operation and assistance which your government has given to us and we thank you very much for the experts and technicians who have worked hand in hand with Ugandans in the development of our nation. I wish particularly to point out the assistance that Ugandans have received in the field of rice growing. As a result

of this, Your Excellency, we are presently self-sufficient in rice production and are looking forward to the very near future when we shall have excess rice for export. This excellent co-operation which so happily exists between our two countries should be maintained and extended to cover other areas of co-operation such as trade and commerce.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Your Excellency, to wish you personal good health and long life in your efforts to lead the People's Republic of China to greater prosperity and continued unity that has characterized her development since her foundation.

Message From Tanzanian President

Nyerere

Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on October 22. The message reads:

Your accession to the post of Chairman of the Communist Party of China only a few months after your appointment as First Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, is a clear indication of the Chinese people's confidence and trust in your ability to carry on and to further advance the great revolutionary work of the late Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as myself, therefore, offer our very sincere congratulations and good wishes to you, as you begin the work involved in this high honour and great trust. At the same time I would like to assure you and all the Chinese people of Tanzania's continued friendship towards the Chinese People's Republic and our desire for a still further extension of co-operation between our two countries in all matters of mutual interest and in the cause of world freedom and justice.

Message From President Boumediene

Of Algeria

Houari Boumediene, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on October 22. The message reads:

I learnt with real pleasure that Your Excellency have been appointed as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

On this occasion, I, on behalf of the Council of Revolution of Algeria, the National Liberation Front, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and the Algerian people as well as in my own

name, would like to extend to you our sincerest and warmest congratulations. In view of the great confidence in you and the respect for your long-tested qualities of a revolutionary and a statesman shown by the leading organs of the Communist Party of China and the entire Chinese people, your appointment undoubtedly ensures that you can accomplish the noble tasks entrusted to you with the clear-sightedness, wisdom and determination which you possess. It also ensures that you will follow the road pioneered by your late glorious Chairman and continue to work for the grandeur of the Chinese revolution, for the prosperity and happiness of the Chinese people and for the triumph of the ideals of justice, progress and peace in the world.

I am convinced that Your Excellency will pay greatest attention to the development and reinforcement of the relations of friendship, solidarity and co-operation between our two countries. I also would like to assure you that I, on my part, will spare no efforts to make my contributions to the realization of this objective which represents the aspirations of the peoples of our two countries, responds to the interest of our two countries, and is also a measure that should be taken to reinforce our action in favour of the common cause that we defend.

Wish you complete success.

Message From President da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe

Manuel Pinto da Costa, General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on October 22. The message reads:

On the occasion of your being appointed as Chairman of the Central Committee of the glorious Chinese Communist Party, I extend to you our congratulations in the name of the people of Sao Tome and Principe and the Political Bureau of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe. The Chinese people, under your leadership and guided by the revolutionary thought of Mao Tsetung, will win great victories now and in the future. I am convinced that the ties of friendship and co-operation between our two peoples will be strengthened day by day.

Message From Congolese President N'Gouabi

Major Marien N'Gouabi, President of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and President and Head of State of the People's Republic of the

Congo, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on October 22. The message reads:

On the occasion of your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, I have the pleasure and honour to extend, on behalf of the Congolese people, Party and Government and in my own name, our warmest congratulations to you. I am convinced that your appointment is the confirmation of the high appreciation shown by all the Chinese Communists and people for all the efforts of Your Excellency for the general progress of the People's Republic of China. On this happy occasion, I assure you that I will make every effort to strengthen the anti-imperialist struggle and to promote the unity and co-operation between our two countries.

Message From Liberian President Tolbert

William R. Tolbert Jr., President of the Republic of Liberia, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on October 13. The message reads:

I have just received the news of your recent elevation to your high office of Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of your great country. On behalf of the Government and people of Liberia and in my own name, I extend to you sincere congratulations and very best wishes as you assume leadership of the People's Republic of China at a time of rapid change in international relations. As I express to you sentiments of highest consideration and esteem, I wish also your industrious people continued peace, unity and prosperity.

Message From Malagasy President Ratsiraka

Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on October 23. The message reads:

On behalf of the people, the Revolutionary Vanguard, the Supreme Council of Revolution and the Government of Madagascar and in my own name, I extend to Your Excellency my warm congratulations on the occasion of your appointment as the Chairman of the Communist Party of China. The great fraternal Chinese people have once again manifested their loyalty to the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tsetung and to you yourself in support of your taking this high office.

I am convinced that under your brilliant leadership the friendly relations that have always existed between our two peoples will continue to develop for the good of our well-being and for the success of our common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. I most sincerely wish Your Excellency happiness, good health and success in carrying out your heavy responsibilities.

Message From Chadian Head of State Malloum

General Felix Malloum, President of the Supreme Military Council and Head of State of Chad, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on October 25. The message reads:

On your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the glorious Chinese Communist Party to succeed the late Chairman Mao Tsetung, I have the honour to extend to you warm congratulations of the Chadian people, the Supreme Military Council and the Provisional Government. We wish you long life and full of energy in holding high for ever the banner of the Party and wish that your country under your wise leadership will carry on the matchless work of the helmsman Mao Tsetung.

Message From Somali President Siad

Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, General Secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and President of the Somali Democratic Republic, sent a message on October 23 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

On behalf of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, Government, people of the Somali Democratic Republic and on my own behalf, it is a great pleasure for me to extend to Your Excellency our warmest congratulations on your nomination as Chairman of the Communist Party of China. Your Excellency's nomination as the Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party which immediately obtained the confirmation and support of the Chinese people at large is interpreted as part and parcel of the Chinese people's pledge to maintain and follow the policy line set by the late Chairman Mao Tsetung. We are highly confident that under your dynamic and wise leadership and guidance the Chinese people will further attain great achievements in all fields. We would also like to express our best wishes for Your Excellency's personal good health and success in your new and important task and progress, prosperity and happiness for the comradely people of China.

Message From Zambian President Kaunda

K.D. Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on October 24. The message reads:

The Party, Government and the people of Zambia have learnt with great satisfaction of Your Excellency's appointment to the highest office of Chairman of the Communist Party of China. We are conscious of the fact that Your Excellency's appointment to the post of

the Premier was made by Chairman Mao himself. We have also followed the spontaneous and jubilant demonstrations in endorsement of your leadership by the peasants, workers and soldiers of China. We regard these demonstrations as a clear testimony of the militant and revolutionary unity of the people of China. The people of Zambia therefore congratulate Your Excellency most heartily on Your Excellency's well-deserved appointment to steer the gallant masses of the People's Republic of China along the triumphant and correct proletarian road of the great teacher the late Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Message From Rwandan President Habyarimana

Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Rwandan Republic and President and Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on October 24. The message reads:

On the occasion of your assumption of the function of Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the highest post of your country, I have the honour to extend to Your Excellency in the name of the Rwandan Government and people rallying around the National Revolutionary Movement for Development and in my own name our sincerest and warmest congratulations. I would like to avail myself of this happy opportunity to express to Your Excellency and the friendly Chinese people once again our wish for your happiness and prosperity. On this august occasion, we wish that the excellent relations of friendship and co-operation existing so smoothly between our two countries will be further strengthened in the interest of the happiness and progress of our two peoples.

Message From Sudanese President Nimeri

Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on October 24. The message reads:

I have the honour to extend to Your Excellency personally and in the name of the Government and the people of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan my sincere congratulations and best wishes for your new great mission succeeding the founder of New China, our great friend the late Chairman Mao Tsetung.

I am sure, Your Excellency, that the exemplary co-operation and friendship happily existing between our two countries and people will continue flourishing under Your Excellency's wise guidance and leadership to the heroic people of China.

I wish Your Excellency, your colleagues and your gallant people every success and prosperity.

(To be continued.)

Soviet-U.S. Rivalry for Hegemony Is Irreversible

—Huang Hua exposes Soviet "detente" and "disarmament" fraud at the U.N. General Assembly First Committee meeting

HUANG Hua, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Delegation, in his speech on November 8 at the U.N. General Assembly First Committee meeting on disarmament, comprehensively exposed the high-sounding "detente" and "disarmament" fraud peddled by the Soviet Union and expounded China's principled stand on the disarmament issue.

Dwelling in the first place on the characteristics of the current international situation, Huang Hua said: "In discussing the question of disarmament, one must at no time deviate from the general international situation. What are the characteristics of the current international situation? As Chairman Mao Tsetung pointed out, the current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven, and it is excellent. As a result of the further sharpening of all the basic contradictions in the world, the world situation has been in a state of great turmoil. On the one hand, there are the rise of the third world, the constant elevation of the political consciousness of the people of the third world countries and the world against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and the irresistible surge of revolutionary struggles. On the other hand, there is the intensified rivalry for hegemony between the two superpowers, which has spread to all parts of the globe. The international situation has grown tenser. It can be seen clearly that in the present world the factors for both revolution and war are visibly increasing."

"The rhetoric about 'detente' cannot cover up the stark reality," Huang Hua pointed out. "The development over the past year shows that the rivalry between the two superpowers, far from mitigating, has been further aggravated. Europe is the strategic focus of contention between the Soviet Union and the United States for world hegemony. Despite the European security conference which was meant for appeasement and concessions, the Soviet Union has not shown any restraint in its wild ambitions but has become even

more rampant. It has kept on stepping up its military threat and political subversion against Western Europe."

After recounting the aggressive approaches taken by Soviet social-imperialism against Western Europe in many fields in the past year and more, Huang Hua said: "What is more, it is carrying out expansion everywhere in its rivalry with the other superpower for world hegemony under the signboard of 'extending detente to all the continents.'"

All this shows that it is not "detente" but the contention for hegemony which is "irreversible," he said.

He added that, in order to contend for world hegemony, the two superpowers are bound to step up their arms expansion and arms race. That superpower which shouts that it "is doing all it can to achieve progress along the road leading to general and complete disarmament" is actually "doing all it can" to press forward at an unprecedented pace along the road leading to "general and complete arms expansion."

Listing facts about the two superpowers' wanton military buildup and arms race, Huang Hua said: "Since the superpowers are bent on desperate arms expansion, why should they, particularly the Soviet Union, make such high-sounding talk about disarmament? Superficially this seems self-contradictory, but in point of fact their words and deeds are mutually complementary. Like all aggressors in history, they cry out for disarmament precisely because they are going all out for arms expansion. Their shout for disarmament is for the very purpose of covering up their intensified arms expansion. The time when they are most vociferous in clamouring for 'detente' and 'disarmament' is exactly the time when they are stepping up arms expansion and preparing for new aggression. The most dangerous source of war today is precisely the biggest peace swindler of our time."

Referring to the Soviet "memorandum on ending the arms race and disarmament" submitted to the

General Assembly, Huang Hua said that this "memorandum" unabashedly declared that first of all there should be a "cessation of nuclear arms race," that one should "stop manufacturing nuclear weapons" and bring about a "reduction of conventional armaments." He went on: "One cannot help asking: Who is it that is frenziedly engaged in the nuclear arms race and going all out to expand conventional armaments? Is it not the Soviet Union itself?"

Huang Hua then exposed the hypocritical nature of the so-called "general prohibition of nuclear tests" and "nuclear non-proliferation", contained in the Soviet "memorandum." He said that with the two superpowers already in possession of huge nuclear arsenals, a mere cessation of nuclear tests cannot in the least hinder them from continuing to produce, stockpile and use nuclear weapons. While propagating so energetically the complete prohibition of nuclear tests, Mr. Gromyko has totally evaded the question of the need to prohibit the use of nuclear weapons first, and he has all along adamantly refused to undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, particularly not to use nuclear weapons against the non-nuclear states and nuclear-free zones, still less has he any intention to realize the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. This fully shows that the "complete elimination of all types of nuclear weapons" as alleged by Mr. Gromyko is nothing but a clumsy lie.

On the suggestion for a special General Assembly session on disarmament, Huang Hua pointed out that "under the present circumstances in which the two superpowers are engaged in frenzied arms expansion and war preparations and in fierce contention for world hegemony, particularly when the Soviet Union is carrying out aggression and expansion everywhere while peddling the fraud of sham detente and sham disarmament, the convening of a session in whatever form devoted exclusively to the question of disarmament could only spread illusions about peace, lull the vigilance of the world's people and bring unfavourable consequences to the struggle of the people of the world against hegemonism, imperialism and colonialism."

He said: "It is fully understandable that the people of various countries who experienced the sufferings of two world wars eagerly wish to prevent imperialism from starting a new world war. However, one must be soberly aware that imperialism remains the source of war today. So long as social-imperialism and imperialism exist, there will be no lasting peace in the world. The elimination of war can only happen after the elimination of imperialism, the elimination of

exploitation of man by man and of one nation by another and not before."

He continued: "At present, the United States has vested interests to protect around the world, and the Soviet Union seeks expansion. This state of affairs is unalterable. The continued fierce rivalry between the two superpowers is bound to lead to war some day. This is independent of man's will."

He said: "Historical experience tells us that imperialism used to sing loudly the hymns of 'peace' and 'disarmament' when it was stepping up its preparations for a new war. This is the habitual tactics of all imperialists."

He said: "Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese Government and people will carry out the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung's behests, continue unswervingly to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, persevere in proletarian internationalism, never seek hegemony and never be a superpower. We are determined to implement earnestly Chairman Mao's teaching 'Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,' make all the necessary preparations against wars of aggression and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dare to invade us."

He stressed in conclusion: "The pressing issue before the numerous small and medium-sized countries now under the threat of superpower military expansion is to fully mobilize the people and get prepared against wars of aggression. At present, a number of small and medium-sized countries stress the importance of developing their independent armed forces for self-defence; a number of other countries have put forward the proposition of strengthening co-operation on defence matters in a united struggle against hegemonism. We support these correct views. All countries that are subjected to the superpowers' aggression, subversion, intervention, control and bullying should unite and form the broadest united front to wage tit-for-tat struggles against them." "We should get rid of the superstition — fear of social-imperialism. Blustering and swash-buckling, social-imperialism is in fact outwardly strong but inwardly weak and beset with difficulties. It has wild ambitions but lacks strength. It is politically unpopular, its economic base is weak and its battle lines are too far-flung. Its acts of aggression and expansion everywhere breed in themselves the seeds of defeat. Neither nuclear weapons nor conventional arms of the newest type can save the aggressors from their doomed defeat. Final victory will certainly belong to the billions of world's people who dare to fight."

"Asian Security" — An Old Tune

THE clamour for "Asian security" which subsided for a while has again been raised in the Kremlin. Of late, in an article entitled "Provide Reliable Security for Asia," a Soviet newspaper glibly talked of Soviet concern for Asian "security."

As a matter of fact, bellowing about "Asian security" is nothing new, but just an old tune of the Soviet revisionists. To carry out aggression and expansion in Asia, Brezhnev began peddling the "Asian security system" everywhere in Asia seven years ago. But though repeatedly trying to sell it, he was cold-shouldered. Only one partner in the Soviet revisionists' "community" sang the tune along with him. Today, the Soviet revisionists have dropped the word "system" and are again hawking their "Asian security," using every kind of bait to hook Asian countries. But they are only daydreaming.

The Soviet revisionists have concocted the so-called "ten principles" for "European security." The European people have seen more and more clearly that these "principles" are only for the purpose of deceiving the people. Now they are hawking "principles" for "Asian security," such as "non-use of force," "respect for sovereignty," "non-interference in internal affairs" and "development of economic co-operation." But people can clearly see that it is the Soviet social-imperialist country that has deployed hundreds of thousands of aggressor troops in Mongolia, frequently carried out offensive military exercises, harboured evil intentions against Japan and other Asian countries and blatantly posed military threats to them, long occupied the territories of other countries and trampled upon their sovereignty. Soviet K.G.B. agents sneaking into all parts of Asia are carrying out rampant espionage and sabotage activities and intervening in other countries' internal affairs. It is precisely the Soviet social-imperialist country that ruthlessly plunders the resources of other countries, controls their economic lifelines and exploits their people under the signboard of "economic co-operation."

In this case, how can there be "reliable security for Asia"? Soviet social-imperialism itself is the ringleader threatening the independence and security of the Asian countries. It is the sworn enemy of Asian security.

The Soviet Union is a European country. Why then does it wax enthusiastic about the so-called "Asian

security"? The matter itself is something calling for vigilance. As an old Chinese saying goes: "A weasel giving new year's greetings to a hen has ulterior motives." In the past, one superpower extended its claws into Asia, knocking together a "collective defence." But, going against the will of the people, it ended in a serious setback. Following in that superpower's footsteps and hawking the so-called "Asian security system," the Soviet Union actually attempts to contend for hegemony with the United States to fill the so-called "vacuum" so as to control and enslave the Asian countries. As pointed out in the Asian press, the Soviet Union talks in high-sounding terms about protecting peace in Asia, but it actually wants to replace the U.S. influence and become the hegemonic lord in Asia and take over as the new international gendarme there.

Beware of Pickpockets

FRENCH official sources announced not long ago that a Soviet spy who had entered France as a Soviet trade delegation member had been expelled by the French Government for stealing confidential blueprints of a new French airplane engine. This is a new scandal committed by the Soviet revisionists in France and in West European countries as a whole in the name of "European co-operation." It is an excellent mockery of Moscow's much-preached "scientific, technological and cultural exchanges" in Europe.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "The governments of the imperialist countries, though they engaged in counter-revolutionary activities every day, had never told the truth in their statements or official documents but had filled or at least flavoured them with professions of humanity, justice and virtue." (*Why It Is Necessary to Discuss the White Paper.*) This is also true for Soviet social-imperialism.

Speaking on a French television programme as late as October 5, Brezhnev talked glibly of "friendly co-operation" and "friendship" with the French people. He assured the French audience that the Soviet Union would never do "anything unfriendly" towards France. Yet only a short time later, the Soviet spy was caught by French police and expelled for stealing French scientific and technological information. This shows that while the new tsars talk about "friendship and co-operation," they actually are engaged in harming and undermining the interests of other countries.

Under the cloak of "economic co-operation" and "scientific and technological exchanges" with West European countries, the Soviet Union has been more and more eager to infiltrate spies into industrial and technological departments of these countries to gather

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ROUND THE WORLD

WEST AFRICAN SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Additional Protocols to ECOWAS Treaty Signed

The conference of heads of state or government of West African countries took place November 4-5 in Togo's capital Lome. It was attended by the heads of state or government, or their representatives plenipotentiary, of the 15 member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Addressing the opening session, Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema said: "African countries feel that since they achieved sovereignty internationally, the imperative need for them is to unite and form one force capable of making its voice heard."

He stressed that political independence would be a vague hope if no necessary measures were taken to attain economic independence.

Liberian President William Tolbert Jr. said: "As leaders of this subregion, our individual and collective responsibilities must always be to vigorously pursue the objectives that we have proclaimed in the ECOWAS Treaty." "We must smash the traditional ways that still govern our export system, and expand considerably the trade between African countries which up to now is very limited. In brief, we must eliminate the last vestiges of economic imperialism and create for ourselves a sound, unique, operational economic community in West Africa."

President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast said: "The experience that we have all acquired, and particularly that we have just obtained in common, has provided means for us to accomplish what we can by remaining in solidarity. This solidarity is our force. Without it we can only have uncertain and fragmentary chances of safety." "This solidarity," he added, "will be our weapon, our only weapon, against the formidable citadel of the egoism of rich countries."

Five protocols were signed at the conference — on the evaluation of the losses of receipts registered by the ECOWAS member states, the definition of the notion of primary products of the member states, the re-exportation within the ECOWAS of commodities imported from third countries, the contribution of member states to the ECOWAS budget, and the co-operation, compensation and development funds of the ECOWAS.

The conference also noted with interest the proposition that the ECOWAS member states sign a collective pact of non-recourse to force in settling differences that might arise among them.

WESTERN EUROPE

Strengthening Defence Against Soviet Menace

West European countries have stepped up defence measures since the beginning of this year to cope with the aggressive Soviet military threat. Military exercises against foreign invasion have been staged in many countries, including even neutral states like Sweden and Switzerland.

These self-defence efforts have enraged the Kremlin, which cranked up its propaganda machine, TASS, *Pravda* and *Krasnaya Zvezda* to launch unbridled attacks against these countries. It assailed by name West Germany, Britain, Belgium and Norway for replacing arms and equipment, blaming France for its closer co-operation with other West European countries in defence efforts, and denouncing the recent military exercises staged in Western Europe.

Developments in Europe, however, are going against the desires of the Soviet Union. Instead of bringing them to their knees, Moscow's vituperation and attacks have helped raise understanding of the Soviet Union by West European countries. Since the beginning of the year, the Soviet Union has organized several

large-scale vitriolic offensives in an attempt to push back the momentum of increasing defence and unity in Western Europe. Each time the Soviet Union put pressure on Western Europe, more people saw through Soviet hegemonism and deepened their understanding of it. At present, the Soviet fraud of sham detente and genuine expansion is being discussed more and more among West European military and political figures, in journals and at research institutes, universities and factories. Some official documents also have explicitly pointed out that Soviet military strategy is "offensive," and that it is necessary to prepare to cope with a Soviet "surprise attack."

A deepened understanding of the Soviet Union in Western Europe is marked by the fact that people have seen the "offensiveness" of the Soviet Union and its hegemonic posture, deception and weakness.

Just as a number of West European journals have noted that though it indulges in sabre-rattling, the Soviet Union is confronted with insurmountable difficulties at home and abroad; it is only a "colossus with feet of clay" living on the West's loans, technology and wheat. As the West German paper *Bayern Kurier* put it: "If the West dispels its fear and believes in its own strength," the Soviet threat and attack can be defeated.

The West European countries' understanding of Soviet hegemonism has gradually deepened. Soviet vituperation and attacks on Western Europe's enhancement of unity and resistance to hegemonism have speeded up this process.

G.D.R.

Growing Economic Relations With West Germany

Economic relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany have grown in recent years.

Volume of trade between the two countries rose from 6,900 million West German marks in 1974 to 7,400 million in 1975. West German economic sources have estimated that trade between the two countries will reach

8,000 million West German marks this year.

Economic agreements have been signed between some big West German firms and the G.D.R. in the last two years. For instance, the Krupp Group signed a contract to supply the G.D.R. iron and steel industry with 1,100 million West German marks worth of equipment and the Hoechst Dye Company reached an agreement to supply the G.D.R. with 1,100 million West German marks worth of equipment for the chemical industry. At present, 6,000 West German business firms have trade ties with G.D.R. enterprises.

The growth of economic relations between the two countries also finds expression in their new economic co-operation. The two arrived at an agreement last May on jointly mining lignite in a border area of the two countries, which went into effect last August. An agreement between the G.D.R. and the F.R.G. Hoechst Dye Company was reached last May contracting for the building of a chemical works in the G.D.R.'s Halle District. The G.D.R. press reported that work had begun on construction of the project, expected to be completed in 1980, with the investment of 1,100 million West German marks. West Germany will send 1,600 engineers and technicians to build the works which will have a floor space of 600,000 square metres.

Because of geographical and historical reasons, fairly close economic relations have always existed between

the G.D.R. and the F.R.G. which were originally one country. In trade, for example, there are special customs preferences, mutual granting of interest-free loans for investments and balancing trade deficits of one side by borrowing from the other side. The annual credit ceiling was raised to 850 million West German marks beginning this year.

While visiting the Leipzig Autumn Fair last September, G.D.R. leader Erich Honecker stressed the desire to continue developing economic relations with Western countries. He told West German firms that the G.D.R. was fully willing to continue the development of economic relations with West Germany and that new possibilities existed for deepening the co-operation between the two countries.

"NEW DEMOCRACY" (COLOMBIA)

African Peoples' Most Ferocious Enemies: Two Superpowers

"The most ferocious enemies of the African peoples are the two superpowers—the United States and the Soviet Union," *New Democracy*, organ of the Marxist-Leninist League of Colombia, said in a recent article entitled "The Struggle of the African Peoples Grows."

Having given an account of and reviewed the glorious history of the African peoples' struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the article

pointed out: "Although the old colonial system has disintegrated in Africa, American and Soviet neo-colonialists are trying hard to occupy places. By means of deception they may succeed for a time in some places, but the social-imperialists and the Yankees will meet with the same fate as that of old colonialism."

Referring to Soviet-U.S. contention in Africa, it pointed out that while U.S. imperialism is still striving to retain its influence in Africa, the Soviet social-imperialists are seeking a foothold there. The latter have continued to tread underfoot the sovereignty of Angola, instigated coups d'état in a number of countries, used some African countries as springboards for penetration and intervened wherever they can, while at the same time they promise "all political and material support to the national-liberation movements of Africa."

The article said: "Struggles have taught the African peoples that victory can be won only by relying on their own efforts, struggling against the enemy valiantly and opposing repression and deceit, with revolutionary dual tactics and on the basis of armed struggle."

The peoples of Africa are a great force in the third world, the article concluded. "The African countries, people and nations are advancing irresistibly in their struggle for national independence, against the hegemony of the two superpowers and for the destruction of old colonialism."

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information through various underhand means, which has become a notable trend in Soviet espionage abroad. People still recall that the British Foreign Office in the summer of 1971 exposed the Soviet Union's use of a trade delegation to Britain as an outpost for espionage activities. Over a hundred Soviet spies disguised as "diplomats" were expelled by the British Government. There was also the May 1973 world scandal in which a Soviet assistant air attaché in France stole a gyropilot and laser parts on display at an air show in Paris. According to the Western press, the top Soviet spy agency

has organized specialized industrial espionage networks in trans-national corporations of the Western countries — West Germany, Japan and the United States in particular — to energetically carry out these dirty activities in the name of trade.

The Soviet Union, though it boasts of being a "developed socialist" state, is in fact outwardly strong but inwardly weak, very weak indeed. It not only has begged the West for loans, food and technology, but also relied on stealing to "speed up" its "scientific progress." This phoney "socialism" has really "developed" to an appalling stage!