

PEKING REVIEW

20

May 13, 1977

北
京
周
報

Revolutionary Drive Is The Important Thing

Hua Kuo-feng

Chairman Hua Inspects Three Northeastern Provinces and Tangshan City

Support Japanese People's Just Struggle

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Romania's Independence Centennial Greeted

HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on May 7 sent a message to Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Manea Manescu, Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, expressing the warmest congratulations on the centennial of the national independence of Romania. The message reads:

"May 9 this year marks the glorious centennial of the national independence of Romania. At a time when the entire fraternal Romanian people are celebrating this great historic day, I wish to extend, on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people and in my own name, our warmest fraternal congratulations to you and, through you, to the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Government and people.

"A century ago, the heroic Romanian people, taking up arms in defiance of tyranny, smashed the rule of the Ottoman Empire and won the independence of their country, thus

realizing the noble aspiration for liberation they had cherished for centuries. After independence, the Romanian people waged unremitting and dauntless struggles to defend and develop this gain of victory and finally, through the armed uprising led by the Romanian Communist Party in the anti-fascist war, achieved the complete liberation of their motherland and embarked upon the broad road of socialism. Today, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu, the Romanian people are carrying forward and enriching their glorious revolutionary tradition, fighting in unity and advancing victoriously. History proves that the Romanian people who are determined to fight for their just cause of national independence and state sovereignty are invincible. Independent and sovereign Romania stands majestically in the world, while the overbearing great empires that lorded it over the Romanian people have collapsed one after another.

"The friendship between the Chinese and Romanian peoples forged in the course of long revolutionary struggles and based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism can stand all tests. The Chinese

people will always stand by you in the common struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. The Chinese people will continue, as always, to work for the consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two Parties, countries and peoples.

"May the Socialist Republic of Romania prosper!

"May the revolutionary friendship between the two peoples of China and Romania be evergreen!"

Celebrations

To mark the occasion, Romanian Ambassador to China Nicolae Gavrilescu gave a film reception and the commanders and fighters of a Peking unit of the People's Liberation Army held a celebration meeting.

A photo exhibition is now on in Peking. The large numbers of photos on exhibit depict the history of the Romanian people's struggle for freedom, independence and unification and their achievements in socialist construction.

A set of stamps commemorating Romania's independence centennial has been issued by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of China.

Chairman Hua Meets President Bongo

HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, met on May 4 President El Hadj Omar Bongo of the Republic of Gabon.

Chairman Hua warmly welcomed the President on his stop-over in Peking and had a photograph taken together with him and his entourage.

The Chairman and the President had a sincere conversation in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Martin Bongo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Republic of Gabon, was present during the conversation.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei and Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

Other members of the President's entourage present were Leon Auge, Minister Delegate at the Presidency of the Republic in Charge of National Orientation, Civil Service and the Special Organs of the Party; Louis Gaston Mayila, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications; Bourdes Ogouliguende, Minister of the Public Function and of the Administrative Reform; Bounkouere, Director of the Office of the Head of State; Dr. Jean-Pierre Okias, Medical Adviser; General Georges Nko-



ma, Commander-in-Chief of the National Gendarme; General Ba Oumar, Commander-in-Chief of the Ground and Naval Forces; Maurice Leflem, Roving Ambassador and General Director of the Protocol of State; Fidele Etchenda, Press Adviser; Victor Mbongo, Director of Official Visits; and Alain Maurice Mayombo, Gabonese Ambassador to China.

President Bongo in Peking

The President arrived in Peking on May 3 en route to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a visit. Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei had talks with the President on two occasions in Peking and hosted a banquet given by the State Council in his honour.

Referring to the excellent situation in Africa in his banquet speech, the Vice-Premier point-

ed out: "The struggle of the southern African peoples against racism and for national liberation continues to develop in depth. The just struggle of the African countries in defence of national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity and against imperialist aggression, subversion and interference is forging ahead victoriously." "Following its invasion of Angola," he stressed, "one superpower has of late brazenly engineered the intrusion of mercenaries into Zaire in an attempt to dominate this strategically important place and control Zaire's strategic resources so as to strengthen its position in contending with the other superpower for global hegemony. Under President Mobutu's leadership, the Government and people of Zaire have put up resolute resistance and frustrated that

superpower's wild ambition. The Zairian people's struggle has won widespread sympathy and active support among the African countries and people. An increasing number of African people have become clearly aware that this superpower is today's chief menace to the independence and security of the African countries." "We are much gratified to note that the African continent's united struggle against hegemonism is moving ahead unswervingly and victoriously." "We are confident that the heroic African people, persevering in unity and in struggle, will surely be able to drive out of Africa the superpowers and all other outside forces of aggression, lock, stock and barrel."

"Every time I make a visit to a country in this part of the

world," the President said in his speech, "I proceed at once to China, a friend we can count on."

"Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party," he continued, "your country has made immense progress and notably freed itself from the yoke of imperialism. The whole world admires its courage and its determination. But what particularly wins for your country the respect and friendship of all the oppressed peoples is the disinterested aid it gives them in their liberation struggles for independence."

"I am happy to note that today I am addressing the same Chinese leaders as in my last official visit [in 1975]. The same by their revolutionary line, and the same by their will to pursue

the cause of Chairman Mao. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has said, and I quote: 'We will hold aloft the red banner of Taching set up by Chairman Mao.' This is a sign, yet a sign that reassures all the friends of China. We understand how difficult it is to succeed a man, I refer to such an international monument as Chairman Mao."

President Bongo declared: "We are sure that under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people will continue to win great victories in the socialist construction of their country and that their radiance in the world will grow greater and greater." "China and Africa can thus have confidence in their future, for they will triumph over imperialism in all its forms."

Chairman Hua Meets Princess Beatrix

HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, on May 6 met Princess Beatrix of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and her husband Prince Claus and their party.

When the distinguished guests entered the meeting hall in the Great Hall of the People, the Chairman stepped forward and shook hands with Princess Beatrix, Prince Claus and their party, extending a warm welcome to them on their visit to China. They had photographs taken together.

Chairman Hua had a cordial and friendly conversation with

the Princess and Prince. They exchanged views on the development of the friendly relations between the two countries and on the current international situation. During their conversation, Princess Beatrix conveyed the best wishes of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands to Chairman Hua and the Chinese people. Chairman Hua asked her to convey, on returning home, the regards of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people and his own regards to Queen Juliana, Prime Minister den Uyl and the Dutch people.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Standing Com-

mittee of the National People's Congress Tsao Yi-ou, and Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Chen-hua.

Dutch guests present were Ambassador to China Dr. J. Dolleman and Mrs. Dolleman; members of the entourage of the Princess and Prince, Mrs. Jonkvrouwe C.E.B. Roell, J. Th. C. van Ebbenhorst Tengbergen; and Counsellor van Limburg Stirum and Third Secretary Ph. de Heer of the Dutch Embassy.

Also present were members of the Princess and Prince's entourage, W.P. van den Berge, Colonel E. Spierenburg, J.E. van den Berg and J.G.A. van Zijl.



The Princess and the Prince arrived in Peking on May 3.

Vice-Premier Li Hosts Banquet

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met and feted the distinguished Dutch guests on May 4.

Dwelling on the present international situation in his banquet speech, the Vice-Premier pointed out: "Europe is strategically the focus of contention of the superpowers for world hegemony. With a view to dominating Europe, social-imperialism deploys its main forces in Europe and poses a grave threat to the security of the West European countries, while at the same time it chants the shopworn tunes of 'detente' and 'disarmament,' exporting spiritual opium to the West European countries in an attempt to benumb and sap the militant will of the people there. The stark reality is that the Helsinki conference has brought Europe no 'security' or 'detente'; on the contrary, social-imperial-

ism is quickening its pace of aggression and expansion. After its temporary success in armed intervention in Angola, it has recently singlehandedly engineered the intrusion of mercenaries into Zaire. This not only constitutes its new round of offensives of grave aggression in Africa, but also serves its strategic goal of outflanking and finally conquering Western Europe. Recently the E.E.C. council of foreign ministers issued a statement expressing concern over the situation in Zaire. This is fully understandable."

"The blustering of social-imperialism," he continued, "is a sign of its weakness. It has wild ambitions but lacks the strength, and it is beset with numerous difficulties. The more it carries out expansion, the more it will scatter its forces, become politically isolated and antagonize the people of the world. Therefore, its offensive bears the seed of defeat. The important thing to do now is to tell the people the truth and get

prepared mentally and materially against a superpower-launched war. This will help one avoid being caught unprepared in that eventuality."

Speaking of China's foreign policy, the Vice-Premier said: "Internationally, the Chinese people continue to carry out unswervingly our line and policies in the field of foreign affairs which Chairman Mao personally formulated, including our policies towards Western Europe. We will, as always, firmly support the West European countries in their just and united struggle to combat hegemonism."

After reviewing the traditional friendship between the people of the Netherlands and China and the friendly relations between the two countries, Princess Beatrix said: "Certain emotional ties have also linked our peoples as calamities have struck us both, though we are separated by thousands of miles. The terrible disaster which befell your country last

year evoked the deep sympathy of millions of Dutchmen. We in the Netherlands remember with gratitude that the People's Republic of China was one of the kind friends that gave us real relief in the form of a generous gift after the disastrous floods that afflicted us in 1953.

She continued: The centuries-old civilization of China, the inventiveness of its talented people and the important role of the People's Republic on the modern world's stage are combining to make an ever deeper impression on us and to evoke sincere admiration in the Netherlands.

She expressed the hope that the visit would contribute to the constant strengthening and deepening of friendship between the two countries.

Vice-Chairman Yeh Meets Workers' Delegation From Hongkong and Macao

Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on May 3 met a workers' delegation from Hongkong and Macao which came to Peking to attend the May Day celebrations.

When the Vice-Chairman entered, the meeting hall burst into hearty applause. Joyfully, he said to everybody: Comrades, festive greetings to you all. He warmly shook hands with delegation leader Yang Kuang and deputy leader Liang Pei and then had a photograph taken with the delegation. He extended his cordial regards to the compatriots and worker brothers in Hongkong and Macao.

In a cordial conversation with the delegation, the Vice-Chairman talked about the excellent situation now prevailing on all domestic fronts following the smashing of the anti-Party "gang of four" by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. He said that the whole nation has been carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and making great efforts to grasp revolution and promote production under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua in the last six months.

Vice-Chairman Teng Meets Japanese Journalists' Delegation

Teng Ying-chao, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, on May 2 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Japanese Journalists' Delegation. The delegation was led by Tomoo Hirooka, Director of *Asahi Shimbun*. Shubun Miura, Chairman of the Board of Directors of *Chunichi Shimbun* and Director of the Council of the Kyodo News Service of Japan, was deputy leader and Nario Shirato, Permanent Director and Secretary-General of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, was secretary-general.

At the meeting, Vice-Chairman Teng stressed the importance of concluding a Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship and the inclusion of the anti-hegemonism clause in the text of the treaty. The importance of opposing hegemonism, she said, had grown since the signing of the joint statement by the two Governments of

China and Japan. She called for special vigilance against the meddling and sabotage by Soviet social-imperialism in concluding the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship. Expressing concern over the Japanese people's struggle for the recovery of their northern islands, she said that the Chinese people sympathized with them and supported their struggle.

The delegation arrived in Peking on April 28 for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of Peking press circles. The host gave a banquet in its honour the next day. In their banquet speeches, editor-in-chief of *Renmin Ribao* Hu Chi-wei and delegation leader Tomoo Hirooka both talked about the need to make joint efforts for an early conclusion of a Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship and for friendship between the two peoples lasting generation after generation.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Visits China

Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jabir Al-Sabah, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait, and the delegation led by him visited China May 4-7.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua exchanged views on questions of common interest with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah Al-Ahmad in Peking. Friendly relations and co-operation between China and Kuwait have further developed.

Foreign Minister Huang gave a banquet in honour of the Kuwaiti Foreign Minister on May 4. In his speech, the former

(Continued on p. 20.)

Revolutionary Drive Is the Important Thing

(April 2, 1963)

Hua Kuo-feng

This article was written by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in 1963 when he was working in Hunan Province. "Renmin Ribao" republished it on its front page on April 26. — Ed.

REVOLUTIONARY Drive That Deserves Praise," an article in today's *Xin Hunan Bao* (*New Hunan Daily*), reports the outstanding deeds of the masses and cadres of Maotien District who have gone all out in their revolutionary drive to build a new socialist countryside under the leadership of the Party. Total grain output in Maotien in 1962 increased 28 per cent over that of the peak year of 1958, the number of pigs in stock averages 1.2 for each household, over 2,000 hectares have been afforested and much headway has also been made in other areas of production and construction. All this has contributed to consolidating and developing the collective economy. The tremendous achievements in Maotien District stem from the fact that the masses and cadres hold high the great red banners of the general line for building socialism, the great leap forward and the people's communes and conscientiously

implement the instructions of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. These achievements are also the result of the hard work done by them.

What is praiseworthy about Maotien District is that the cadres and people there have high aspirations. While setting themselves lofty goals, they work in a down-to-earth way. Any work which the masses want to do now and which are feasible, they always show great enthusiasm and try in every possible way to do it; as regards long-term construction items, they undertake them actively according to the needs and capability. Whatever they do, they keep to the Party's traditional style of work — making investigations and study, seeking the truth from facts and following the mass line — while combining revolutionary enthusiasm with a realistic approach and the issuing of general calls with the setting up of models which serve as examples for others to follow, coming from the masses and going back to the masses and relying on their consciousness in work. Instead of retreating when they encounter

difficulties on their path of advance, they dare to struggle and overcome them with a dauntless spirit. They do not lose heart in the face of setbacks, but earnestly sum up their experience and the lessons to be drawn, study and learn from the experience of others, uphold the truth and correct their mistakes, fight tenaciously and continue their advance.

Maotien's experience fully shows that the masses have boundless creative power. Under the socialist system, the people can rely on collective strength, concentrate on all spheres where they can give full play to their energy and concentrate on production in breadth and depth to create more and more wealth for society and for themselves. It also proves that the duty of leaders is to help bring forth the enthusiasm of the masses and lead them to advance in the correct direction, rely on the masses to develop production and consolidate and develop the collective economy. The experience of Maotien tells us that to enhance drive we must encourage people to work enthusiastically and in a down-to-earth way rather than making a lot of fanfare or working recklessly. Work should be done in a solid way, with high yet realistic targets and practicable measures. Things must be done in accordance with the Party's policies and we should consult with the masses again and again; in learning from the experiences of other places, we should take into consideration the local conditions and we must not apply them mechanically. When the masses' enthusiasm is aroused, we must treasure it and use it sparingly and effectively. Only in

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"Renmin Ribao" Editor's Note

IN reprinting Chairman Hua's important article, *Renmin Ribao* published an editor's note which reads:

"'Revolutionary Drive Is the Important Thing,' an article of great importance written by our wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on April 2, 1963, is a brilliant example of studying and applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. In summing up the experiences of Maotien District in Yuehyang County, Hunan Province, in building a new socialist countryside, the article gives a penetrating exposition of the dialectical relationship between the correct line and working methods, between the leadership and the masses and between revolutionary enthusiasm and a realistic approach. Chairman Hua's article, which is republished in this paper today, is of great immediate importance to spurring all fronts to grasp revolution and promote production and go all out to rapidly boost production, and to implementing the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link in running the country well set forth by Chairman Hua."

this way can their enthusiasm be sustained and always kept high.

The remarkable deeds of Maotien District in building a new socialist countryside are living teaching material. We should learn from Maotien District and, as it has done, work with still greater revolutionary drive and bring about an upsurge in production so as to win a bumper harvest this year.

(Originally published in "Xin Hunan Bao.")

Chairman Hua Inspects Three Northeastern Provinces

Chairman Hua gave important instructions during his inspection tour. He pointed out: The location of the three northeastern provinces is of great strategic importance. Soviet revisionism has not given up its wild ambition to subjugate us. We must take class struggle as the key link, deepen the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and push revolution and production forward, and we must do a good job in preparedness against war. Rich in natural resources and vast in territory, the northeast has great potentials for developing industrial and agricultural production. As long as we adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, have faith in the masses, rely on them and bring their initiative into full play, these three provinces will make still greater contributions to the country. We must cherish this lofty aim. The Party committees of the three provinces should earnestly grasp the mass movements of learning from Taching in industry and learning from Tachai in agriculture in their respective localities, hold high these two red banners put up by Chairman Mao and work hard to push work ahead in all fields.

AFTER presiding over the opening ceremony of the National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry at the Taching Oil-field on April 20, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng made an inspection tour of Heilungkiang, Kirin and Liaoning Provinces from April 21 to 25.

During his tour, Chairman Hua received leading comrades of the Party, government and army in the three provinces and gave important instructions with regard to grasping the key link in running the country well, deepening the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" and doing a good job in all fields of work. Chairman Hua's instructions were a great encouragement to the army men and civilians of the three provinces.

Chairman Hua inspected a number of factories in Harbin, Changchun and Shenyang.

In Heilungkiang

He inspected Heilungkiang Province from April 21 to 23.

In listening to a report by the standing committee of the provincial Party committee on its work, Chairman Hua said: "Heilungkiang is an

important border province; it is our country's northern gate and occupies a very important strategic position. This should be borne in mind when any question or work in the province is under consideration. The masses and the cadres should be mobilized to race against time and do their work well at top speed." Chairman Hua instructed that first of all the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" should be grasped well. He said: "The harm the 'gang of four' did politically, ideologically and organizationally and its pernicious influence in these aspects must not be underestimated. It's not advisable to underestimate this. Exposure and criticism of the 'gang of four' must be grasped as a major task and conscientious and intensive efforts must be made to arouse the masses. The more they are aroused, the better the situation will become."

When leading comrades of the provincial Party committee reported on the excellent situation in industry and agriculture there, Chairman Hua instructed them to grasp agriculture well before everything else. He said: Heilungkiang has a small population in proportion to its arable land. It should upgrade farm



Chairman Hua at the Harbin Steam Turbine Plant.

mechanization and produce farm machines suited to local conditions. Heilungkiang is cold, with a short frost-free period. Early-ripening and high-yield strains of grain should be selected and bred. It would not do if they ripen early but do not give a high yield. The province should also manage its grasslands well so that there will be a big advance in animal husbandry as well. In his talk, Chairman Hua laid special stress on the importance of strengthening agricultural scientific research work and instructed scientific researchers to integrate with the masses and sum up experience with the masses.

On industrial production, Chairman Hua urged Heilungkiang to speed up the development of the coal, electric and iron and steel industries, apart from making still greater contributions in petroleum. He said that big enterprises are the sinews and should be established; smaller ones which yield quick results should also be set up. There should be a combination of big, medium-sized and small enterprises rather than concentrating exclusively on the big ones.

Members of the standing committee of the provincial Party committee were greatly in-

spired and enlightened by Chairman Hua's important instructions. Comrade Liu Kuang-tao, first secretary of the provincial Party committee, said that they were determined to carry out Chairman Hua's directives, grasp the key link in running the country well and do a good job in their work on all fronts.

Chairman Hua warmly greeted leading comrades of the Harbin Steam Turbine Plant, its workshops and sections and the workers there as he went around, chatting with them and inquiring in detail about the plant's revolution and production as well as the work and lives of the workers. He was very pleased to

hear that the plant's cadres and workers had persevered in their struggle against the "gang of four" and that revolution and production were going ahead well. In the No. 4 workshop, Chairman Hua walked up to a young model worker, milling machine operator Liu Yu-lan, and cordially shook hands with her. He asked her how old she was and how long she had been working there, showing great concern for the growth of young workers.

In Kirin

Chairman Hua visited Kirin Province on April 23 and 24. He heard reports from Wang En-mao, first secretary of the provincial Party committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and Juan Po-sheng, secretary of the provincial Party committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. Following the smashing of the "gang of four," they said, the cadres and the masses in the province were in high and militant spirits. At the present moment, they added, the struggle of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" was being carried on in a deep-going way throughout the province and the cadres and the masses were determined to overcome the diffi-



Chairman Hua arriving at the Changchun No. 1 Motor Vehicle Plant.

culties caused by the gang's interference and sabotage and win fresh victories in the current year's industrial and agricultural production. Chairman Hua told them: "Exposing and criticizing the 'gang of four' is no short-term task and the pernicious influence and effects caused by the 'gang of four' and their sworn followers must not be underestimated. You need to continuously sum up experience, intensively arouse the masses and carry the struggle through to the end."

Chairman Hua also said: "With its abundant natural resources, Kirin Province has great potentialities and is an excellent place. In the past, because of the 'gang of four's' sabotage, it was very difficult to do work; now that the gang has been shattered, things have been made easier in all fields. It is imperative to expose and criticize the 'gang of four,' bring the initiative of the masses into play, grasp revolution, promote production and push the national economy forward." Referring to farm production in Kirin, Chairman Hua pointed out

that, to boost agricultural production, the first thing to do was to learn from Tachai, keep to the correct orientation and line, and that there should also be mechanization with attention paid to scientific farming. He had high hopes for farm mechanization in the province and said that the province should pay attention to local conditions in the course of mechanization. Kirin, he pointed out, had great prospects. Agriculture being the foundation, it was necessary to make agriculture in Kirin a success. Its output should not only surpass the target set for the region in the National Programme for Agricultural Development* but also surpass the target set for areas south of the Yellow River**.

Chairman Hua also gave important instructions on Kirin's industrial production, urging that good work be done in the fuel industry, with particular attention to tapping the potential of existing factories and mines. He also gave instructions on improving supplies for the cities by setting up their own non-staple food production bases in the spirit of self-reliance.

As soon as Chairman Hua alighted from the train in Changchun, the provincial capital, he went straight to the Changchun No. 1 Motor Vehicle Plant. Day-shift workers were leaving the factory when he arrived. They joyfully gathered along the main road inside the plant grounds, and enthusiastically clapped and cheered Chairman Hua. Beaming with smiles, Chairman Hua kept waving back to the workers who were of one heart with their leader.

Chairman Hua went first to the marble cornerstone containing Chairman Mao's inscription **In Commemoration of the Laying of the Cornerstone of the No. 1 Motor Vehicle Plant** and viewed photos showing Chairman Mao inspecting the plant. On hearing how the plant's revolution and production suffered from the interference and sabotage by the "gang of four" in 1974, Chairman Hua instructed the plant to press ahead with the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" to offset the damage they had brought to revolution and production. He encouraged the workers to hold still higher the red flag of Taching, firmly follow the Taching

* This programme lays down the per-hectare targets in output for the country's several main regions according to their natural conditions.

** Meaning the target set for areas south of the Yellow River and north of the Huai River.

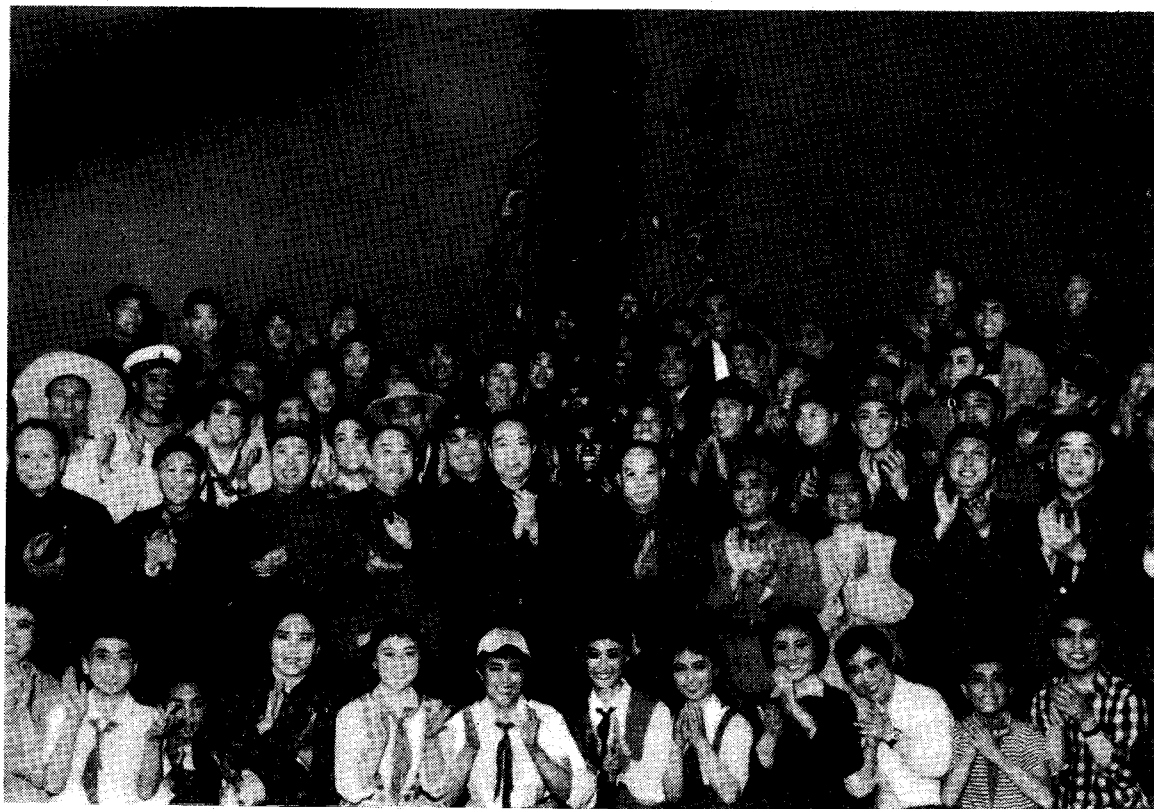
road and, like the working class in Taching, aim high in reshaping China's motor vehicle industry so that it will catch up with and surpass the advanced world levels. When he was introduced to the plant's young model worker Liang Fu-sen who did the equivalent of two and a half years' work in 1976, Chairman Hua shook hands with him and praised his revolutionary enthusiasm. In the No. 8 team of the crankshaft workshop of the engine plant, Chairman Hua chatted cordially with pace-setting woman worker Sun Shu-lan and praised her for her excellent work. In the assembly group of the front axle workshop of the chassis plant, Chairman Hua heard an account of Chen Tai-shan who died protecting the plant. Chairman Hua cordially told the group: "Learn from you comrades!" Chairman Hua carefully observed the assembly of Liberation lorries at the general assembly line and watched a demonstration by a 60-ton tip lorry designed and trial-produced by the plant. In the car plant, Chairman Hua had a cordial conversation with 58-year-old worker Lei Shu-sen. When he learnt that the

worker was from Loting County, Hopei Province, not far from Tangshan which was struck by a strong earthquake last year, Chairman Hua asked with great concern whether his home there had suffered any losses in the quake. Chairman Hua always has the people's interests at heart and shows concern for them.

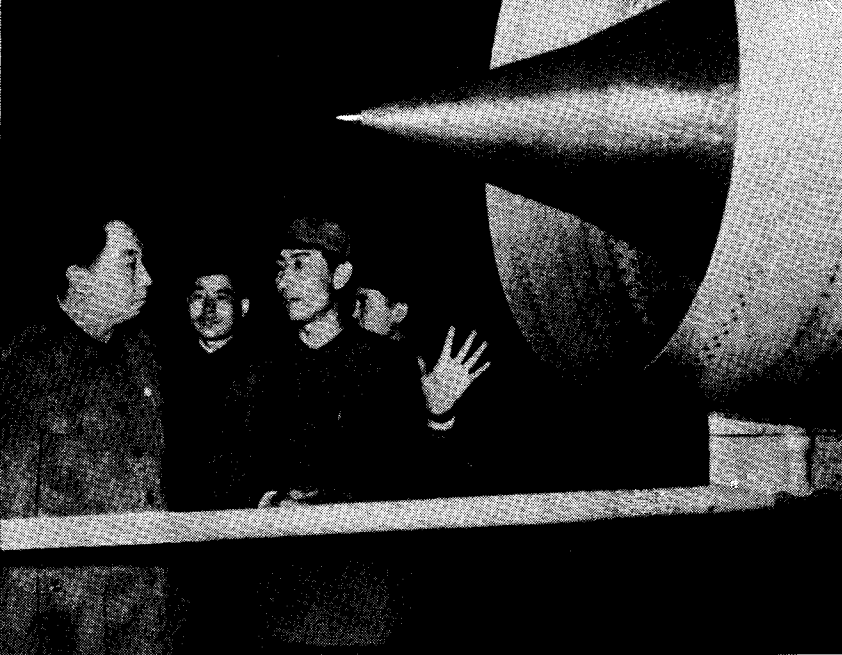
In Liaoning

On April 24 and 25, in Shenyang, the provincial capital, Chairman Hua received leading Party and government comrades of Liaoning Province and Shenyang city as well as leading comrades of the P.L.A. Shenyang Units, the Liaoning provincial area command and the ground, naval and air force units stationed in Liaoning, inspected factories and attended a performance of the modern play *Lei Feng**.

* An outstanding fighter in the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Lei Feng died a martyr at his post in 1962. Chairman Mao wrote the inscription "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng" in praise of him.



Chairman Hua with the actors and actresses after seeing the modern play *Lei Feng* in Shenyang.



Chairman Hua examining a Chinese-made fighter plane.

Reporting on their work to Chairman Hua, Tseng Shao-shan, first secretary of the Liaoning provincial Party committee and political commissar of the P.L.A. Shenyang Units, and Jen Chung-yi, second secretary of the provincial Party committee and first vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, said that in the past two months, in accordance with the instructions of Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee, Liaoning Province had waged a people's war to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and conducted investigations regarding persons and cases connected with the gang's conspiratorial activities. Leading bodies at all levels had been strengthened and an excellent situation now prevailed in both revolution and production. Chairman Hua said: Liaoning has made achievements and progress in this period. You should continue to grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and carry on the struggle by fighting one battle after another until the gang's pernicious influence and effects are eliminated politically, ideologically and organizationally. He encouraged everyone to race against time in revolution and construction, pointing out that making efforts to push forward the national economy was not only a requirement for national construction but also for preparedness against war. Speaking of agricultural conditions in Liaoning, Chairman Hua said that with its big industry, Liaoning would not have a good foundation unless agriculture goes up. The salient feature

of Liaoning's industry is the predominance of iron and steel and other heavy industries. Liaoning should follow the road and experience of Taching, implement the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, fully tap the potential of existing enterprises and make greater and faster progress.

Chairman Hua inspected the Sungling and Hsinyang Machine Building Plants which the great leader Chairman Mao had inspected in 1958. The visit by Chairman Hua, the worthy successor of Chairman Mao, greatly inspired the workers. Wherever Chairman Hua went, he was greeted by warm applause and cheers. At the Sungling Machine Building Plant, when he was

told that the route he took on his inspection was the very route Chairman Mao had taken, he said meaningfully: "Yes, we should follow Chairman Mao's line." The workers and staff took this as a great encouragement. Chairman Hua listened carefully to what people told him everywhere he went. He looked with keen interest at the new products designed and made in the plant and asked about their performance and production. He warmly praised the workers, cadres and technicians on their fruitful results in research and manufacturing new products. At the Hsinyang Machine Building Plant, Chairman Hua had a cordial conversation with Wang Ching-tao, a deputy chief engineer.

While in Shenyang, Chairman Hua saw *Lei Feng*, staged by the Modern Drama Troupe under the political department of the P.L.A. Shenyang Units. In a comment to leading comrades of the Shenyang Units and the Liaoning provincial Party committee, he said: Lei Feng was indeed a good example to follow. Chairman Mao had called on the nation to learn from Lei Feng, but the "gang of four" wanted people to learn from Chang Tieh-sheng who they said was a "fighting and dashing rebel." (For Chang Tieh-sheng, see "A Concocted Hero," *Peking Review*, No. 8, 1977. — Tr.) The gang's real intention was to train hatchetmen for their counter-revolutionary plots. Chairman Hua said he liked to see the play *Lei Feng* and

was glad to have seen it. At the end of the performance, he went on the stage, shook hands with the actors and actresses and praised them for their excellent performance.

Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee headed by him show great concern for the well-being of the people in Liaoning. During his inspection tour, he inquired in detail about supplies in the cities and urban sanitation work. He quoted a directive of Chairman Mao's on work in Sinkiang: We must see to it that production develops year after year, the economy prospers year after year and the people live better and better year after year.

Chairman Hua's inspection tour of the three northeastern provinces encouraged the army men and civilians there. After his inspection, the three provincial Party committees called meetings to discuss what they had learnt from Chairman Hua's important instructions and to map out concrete measures to implement them. Workers and cadres also held discussions and voiced their determination to fight a people's war to expose and criticize the "gang of four," push forward industrial and agricultural production, strengthen preparedness against war and make still greater contributions to the country.

Chairman Hua Inspects Tangshan

CHAIRMAN Hua on the afternoon of April 26 inspected Tangshan city in Hopei Province which was struck by a strong earthquake on July 28, 1976. He cordially received the delegates to the conference of representatives of advanced collectives and individuals in dealing with the aftermath of the Tangshan-Fengnan earthquake, which was convened by the Hopei provincial Party committee, and made an important speech.

Comrade Wang Tung-hsing, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, was with Chairman Hua in inspecting the city and receiving the delegates.

In an inspiring speech punctuated by stormy applause, Chairman Hua said: "On behalf of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, I extend warm greetings to all delegates and wish the conference success."

He said: "The workers of Tangshan and the cadres and masses of the city showed their heroism when the strong earthquake struck last July 28. Great successes have been achieved in the struggle to overcome its aftermath and restore production, thanks to the efforts of the masses, the concern of the Party and state and

the assistance from the People's Liberation Army and the people of the whole country."

"However," he added, "we should not rest on our laurels. We must do still better work in building a new Tangshan and its new environs. The people are the real heroes. They and they alone are capable of creating everything. We are convinced that with a people as heroic as those in Tangshan, it is possible to perform all miracles."

Chairman Hua praised the workers of the Kailan Coal Mine for their revolutionary spirit in the struggle to restore production, and encouraged them to constantly raise Kailan's production level. He said: "Our Tangshan must make greater contributions to the whole nation and the whole world."

Among the 1,739 people received were leading members of the Party committees of Hopei Province, Tangshan Prefecture and Tangshan city, representatives of advanced collectives and individuals in dealing with earthquake's aftermath, special representatives of the P.L.A. men cited for meritorious service in the anti-quake and relief work, and special representatives of people from other provinces, municipi-



Chairman Hua receives the delegates to conference of representatives of advanced collectives and individuals in dealing with the aftermath of the Tangshan-Fengnan earthquake.

palities and autonomous regions who are helping with the work in Tangshan.

Chairman Hua's speech was a great encouragement and education to all present. They studied and discussed it conscientiously and adopted a message of salute to Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee amid warm applause.

The Kailan Coal Mine's 98 representatives received by Chairman Hua immediately transmitted the important speech to Kailan. The Kailan Coal Mine Party committee promptly called a meeting and made a decision on studying Chairman Hua's speech and implementing it, deepening the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" and bringing about a new upsurge in the movement **In industry, learn from Taching.**

Veteran model worker Hou Chan-yu said: "Chairman Hua has set new fighting tasks for us miners at Kailan. We must act accordingly, carry forward our fine tradition of being combat-worthy, redouble our efforts and produce

more coal of good quality to make greater contributions to the socialist revolution and construction and to the world revolution."

Peng Yen-chang, secretary of the Party committee of Fengnan County, who has been received by Chairman Hua on seven occasions, said with emotion: "After the strong earthquake last year, Chairman Hua did away with the interference and sabotage by the 'gang of four,' braved aftershocks and visited the quake-afflicted area to show the Party's concern and direct the anti-quake and relief work. He is now preoccupied with the country's major affairs, Chairman Hua nevertheless has the people of the quake-afflicted area at heart. He is at one with us."

The conference delegates pledged to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and win still greater victories under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," overcome the aftermath of the quake and restore and develop production.

Support Japanese People's Just Struggle

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE Japanese people's struggle against Soviet hegemonism and for the return of the northern territories has been surging day by day. Several million workers held meetings and demonstrations in over 1,100 cities throughout the country on May 1. Their angry protests against the Soviet hegemonists' illegal occupation of Japan's northern territories and bullying of Japanese fishermen resounded across Japan's islands.

The raging flames of the struggle were kindled by Soviet hegemonic acts. The Soviet Union unilaterally announced in February enforcement of a "200-mile exclusive fishing zone" from March 1, flagrantly including the four northern islands of Japan [Kunashiri, Etorofu, Habomai and Shikotan] in the zone. During the Japanese-Soviet fishery talks, the Soviet Union unreasonably demanded Japanese consent to Soviet fishing in Japanese territorial waters as a "quid pro quo" for Japanese fishing within the Soviet "200-mile exclusive fishing zone." After the talks broke off, the Soviet Union exerted new pressure on Japan by unilaterally abrogating the Japanese-Soviet Fishery Treaty on April 29. Soviet highhandedness naturally aroused profound indignation among the Japanese people.

The heated dispute during the Japanese-Soviet fishery talks focused on demarcation of waters off Japan's four northern islands, which in fact is a question of Japan's territorial sovereignty. It is known to all that the northern islands are territories inherent to Japan. Their reversion is the common desire of the Japanese nation for which the Japanese people have been waging an unremitting struggle. In the talks between Japanese and Soviet heads of government in 1973, former Prime Minister of Japan Tanaka persisted in the policy of recovering the northern territories and compelled Soviet revisionist leader Brezhnev to acknowledge that "outstanding questions" between Japan and the

Soviet Union after World War II included the territorial question and that the latter was to be resolved in negotiations on a Japan-Soviet peace treaty. However, the Soviet Union later went back on its word by alleging that the territorial question had been resolved, and accused Japan of making a "groundless demand." During the recent talks, the Soviet Union lumped together the territorial question and the fishery talks in an attempt to perpetuate occupation of the four northern islands by making it a fait accompli that they belonged to the Soviet Union. This fully revealed the ferocious features of Soviet hegemonism.

The Soviet Union occupies Japan's northern territories because of the need of its counter-revolutionary strategy for world hegemony. The Soviet paper *Pravda* long ago disclosed that "Soviet concessions on the northern territory issue would naturally have an impact on the major problem in Europe after World War II, that is, the territorial problem." This is to say that the Soviet Union wants to perpetuate the occupation of all foreign territories it holds. At the same time, it is turning many islands, including Japan's four northern islands, into an important part of its network of Pacific military bases. This is why the Soviet Union has been firmly holding on to Japan's northern territories.

Soviet truculence has taught the Japanese people by negative example to see clearly the reactionary nature of Soviet social-imperialism. They have come to understand more and more distinctly that Soviet hegemonism jeopardizes the national interest and security of Japan with increasing gravity. From its behaviour, they saw how this superpower threw its weight around and bullied others to the extent of unscrupulously trampling underfoot the principles of international law and showing no respect for international faith. Its professed "true

neighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan" and "friendship and co-operation" are sheer lies. The Japanese people are taking action to combat the hegemonic acts of this superpower. People of various circles have urged the government to stand up firmly to the Soviet diplomacy of intimidation and never to give up permanent rights for the sake of immediate interests. In Japan, both the ruling and opposition parties are unanimous in opposing superpower hegemonism. A broader and deeper struggle for the return of the northern territories and against Soviet hegemonism is sure to rise tempestuously.

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao said: "The Chinese people wholeheartedly support the just struggle of the Japanese people." Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua and resolutely adhering to Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people have always stood on the side of the Japanese people and supported their patriotic and just struggle for the return of the northern territories and against superpower hegemonism. We are deeply convinced that final victory belongs to the Japanese people who are persisting in struggle.

(May 8)

Africa's Destiny Is in the Hands Of Its People

by Jen Ku-ping

SOVIET social-imperialism of late has shown unusually fervent zeal about the African continent. When Podgorny talked big about "friendship" with the African people during his first trip to that continent at the head of a big delegation in late March, the roar of artillery was shaking several Zairian border towns. Mercenaries organized and commanded by the Soviet Union invaded Zaire, seriously threatening the independence of this sovereign central African country. The hundreds of millions of African people and world public opinion are closely following developments in that part of the world.

Since the 60s, numerous African countries have attained independence after long years of struggle. For more than a dozen years, they have made great efforts and achieved remarkable results in rooting out colonialist influence, consolidating national independence, strengthening national unity and developing their national economies and culture. In international affairs, African countries are playing an increasingly great role. Under the blows of the

African people's protracted armed struggle, Portuguese colonial rule came to an end in 1975. Encouraged by this great victory, both the revolutionary mass movement and armed struggle in South Africa and Rhodesia, long under white racist rule, saw major developments. All this is the mainstream of the developing situation in Africa, particularly in southern Africa.

Mounting Soviet-U.S. Contention

The surging development of the national-liberation movement in southern Africa has dealt blows to colonialist and racist rule. But as U.S. influence weakened, the Soviet Union crept in. The sharpening contention between the two hegemonic powers has made the situation in southern Africa extremely complicated.

Richly endowed with natural resources, the African continent has more than 60 per cent of the world's reserves of strategic mineral resources such as chromium, cobalt, titanium,

lithium, diamond and gold. The Western countries, particularly the industrially developed West European countries, all along relied on Africa to supply them with large quantities of industrial raw materials for many years. Furthermore, the continent occupies a most important strategic position. It commands Europe's sea lane to the South Atlantic and the Indian Ocean and Western Europe's oil from the Middle East is today mainly shipped through this lane. The strategic focus of the contention for world hegemony between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, is Europe. Since Africa is an important flank of Europe, it has become a theatre of extremely fierce contention between the two hegemonic powers.

Taking advantage of the weakening West European, particularly U.S., influence in Africa in the past dozen or so years, Soviet social-imperialism did all it could to squeeze itself into the continent when the newly independent African countries were faced with the difficulty of having to attend to innumerable matters at once. Donning the cloak of "socialism" and "natural ally" and using economic and military "aid," it has sent its warships to Africa, sought military bases, carried out subversive and disruptive activities and fomented disunity and dissension there, infiltrating and expanding step by step from north to south. The Soviet Mediterranean fleet is now well-matched in strength with the U.S. Sixth Fleet. The total ship days of the Soviet fleet in the Indian Ocean last year trebled those of the U.S. fleet. The Soviet Union has also collected and stationed in strategically important areas of Africa an army of mercenaries, the largest and best-equipped in the continent so far. Such a huge military force deployed off Africa's coasts and in its interior is tantamount to a double-edged sword, with one edge directed at the other superpower to scramble for world domination and the other edge at the African countries and people, independent or on the way to independence, with a view to seizing, maintaining and expanding its colonial interests—political, military and economic privileges—in the region. As an African saying goes, "When the elephants fight, the grassland suffers." Victims of the rivalry between the two superpowers, the African

people are facing their gravest menace, Soviet expansion.

Moscow's Shadow Everywhere

The shadow of Soviet social-imperialism today hovers over every place of unrest in the African continent, from north to south and east to west. In 1975, the Soviet Union took an important step by rushing over 10,000 mercenaries from afar to newly independent Angola to carry out armed intervention. After this had been achieved, it began organizing the mercenaries' invasion of Zaire. The Republic of Zaire was chosen as a target of Soviet aggression because it is in the heart of the continent, noted for very important strategic mineral resources, and its government has consistently adhered to the just stand of opposing Soviet hegemonism. The invasion of Zaire by Soviet mercenaries is not a local or fortuitous event. It is an important step in Moscow's intensified expansion in central and southern Africa to contend with the other superpower.

Soviet social-imperialism is waiting for the chance to move in some other parts of Africa. Podgorny proclaimed while in Africa not long ago that the sea lane across the Indian Ocean linked the European part of the Soviet Union with the Soviet Far East. According to this logic, wouldn't the sea lane across the South Atlantic also serve this purpose? This is blatantly laying a big time bomb for new Soviet acts of aggression on both the east and west coasts of Africa including in the Red Sea, Indian Ocean and South Atlantic regions. This intention can only rouse the sharp vigilance of the African countries and people.

Aim Is Seizure of Europe

The fresh offensive by the Kremlin to expand in Africa has revealed its greed for the continent's rich resources and its ambition to dominate the whole continent. It is also a component part of its global strategy and is geared to its overall plan of contending for Europe, the key point in its strategy. Moscow's expansion south of the equator is coordinated with its contention for hegemony in the Red Sea. Superpower rivalry in Africa is a "peripheral war" in contending for Europe. The Kremlin's strategic aim there is to start

on the underbelly of Africa, slice horizontally across the African continent, seize control of vital coastal sections, gradually squeeze out U.S. and other Western influence from southern Africa and control that region's strategic resources and the important strategic passage-way from the Indian Ocean to Western Europe so as to cut the Western countries' vital supply line at any time, thereby getting a stranglehold on Western Europe. As a result, Soviet aggressive expansion has been opposed by numerous African countries and people and aroused anxiety in the Western world, particularly the West European countries which are gravely threatened. After the Soviet mercenaries invaded Zaire, West European countries like Belgium and France immediately gave Zaire support to fight back in resistance.

Social-Imperialism Will Be Defeated

The Africa of today is no longer what it was a century ago when colonialism and imperialism began carving up the continent. Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The frantic struggles of the imperialists and reactionaries will only stimulate the peoples of African countries to sharper vigilance and stronger determination in the fight against imperialism and old**

and new colonialism and for the defence of national independence and the prosperity and the progress of their countries." Having summed up both positive and negative experience, the awakening African people are becoming increasingly aware of the ferocious features and insatiable ambitions of Soviet social-imperialism which is making disturbances here today and plotting invasion there tomorrow. But the African people have buried batch after batch of overbearing colonialists and aggressors. Can Soviet social-imperialism be an exception? The initial victory won by Zaire with the support of many African countries in counterattacking the Soviet mercenaries proves that it is nothing terrifying and can be defeated.

Sharp, complex struggles are being waged on the continent of Africa — the African countries and people versus the racists; the African countries and people versus superpower hegemonism; the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, versus each other. Within these contradictions, the decisive factor is still the African people who, united as one, dare to struggle and are good at struggle. Their road ahead is full of twists and turns, but the future is infinitely bright. Africa's destiny is in the hands of the African people.

(Continued from p. 7.)

warmly praised the Government and people of Kuwait for they have, under the leadership of His Highness Amir Sheikh Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, defended their national independence, safeguarded state sovereignty, developed the national economy and at the same time resolutely supported the just struggle of the Arab people and the Palestinian people against Israeli Zionism, worked hard to enhance unity among the Arab and Gulf countries and opposed the superpowers' intervention in the Middle East and the Gulf affairs.

The Chinese Foreign Minister pointed out that the superpowers' aggression and expansion and the fierce rivalry between them are a grave menace to the security of the Middle East and the Gulf countries. At present, the people of the countries of the Gulf and Red Sea region are enhancing their unity and co-operation through various forms, actively opposing the aggression and expansion of the superpowers and safeguarding the security of their own region. This is a forceful blow to hegemonism.

Foreign Minister Sabah Al-Ahmad said in his speech that

despite the difference in the political, economic and social systems of the two countries, the scope of fruitful co-operation is being extended and heading for diversification. He said: Kuwait, together with the other fraternal Gulf states, is working for closer co-operation with them. We are committed to preventing our Gulf from being an arena of political and military rivalry between big powers. Kuwait also supports the efforts aimed at making the Indian Ocean a peace zone free of international contention, so as to ensure its security and stability.

An Irresistible Tide

— Struggle to destroy the old order and
establish a new one

OVER the past few years, the struggle by the third world countries and people against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism in the economic field has entered the stage of striving to destroy the old international economic relations and establish a new order. Getting united, quite a number of poor and weak countries are waging an unremitting struggle against the rich and strong countries, particularly the two superpowers, the biggest international exploiters of the present era.

Under the existing order, the superpowers, taking advantage of their monopoly position, manipulate international economic affairs and push ahead with hegemonism, thus subjecting the third world countries to exploitation and plunder.

Serious Consequences of the Old Order

This old order makes the poor countries poorer and the rich countries richer, further widening the gap between the two. It has brought the third world countries endless disaster. The third world countries are far behind the industrially developed countries in the growth of per capita gross national product. So far as the general economic situation is concerned, the matter has become more evident.

First, because of the protracted imperialist domination and plunder, industrially the third world countries are backward and have a weak foundation. Many now only have mining, oil or farm products-processing industries mainly providing raw materials and foodstuffs for the imperialist countries. As an industrial foundation, their metallurgical and manufacturing industries also are very poor and in some countries non-existent.

Second, there is a heavy grain shortage because the development of agricultural production is seriously impeded.

Third, there is lopsided economic development and the old economic structure has not been changed basically. Many developing countries thus far have depended on a few farm and mineral products for their national income and export trade. They remain the imperialist countries' sources of raw materials and markets for industrial goods.

Fourth, trade terms have deteriorated and the burden of external debts is exceedingly heavy. The developing countries have suffered heavy losses because the imperialist countries carry on exchanges of unequal value in trade with them. By the end of 1975, the former's external debt totalled 180,000 million U.S. dollars, while the Soviet Union and the United States raked in 65,000 million U.S. dollars in the 1960-75 period.

Fifth, the working people in certain third world countries are extremely impoverished. The number of unemployed or partly employed in the developing countries today stands at 300 million (over one-third of the total labour force) and about 700 million live in poverty.

As leaders of some developing countries have said, "This economic order" based on exploitation, plunder and control "constitutes the major obstacle to any development and progress for all the countries of the third world." "This system encompasses such shocking inequalities and disparities that it is no longer conceivable to continue it any longer." "The old system of exploitation and monopoly must be destroyed."

This is the common conclusion of the third world countries and people.

Two Superpowers Are Major Obstacles

What kind of order should replace the old one? A series of basic principles for the establishment of a new order as demanded by the third world countries were laid down in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action adopted at the Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly in April 1974. The Dakar Declaration adopted at the Conference of Developing Countries on Raw Materials in February 1975 in Dakar, Senegal's capital, further points out that a new international economic order must be based on the principles of equality and justice and must be in the interests of the people throughout the world. The new international economic relations proposed by the third world countries are diametrically opposed to the old order based on exploitation, an order which serves the interests of the imperialist countries, the superpowers in particular.

The two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are the major obstacles to setting up a new order. To preserve their vested interests and hegemonic positions, they use every means to protect and strengthen the old order and hamper and sabotage the establishment of a new one. Confronted by their attempt to go against the tide of history, the third world countries and people are strengthening unity and concerting their efforts and waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the superpowers and winning one victory after another.

Various Aspects of the Struggle

One effective way is to get organized and close ranks to fight hegemonism. Using oil as a weapon, the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries in October 1973 was the first to break the monopoly of foreign capital, seize back the right to fix oil prices and safeguard their national resources. Spurred on by the oil struggle, various organizations were set up one after another by the different raw material producing and exporting countries of the third world. These became a major force in fighting international monopoly capital's exploitation and efforts to shift the burden of the

crisis on to them. At the same time, third world regional economic co-operation organizations also developed rapidly and became an increasingly important means of the developing countries in strengthening their mutual co-operation and further developing their national economies.

Defending national independence and exercising sovereignty over their natural resources is an important component of the third world's struggle for the establishment of a new order. Many developing countries are now supervising, restricting, managing or even nationalizing important economic sectors controlled by international monopoly capital, such as land, plantations, farms and mining and processing industries, thus gradually taking over control of their national resources and the exploitation, production, processing and sales of raw materials. This wave of opposing transnational companies and embarking on nationalization has greatly weakened and shaken imperialist and, in particular, superpower economic monopoly and control of the developing countries of the third world, which creates favourable conditions for independently developing their national economies.

The key to setting up the new order lies in developing the national economies independently and self-reliantly. The Dakar Declaration points out that reliance has to be placed primarily on themselves and their own resources to acquire the means of developing their own economies and to establish a new international economic order. The third world countries in recent years have attached ever greater importance to giving priority to agricultural development, pushed grain production up and paid attention to using their own resources to build small and medium-sized industries in order to accelerate development of their national industries.

The third world's struggle to establish a new order is focused on fighting international monopoly and exploitation and striving for equality and mutual benefit in trade. In the old order, the superpowers monopolize the international market, manipulate commodity prices, force down prices of raw materials and continuously jack up prices of industrial products. To oppose exchanges of unequal value,

the third world countries have raised the reasonable proposal of setting up an integrated programme for commodities and adjusting prices according to an index. They have begun a united struggle to this end. Realization of this proposition will help improve trade conditions for primary products, stabilize prices and export earnings as well as improve the developing countries' unfavourable position in international trade.

Opposition to maritime hegemonism and safeguarding marine resources and national rights and interests is another important part of the third world's struggle to establish a new order. The struggle to defend the 200-mile maritime right initiated by the Latin American countries has won ready response and support from the third world countries and some second

world countries. At international conferences, the third world also has firmly demanded that the old law of the sea be reformed and that a new law of the sea be drawn up together by all countries of the world to reflect their legitimate interests. These just proposals are heavy blows at the superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, which are pushing maritime hegemonism and plundering the fishery and marine resources of other countries.

The struggle by the people and countries of the third world is pounding ever more fiercely at and destroying the old order. Naturally, the struggle to smash the old and establish the new in the international economic sphere will be protracted, arduous and tortuous. However, this struggle is a general trend which cannot be halted.

Struggle Over a Common Fund for the Integrated Programme for Commodities

THE U.N. Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund for the Integrated Programme for Commodities which was held in Geneva from March 7 to April 3 reached no substantive agreement because of superpower obstruction. A number of developing countries justly pointed out that if a minority of countries are unwilling to make any concessions, the developing countries will have to formulate their own policies to protect their economic interests.

The conference was held in accordance with the resolution on the integrated programme for commodities adopted at the Fourth Session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Nairobi last year.

The integrated programme for commodities is a concrete measure proposed by the developing countries to protect their economic rights and interests and counteract the constant forcing down of raw material prices by the imperialists, particularly the superpowers. It is an important part of the current third world struggle for a new international economic order.

The developing countries mainly produce raw materials. Raw materials and primary products account for more than three-fourths of their total exports. The imperialists, particularly the superpowers, long have monopolized international markets and prices of raw materials and primary products and brought great damage to the developing countries by brutally exploiting and plundering them through continuously widening the "scissors" difference between prices of industrial products and raw materials. Greatly dissatisfied with this unjust economic order, the developing countries have in the past few years fought an unremitting struggle against international monopoly and exploitation and for trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Since the adoption of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order at the Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly in 1974, the developing countries have launched struggle after struggle against the two superpowers. The proposition on the integrated programme for commodities

was put forward at the Sixth Special U.N. General Assembly Session by representatives of the developing countries. After repeated negotiations, the developing countries, in the name of the "Group of 77," submitted the proposed programme to the Fourth UNCTAD Session.

The programme calls for creation of a common fund for certain raw materials to be administered on an equal footing by all countries. It provides for the stabilization of prices of commodities listed in the programme. International buffer stocks will be established by buying, out of the common fund, part of a certain commodity when the price drops below the agreed minimum on the international market; when the price of that commodity exceeds the agreed maximum, stocks of it will be sold.

The programme has won the support of many third world countries which earnestly hope for its early implementation to safeguard their economic rights and interests. But to the superpowers, the adoption of the integrated programme for commodities is tantamount to binding the hands of the plunderer. Hence their frantic efforts to undermine it.

At the Fourth UNCTAD Session, with a view to undermining the unity of the developing countries and continuing to monopolize raw material price, the United States tried to lure and coerce the developing countries into signing individual commodity agreements and establishing an "international resources bank." On its part, the Soviet Union played the old trick of giving verbal support while opposing the proposal in practice by dishing up a so-called "specific programme of action" and "medium- and long-term trade agreements."

Representatives of the developing countries immediately saw through the superpower manoeuvres and explicitly pointed out that the "international resources bank" and the "medium- and long-term trade agreements" are merely reproductions of the international monetary institutions and media of trade, both of which are made use of by the two superpowers, and tactics to stubbornly retain the old international economic order. As a result of the developing countries' persistent struggle, the resolution on the programme was adopted at the session and a decision made to convene a

negotiating conference on a common fund no later than March this year.

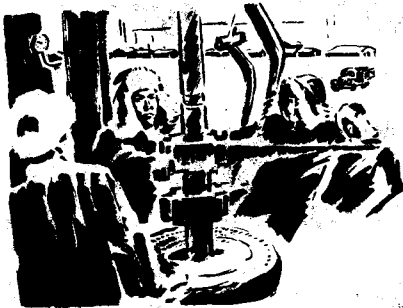
The U.N. Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund for the Integrated Programme for Commodities was finally convened in Geneva in March after three preparatory meetings. During the nearly month-long conference, the United States openly opposed the common fund playing the role of the main source of capital. In a word, it opposed the common fund exercising the role of stabilizing raw material prices and did its utmost to obstruct any substantive agreement. The Soviet Union, the self-styled "natural ally" of the developing countries, adopted a new tactic by generally keeping silent and, when compelled to talk, making equivocal statements. But a fox cannot hide its tail. At a meeting of a negotiating group, a Soviet representative let the cat out of the bag by stressing that his country carries on international trade according to "medium- and long-term trade agreements" and "has nothing to do with stabilization of market prices." Promptly asked if Soviet trade has anything to do with international markets, he bluntly declared that his statement meant that there was no basis for negotiation with the Soviet Union on the common fund issue.

Is it true that the Soviet Union "has nothing to do" with international market prices?

It is common knowledge that the large amounts of raw materials the Soviet Union imports yearly from the developing countries account for over 73 per cent of its total raw material imports. Ninety per cent of its imported cotton, jute, cocoa, coffee and other commodities listed in the integrated programme come from the developing countries. In making these huge transactions, the Soviet Union often buys the raw materials at 10 to 15 per cent lower than international market prices and often sells its industrial products 15 to 25 per cent higher. It was reported that the price of coffee it bought from Angola was only 38 per cent of the price in the international market. This is cruel exploitation! Once the raw material producing countries are able to intervene with and stabilize raw material prices in international markets with a common fund, it would mean a direct stopping of Moscow's blood-sucking!

Owing to the superpowers' obstruction, the conference was unable to arrive at any substantive agreement. But their stubborn attitude aroused deeper indignation among the developing countries. The representatives of some developing countries have called for a ministerial meeting of the non-aligned countries so that the third world countries themselves can discuss the problem of establishing a common fund.

The trend of history is irreversible. In a statement read at the closing session, President of the conference Herbert Walker of Jamaica reaffirmed the developing countries' continued efforts to establish a common fund to serve as the chief means of carrying out the integrated programme for commodities. This fully demonstrated the developing countries' unshakable determination to change the present terms of trade by which they are exploited and to protect their economic rights and interests.



Taching Impressions (II)

Stand Up Straight

by Our Correspondent Chiang Shan-hao

THE building of Taching began in 1960. The same year, major third world oil producers adopted a measure of great importance — setting up the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). By coincidence in terms of time, these two events merged into the same historical current: The third world countries are rising to independently control and exploit their natural resources.

Lessons From "Seven Sisters"

The previous report (see our issue No. 19) briefly dealt with the typical capitalist road of developing the petroleum industry in the United States. The way international monopoly capital exploits oil in the third world is only a variation of the same road. It follows the same "law of capture," but much more savagely.

In 1901 when oil gushed out at Spindletop in the United States and capital's scramble for oil intensified, greedy imperialists found high-yielding oilfields in Mexico at a place they called Golden Lane. Western literature on petroleum recorded what happened at the time.

Extraction was truly predatory. A well caught fire and palls of smoke darkened the Mexican sky, causing a loss of 50,000 to 100,000 barrels a day. Another well ran wild for eight months before it was capped. And to save themselves from the trouble involved, the plunderers chose to skim off only the superficial layer from the fabulously rich wells. "Later, the salt water came in to end their [the wells'] famous careers — leaving the Golden Lane of Mexico a lugubrious monument to the sack of nature's riches."

While reaching into the oilfields of Latin America, the imperialists began trying their luck in Iran and elsewhere in the Middle East. The petroleum industry grew in the latter regions mainly during and after World War II. By grabbing oil concessions and setting up transnationals, imperialist monopolies brought the exploration, production, refining, transport and marketing of petroleum under their control. They pillaged large quantities of oil and took in staggering superprofits. They set up a "state within a state" in these countries to carry out intervention and subversion. This

is how the "Seven Sisters"* (the seven biggest transnational oil companies in the capitalist world) accumulated their fortunes.

At the same time, the economic development of the oil producing countries themselves was held back. Rare riches were found underground, while dire poverty lay on the surface. Times were when kerosene was a luxury for the labouring people in areas known as a "sea of oil."

Similarly disgraceful is the social-imperialists' performance in oil. They covet an ever greater share of Middle East oil. They make a huge profit by selling the fuel so obtained to Western Europe. They repeatedly jack up oil prices to fleece the East European countries depending on them for their oil supply.

Enhancing National Confidence

Though not an oil producing country, the old China also long suffered from oppression and exploitation by the imperialists. One of the pernicious effects of this, as Chairman Mao said, was that "there are people who, having been slaves too long, feel inferior in everything and don't stand up straight in the presence of foreigners." (*On the Ten Major Relationships*.) He called on the Chinese people to "enhance our national confidence" (*ibid.*) and follow the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."

A salient feature of Taching's role in pioneering China's own road of developing industry is independence and self-reliance.

When Taching was being opened in 1960, the imperialists kept up their blockade and embargo imposed on New China since its founding in 1949. The social-imperialists also put fierce pressure on us. Our industrial and scientific and technical levels were still low and the petroleum industry's foundation was even weaker. At the time of liberation in 1949, there were only eight drilling rigs and two small and poorly equipped oilfields (Shensi's Yenchang and Kansu's Yumen), and annual crude oil output was less than 100,000 tons.

* Exxon (or Esso, formerly Standard Oil of New Jersey), Shell, British Petroleum (B.P.), Gulf, Texaco, Mobil and Standard Oil of California.



Oil extraction workers analysing conditions of wells to maintain high and stable output.

In spite of the progress made after liberation, there were still many difficulties in building a big modern oilfield solely by our own efforts.

Could we count on "aid" from the imperialists and social-imperialists? No. Such "aid" would bring in its wake foreign domination and exploitation. The other way was to stand up straight and do it ourselves. What Taching has done over the past 17 years proves that this is the correct way. Suffice it to list the following facts.

Were there oil deposits in China or not? This was a big question in the 50s. Since petroleum is formed by ancient organic substances, foreign experts long had opined that big oilfields could be found only where, geologically speaking, there were "marine formations," i.e., in ancient seas with the greatest

amount of organic sediments. Most areas of China had consisted of "continental formations," i.e., a land mass in ancient times, so the country was "oil-poor," they alleged. The American scholar Elliot Blackwelder wrote in 1922 a treatise that "the scarcity of petroleum in China may be ascribed to three general geologic conditions: First China contains practically no marine sediments. . . ." After presenting a variety of arguments, he concluded: "The writer will venture only the opinion that China will never produce large quantities of oil." The U.S. "authoritative" *Petroleum Facts and Figures* in 1950 listed China in the last category, "small" in its "Areas of World Classified as to Future Prospects for Oil." Some foreign publications on oil in the mid-50s said: "Providence with a prodigious hand stored petroleum helter-skelter around the world. . . . Among the major powers, only the United States and Soviet Union are favoured with great deposits."

Iron Man Wang Chin-hsi, an outstanding representative of the Chinese working class who made great contributions in opening up Taching, never accepted this facile conclusion. In plain language, he said: "Our country has so vast a territory, I just don't believe that oil deposits are to be found only in foreign countries." He advocated reaching a conclusion through large-scale and painstaking prospecting in line with Chairman Mao's teachings in *On Practice*.

The late distinguished geologist Li Ssu-kuang (who joined the Communist Party of China after liberation and was Minister of Geology) did not accept that hasty conclusion either. After an intensive study of the characteristics of China's geological structure, he maintained that some areas were endowed with excellent conditions for oil genesis and accumulation. Industrious labour by the working class and arduous efforts by scientists and technicians finally led to the creation of China's unique theory in petroleum geology. (See report on geomechanics on p. 32 of this issue.) This theory has been borne out in Taching and is being verified and enriched by the discovery of other new oilfields.

Oil was struck in Taching, but it has a high solidifying point. What with the area's frigid

weather, oil storage and transport posed a thorny problem. Some foreigners once sarcastically remarked: "The problem will be solved if you move the oilfield to Indonesia!" By hard work and repeated experiments, however, the Taching people succeeded in introducing a new technological process to ensure the smooth flow of crude oil. This has also accounted for the completion of the Taching-Peking pipeline, a project built by our own efforts.

Oil erupts from the wells because of the pressure in the oil layers. When yields go down as a result of the declining pressure, machines have to be used to pump the oil out. And quite a large portion of it will remain untapped when the wells finally stop producing. This is the general law.

In China, socialist enterprises attach great importance to conserving and fully exploiting resources. Working creatively, the Taching people came up with something new in this respect. The moment they began getting oil out, they injected water to keep the underground pressure stable. The result is the average yield of old wells has risen instead of dropping over the last 17 years. Drilled by the Iron Man and his team in April 1960, Taching's first well is to this day a natural flowing well with a stable output. Plus opening up new oil zones, Taching has increased crude oil output at an average annual rate of 28 per cent.

Thanks to various effective measures, Taching's recovery rate of crude oil from the total deposits is 15 per cent higher than originally designed. Specialists regard such a rate as fairly high, for this amount of increase is tantamount to finding another big oilfield.

In well-drilling, the people of Taching have set such records as drilling a 1,200-metre-deep well with one drill bit in a single day and an annual drilling footage of 127,000 metres by one team. The total footage of the No. 1205 team once led by the late Iron Man so far is equivalent to drilling through the world's highest peak Qomolangma Feng (8,848 metres above sea level) 96 times.

As for oil refining and processing, Taching built a general petrochemical works in the 60s, an all-Chinese enterprise from designing

to equipment, which has expanded continuously ever since. At this giant complex with its forest of towers and crisscrossing pipelines, we saw bags of chemical fertilizer and skeins of polyester fibre like pure wool made of natural gas streaming out. The small number of workers in the workshops pointed to a fairly high level of mechanization.

The working class is the main force in building up Taching. Scientists and technicians have also contributed their share. They integrate with the workers and learn from the Iron Man. Much laboratory work had to be done when drilling got under way in 1960. The first lab was housed in an unused cowshed. Instead of waiting for pipes, the lab workers carried tens of thousands of bucketfuls of water indispensable to experiments. One of the shoulder-poles they used at the time is now on display at one of Taching's exhibitions. To solve the problem of transporting crude oil, a technician, braving severe cold of between -30° and -40° C., stood in the carriage doorway of speeding trains day and night to obtain the necessary data. Another managed to use two abacuses, one with each hand, to speed up calculations.

In line with Chairman Mao's principle of forming three-in-one combinations of cadres, workers and technicians, Taching has done



Technician experimenting on injecting water to raise pressure of underground layers.

much in technical innovations. While giving scope to the ability of the scientists and technicians, it has selected large numbers of workers to join them and organized a still greater number of workers for part-time research.

"Learn From Other Countries"

While placing primary emphasis on self-reliance, Chairman Mao also pointed out that it is necessary to "learn from other countries." He said: "Neither the indiscriminate rejection of everything foreign, whether scientific, technological or cultural, nor the indiscriminate imitation of everything foreign as mentioned above, has anything in common with the Marxist attitude, and they in no way benefit our cause." (*On the Ten Major Relationships*.)

To confuse people and disrupt China's socialist modernization, the "gang of four" indiscriminately lashed out at learning from other countries as "worshipping things foreign and fawning upon foreigners." But the Taching people were not taken in by such metaphysical and one-sided rubbish. They acted in accordance with Mao Tsetung Thought which is replete with dialectical materialism.

In an interview with several comrades from the Taching Oilfield's scientific research and designing institute, they all said that, theoretically, the "gang of four" were ignoramuses. Chairman Mao pointed out in *On Practice*: "All genuine knowledge originates in direct experience. But one cannot have direct experience of everything; as a matter of fact, most of our knowledge comes from indirect experience, for example, all knowledge from past times and foreign lands." Therefore, we should not reject indirect experience, including that of other countries, while relying mainly on direct experience. "We should put these conclusions to the test of our own experience, assimilating what is useful, rejecting what is useless, and adding what is specifically our own." (Mao Tsetung: *Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War*.) This is a Marxist approach.

Taching's people have done things exactly this way. An example is the already mentioned method of injecting water to keep the pressure stable, one used in other countries. It was after analysing the conditions in a dozen big oilfields abroad that they created the new method of injecting water at an early stage (not at a later stage) and in between wells (not on the fringes of the oilfields). The fracturing technique is also a new method employed abroad to effect fissures in rock formations so as to release the oil trapped in them. On the basis of foreign experience, the Taching people created their own fracturing technique. Extensive use of this method has helped increase output considerably.

Completed last year, the Taching Chemical Fertilizer Plant we visited has an annual capacity equivalent to one million tons of standard chemical fertilizer. As its major installations were imported, the "gang of four," Chiang Ching in particular, kicked up a fuss, saying that importing equipment was a "disgrace" and wanting them demolished and moved away. Speaking of this incident, the plant builders were filled with burning indignation. They said: "The plant was built on our own land, it uses our own raw materials and turns out products for our own use. The chemical fertilizer it produces is for boosting farm production, which in turn helps increase our ability to stand on our own feet. What's wrong with that!" In the course of construction, they kept in mind Chairman Mao's teachings of "relying mainly on our own efforts" and "making foreign things serve China," shrugged off the gang's curses and brought their creativeness into full play, thus completing the project ahead of schedule.

Imperialist Myth Being Exploded

For comparative study, the Taching people are interested in technical advances by the petroleum industry in other countries. But they watch even more keenly the political developments involved, especially the oil struggle of the third world. In 1973, when the Arab countries used the oil weapon to hit imperialism during the October Middle East war, Taching's people acclaimed this pioneering event. In their opinion, the developing countries should

and can unite to break imperialist monopoly over oil and other raw materials and safeguard their interests; the third world countries should and can independently control and exploit their own resources.

While we were in Taching, newspapers reported that, following Iran, Kuwait, Iraq, Venezuela and other countries, Qatar had nationalized all its oil resources. The imperialist-spread myth that the poor countries cannot manage their own petroleum industry, let alone develop it, is being exploded.

There is an exhibition hall in Taching on the history of China's petroleum industry. On exhibit is *Tien Kung Kai Wu* (Ingenious Creations), a book written by Sung Ying-hsing in 1637, which recorded ancient China's scientific and technical achievements. With explanations and illustrations, it details how the labouring people in southwestern China's Szechuan Province used bamboo poles, with a drill bit fixed at one end, to drill deep wells for brine and natural gas. The famous British scholar Dr. Joseph Needham wrote in his *Science and Civilization in China*: "The art of drilling deep wells or bore-holes, such as are used today for exploiting fields of petroleum, is specifically Chinese, for we have much evidence for it going back to the Han period (- first to + first centuries) in Szechuan."

Other third world countries also have a long-standing history of striking and using oil. Why then did the Western countries have exclusive access to this technique in modern times? Simply because they had become colonialist and imperialist, while the third world countries were reduced to colonies or semi-colonies.

The people of Taching are justifiably proud of themselves for building a big modern oilfield independently and self-reliantly. But they remain modest. They always bear in mind this teaching of Chairman Mao's: "Even when one day our country becomes strong and prosperous, we must still adhere to the revolutionary stand, remain modest and prudent, learn from other countries and not allow ourselves to become swollen with conceit. . . . We must be ready to learn even ten thousand years from now. Is there anything bad about that?" (*On the Ten Major Relationships*.)

Friendship Notes

Sinseisakuza Theatre

The touring Japanese Sinseisakuza Theatre, which came to Peking in April, was an extra attraction in Peking's cultural repertoire, bringing with it the profound friendship of the Japanese people, particularly Japan's art workers, to Chinese audiences.

The artists presented rich and lively performances of songs and dances. *Rice-Planting*, *Spring Wheat* and *Bumper Harvest* are a group of pronounced Japanese dances, sharply rhythmic and enormously vigorous. The modern song *Knitting Together the World's Workers* is a reflection of the Japanese working class' revolutionary spirit.

Songs with action are a salient feature of the Sinseisakuza Theatre. The pantomime *Itsuki Lullaby*, with an offstage women's chorus of mournful songs, describes the grievous life of young girls in ancient Japan forced into landlord's servitude to pay off family debts. *Cherry Blossom — Let Me Pass By* (return to us our northern territories) and *Net Hauling* are stirring song and dance items mirroring with pure and plain national art the Japanese people's current political struggle against Soviet hegemonism. As a group of girls sing the traditional song *Cherry Blossom* and the nursery rhyme *Let Me Pass By*, news suddenly comes from far out at sea that the fathers of these children are being towed away in their boat by a Soviet vessel. With cherry

blossoms in their hands, the children look longingly towards the four northern islands and sing *Return to Us Our Northern Territories*. Then, the fishermen are heard humming their chanty with strong, forceful voices as they set out to sea. They sing the song *Net Hauling* as they dance, and shout "We will get back our Kuna-shiri, Etorofu, Habomai and Shikotan."

The Japanese friends sang in Chinese the Chinese songs *The East Is Red*, *Song in Praise of Esteemed and Beloved Premier Chou* and *Song in Praise of Chairman Hua* and performed the Chinese dance *Joyously Drying Grain in Preparation Against War*. From their impassioned performances, it can be seen that the hearts of the people of Japan and China are linked.

Since its founding 27 years ago, the Sinseisakuza Theatre

has kept to the principle of "go among the masses and be at one with them" and has toured factories and mines, wharves and villages. They have collected, written and performed many programmes portraying the life and struggle of the labouring people. The theatre has won the masses' acclaim and has a bright future. It gave 850 performances last year to audiences totalling 860,000.

Friends in the Sinseisakuza Theatre have deep sentiments of friendship for the Chinese people. Miho Mayama, leader of the theatre, had visited China before and she was received by Premier Chou in 1957. During their stay in Peking last April, the Japanese artists visited factories, villages, schools and had get-togethers with workers, peasants and students. They performed at the Great Wall for touring people from other parts of China.

The theatre also went to other places in China and gave performances for promoting friend-



On the stage.

ship and cultural exchanges between Japan and China.

Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra in Peking

The first cultural ensemble from the Federal Republic of Germany to visit China, the Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra won warm applause from Peking concert-goers.

Under the baton of Professor Karl Munchinger, the German artists devoted their three concerts to works by Bach, Pachelbel, Gluck, Haydn and Mozart. The profound impression made on audiences was one of well-orchestrated performances and masterly technique. The music was marked by melodious timbres, excellent co-ordination and distinguished for fine intensity and distinctive nuances. The orchestra retained the original flavour of the compositions while rendering them in a vigorous and passionate way.

Audiences also liked the playing of the stringed music *The Moon Reflected in the Second Fountain* recomposed by Wu Chu-chiang. The German friends learnt it at a get-together with Chinese counterparts from the Central Philharmonic Society.

The German nation has a long cultural tradition. The works of Bach and Beethoven are not unfamiliar to the Chinese people. Such cultural exchanges will provide excellent opportunities for musicians of both countries to learn from each other.

Asian Badminton Coaches Training Course

Sponsored by the Chinese Badminton Association for the Asian Badminton Confederation

(A.B.C.), a one-week training course for Asian badminton coaches recently took place in Peking. Those attending the course were representatives and coaches of the badminton associations of the following Asian countries and region: Bangladesh, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Hongkong, India, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and China. Friends from badminton circles in Nigeria, Tanzania, Mexico and Sweden also attended. The participants exchanged experience in badminton coaching, learnt from each other, raised the level of play and contributed to the promotion of the game and the friendship of badminton circles in various parts of the world.

Friendship Association Briefs

• Attended by over 1,200 people, a meeting on the founding of the Netherlands-China Friendship Association was held in Utrecht, on March 22.

Ulrich, chairman of the association, said in a speech that the association would make every effort to promote understanding of China and friendship with it and increase friendly interflows between the people of the two countries.

De Vries, chairman of the Dutch Writers' Association, recited Chairman Mao's poems which he had translated into Dutch.

The colour documentary *Tibet* shot by British correspondent Felix Greene was shown at the meeting.

In celebration of its founding, the association edited and

published a book entitled *Dutchmen on China*.

• The Austria-China Friendship Association was founded at a meeting in Salzburg on March 25.

Hubert Gaigg was elected chairman of the association's council. The council's statutes stipulate that the task and purpose of the association is to "promote cultural interflows and personal contacts between the two countries, oppose any slander and external aggression against the People's Republic of China, and advocate broad solidarity with China."

• The Switzerland-China Association for the Development of Friendly and Cultural Relations in Geneva held "China-Day" activities in Geneva from April 1 to 3.

These included a photo exhibition introducing the great changes in Tibet and development of medical and health services in China since liberation.

During the activities, association members who had visited China not long ago gave lectures on their China trips and some Chinese colour documentaries were shown.

• The Iceland-China Society for Culture held an annual meeting in Reykjavik recently.

Kristjan Gudlaugsson, chairman of the society, gave an account of the victories of the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Hua in smashing the "gang of four."

The meeting expressed satisfaction with the work of the society last year. A new leadership was elected with Arnthor Helgason as chairman and Jakob Benediktsson as vice-chairman of the society.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Geomechanics Leads to Important Results

THE theory of geomechanics advanced by the late Chinese geologist Li Ssu-kuang has led to the discovery of rich reserves of oil and other natural resources by Chinese geologists, who have thus made important contributions to socialist construction.

For a long time in the past, some foreign geologists asserted that "China is oil poor" and "lacks the conditions for oil accumulation" because of its geological structure.

But in the middle of the 1950s, Li Ssu-kuang, using the theory and method of geomechanics, pointed out that the tectonic systems in eastern China provide excellent conditions for oil genesis and accumulation. This was verified by general prospecting over large areas. As a result, our oil workers and technicians discovered Taching, Takang, Shengli and other big oilfields. Meanwhile, abundant ground water resources have been located in areas once pronounced lacking or short of water according to the traditional geological theory.

Notable results have also been achieved by Chinese geologists in pinpointing a number of new coal fields and deposits of rare metals through application of the theory of geomechanics.

Geomechanics was built up gradually by Li Ssu-kuang

through study of the characteristics of China's geological structure under the guidance of dialectical materialism, and through long years of struggle against traditional force of habit in the geological field. It uses the principles of mechanics to examine and study the various geological phenomena and explores the laws governing the movement of the earth's crust and the distribution of mineral resources. This new branch of geology has developed its own theory, strict procedures and methods of work.

Geological Maps Published

THREE geological maps drawn up by the Chinese Academy of Geological Science in co-operation with departments concerned are now available in China and abroad. They are: *Tectonic System Map of the People's Republic of China*, *Geological Map of the People's Republic of China* and *Geological Map of Asia*.

The *Tectonic System Map of the People's Republic of China* (scale: 1:4,000,000) was compiled according to the theory and method of geomechanics created by the late Li Ssu-kuang, a distinguished Chinese geologist. It shows the three principal systems in China's geological structure fairly comprehensively, bringing out their basic characteristics, formation, development and interrelationships.

The *Geological Map of the People's Republic of China* (scale: 1:4,000,000) crystallizes the achievements in geological work since the founding of New China, particularly since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Its publication marks a new level attained by China in geological research. Pre-liberation geological surveys covered no more than half of the regions in the country, so it was impossible to draw up a comprehensive geological map of China.

After liberation, geological surveys and general exploration and prospecting were carried out region by region. By studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking and working in co-operation with the masses, geologists have since 1966 made much greater achievements.

Geological surveys, now completed in the main throughout the country, have provided necessary data for socialist construction and made it possible to draw up a comprehensive geological map of China.

The *Geological Map of Asia* (scale: 1:5,000,000) was drawn up by using the Chinese data and applying the dialectical materialist viewpoint and method to make a comprehensive analysis of fairly up-to-date geological data from other Asian countries and regions. It describes Asia's geological features and tectonic structure and ranks as one of the complete geological maps of Asia now available in the world.

These three maps are not only rich in content but also up to advanced standard in printing.