

# PEKING REVIEW

35

September 1, 1978

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報

## **A Milestone in History of Sino-Yugoslav Relations**

—Chairman Hua's successful visit

## **The Militia's Role in a Future War**

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北京周報

BEIJING ZHOUBAO

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## More Tourists

China's travel and tourist agencies have in the first six months received 250,000 compatriots from Hongkong, Macao and Taiwan Province, overseas Chinese as well as 50,000 foreign visitors from other parts of the world. More tourists are expected in the second half of this year.

About 100 cities, famous resorts and scenic places as well as large industrial and agricultural bases have already been opened. More places have been added this year. Among them are Hsipaipo in Hopei Province, which was the site of the C.P.C. Central Committee on the eve of liberation and from where Chairman Mao directed several decisive campaigns during the War of Liberation, and Chungking in southwest China, where Premier Chou En-lai carried out revolutionary activities during the war against Japanese aggression.

Tourists abroad have longed to visit such places as Kunming where the weather is spring all year round, Urumchi which is the capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, the famous ancient city of Chengtu, and the new petrochemical city of Lanchow. All these places are now open to tourists.

To develop tourism not only helps promote mutual understanding and friendship between the people of various countries but also helps accu-

mulate funds for speeding up China's socialist modernization. With its numerous scenic and historical places and its hospitable people, China is endowed with favourable conditions in this respect. To date, over ten provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have set up travel and tourism departments, and many new restaurants and hotels are under construction. A new terminal is being built for Peking Airport, and a new seven-storeyed restaurant specializing in Peking ducks will soon be completed. Civil aviation and communications departments will provide more aircraft and ships for the tourists.

China's travel service is still backward. Many problems and shortcomings remain to be solved, such as the lack of experience and modern facilities, inadequate management and poor service in some hotels, and insufficiency in commodities for the tourists to buy. The departments concerned are now doing their best to improve the situation.

## IN THE NEWS

• Yeh Chien-ying, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, on August 25 sent a message to Acting President D. Arap Moi of Kenya, expressing deep condolences on the death of President Jomo Kenyatta. The message praised President Kenyatta for leading the people of Kenya in waging arduous struggles for national independence

and for making indefatigable efforts to build up the country.

• Keng Piao, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on August 21 met with the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium led by First Secretary Fernand Lefebvre.

• Comrade Keng Piao on August 25 met Eileen Klehr, Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of the U.S.A., and Sherman Miller, Member of the Central Committee of the Party.

• Vice-Premier Fang Yi on August 25 met with the Delegation of the Alexander Von Humboldt Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany led by Professor Feodor Lynen, President of the Foundation. At the meeting, Fang Yi said that Germany is a country advanced in science and technology and that China will enhance and develop its academic exchanges and scientific and technical co-operation with West Germany. Professor Feodor Lynen said that the Alexander Von Humboldt Foundation had done a great deal of work in training good scientists for other countries. He added that he would be glad to further academic exchanges with China and help train Chinese scientists and technicians.

## Chairman Hua's Visit

# A Milestone in Sino-Yugoslav Relations

**F**ROM August 21 to 29, Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, paid an official friendship visit to Yugoslavia, the first by the supreme Chinese Party and state leader to reciprocate the courtesy of President Tito's visit to China in August last year. Following are highlights of the visit.

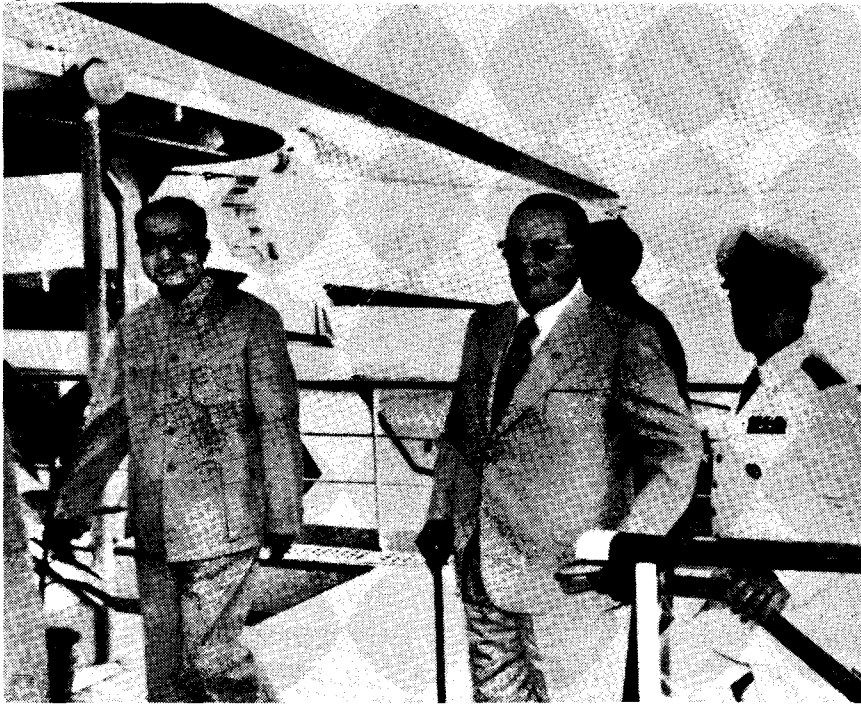
- Chairman Hua and Josip Broz Tito, President of the League of Communists of Yu-

goslavia and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, held important talks in Belgrade, on the island of Brioni and aboard the naval training ship *Galeb* while cruising in the Adriatic.

- The governments of the two countries signed an agreement on the establishment of a Sino-Yugoslav committee on economic, scientific and technological co-operation to be chaired by



President Tito honours Chairman Hua at a banquet.



Chairman Hua boards the training ship *Galeb* with President Tito for a cruise on the Adriatic.

officials at the vice-premier level and a long-term agreement on economic, scientific and technological co-operation.

- Talks were held between Chi Teng-kuei, Member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and Stane Dolanc, Secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, to exchange views on further developing inter-Party relations and some questions about the international communist movement.

- The Chinese Foreign Minister and his Yugoslav counterpart reached an agreement on increasing contacts between both sides.

- Chairman Hua and his party went on an extensive tour of the country to acquaint themselves with the great achievements in socialist construction by the Yugoslav people.

The leaders of the two countries were of the same opinion that Chairman Hua's visit to

Yugoslavia has achieved fruitful results, to the delight of the people of the two countries and the people the world over.

**Massive welcome.** Large crowds turned out to welcome the Chinese guests. The Yugoslav people were eager to demonstrate their friendly feelings for China.

Upon his arrival in Belgrade, Chairman Hua was warmly greeted by well-wishers at the airport from where he travelled by car to the White Palace to attend President Tito's welcoming ceremony. Then he rode with President Tito to the Guest House. The 20-kilometre route from the airport to the Guest House was lined with welcoming crowds.

The following day Chairman Hua, accompanied by President Tito, received an extended ovation from several hundred thousand people who packed the capital's sidewalks along the route of the motorcade. From the Guest House to the Federal Executive Council Building, the streets were decorated with red flags. As the



Scene of a rousing welcome in Belgrade.

motorcade passed by, the crowds waved placards and national flags of the two countries, clapped and cheered, throwing fresh flowers at the open car. Flower petals in bright colours littered the streets. Many children, some toddlers in the arms of their parents, too, waved miniature flags in their tiny hands. People at home rushed to the balconies of apartment buildings to wave to the two leaders. Belgrade basked in a festive mood.

And this was not confined to Belgrade. There were outbursts of friendship and rejoicing everywhere, in the cities, factories, agricultural enterprises. . . . In Skoplje, the capital of Macedonia, young people in their embroidered national costumes thronged the airport and the city districts, carrying streamers and placards and shouting in hilarious excitement: "Tito — Hua Kuo-feng!" "Tito — Hua Kuo-feng!" When Chairman Hua went to visit the Market Centre, the welcoming crowd was seven to eight rows deep and the whole place was drowned in cheers and the sound of singing. The scenes in Zagreb, Yugoslavia's second biggest city, and Brioni, the famous island resort, were just as tumultuous.

**Fruitful talks.** Chairman Hua and President Tito held formal talks in an extremely cordial

and friendly atmosphere at which the two leaders indicated their joy at the positive results achieved in developing bilateral relations in many fields since President Tito's visit to China last year and agreed that Sino-Yugoslav relations have already entered a new stage. They expressed the hope that the relations of friendly co-operation between the two Parties and the two countries would develop perpetually, in all fields and steadily.

President Tito held that obstacles to the development of relations between China and his country no longer exist. "The views of both sides on many questions under discussion at the talks are either identical or similar," he said. "There are very few differences. Even if there are differences, we will resolve them together step by step in the course of the further development of our relations."

Chairman Hua pointed out: "The talks held between our two countries and two Parties are very satisfactory, whether conducted between President Tito and myself, or between the two sides or in smaller groups. Comrade Tito is in agreement with this appraisal. We have, indeed, in a friendly and sincere atmosphere, exchanged views on the international situation and exten-

sively discussed our bilateral relations as well as questions of mutual interest. Just as Comrade Tito has said, our views on fundamental and principal questions are identical. For instance, we both cherish peace and wish to have a peaceful environment to build our own country. We both hold the view that all countries, big or small, should be equal and develop their friendly relations and international relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and independence and of equality, and oppose imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism or other forms of domination."

**Broad prospects.** The people of China and Yugoslavia both have a glorious revolutionary tradition. Similar experience in the past and the common struggle confronting them today have closely bound them together. The two countries established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level in January 1955.

Since 1968, friendly co-operation between China and Yugoslavia has been on a steady course. In October 1975, at a meeting with President Bijedic of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, Chairman Mao praised President Tito for standing up to oppression and showing firmness as strong as iron. In recent years, the two countries have multiplied their contacts in the political, economic, military and cultural fields. They have signed agreements on trade and payments, and on scientific and technological co-operation. The volume of trade this year is expected to almost double that of last year.

In late August last year President Tito visited China and made tremendous contributions to promoting Sino-Yugoslav relations. The visit by Chairman Hua to Yugoslavia will push this friendship and unity to a new high, thus opening up still broader prospects.



Chairman Hua at the Macedonian "October 11" Motorcoach Plant.



Chairman Hua at the Rade Koncar Electrical Enterprise in Zagreb.

## Chairman Hua's Yugoslav Itinerary

**August 21** Chairman Hua arrives in Belgrade by special plane. In the party are Chi Teng-kuei, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier; Chao Tzu-yang, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, First Secretary of the Szechuan provincial Party committee and Chairman of the province's revolutionary committee; and Huang Hua, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Chairman Hua attends the grand welcoming ceremony outside the White Palace and a banquet at the Federal Executive Council Building given by President Tito. He holds talks with the Yugoslav President and lays a wreath at the Monument to the Unknown Soldiers of Yugoslavia.

**August 22** In the company of President Tito, he receives an ovation of several hundred thousand citizens of Belgrade who line the streets to welcome him. Continues talks with President Tito. Meets with President Djuranovic of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. Receives the title of honorary citizen of Belgrade. Visits the Military Museum. Plants an evergreen tree in the Friendship Park as a token of friendship between the people of the two countries. Attends a theatrical performance in the evening.

**August 23** Visits the Beograd Agricultural Combine and the Zmaj Agricultural Machinery Plant. Feted by the President of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

**August 24** Visits Skoplje, the capital of Macedonia in southeast Yugoslavia, which was seriously damaged in an earthquake in 1963 but has since been rebuilt into a beautiful modern



city. Visits the "October 11" Motorcoach Plant. Tours the Macedonian Academy of Science and Art. Attends a banquet hosted by the President of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia.

**August 25** Receives an emblem of Skoplje. Visits Zagreb, the Croatian capital and the second largest city of the country. Visits the Rade Koncar Electrical Enterprise. Arrives in the famous scenic island of Brioni.

**August 26** Makes a pleasure trip to the Adriatic in the company of President Tito and continues

talks with the Yugoslav President on board the naval training ship *Galeb*.

**August 27** Continues talks with President Tito on the island of Brioni. Calls on President Tito at his Vanga island residence.

**August 28** Visits the Uljanik Shipyard in Pula and an ancient amphitheatre, a famous historical site. Concludes his formal talks with President Tito on Brioni Island. Attends a farewell dinner given by the Yugoslav President.

**August 29** Chairman Hua leaves Yugoslavia by special plane for Iran.

*At the Banquet in Honour of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng*

## **President Josip Broz Tito's Speech**

- Co-operation between Yugoslavia and China is based on the universal principles of independence, equality, non-interference and mutual respect, and on the recognition of objective differences in our positions in the world and in our political orientation.

- All forms of inequality and domination must be removed from international relations. This makes it incumbent on us to extend selfless and full support to peoples, countries and liberation movements in their struggle for freedom and independence, for all-round political and economic emancipation, for their national rights and progressive development.

- The policy and the movement of non-alignment reflect the contemporary objective needs of mankind. The non-aligned movement has become an irreplaceable, independent and autonomous political force wielding a positive influence on the whole range of international relations.

**W**E hope you will feel the sincerity of our hospitality and enjoy your stay with us as much as we enjoyed ours with you during our very useful and fruitful visit to the People's Republic of China last year. That visit opened a new chapter in the development of friendly relations and comprehensive equitable co-operation between our countries and peoples.

I am confident, distinguished Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, that your visit to socialist and non-aligned Yugoslavia — the first visit paid to

our country by the highest-ranking leader of the People's Republic of China and of the Communist Party of China — will give fresh impetus to all-round co-operation between us. By resuming our exchange of views in an atmosphere of confidence and mutual respect, we shall open new prospects for the further positive development of our relations.

We have already had the opportunity to confirm, and this we are also applying in prac-

tice, that co-operation between Yugoslavia and China is based upon the universal principles of independence, equality, non-interference and mutual respect, and upon the recognition of objective differences in our positions in the world and in our political orientation. These principles presuppose respect for the contribution made by all other countries towards charting their respective course of development, as well as worldwide co-operation resting on equality. They also imply that we have been promoting relations and co-operation between our two countries to our mutual benefit and not at the expense of the good relations and co-operation of our two countries with other states.

I feel certain that we are imbued with the same confidence that such comprehensive friendly co-operation between Yugoslavia and China is not only in the lasting interest of the peoples of our two countries, but also constitutes a real contribution to peace, understanding, trust and constructive co-operation in the world in general.

All this invests your visit and our talks with exceptional importance.

I am confident that you share my view to the effect that we have taken useful steps during the past year towards becoming more thoroughly acquainted and gaining mutual appreciation of the achievements and experiences of our two independent socialist countries, and of our two Parties. In this respect we attach great importance to contact and co-operation between our governments and Parties, as well as between political and social organizations. We have also created a sound basis for a growing upward trend in economic, scientific, cultural and other forms of co-operation, and we would like to see this co-operation expand even more rapidly.

We in our country hold in high regard the efforts you have been making of late to accelerate the economic and social progress of your country through the comprehensive development and modernization of industry and agriculture on the grounds of up-to-date techniques and technology. We have followed with great attention and understanding the implementation of the important decisions and guidelines

adopted by the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the February session of the National People's Congress of China.

We are confident that the Chinese people, under the leadership of their Communist Party, headed by you, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, will score new and great successes in the all-round socialist development of China in the coming period.

You are aware how highly we esteem the historical importance of the revolution which the great Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, carried out successfully and continue to pursue in their own country. Your revolution is one of the most arduous and longest socialist revolutions in the world, objectively constituting a precious integral part and factor of the altered picture of the world and its profound socialist transformation. Your great country also holds today a responsible position in the whole range of international relations.

As you know, in Yugoslavia, under the leadership of the Communist Party, we have carried out a victorious socialist revolution. In that struggle our peoples suffered enormous losses and made tremendous sacrifices. However, they were not in vain. In the revolution, we not only won freedom, but also the inalienable right to our independence and to our own course of socialist development. I would like to point out here that the authentic character of the socialist revolutions in our two countries, and the original paths taken in fulfilling complex tasks of socialist development, under specific and differing conditions, objectively constitute a lasting bond between our peoples and an additional reason for mutual understanding and respect.

Recently, the Chinese public and political circles have had opportunities to familiarize themselves with the new results and achievements scored in the development of socialist social relationships in Yugoslavia. The further advancement of socialist self-management in our country is reflected, first and foremost, in the consolidation of the role of the direct producers in creating the working conditions and disposing of the fruits of their labour. At the same time, the role of the direct producers and

decision-making by them in all spheres of our socio-political life continue to strengthen through the evolution of the delegate system.

In such a development of socialist relations of self-management we see a stable and lasting foundation of our entire further development. The recent 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia served as an important illustration of the breadth and unanimity of the support which the orientation, principles and practices of our socialist development enjoy among our working people.

The great trust placed in our policy by our working class and all our working people imbues us with self-confidence and pride, but also with feelings of even greater responsibility. For the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has always proceeded from the principle of responsibility, first and foremost, towards one's own working class and people. And this is, in our opinion, the best way to make a consistent contribution to the international solidarity of the working class in general. Revolutionary practice continuously reaffirms the correctness of such a position in world development in its entirety. At the same time we see this as a reflection of the fundamental values of socialism and the possibility of its further development and strengthening as a world process. Thus conceived, as an irreversible historical movement forward, without the imposition of any models or prescriptions, socialism will, we are confident, demonstrate all its advantages and its enormous moving force in realizing general progress of mankind, the freedom and happiness of man.

We are firmly convinced that the progress of socialism in the world can be secured only if all of us consistently observe and apply in practice the principles of independence, autonomy, equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference, respect for indigenous paths of development, international co-operation and solidarity on a voluntary basis, and acknowledgement of the differences existing between countries and Parties. Understandably the general progress of socialism requires peace above all, and this means the settlement of disputes by peaceful means, the security of all countries, and the establishment of a new, more just system of political and economic relations

in the world. Socialist countries can render a great contribution towards such a development of international relations through their practice by strictly applying the afore-mentioned principles, both in mutual relations as well as in relations with all other countries.

The existing differences in paths and forms of socialist development are not and should not be an obstacle to co-operation in achieving the said objectives. On the contrary, these differences enrich socialist practice and the fund of experience to which each country, each Party and each movement is making an invaluable contribution. In an atmosphere of constructive and democratic dialogue on the needs, achievements and experiences of socialist development and general progress it is possible, in our opinion, also to make a more effective contribution to exploring new and broader avenues for co-operation among countries and peoples and for solution of the complex problems confronting the present-day world.

Strict respect for the foregoing principles also enables our two independent socialist countries and our two independent Parties — fully aware that we have much in common as well as understandable differences — to develop relations and promote both bilateral and international co-operation with confidence in the future.

Our profound and, I am certain, identical desire to ensure the peaceful socialist development of our countries deepens our concern, which must be shared by all responsible people in the world, at the increasingly frequent manifestations of deterioration in the international atmosphere and of tension in international relations. Old crises are not being resolved and new ones are being created. There has been no decrease but rather intensification, in places, of assaults on the independence and freedom of many countries in various parts of the world, especially those of recent date in Africa. Competition and rivalry between the big powers and military-political blocs, i.e., foreign factors, are being transferred elsewhere in growing degree, thus adding new elements of instability in the world.

Of mounting concern to us is the standstill in the process of detente, already of long dura-

tion and provoking increasing aggravation of international relations in their entirety. In our opinion detente cannot be durable and stable unless all countries, both large and small, industrialized and developing countries alike, participate in it actively and unless this process is expanded to all regions and encompasses all key international problems. Today everyone bears his share of the responsibility for the fate of mankind, although special responsibility rests with the big powers.

To the limits of its possibilities, Yugoslavia, as you know, is making unremitting efforts — both in Europe and in the rest of the world — for strengthening peace and security, for transcendence of bloc divisions and for establishment of equitable international co-operation. We are firmly convinced that there is no alternative to the policy of detente and active peaceful co-existence, especially in the present-day nuclear era.

Developments have proved time and again that real relaxation of tensions calls for liquidation of the remaining strongholds of colonialism, racism and apartheid in southern Africa, and settlement of the problems involved in the dangerous hotbeds of crisis jeopardizing world peace, such as the long-standing crisis in the Middle East and elsewhere. In short, all forms of inequality and domination must be removed from international relations.

But this makes it incumbent on us to extend selfless and full support to peoples, countries and liberation movements in their struggle for freedom and independence, for all-round political and economic emancipation, for their national rights and progressive development.

I should like in particular to point out the necessity of finally halting the arms race and of addressing ourselves at long last to genuine disarmament in order to ensure stable peace and security for all countries. It is further our opinion that world stability and universal progress cannot be realized without the establishment of a new international economic order, or without the accelerated development of the developing countries which is in the interest of all mankind.

In such historical conditions, the policy and the movement of non-alignment reflect the con-

temporary objective needs of mankind. Consequently, the non-aligned movement has become an irreplaceable, independent and autonomous political force wielding a positive influence on the whole range of international relations. All other international factors, the big powers and blocs, in particular, are gradually and increasingly coming to perceive the importance and role of the policy and movement of non-alignment. We appreciate the understanding with which the People's Republic of China follows the activity of the non-aligned movement.

At the recent Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Belgrade the basic thrust, character, role and essential principles of the non-aligned movement were reaffirmed. Its unity in action was thus reinforced under the exceptionally complex conditions of the present day.

Admittedly, not all non-aligned countries take the same view of particular events and relations in the world on every occasion, which is understandable. But, at the same time, their desire has strengthened as manifested strongly also at the Belgrade conference, to act in unison for opening better perspectives in regard to peaceful transcendence of contradictions and settlement of the acute problems of the world.

On this occasion, too, it was convincingly demonstrated that the policy of non-alignment rallies, and unifies the actions of, the majority of countries in the world, countries with different social systems and at different levels of development, on the broad and principled basis of struggle for peace, independence, equality and the building of a new, just system of political and economic relations in the world. At the same time, this means that the non-aligned movement objectively expresses also the fundamental long-term interests of all mankind and its constant aspirations towards prosperity and progress for the benefit of all countries, nations and peoples. This is the source of its strength and growing role, its long-term nature and historical responsibility. We are convinced that the ministerial conference in Belgrade, having thus understood its task, made sound preparations for the summit conference of non-aligned countries in Havana next year.

*(Translation, slightly abridged. — Ed.)*

# Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

• The relations between the Chinese and Yugoslav Parties and between our two countries have entered a new period of lasting, comprehensive and steady development. The friendly relations and co-operation between us have broad prospects.

• The non-aligned movement has become a very important force in the struggle of the world's people against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. This is exactly why some people regard the non-aligned movement as a grave obstacle to their pursuance of the policy of aggression and expansion. We firmly support Yugoslavia in its struggle to preserve the unity of the non-aligned movement and uphold its fundamental orientation.

• Imperialism and hegemonism, locked in rivalry for world domination, pose a grave threat to peace and to the security of all countries. However, their acts are eye-openers that have helped people to recognize their true features and aroused them to rise in struggle.

**T**HIS time last year, Comrade Tito paid a historic visit to China and held sincere and friendly talks with us. The relations between the Chinese and Yugoslav Parties and between our two countries have thus entered a new period of lasting, comprehensive and steady development. In the past year, mutual understanding has deepened further, mutual support in the common struggle has greatly increased, the co-operation in all fields between our two countries has been expanding, and the revolutionary friendship between the two peoples has seen steady growth. It is a great pleasure that we meet once again now with Comrade Tito and other Yugoslav leading comrades in Belgrade to exchange views on questions of common concern in an extensive and deep-going way so as to further promote our good relations.

Both the Chinese and Yugoslav peoples won their victories through arduous armed struggles and have been carrying on their revolution and construction independently. The Chinese people are deeply impressed by the long and courageous struggles waged by the

Yugoslav people. Back in the years of our War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, we followed the progress of your struggle with great admiration. Through the unyielding struggle, the Yugoslav people of all nationalities under the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party headed by Comrade Tito defeated the arrogant German-Italian fascist aggressors and liberated your country, thus making an important contribution to the triumph of the anti-fascist war of the people of the world. Just as Comrade Mao Tsetung said, rising out of armed struggle and through arduous efforts, Yugoslavia is a heroic country. Your victory has been a source of inspiration to us.

Proceeding from the scientific theory of Marxism and Yugoslavia's specific conditions, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has established and developed the socialist system of self-management. Over the last 30-odd years, great changes have taken place in your country which has been transformed from a backward country into a modernized industrial-agricultural country. It has set up and energetically enforced the general people's defence

and the system of social self-protection; it has waged tit-for-tat struggles against the subversive and wrecking activities by the enemies at home and abroad and is ready at all times to repulse any enemy who dares to intrude. Yugoslavia has pursued a policy of national equality, which has strengthened the unity among all nationalities of the country and consolidated the unification of the country. Not long ago, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia held its 11th National Congress, at which it summed up its experience in building socialism of the past several decades, particularly of the period since the 10th National Party Congress, and laid down the general principles for future development. The Congress showed full confidence in the future of Yugoslavia, presaging that the Yugoslav people would advance triumphantly along the socialist road in bigger strides. We heartily rejoice at the tremendous successes you have achieved.

Yugoslavia, one of the founding countries of the non-aligned movement, has unswervingly pursued a non-aligned policy and played an ever bigger role in international affairs. Today, the non-aligned movement has become a very important force in the struggle of the world's people against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. This is exactly why some people regard the non-aligned movement as a grave obstacle to their pursuance of the policy of aggression and expansion. They are doing their utmost to undermine the unity of the non-aligned movement, change its orientation and subordinate it to their hegemonist aims. We firmly support Yugoslavia in its struggle to preserve the unity of the non-aligned movement and uphold its fundamental orientation.

The Yugoslav people love peace, so do the Chinese people and the people all over the world. But we cannot fail to see that imperialism and hegemonism, locked in their rivalry for world hegemony, are engaged in fervid arms expansion and war preparations and are carrying out aggression and expansion everywhere, posing a grave threat to peace and to the security of all countries. Recently, the series of incidents which have occurred in the Near and Middle East and in Africa and Asia clearly demonstrate that their contention is daily intensifying and that the factors for war are visi-

bly growing. However, their acts are eye-openers that have also helped people to detect their true features and urged them to rise in struggle. History proves that war instigators can certainly be defeated. We firmly believe that victory belongs to the people of the world so long as they heighten their vigilance, make full preparations and join forces in their struggle.

Dear comrades, since the Chinese people, led by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, smashed the anti-Party "gang of four," our country has entered a new period of development in its socialist revolution and socialist construction. We convened the 11th National Party Congress and the Fifth National People's Congress and laid down the general task in the new period. We are determined to turn our country into a modern, powerful socialist country by the end of this century. At present, the people of our country, closely united around the Central Committee of the Party, holding high the banner of Chairman Mao Tsetung and persisting in continued revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, have started a new Long March towards the magnificent goal of the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology. There are bound to be many difficulties in our forward march. But with the number of favourable conditions that we have and through hard work of the people of the whole country, we can surely attain our goal.

The relations between the Chinese and Yugoslav Parties and between our two countries are based on Marxism-Leninism. We wish your country to be prosperous and strong just as you wish our country to be prosperous and strong. Our relationship is one of total independence and equality. Neither of us attempts to bully, interfere with and control the other. Though you are situated in the middle of the Balkans and we on the Asian continent, similar experience and common struggle have bound us together. The friendly relations and co-operation between us have broad prospects. I believe that our current visit will yield fruitful results in the political and economic co-operation between our two countries.

*(Translation slightly abridged. — Ed.)*

# Yugoslavia: Achievements in Socialist Construction

**B**EFORE World War II, production was stagnant in semi-colonial Yugoslavia, one of the most underdeveloped countries in Europe. The war wrought havoc with the economy, causing great losses of lives and material resources.

After the liberation of the whole country in 1945, the people's regime took measures to nationalize all industries, banks, foreign trade and wholesale commerce controlled by foreign and domestic capital. At the same time, land reform was carried out in the countryside. Confiscated from landlords and capitalist farmers, land was either distributed to the poor and landless peasants or turned into state farms. These measures fired the people with great enthusiasm. Industrial and agricultural productive capacity was basically restored to the prewar level by the end of 1947.

## Leading Role of Socially Owned Sector Of Economy

Self-management was initiated in factories and the first workers' committees were set up in 1950. Workers' self-management was gradually established in all economic departments, then in all domains of social life. A complete system of socialist self-management suited to Yugoslavia's conditions finally took shape after repeated summing-up of experience and continual improvement. The system involves broad participation by the working class and other working people in the running of production, distribution and other social affairs, bringing into full play their enthusiasm for socialist construction and promoting the speedy development of the national economy.

Industrial output in 1977 was 14 times the 1947 figure, annual growth rate averaging 9.1 per cent.

The socially owned sector of the economy plays a leading role in Yugoslavia's national economy. Its proportion in social product increased from 62 per cent in 1947 to 84 per cent

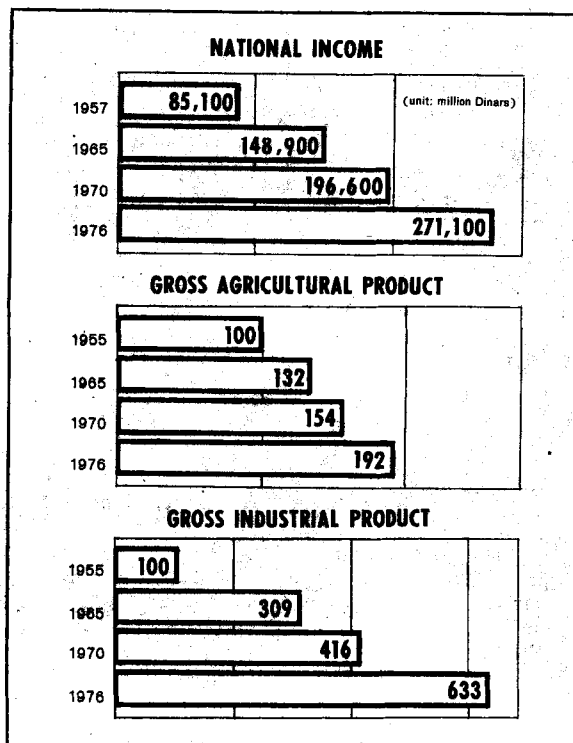
last year, while the individually owned sector dropped from 38 per cent to 16 per cent.

Before liberation, all machines, even bicycles, were imported. Today, machines, machine tools, autos, tractors and electric engines are mass-produced. The country also manufactures aircraft, submarines, 250,000-ton oil tankers and complete sets of equipment for factories and power stations.

## Socially Owned Agricultural Units Grow

Agricultural production went up 250 per cent in the past 30 years. Grain output last year totalled more than 16 million tons, a per-capita figure of nearly 800 kilogrammes. The country has recorded a surplus in grain, meat, milk and eggs, and ended its imports of wheat in quantity.

(Continued on p. 25.)



# The Militia's Role in a Future War

Nieh Jung-chen

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*The author is Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee. He made an important speech on August 4 at a national conference on militia work held in Peking by the Chinese People's Liberation Army. In this speech, he reviewed the outstanding contributions made by the militia in the past revolutionary wars and explained the position and role of the militia in a future war fought under modern conditions. Following are excerpts of the speech which was published in "Renmin Ribao" on August 8. The title is ours.*

— Ed.

CHINA'S militia was founded by Chairman Mao and has developed and grown in strength under the guidance of Chairman Mao's concept of people's war. While leading the Chinese people in fighting protracted revolutionary wars, Chairman Mao always paid great

attention to the important role played by the masses of the people. It was by relying on the people to fight a people's war that we, through revolutionary wars which gradually spread from a single spark to a prairie fire, finally defeated Chiang Kai-shek, the Japanese imperialists and other powerful enemies at home and from abroad, performing miraculous deeds in the history of war in China and the world. Chairman Mao bequeathed to us his concepts of arming the masses, turning the whole nation into soldiers, upholding the system under which our armed forces are a combination of the field armies, the regional forces and the militia, and his strategy and tactics for fighting a people's war. All this has enormously enriched the theoretical treasure house of Marxist military science and is a revolutionary heirloom which we must pass on from generation to generation.

The outstanding contributions made by the militia in the past revolutionary wars have filled a glorious chapter in the history of the Chinese revolution. There is no doubt about this whatsoever. But is the militia of any use in a future war fought under modern conditions? Has its position and role diminished or otherwise? We must give clear and definite answers to these questions which are of great importance in the struggle between two military concepts and two military lines after the founding of New China.



A P.L.A. man teaches a militiaman the use of radar.



Spreading the nonsense that "the militia has already fulfilled its historical task," Peng Teh-huai went out of his way to slash militia organizations and strip them of their arms and ammunition in a vain attempt to eliminate the militia system. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique clamoured: "What's the use of having so many militia units?" On this pretext, it curtailed the leading bodies of the militia, weakened its work and sabotaged the building of the militia. Putting up an ultra-"Left" front, the "gang of four" spared no effort to build up what they called "the second armed force"\* as part of their plot to usurp Party and state power, and in so doing they did not say a word about making preparations against a war of aggression. Peng Teh-huai, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" all belittled the strength of the people and the role of the militia in a future war and tried to weaken the foundation for fighting a revolutionary war, thereby negating Chairman Mao's concept of people's war altogether.

Severely criticizing their mistakes, Chairman Mao made it clear that under conditions in which imperialism exists, militia work must be strengthened and not weakened. In 1958, in the light of the development of class struggle at home and abroad, he called on the people of all nationalities in the country to "organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale." He said: "The imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously. Not only must we have a powerful regular army, we must also organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale. This will make it difficult for the imperialists to move a single inch in our country in the event of invasion." This instruction of Chairman Mao's pointed out the orientation in building up the militia under new historical conditions and was a forceful rebuttal to the bourgeois military concept that belittled the position and role of the militia in a future war.

\* Well aware that the P.L.A. was an insurmountable obstacle to their plot of usurping Party and state power, the "gang of four" vainly attempted to "transform the militia" and dismember our three-in-one armed forces made up of the field armies, the regional forces and the militia. The gang's aim was to make the militia their armed force in their plot to usurp power and restore capitalism.



Members of a militia unit in Inner Mongolia guarding the frontier together with P.L.A. men.

In a future war against aggression, we shall fight an enemy having large quantities of advanced weapons, both conventional and nuclear. Our enemy will take advantage of his better equipment and dispatch large numbers of tanks and other mechanized units to launch speedy, extensive and in-depth attacks in co-ordination with air force, navy and airborne units so as to achieve the aim of fighting a lightning war of quick decision. The most fundamental way for us to defeat such an enemy with highly modernized equipment is to fight a people's war.

Chairman Mao's concept of people's war is the core of his military thinking and is a universally applicable truth. No matter how developed the weapons are, it will not change the law of people's war or the basic theory that "the army and the people are the foundation of victory." We are historical materialists. We admit that weapons are an important factor in fighting a war, but they are not the decisive factor. The decisive factor is man and not any new weapons. It is precisely because we set store by the role of weapons that we must speed up the modernization of our national defence. Otherwise, we would lag behind and leave ourselves open to attack. Our aim in carrying out construction to modernize our country is to lay a solid material foundation for bringing the might of people's

war into fuller play. Even when our arms and equipment are highly developed, we still have to uphold Chairman Mao's strategic concept of people's war and wage a people's war. Chairman Mao once penetratingly pointed out that "the richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people." In the event of a war, we must make full use of our vast territory and large population, the superiority of our social system and other favourable conditions, mobilize the people and get them organized to take an active part in the war and support the war effort, turn the whole nation into soldiers, and wage a people's war with the field armies, the regional forces and the militia fighting in co-ordination. In this way, we will have an inexhaustible source of strength and work out methods to subdue the enemy armed with modern weapons, so that we can make up for our shortage in arms and equipment, turn the enemy's strong points into weak points and our army's inferiority into superiority, and finally defeat the enemy through a protracted war. Our basic superiority lies in people's war which is our magic weapon in defeating the enemy and winning victory. We relied on it in the past, we rely on it now, and we shall continue to rely on it in the future.

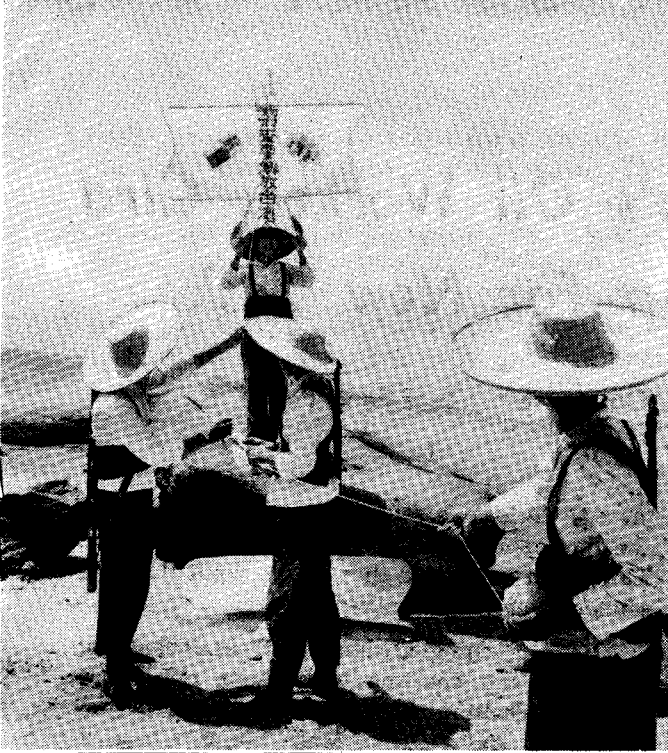
The militia provides a solid basis for fighting a people's war under modern conditions. The more modernized a war is, the more we need to stress the might of the three-in-one combination of our armed forces as a whole and the role of the militia. The militia is indispensable to such tasks as co-ordinating operations, replenishing army units, supporting the front and consolidating the rear. The entire process of a future war and all its links require the participation of the militia. The tasks to be shouldered by the militia will be more arduous and the demands higher and stricter. Negligence of the militia's role in a future war against aggression, therefore, will make the revolution suffer and lead to serious errors.

As a result of the development of modern science and technology and extensive use of their achievements in military affairs, future wars will be launched suddenly and on a large scale and will be wars of enormous attrition. So once war breaks out, we must expand our armed forces in the shortest possible time so as to smash the enemy's strategic surprise attacks,

prevent his troops from penetrating deep into our country and create conditions for quickly switching our nation to a war-time basis. At the same time, we must ensure that our armed forces will have steady and inexhaustible replenishments of effectives in a protracted war. We shall need, throughout the war, not just several million troops but tens of millions. Where do such large numbers come from? From the militia, of course, which is an inexhaustible source and the powerful reserve force of the People's Liberation Army.

Our strategic policy in a future war against aggression remains one of active defence, luring the enemy in deep. Throughout the war, guerrilla warfare will be indispensable and will still retain an important strategic position and role. Local troops will be the backbone force and tens of millions of people and of the militia will be mobilized and organized to carry out guerrilla war extensively behind the enemy's lines by adopting traditional guerrilla warfare tactics, attacking and harassing the enemy everywhere, exhausting the strength of the enemy's troops and tying them down. Our militia and masses will disrupt the enemy's communications, demolish his military installations and cut off supplies from the rear, thereby turning the enemy's rear into the front line and engulfing enemy's troops in the sea of people's war. Thus the enemy's forces will be scattered, his effectives will be worn down, his movements retarded and his superiority in equipment weakened, so that favourable conditions will be created for our main force to concentrate and annihilate enemy effectives in a mobile war. Our militia active behind the enemy lines are our live missiles and they certainly will give a vivid and heroic performance on the great stage of war.

How to combat and destroy tanks, aircraft and paratroops will be an important issue in a future war and will have an important bearing on the development and changes of the war. To solve this question, we must rely not only on the regular army but also on the militia. Everywhere in our country there are militiamen and militiawomen who are familiar with the terrain of their localities. They can attack the enemy's troops no matter where or when they intrude. So long as we bring the wisdom and might of the militia and the masses into full play, with



**Fukien front militiawomen flying leaflets-kites to a Chiang-gang entrenched island.**

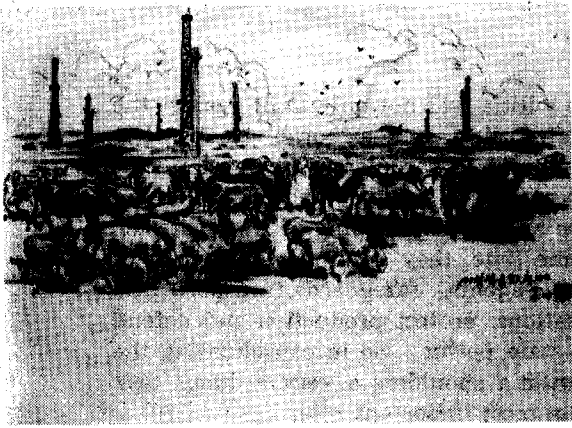
everyone considering and devising methods of annihilating the enemy, unfold a mass movement to combat and destroy enemy tanks, aircraft and paratroops, and implement the policy of combining the strength of the army and the civilians and using both indigenous and modern methods to fight the war, we will be in a position to deal with the enemy adequately.

Cities, especially those big and medium-sized ones, are our political, economic and cultural centres as well as the hubs of transport and communications. They are major targets which the enemy would wish to destroy and seize. Hence defending and holding the cities is of tremendous significance in stabilizing the war situation, conserving our war potential and supporting a protracted war. In the war in defence of cities, the militia is indispensable in combating air raids, eliminating the aftereffects of such raids, evacuating residents, maintaining order in cities, carrying out tunnel and barricade warfare and street fighting; we must bring the militia's role into full play. Ours is a vast country with numerous cities. Without the co-operation and support of the militia and the masses, our troops alone cannot defend the cities. Modern war demands more than ever that we have a powerful and consolidated rear

where the militia will not only fight against the enemy's air raids and airborne troops, but work together with the masses to develop production to meet both military and civilian needs and ensure an adequate supply of war materiel. At the same time, they have to wipe out spies and enemy agents, safeguard transport and communications, protect production and defend organs of state power. So in consolidating the rear the militia shoulders a very arduous task and plays a most important role.

In short, viewed from whatever angle, the strategic position of the militia in a future war against aggression will be raised and not be lowered, and it will play a bigger and not a smaller role than before. A people's war under modern conditions relies more than ever on the masses and the militia. Divorced from the militia and the people, the army will become a "one-arm general" and will be like a stream without source, and there will be no foundation for waging a people's war. To emerge victorious in a future war against aggression, we must vigorously strengthen the building of the militia while speeding up the building of our army. This is an issue of cardinal importance concerning victory or defeat in a war and the continued existence of China as a nation or subjugation by a foreign power.

At present, the Soviet Union and the United States are locked in an increasingly fierce contention for world hegemony and a war will break out sooner or later. The Soviet revisionists, in particular, are bent on subjugating our country. They meddle in the affairs of other countries and engage in aggression and subversion in all parts of the world. They are our most dangerous enemy. We must heighten our vigilance. To guard against aggression by imperialism and especially by social-imperialism and defend the new Long March now being undertaken by our people, we must have powerful armed forces. Not only must we have a powerful regular army, but we must also organize the militia in a big way and make everyone a soldier. This is the surest guarantee for our nation's security. If social-imperialism and imperialism should dare to unleash a war of aggression against our country, we will drown them in the vast sea of our people who are all soldiers.



# China's Oil Workers Gird Up For New Task

by Our Correspondent Fang Po-hsi

**T**ACHING put China on the oil map in 1960. In recent years, it has catapulted China, once derided as "oil-poor" by scholars in the West, into the ranks of major petroleum producers. Taching is a stirring oil saga. It is a monument to the resolve and resourcefulness of the Chinese nation which, pushed to the wall in the early 1960s by that rapacious neighbour to the north, decided to dig and drill for oil and finally succeeded in making the country self-sufficient in this area.

As a key industry and a pillar of the national economy, oil plays an important role in China's new Long March to modernize agriculturally, industrially and in the spheres of national defence, science and technology. Thus at the National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry convened in May last year Chairman Hua Kuo-feng called on the petroleum industry to build some ten more oilfields of the Taching type, with a target date set for accomplishing this vast expansion programme before the century is out.

## Challenging Task

It is a challenging task. The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industries, now bifurcated into separate departments, called a fresh conference at Taching recently to learn from Taching's example.

For newsmen it was a field day. Here in Taching in salubrious warm weather, the best time of the year in these parts, were assembled a galaxy of pace-setters, the cream of China's oil workers and administrators who were eager and ready to sink their teeth into the formidable job before them. As each oilfield tried to outdo the other, a "challenge session" was set aside the day before the conference

closed. Delegates fell over each other to grab the microphone to get their challenge in first. Things got so excited that at one point the wire connected with the mike snapped.

As one mingled among these delegates, observing and chatting with them, one could not help recalling that great pace-setter of the pioneering days, Iron Man Wang Chin-hsi (1923-70) who with so little at his disposal did so much to get oil gushing from the first producing well and make Taching what it is today. (See *Peking Review*, No. 19, 1977.) A badge of honour in the oil and industrial world, his name has passed into legend. For workers and cadres who excel in their work, especially in face of tremendous odds, there can be no greater honour than the distinction of being described as of the "Iron-man type." That is recognition of qualities that evoke Wang Chin-hsi's immortalized saying: "When the going is good, we get cracking; when it's not, we'll do something to get the job done."

## Pace-Setters

Men and women of the Iron-man type are coming to the fore in their thousands—that accounts for much of the rapid development of China's petroleum industry. I interviewed several of these outstanding people. They are typical of the men and women in the oilfields who work not for personal advancement but for the good of the country.

Tsai Kuo-chen, 39, is political instructor for the 3rd brigade of the 6th Oil-Extracting Corps. A veteran who knows the oil-extracting job to his finger-tips, Tsai was picked to head the first brigade in 1965 and he moved on in 1974 to the 2nd when it was formed and needed a good man to take charge. As in the 1st, he did

well. Last October, he asked for a transfer to the 3rd. Some thought Tsai was nuts. The 3rd, made up mostly of young people, had come under the baneful influence of the "gang of four's" reactionary ideology. Production was low, discipline was lax, and complaints were many, for instance, the heating system constantly breaking down and the daily necessities not being supplied in time. Well, if Tsai was looking for "trouble" at 3rd, that's the job cut out for him.

Tsai Kuo-chen is nothing if not a trouble-shooter. The moment the O. K. to take up his new appointment came through, he went straight to the 3rd brigade and got down to the brass tacks despite running a high fever. He inspected every one of the 208 oil and water wells, the singles hostels and family quarters, the canteen, the medical centre, the shops, etc., and talked individually to as many as 60 people in three days. Winter was then setting in. His first thought was to make sure that there was "warmth" for the oil wells and the several hundred families under his charge. In other words, the wheels of production must be kept running and the comfort of the workers taken care of, which meant that windows and doors



Political instructor Tsai Kuo-chen.

must be properly fixed and repaired and enough greens stored up in the vegetable cellars for the long winter months.

He next came to grips with the leadership problem. If there is something wrong with a unit, Tsai believes, it has got something to do with those in a position of authority. Tsai didn't like the shape of things at 3rd on his arrival and formed an idea of the problem after looking around and talking to people. At his suggestion, which was approved by the higher-up Party organization, the 12-member brigade Party committee was trimmed down to eight. At the same time, he tackled the discipline problem at all the 11 grass-roots Party branches. Exacting in production efficiency and solicitous about the brigade's well-being, Tsai was uncompromising in ideological matters.

In a matter of four months a great change came over the 3rd brigade. "How?" I asked Tsai. "Production has gone up by more than 500 tons a day. Besides, the boys no longer smoke or the girls crack melon seeds at meetings. Isn't that something?" he chuckled.

Despite a wide-ranging and heavy administrative load, Tsai has managed to put in something like 200 days of manual work at the grass-roots level every year, and four years in a row, which is quite a record for cadres. A father of three boys, Tsai has little time for his family. His evenings are often taken up by extra work or meetings, and he is lucky if he gets home before midnight. Tsai seldom eats at home, for he takes his meals with single men and women at the canteen where he carries on informal chit-chat with the young people. Even at meal times, Tsai Kuo-chen likes to talk shop.

Lu Chu is known in Taching as the girl who was mistaken for a boy by Premier Chou En-lai on his last trip to the oilfield. On May 3, 1966, a date Lu Chu always remembers, she was presented to the Premier by the Taching leadership as one who was doing excellent work. "Young man," the Premier said, "you look fit." Someone hastened to explain. "Not a young man, Premier, a young woman. She bobs her hair short so that she can tend the cows better." The Premier smiled. "Excellent!



Lu Chu, a "model housewife."

"You're doing a great job." Lu Chu has every detail of that exciting encounter with the Premier imprinted on her mind. His parting words brought a lump to her throat even when she recalled them today: "Be sure to study Chairman Mao's works well and do a good job."

Lu Chu came to Taching from her hometown in Shantung in 1963 to join her husband, a mechanic in the oilfield. She was young and had no intention of settling down to the role of a wife tied to the kitchen. Like most Taching housewives, she took a full-time job outside the home, first as a farm hand and then as a cowherd. Over the years she has been commended for her fine work, and last year was awarded the title of "model housewife." Perhaps "housewife" is a misnomer, but that's how the working wives of the oil workers are known in Taching. Today, Lu Chu holds the post of deputy political instructor of a farm unit with close to 400 people engaged in growing food for the well-drilling corps.

Taching is the standard-bearer set up by Chairman Mao Tsetung and groomed into shape

by Premier Chou En-lai. It has blazed a new trail of industrial development, which embodies a 16-word principle formulated by the late Premier himself: "Combine industry with agriculture, combine town with country, facilitate the production process, assist the people's livelihood."

Lu Chu remembers well this principle and remembers well what the Premier said to her. Single-minded in her devotion to work, she never spares herself. She cut off her pony-tail and dressed her hair like a boy in her cowherd days, for the pony-tail was getting in her way and it took too much time combing and plaiting her hair in the morning. Then she taught herself to ride a horse, not for pleasure but for the good of her cows. She knew the cattle would prosper if they grazed on a fine meadow miles away. But that would be too much for her legs and besides she was not sure whether she could bring her flock home before nightfall. The horse was the answer. She decided to learn horse-riding. One evening, after the cows were corralled into their sheds, she took courage into both hands and mounted on one. The animal threw her off the saddle. She got on it again and was thrown off again. She kept at it days and nights despite bruises and blisters until finally she was able to master her mount. For six years Lu Chu worked as a cowherd. She lost weight in the process but the cows began to grow fat.

Mamatyimin, called Yimin for short, comes from a Uighur family of farm labourers in the border town of Huocheng in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. A descendant of the oppressed class, Yimin was fascinated by the new order of things that came with the liberation of Sinkiang. In 1956, Yimin, barely 18, dropped out of school to join an oil-workers training class for minority nationalities.

Not tall for a Uighur, Yimin is sturdily built. In 1973, when new drilling operations were scheduled for the Karamai Oilfield, Yimin was made deputy leader of team 5014, one of the nine teams just set up. It was a time when the Sinkiang agents of the "gang of four" were on the rampage.

Of these nine teams, eight had cold feet, for the gang's followers, a bunch of smash-and-grabbers who paraded as "revolutionary rebels," were out for the scalps of those who meant to begin work in earnest. 5014, a 98-man work-force made up of eight nationalities, with Hans, Uighurs and Kazakhs comprising the majority, withstood the threats. Every obstacle was put in its way. But Yimin and his comrades decided to proceed. Where trucks, tractors and cranes were not available, muscles made do. By superhuman efforts they managed to pull, drag and carry more than 260 tons of gear to the selected well site and, working non-stop for seven days and nights in freezing weather, finally had the drilling rig set up towering over the desert.

When threats failed, the gang's hirelings beat up one of the 5014's workers and sent him staggering back to headquarters with a warning. The same would be meted out to team leader Liang and political instructor Kung if 5014 did not quit at once. From then on, Yimin never let his two colleagues out of sight and would make a point of escorting them home

after meetings at night. Liang and Kung tried to dissuade him. "Don't worry, Yimin. If we were killed by those bastards, you can always carry on and lead the team." There was more bark than bite in the hostilities of those hooligans.

One April day in 1974 a gale-force sand-storm was blowing. Visibility was practically nil. It was out of the question for the shift out at the drilling rig that day to be relieved. Food must be sent to the famished men, Yimin thought. He took a stack of buns and carried them on his back and started groping his way in the blinding storm. For most of the way he was on all fours. A less determined man would have turned back. But not this son of a hired labourer who so completely identified himself with his fellow workers. It was nearly five hours before Yimin finally reached his stranded comrades.

Yimin, given credit for many other achievements, is a fine example of the many minority nationality cadres who have made their mark in recent years. He is a tower of strength in team 5014 which eventually struck oil. Yimin is naturally proud of the team's triumph in the face of the "gang of four's" obstruction and sabotage. But what's the happiest moment in his life? April 11, 1975, he said, the day he was admitted into the Communist Party.

### High Gear

China's oil industry has made spectacular strides in the 28 years since the birth of the People's Republic. In 1949 China could boast only 8 drilling rigs, 50 oil wells and 80,000 tons of oil a year.

Today, China is moving into high gear to expand its oil industry. One and all, the oil-workers up and down the country are going flat out in the battle for oil. It's a big job, but they will not fail. They are reared in the spirit of the Iron Man—when the going is good, they get cracking; when it's not, they will do something to get the job done.



Mamatyimin, deputy leader of team 5014.

All sketches by Hsu Chen-shih

# Bloodshed Near Yu Yi Kuan

— Vietnamese authorities crack down on Chinese residents in attempts to torpedo talks

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AT 10 a.m. on August 25, the Vietnamese authorities massed hundreds of armed troops and police in a crackdown to drive out the Chinese residents stranded on the Vietnamese side of the China-Viet Nam border near Yu Yi Kuan. These armed units swarmed up the hills on both sides of the highway in Viet Nam and pulled down the shelters of the persecuted Chinese nationals. Bayonets, daggers, sticks and stones were used against them. Four Chinese were killed and scores of others wounded on the spot. Tang Shih-san, a peasant, was knifed to death by the Vietnamese security men. Kan Kuang-chuan, a 65-year-old peasant, was fatally beaten up and then thrown into a pond and drowned.

In this blood-curdling terror, more than 2,500 victimized Chinese nationals were driven over to the Chinese side of the border. Their belongings were seized or destroyed by the Vietnamese personnel.

**Chinese Representatives Beaten Up.** Following this incident, four representatives of the Chinese frontier check point at 11:15 that morning crossed the border to meet with the Vietnamese side and lodge a strong protest. In contravention of diplomatic norms, the Vietnamese authorities had a band of hooligans organized to insult, threaten and punch the Chinese representatives and detained them for nearly seven hours without the slightest justification.

On the afternoon of the same day, Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Hai-feng summoned Vietnamese Ambassador to China Nguyen Trong Vinh and lodged a strong protest with the Vietnamese Government.

This incident near Yu Yi Kuan, Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Hai-feng pointed out, was premeditated, a new crime committed by the Vietnamese authorities to suppress and expel victimized Chinese nationals and a most grave step taken to undermine the ongoing talks at the vice-foreign minister level.

**Intrusion Into Chinese Territory.** At the time of the incident, the Vietnamese authorities were continuing with the movement of troops and security personnel to occupy the hills of both sides of the highway facing Yu Yi Kuan. At about 5:30 p.m., they flagrantly sent more than 200 men of the Vietnamese People's Army who were armed with submachine-guns, hand-grenades and daggers in a three-pronged charge into China's territory Po Nien Hill, which lies on the right side of the highway. They rained stones on the Chinese functionaries, who strictly kept to their superior's instructions without retaliating except to make strong protests orally. Notwithstanding admonitions coupled with dissuasion on the part of the Chinese personnel, they stormed into Chinese territory, and as a result nine Chinese functionaries were injured. The Chinese personnel were forced to withdraw.

## Sino-Vietnamese Vice-Foreign Ministerial Talks

On August 26, the fourth session of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations at the vice-foreign minister level on the question of Chinese residents in Viet Nam was held in Hanoi. At the meeting, leader of the Chinese Government Delegation Chung Hsi-tung denounced and pro-



tested the Vietnamese authorities' creation of this incident.

Since the talks began on August 8, he said, the Vietnamese authorities have engineered one incident after another involving the use of violence.

On August 1, several days before the start of the talks, the Vietnamese authorities directed their security personnel near Yu Yi Kuan to drive victimized Chinese nationals over the China-Viet Nam border by firing shots to scare them. Over 2,000 Chinese nationals stranded on the Vietnamese side were thus forced to cross the border to the Chinese side.

On August 8, Vietnamese security personnel acting on the order of the authorities attacked Chinese nationals on the Vietnamese side of the Peilun River Bridge with knives and drove over

700 victimized Chinese across the bridge into Chinese territory.

On the evening of August 11 through to the following morning, armed Vietnamese security personnel attacked over 100 Chinese residents staying at Hanoi's railway station hotel with water cannon and tear gas and later abducted them, throwing some into prison.

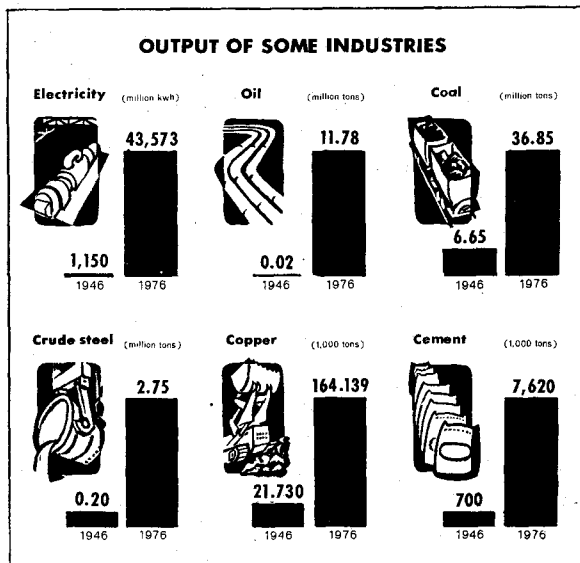
At Mong Cai and on the Vietnamese side of Yu Yi Kuan, many incidents took place in which victimized Chinese nationals stranded in Viet Nam were abducted by force.

In conclusion, Chung Hsi-tung said: "At the negotiation table, you have spoken many fine words, but in actual deeds, you have deliberately engineered many incidents of violence. These have become graver and graver, each time escalating in severity." "Where are you leading the negotiations to?" he demanded.

(Continued from p. 15.)

Agricultural units of social ownership, particularly the agro-industrial complexes, are playing an increasingly important role in the development of agricultural production. With better equipment and experienced leadership,

they have much higher productivity of labour. Through co-operation in various forms with individual peasants, they have geared the individual economy to modern production. With only 15 per cent of the country's cultivated land, these agricultural units of social ownership supply 50 per cent of all marketable farm produce. The figure stands at more than 70 per cent when the produce they turn out in co-operation with the individual peasants is taken into account.



### Improved Living Standards

With a population of 21,718,800, Yugoslavia's per-capita national income rose to 1,600 U.S. dollars last year from 200 dollars in 1947, equivalent to 120 per cent of the average world level.

A total of 2.6 million flats were built and a million or more old ones rebuilt in the past 25 years. Medical service has been much improved.

To fulfil the targets set by the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the people of all nationalities in the country are working hard for the further perfection of socialist self-management and for greater success in socialist construction.

# Explanatory Notes to Volume V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" (16)

## The Ching Dynasty government

(See p. 181, Vol. V, Eng. Ed.)

This was the last government of the feudal autocratic monarchy in China and became a lackey of the imperialist powers after their invasion of China in the 1840s.

Starting in 1644 when Ching troops occupied Peking, the Ching Dynasty had ten emperors reigning in succession and lasted 268 years.

Nurhachu, a Manchu chief, established the Later Kin Dynasty in northeast China in 1616 with Shenyang as the capital. In 1636, Hongtaichi changed the dynastic title to Ching, and in 1644 Peking was made the capital. Afterwards the Ching rulers gradually brought the whole of China under their control and established a centralized regime. Until the latter half of the 18th century the Ching Dynasty was the most powerful feudal state in East Asia.

From 1840 to 1842, the British waged the Opium War against China and forced the Ching government to sign the humiliating Treaty of Nanking which provided that China should cede land, pay war indemnities to Britain and open ports to foreign trade. Since then step by step China was turned into a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society. Later, in the Second Opium War, the Sino-French War of 1884, the Sino-Japanese War of 1894 and the war launched by the allied forces of eight imperialist powers in 1900, the Ching government, in order to put down the revolutionary movement mounted by the people of various nationalities and maintain its tottering dictatorial rule, sold out national sovereignty and signed a series of unequal treaties on humiliating terms with foreign aggressors. Thus it became the faithful running dog

of the imperialists in their drive to plunder and dominate the Chinese people.

The Chinese people put up unflinching and heroic struggles against feudalism and imperialism. The development of the social economy in China gave rise to the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and revolutionary ideas of bourgeois democracy gained a certain degree of prevalence. In 1905, the political party of the bourgeoisie — the Tung Meng Hui (Revolutionary League) was established under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Many armed uprisings organized against the Ching government by the Tung Meng Hui developed the revolutionary situation. In October 1911 revolution broke out and the Ching regime was overthrown, thus ending the feudal autocratic monarchy which had held sway for more than 2,000 years in China.

## Mutual-aid teams

(See p. 186.)

Mutual-aid teams were a kind of agricultural producers' mutual-aid organization formed in the liberated areas in north, east and northeast China during the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45). In the movement for agricultural co-operation in the early 1950s, they became a transitional form by which individual peasants were guided gradually on to the road of socialism.

There were two types of mutual-aid teams: One was temporary or seasonal in nature, with the teams helping one another in simple labour; the other was all-year-round mutual-aid teams, and on the basis of collective labour they had some property held in common, with a certain amount of division of labour and specialized work between them. The latter type

had simple production plans; later, they gradually combined mutual aid in labour with technical improvement, and the members undertook different work according to their skills, with some engaged in farm work and others in side-line occupations. In the case of temporary mutual-aid teams, the means of production belonged to the individual members, but because they worked on a collective basis, the temporary mutual-aid teams contained the rudiments of socialism. These rudiments were further developed in the all-year-round mutual-aid teams.

### **Draft Resolution on Mutual Aid and Co-operation in Agricultural Production**

*(See p. 186.)*

This draft resolution was issued in December 1951 by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to Party organizations at all levels to be tried out. Some amendments were made by the Party Central Committee in February 1953 and the resolution was then published as a formal document.

The resolution stressed the Party's policy for developing the movement for mutual aid and co-operation. It pointed out: To help the masses of impoverished peasants quickly increase production so as to achieve ample supply of food and clothing, it is imperative to encourage them to get organized and give full play to their enthusiasm for mutual aid and co-operation. It prescribed that in areas where agrarian reform had been completed, the peasants should be guided, in accordance with the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, to gradually organize various forms of mutual aid in labour and co-operation in production.

In the light of the prevailing conditions, the resolution stipulated that there should be three principal forms of mutual aid and co-operation, namely, elementary mutual-aid teams which were temporary or seasonal in nature and engaged in simple labour; all-year-round mutual-aid teams; and agricultural producers' co-operatives which were semi-socialist in

nature and were characterized by the pooling of land as shares.

### **Resolution on Agricultural Producers' Co-operatives**

*(See p. 186.)*

This resolution summed up the experience gained in the movement for mutual aid and co-operation in agricultural production in various parts of the country, especially the experience in developing the agricultural producers' co-operatives since 1951. It clearly defined the correct path and specific methods of carrying out the socialist transformation of agriculture.

The resolution pointed out: The fundamental task of the Party in the rural areas is skilfully to use the easy-to-understand theories and methods acceptable to the peasants to educate them and help them gradually to get organized, to gradually carry out socialist transformation of agriculture so that agriculture could turn from the backward, individual economy of small-scale production into advanced co-operative economy of large-scale production, that the disharmony in the development of the two economic sectors of industry and agriculture could be gradually overcome and that the peasants could step by step free themselves completely from poverty, achieve common wealth and live a life of general prosperity.

The resolution also pointed out: According to China's experience, the specific road taken by the peasants in uniting themselves gradually in production means going through these stages: From temporary mutual-aid teams of simple collective labour and all-year-round mutual-aid teams which practised certain division of labour and specialized work on the basis of collective labour and which had limited public property, to agricultural producers' co-operatives which pooled land as shares and practised unified management and which had relatively more public property, and further to higher stage agricultural producers' co-operatives which introduced fully socialist public ownership by the collective peasants.

*(To be continued.)*

# ROUND THE WORLD

## INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

### New Tsars in the Dock

Around the time of August 20, the tenth anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, demonstrations and mass rallies were held in Britain, Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Iceland and Canada to denounce the Soviet Union and support the Czechoslovak people in their struggle against Soviet occupation.

**Britain.** Some political parties and organizations held demonstrations and rallies on August 20 with more than 4,000 people participating. The Revolutionary Communist League of Britain (R.C.L.B.) and the Com-

munist Workers' Movement (C.W.M.) jointly organized a protest demonstration and rally. The demonstrators marched through the streets to the Soviet Embassy shouting "Down with Soviet social-imperialism!" "U.S.S.R. — get out of Czechoslovakia!" and other slogans. At the rally, R.C.L.B.'s Chairman Chris Burford and C.W.M.'s National Secretary Ian Williams denounced the Soviet Union for undermining Czechoslovakia's independence and for military expansion and aggression in Africa, the Middle East and other parts of the world.

**France.** On August 21 a thousand people from many fields, including workers, employees and students, gathered in front of the Czechoslovak

Embassy for a demonstration. They distributed leaflets and sang *The Internationale* and other revolutionary songs.

**Italy.** The Unified Communist Party of Italy organized a meeting. The Italian *Stella Rossa* office held a photo exhibition in Rome showing the Soviet invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia.

**Norway.** About 10,000 people participated in protest demonstrations and rallies. In Oslo, the capital, 3,600 people took part in a demonstration organized by the Workers' Communist Party (M-L) of Norway, Red Youth and other Left-wing organizations. In Storskog, a city at the Norwegian-Soviet border, a big poster was put up on the border inscribed with the words, "Soviet Union, out of Czechoslovakia!" People on both sides of the border could see it clearly.

**Denmark.** In Copenhagen, the capital, the "Committee Opposing Soviet Aggression Against Czechoslovakia" organized a 1,000-strong demonstration. The demonstrators marched with the national flag of Czechoslovakia embossed with a Soviet tank and the words, "We'll never forget Prague!"

**Sweden.** Demonstrations and mass meetings took place in more than 30 cities. A demonstration of 3,500 was held in Stockholm. *Spark*, organ of the Communist Party of Sweden, said that all major Swedish political parties demand withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia; many



A demonstration in London.

trade unions and mass organizations have expressed their support for this. A number of mass organizations have collected 34,000 signatures in support of the demand.

The Australian paper *Vanguard* wrote in an editorial on August 17 that today the Soviet social-imperialists are the main enemy not only of the Czech people but of the people of the whole world.

*Octobre*, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Switzerland (M-L), said in a recent article that behind the mask of "peace," "detente," "international aid" and "liberation of the peoples from the imperialist yoke," the social-imperialist Soviet Union hides its aggression, its plans for world domination, and its preparations for a war of imperialist conquest. The Soviet Union is today the more dangerous and aggressive of the two superpowers. It is a menace to all countries.

The "Charter 77" Movement of Czechoslovakia pointed out recently in a statement that the stationing of Soviet troops in the country is "illegal and in violation of the United Nations Charter." The statement also said that according to the treaty signed in Prague on October 16, 1968 between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, the stationing of Soviet troops on the territories of Czechoslovakia is "temporary." It therefore demanded an end to the "temporary" stationing of these troops.

## MIDDLE EAST

### Why Moscow Transfuses Blood to Israel

According to the Arab press, the Soviet Union in the first half of this year allowed another 5,142 Russian-born Jews to emigrate to Israel, bringing the total number to 130,000 in the period from the beginning of 1970 and to June this year.

In its contention with the United States for hegemony in the Middle East, the Soviet Union, while glibly talking about "supporting" the Arab people in their struggle against the Israeli aggressors, has been trying consistently to get along with Israel. This takes the form of exchange of visits by delegations and confidential talks at the foreign-minister level. In this connection, sending immigrants looms large in Moscow's assistance to Jerusalem.

With a mere 3 million population against an Arab population of 140 million, Israel compares most unfavourably in terms of manpower, the proportion being 1 to 45. The United States, Israel's ally, provides it with great amounts of sophisticated weapons, while the Soviet Union, which styles itself the "natural ally" of the Arab people, aids Israel in the form of manpower. There are many cases of these immigrants from the Soviet Union using the American weapons against the Arab people. During the 1973 Middle East war, the Soviet Union sent three groups of 815

Jews to Israel and some of them were inducted immediately into the Israeli army to be dispatched to the battle front.

It should be noted that by permitting an exodus of Jewish emigrants to Israel Moscow not only intended the move as a gesture to "strengthen its ties with Israel" but also as a measure to use Israel to put pressure on the Arab countries in order to compel them to seek Soviet "support" and consequently submit to Soviet hegemony. This has been much in use in recent years. Between 1961 and 1970 the number of Jewish emigrants to Israel totalled something over 10,000. In 1972 when Egypt expelled the Soviet military experts, the number rose to 32,000, and in 1973 when it rid itself of Soviet military control to fight the October war against Israeli aggressors, the number went up again to 33,600. Egyptian President Sadat ignored Soviet butting in to hold direct talks with Israel, the Soviet Union huffed and puffed. It drove a wedge between the Arab countries in a bid to isolate Egypt. On the other hand, it egged Israel on in an attempt to hold Egypt in check. One Arab source put it well when it pointed out that this was one of the ploys Moscow used to back Israel up on the sly and throw a spanner into the Egypt-Israel talks. Menachem Begin indeed used the increase of Jewish immigrants as an excuse to demand in the talks that the Jewish settlements in Israeli-occupied areas be preserved and enlarged.

# CULTURE AND SCIENCE

## **Biological Control of Insect Pests**

Every summer, forest farms in northeast China — the country's major timberland — are swarming with countless parasitic wasps which are insect predators arrayed against the pine caterpillar, the No. 1 enemy of the forest. Artificially bred, propagated and released, these killer-wasps are known as forest guards. A forest farm reports that the number of pine caterpillars found on each larch tree has dropped from 200-300 to a dozen after parasitic wasps were released in the area.

In 1975, scientific research personnel in several places successfully introduced a new process for breeding trichogramma in workshops. These places can turn out 400 million wasps a day. Meanwhile, they gained much experience in using trichogramma to control insect pests on large tracts of land. Two maize-producing counties in northeast China have achieved outstanding results in using the wasp to control the maize-borer whose number per 100 plants is now down from 100-500 to only 10-20. By and large, pesticides are no longer used there. Trichogramma are also effective for killing insects harmful to paddy-rice, cotton, soya bean, fruit trees and forests.

Cotton-growers in the Yellow River valley are now using a kind of insect to control cotton aphides. This method is applied

to half of the cotton acreage in Honan Province.

The use of insect predators as pest control agents is, of course, only one form of biological control.

In many places, bacteria and fungi are being used effectively. In the last ten years, scientists have succeeded in separating viruses from more than 40 kinds of harmful insects for use in pest control.

New advances have also been made in the study and application of farm antibiotics which are efficacious for preventing and controlling some 20 kinds of plant diseases and insect pests that blight food crops and tropical plants.

Last year, 7 million hectares of farmland in China were put under biological control, an 88-fold increase over the 1972 figure.

## **Andersen's Fairy Tale Adapted for the Stage**

A new ballet based on *The Little Match Girl*, a fairy tale by the Danish writer Hans Christian Andersen, is now being staged in Peking. It has been highly acclaimed for its impressive acting, original music, choreography and decor.

The cast is made up mostly of Peking Dance School students of the sixth-year class who will soon graduate, and the rest are fifth-graders.

The composer, 27, successfully drew on Scandinavian folk music for the themes of the ballet music. To make the new production a success, a group of artists made special studies of 19th century Danish architecture and costumes.

The Peking Dance School was founded in 1954. Apart from training students in classical ballet and national dance, the school also teaches them ballets on contemporary revolutionary themes.

*The Little Match Girl* was selected for adaptation as a training exercise for students in Western ballet. It tells of a match girl who dies in the street from cold and hunger on New Year's Eve while the rich are absorbed in merry-making.

Yeh Chun-chien, translator of *Fairy Tales by Hans Christian Andersen*, praised this ballet for



A scene from *The Little Match Girl*.

conveying the writer's sympathy for the poor as expressed in this fairy tale of 132 years ago and for giving a true picture of society at that time.

### Research on Ancient Khitan Language

Much progress has been made in studying the long extinct language of the Khitans, which

expressions and phrases, analysed about 70 kinds of grammatical functions and explained more than 20 varieties of suffixes.

What has been achieved so far is useful in investigating the history and languages of the nationalities in northern China, especially the history of the development of the Mongolian language, and throws light on some hitherto unanswered questions with regard to the ancient pronunciation of Han characters.

The Khitans were a minority nationality of ancient times living in the northern part of the country. Towards the end of the Tang Dynasty (618-907) when chaos reigned throughout central China, a chieftain of this nationality seized the opportunity to found the Liao Dynasty (916-1125). Drawing on the script of the Han nationality, China's largest, the Liao rulers devised the Khitan script which remained in use until the end of the 12th century.

The Liao Dynasty had a significant impact on Chinese and world history and a great deal of valuable historical data are preserved in the Khitan language in works which have been discovered during the past 50 years. Deciphering this dead language will, therefore, fill in gaps and

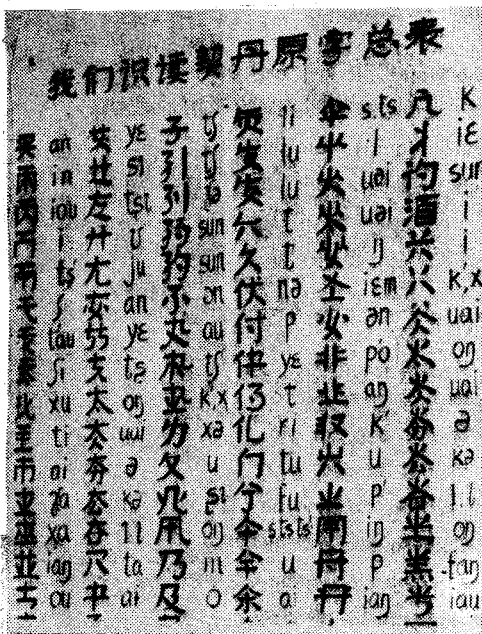
correct errors in the history of the Liao Dynasty now available.

### China's Earliest Steel Artifact Discovered

A double-edged steel sword dating back some 2,500 years was recently unearthed in Changsha, Hunan Province. This new discovery dates the time of the emergence of steel making in China earlier by at least 200 years, for previous archaeological finds indicated that the art of steel making came into being during the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-8 A.D.).

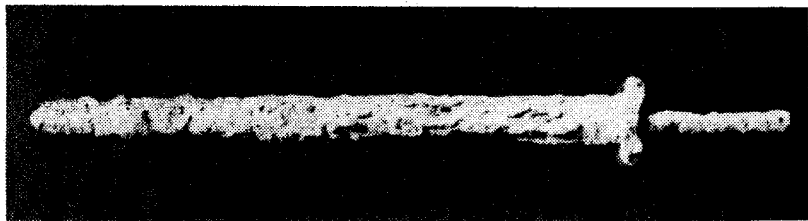
A tomb of the late Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.) was unearthed in 1976 at the construction site of a railway station. The sword, found in the tomb, is 38.4 cm. long, it tapers from 2 to 2.6 cm. in width and the ridge running down the middle of the blade is 0.7 cm. thick. The hilt is 7.8 cm. long, with a handguard of bronze. The pommel is damaged by rust.

Laminae from forging can be seen in a cross-section, the middle part of the blade having seven to nine layers. Analysis shows that the steel was made after quenching and annealing at a high temperature and contains about 0.5 per cent carbon.



Part of the deciphered basic characters of the Khitan language.

was in common use some 900 years ago in northern China. This is made known in a full-length paper published by a special group of researchers from the Inner Mongolian University and the Institute of Nationalities under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences after three years of study. Apart from reconstructing the pronunciation of some 130 of the original 378 basic characters, they deciphered the meaning and pronunciation of some 400 ex-



Steel sword.

# BOOKS ON MODERN CHINESE HISTORY

## The Yi Ho Tuan Movement of 1900

The Yi Ho Tuan Movement which broke out in 1900 shook the world. It was an anti-imperialist patriotic uprising in which the peasants were the main force. This book describes the impact of this revolutionary movement, the revolutionary heroism of the Yi Ho Tuan fighters and the monstrous atrocities committed by the imperialist invaders against the Chinese people.

*Available in English, German and Spanish.*

## The Revolution of 1911

The Revolution of 1911 was a bourgeois-democratic revolution carried out by bourgeois revolutionaries with Dr. Sun Yat-sen as their leader. It was a great pioneering event in China's modern history, which overthrew the Ching Dynasty and put an end to the 2,000-year-old feudal monarchy. However, it had not in the least changed the semi-colonial and semi-feudal nature of the Chinese society. It ended in failure, without accomplishing the revolutionary task of combating imperialism and feudalism. This book outlines the background and the course of that revolution and the lessons to be learnt.

*Available in Arabic, English, Esperanto, French,  
German and Spanish.*

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