

PEKING REVIEW

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March 3, 1978

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報

A Major Move in Continuing The Long March

— Editorial greeting the opening of First Sessions of
Fifth National People's Congress and Fifth National
Committee of Chinese People's Political Consulta-
tive Conference

On "Grasping the Key Link"

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First Session of Fifth National People's Congress

Sunday, February 26, was a wonderful day for the Chinese people. On the afternoon of that day, the Fifth National People's Congress — China's highest organ of state power — began its first session in Peking after China had successfully surmounted the grave crisis created by the "gang of four" and the new period of development of the socialist revolution and construction in our country has a fine beginning.

Sitting on the rostrum at the opening ceremony were Executive Chairmen of the Presidium of the session Hua Kuo-feng, Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Wang Tung-hsing, Soong Ching Ling, Nieh Jung-chen, Ulanfu, Wu Teh, Wei Kuo-ching, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Chang Ting-cheng, Tsai Chang, Teng Ying-chao, Saifudin, Liao Cheng-chih, Chi Peng-fei, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng and Hu Chueh-wen.

Yeh Chien-ying, Executive Chairman of the meeting, declared the First Session of the Fifth National People's Congress open. A band struck up the national anthem. All the Deputies observed a silence in memory of the great leader and

teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung, to expose and criticize the the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing "gang of four"; (3) speed up socialist economic construction; (4) develop socialist science,



On the rostrum.

Committee of the National People's Congress.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng of the State Council made a report on the work of the government, entitled: "Unite and Strive to Build a Modern and Powerful Socialist Country." Premier Hua Kuo-feng's report is divided into six parts: (1) the struggle over the past three years and the general task for the new period; (2) carry through to the end the struggle

education and culture; (5) consolidate our political power and strengthen the great unity of the people of all our nationalities; and (6) the international situation and China's foreign policy (for full text, see our next issue).

A preliminary meeting of the First Session of the Fifth National People's Congress was held the day before and was presided over by Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the

Standing Committee of the Fourth National People's Congress. It elected the Presidium and the Secretary-General of the First Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and endorsed the following agenda for the first session:

(1) A report on the work of the government by Premier Hua Kuo-feng;

(2) Revision of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, and a report on the revision of the Constitution by Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying; and

(3) Electing and deciding on the choice of the leading state personnel.

In addition, the session will also examine and approve the "Outline of the Ten-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy, 1976-1985 (draft)" and discuss the national anthem of the People's Republic of China.

The session has 3,497 Deputies and is marked by its broad representation as shown in the following breakdown: workers, 26.7 per cent; peasants, 20.6 per cent; People's Liberation Army-men, 14.4 per cent; revolutionary cadres, 13.4 per cent; intellectuals, 15 per cent; patriotic personages, 8.9 per cent; and returned overseas Chinese, 1 per cent. All 54 national minorities of China are represented, and their Deputies account for 10.9 per cent.

Leading members of departments under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council and the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Members of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference attended the meeting.

Prior to this, from February 18 through 23, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng presided over the Second Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the

Communist Party of China. The plenum completed the necessary preparations, political, ideological and organizational, for the successful convocation of the Fifth National People's Congress and the Fifth National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. (for text of the communique of the plenum, see p. 7.)

First Session of Fifth C.P.P.C.C. National Committee

The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.), the revolutionary united front organization of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, held the first session of its Fifth National Committee on February 24 in Peking. This is the first meeting of the C.P.P.C.C. since the First Session of the Fourth C.P.P.C.C. National Committee in December 1964.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying,



The Congress in session.

Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing attended the session. Other Party and state leaders who attended included Soong Ching Ling. Teng Hsiao-ping, Executive Chairman of the meeting, declared the session open. Hsu Teh-heng, Vice-Chairman of the Fourth C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, made a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fourth C.P.P.C.C. National Committee.

Hsu Teh-heng in his report summed up the work of the C.P.P.C.C. and set forth its main tasks for the future. He said: We must follow the line of the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, unite closely round the C.P.C. Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, bring into full play the important role of the C.P.P.C.C. in discussions on major state affairs on the basis of democracy and in the development of the revolutionary united front, unite all possible forces to work energetically to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, liberate Taiwan Province, develop the international united front against the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, and build China into a powerful and modern socialist country.

The Fifth National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. has 1,988 members, two-thirds more than the Fourth National Committee;

they are representatives of the Communist Party of China; patriots from various democratic parties or without party affiliation who have co-operated with the Communist Party of China for a long time and have made contributions to the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people; delegates from various circles who have made contributions in science, technology, education, culture, medicine and health, sports and other fields; representatives of the various nationalities, of the workers, the peasants, the women and the youth; representatives of compatriots of Taiwan Province, compatriots from Hongkong and Macao and returned overseas Chinese. The meeting is unprecedented both in size and in representation. This demonstrates the greater consolidation and development of China's revolutionary united front after the smashing of the "gang of four."

The first session was preceded by a preliminary meeting which endorsed the agenda for the first session: 1. A report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fourth National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C.; 2. Revision of the "Constitution of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference"; 3. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary-General and other Standing Committee Members of the Fifth National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C.; and 4. Attendance at the First Session

of the Fifth National People's Congress as observers.

Chairman Hua Meets Dr. Sefer

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on February 22 met Dr. Berislav Sefer, Vice-President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council. At the meeting, Chairman Hua said: "Since President Tito's visit to China last year, the relations between China and Yugoslavia in political, economic and other fields have entered a new stage of long-term, steady and all-round co-operation. We believe that they will become still better."

Chairman Hua asked Vice-President Sefer to convey his best regards to President Tito, other leading comrades of the Yugoslav Party and Government and the people of Yugoslavia.

Vice-President Sefer said that President Tito had expressed the hope that Chairman Hua would visit Yugoslavia at an early date. Noting with satisfaction the development of the Yugoslavia-China relations, the Vice-President said: "Relations between our two countries have indeed made very big successes in many areas in a short period of time."

"Goldbach Conjecture"

The Chinese press has been carrying many articles on science and technology and about scientists and their achievements. On February 17

Renmin Ribao carried a two-page biographical sketch by the poet and essayist Hsu Chih on Chen Ching-jun, an eminent Chinese mathematician who has done much towards proving what is known in mathematics as the "Goldbach conjecture." Earlier, on January 7, *Renmin Ribao* had published a long reportage by Huang Kang on the late Li Ssu-kuang, a renowned Chinese geologist.

Seldom before has *Renmin Ribao* devoted so much space to outstanding scientists and published so many reportages about their dedication to the motherland. The enthusiastic response to these articles from the readership is indicative of the keen interest shown by the Chinese people, after the overthrow of the "gang of four," in scientific research and in realizing the four modernizations. Scientists and technologists who have made contributions are held in high esteem.

Chen Ching-jun wrote a paper in 1973 which contributed enormously towards proving "Goldbach conjecture." Among mathematical circles abroad, the results he obtained are known as "Chen's theorem."

In 1742 the Prussian-born mathematician Goldbach advanced the proposition that every even number larger than two can be represented as the sum of two primes. This has yet to be proved, and over the past

two centuries many mathematicians have tried but failed. In mathematics, theory of numbers is regarded as a crown and the "Goldbach conjecture" a jewel on the crown.

Hsu Chih has written movingly about Chen's life and devoted perseverance to proving this conjecture. Chen was born in 1933 in Fukien Province where his father worked in a post office.

Hsu Chih's article was first published in the first 1978 issue of *Renmin Wenxue* (People's Literature). When *Renmin Ribao* reprinted it, it carried an editor's note expressing the hope that more writers will take up writing on scientific and technological subjects.

New Results in Function Theory Research

Chang Kuang-hou, a young Chinese mathematician, has obtained new results of a very high standard in function theory research by establishing the relations between deficient value, asymptotic value and Julia direction.

In a paper running to 50,000 Chinese characters, Chang Kuang-hou elaborates his views systematically, gives concrete mathematical proof of these relations and reveals penetratingly the objective laws reflected by integral functions and meromorphic functions.

Deficient value, asymptotic value and Julia direction represent widely different ideas which are not obviously related to one another. Mathematicians studying the theory of functions in other countries have conducted a great deal of researches on the three concepts with high achievements, but have not shown fully the relations between them.

Analysing the differences and contradictions in nature between the three concepts, Chang Kuang-hou proposed that their relations should be a kind of dialectical relations marked by the unity of opposites. He successfully proved four important theorems reflecting these relationships and established mathematically the concrete relations between deficient value, asymptotic value and Julia direction.

In addition, Chang Kuang-hou has made deep research on the theory of asymptotic values, solving four questions and giving in particular a general estimate of the length of asymptotic paths of integral functions corresponding to infinite. This result has received favourable comment from mathematicians at home and abroad.

A year ago Chang Kuang-hou and another young mathematician Yang Lo established the relation between deficient value and singular direction.

Communique of the Second Plenary Session Of the 11th Central Committee of The Communist Party of China

(Adopted on February 23, 1978)

THE 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China held its second plenary session in Peking from February 18 to 23, 1978.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, presided over the session. Comrades Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing, Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee, other Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee attended the session.

The task of the plenum is to complete the necessary preparations, political, ideological and organizational, for the successful convocation of the Fifth National People's Congress and the forthcoming session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Chairman Hua made an important speech to the plenum.

He points out that there have been new developments in the fine situation in our country in the six months following the 11th Party Congress and the First Plenary Session of the 11th Central

Committee. The call for attaining initial success within a year in carrying out the strategic decision of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land has been fully met and things are going much better than expected. A great victory has been scored in the struggle to expose and criticize the anti-Party "gang of four" of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan. Profound changes have taken place in the political, economic, military, cultural and other fields. As we enter 1978, the situation in every sphere of endeavour is still more inspiring. The cadres and the masses alike are jubilant and in a great mood and their enthusiasm for socialism is rising to new heights. A new shape of things, stability and unity and greater exertions for socialism, has already emerged.

Chairman Hua points out that the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have at one time or another convened new people's congresses, elected their revolutionary committees and the deputies to the Fifth National People's Congress. They have also called the people's political consultative conference into session. The convocation of these meetings and the election results have won popular approval.

All this makes it abundantly clear, Chairman Hua goes on, that our country has successfully got over the grave crisis created by the "gang of four" and the new period of development of the socialist revolution and construction in our country has a fine beginning. The conditions for convening the Fifth National People's Congress are ripe.

The forthcoming Fifth National People's Congress, Chairman Hua says, is charged with a historic duty. It must hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, implement the Party line formulated at its 11th National Congress, further eradicate the pernicious influence of the "gang of four," consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, give scope to socialist democracy, turn all positive factors to account, unite with all the forces that can be united, develop the fine situation and strive to make China a great modern and powerful socialist country.

The convocation of the Fifth National People's Congress, Chairman Hua goes on, is a major event in the political life of the people of all our nationalities, a major event in the course of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and of consolidating and developing our revolutionary united front led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all our nationalities ardently hope that the congress will be a success. The world is watching this congress with great interest too. On the strength of the full preparations made by the whole Party, army and people of all our nationalities and through the work of this plenary session of the Central Committee, we are confident that the Fifth National People's

Congress and the forthcoming session of the Fifth National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference will be highly successful and become sessions of unity and triumph.

Chairman Hua's speech was warmly acclaimed by all present.

The plenum discussed all the documents submitted by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party.

The plenum unanimously passed the "Report on the Work of the Government," the "Outline of the Ten-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy, 1976-1985 (draft)," the "Draft of the Revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China" and the "Report on the Revision of the Constitution," and decided to submit them to the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress for examination and approval.

The plenum unanimously approved of the lists of candidates for Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, for the Premier and other component members of the State Council, the President of the Supreme People's Court, the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and for Members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference, which the plenum decided to submit for deliberation by the Fifth National People's Congress and the Fifth National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference respectively.

The plenary session also adopted a new lyric for the national anthem of the People's Republic of China, which, too, will be submitted to the Fifth National People's Congress for discussion.

A Major Move in Continuing The Long March

— Editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao" warmly greeting the opening of First Sessions of Fifth N.P.C. and Fifth National Committee of C.P.P.C.C.

THE First Session of the Fifth National People's Congress opens in Peking today. The First Session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference opened on February 24. The convocation of these two meetings is a major event in the political life of the Chinese people of all nationalities, a major event in the course of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and of consolidating and developing our revolutionary united front led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. We warmly hail the convocation of the First Session of the Fifth N.P.C. and the First Session of the Fifth National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. We warmly hail the Chinese people who, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, have taken new strides forward and won new victories in grasping the key link of class struggle in running the country well.

At the Second Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, our wise leader Chairman Hua, full of the joy of victory, proclaimed to the people of the whole country: "Our country has successfully got over the grave crisis created by the 'gang of four' and the new period of development of the socialist revolution and construction in our country has a fine beginning." The First Session of the Fifth N.P.C. has been convened just at this important moment. It is of paramount importance and charged with a historic duty, namely, to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, implement the Party line

formulated at its 11th National Congress, further eradicate the pernicious influence of the "gang of four," consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, give scope to socialist democracy, turn all positive factors to account, unite with all the forces that can be united, develop the fine situation and strive to make China a great, modern and powerful socialist country.

Reviewing the militant course traversed from the Fourth National People's Congress to the Fifth National People's Congress, the Chinese people are filled with boundless pride. What severe tests we went through, what arduous struggles we waged and what resounding victories we scored in the past three thrilling years! During this period, we waged an intensive struggle against the criminal moves of the anti-Party "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power. In 1976, our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Chu Teh of the N.P.C. Standing Committee departed from us. Taking advantage of our grave difficulties, the "gang of four" became impatient in its attempt to seize the supreme power of the Party and state. At this most critical juncture, our wise leader Chairman Hua carried out Chairman Mao's behest and, representing the fundamental interests and common aspirations of the people of all our nationalities, smashed the "gang of four" at one blow, thereby averting a catastrophe for the Party and state and eliminating the crisis. This was another great turning point in the history of the Chinese revolution.

Now, at the time of the opening of the First Sessions of the Fifth National People's Congress and the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, what gladdening changes have taken place in the situation in our country. Chairman Hua's call for initial success within a year in carrying out the strategic decision to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land has been fully met and things are going much better than expected. A tremendous victory has been won in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." The bourgeois factional setup of the "gang of four" and their followers has received crushing blows and questions of right and wrong with regard to the political line, which were confused by the gang for a long time in the past, have been basically clarified. Pressing ahead with flying colours, the masses of the cadres and the people are now engaged in the third campaign for the in-depth exposure and criticism of the "gang of four." In the field of the national economy, the situation in which production stagnated or even declined as a result of serious interference and sabotage by the "gang of four" has been brought to an end and, what is more, a new leap forward is taking shape. Since the beginning of the new year industrial production and transport and communications have reported new successes. The coal, petroleum, metallurgical, chemical and power industries and railway transport are continuing to show a steady rise, instead of a drop which usually took place at the beginning of each year as compared with the end of the previous year. Farmland capital construction is unprecedented in scale throughout the countryside. The state revenue is in better shape than at any corresponding period in recent years. Profound changes have now taken place in the political, economic, military and cultural spheres throughout the country. Our motherland is basking in spring sunshine and everyone is in high spirits, brimming with soaring enthusiasm for socialism. The series of important directives on studying the theory of the proletarian dictatorship, on stability and unity and on pushing forward the national economy, which were issued by Chairman Mao on the eve of the convening of the Fourth National People's



Poster by Wei Tieh-sheng
and Chang Sung-nan

Congress, have been energetically implemented and a new situation characterized by stability and unity and all-out exertions to build socialism has been brought about.

In such an excellent situation, it is both necessary and timely to convene the National People's Congress — the highest organ of state power — and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference — the organization of the revolutionary united front for uniting the people of all nationalities and from all walks of life in the country — in order to discuss major affairs of the state, implement the Party line

formulated at its 11th National Congress and quicken the pace in making China a great, modern and powerful socialist country. The current N.P.C. session will discuss and approve a "Report on the Work of the Government" and an "Outline of the Ten-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy, 1976-1985 (draft)," revise the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, adopt a "Report on the Revision of the Constitution," and elect and decide on leading state personnel. The "Report on the Work of the Government" will set forth our general tasks in the new period of development of the socialist revolution and construction; it is a programme for action to mobilize the people of all our nationalities so that they will unite and strive to build a powerful, modern socialist country. The "Outline of the Ten-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy, 1976-1985" will show us the splendid goals to be reached in the new period of development. The new Constitution will be a general charter for running the country in the new period. The First Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, which shoulders such heavy responsibilities, will be a meeting to draw up an important plan for continuing the Long March and also a meeting to call on the people to forge ahead and make China a powerful, modern socialist country.

To accomplish the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of this century so as to make China's national economy advance in the front ranks of the world — this is the behest of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, the long-cherished wish of the Chinese people and the sacred mission which history has entrusted to us. In the present-day world, being backward economically and technological-ly means being easily kicked around. For a whole century following the Opium War, China was kicked around and beaten. Unequal treaties humiliating the nation and forfeiting its sovereignty shackled our beloved country. Why was our country subjected to such humiliation? Why was she trampled underfoot? The corrupt social system was one factor and economic and technological backwardness was another. From Hung Hsiu-chuan to Sun Yat-sen, Chinese progressives waged indomitable struggles suc-

cessively to resist the aggression of the big powers and tried to build a prosperous and powerful China. But it was not until our great Chairman Mao Tsetung integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, led us in overthrowing the three big mountains — imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism — which lay like a dead weight on the Chinese people, and founded the People's Republic of China that the Chinese people stood up. Over the past 28 years we have changed the old social system and initially done away with economic and technical backwardness. But China's socialist revolution and construction were seriously affected by the interference and sabotage from Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, and particularly from the anti-Party "gang of four." Several times the national economy came to a standstill and the gap between the scientific and technological level of China and that of the advanced countries, which had once been narrowed down, widened again. Now that the obstacles have been removed, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can be implemented smoothly. Chairman Hua is leading us on a new Long March. We shall build a powerful China, modernized in the socialist way. A great ideal shall be attained. How elated we are!

The people all over the country are eagerly looking forward to the important plan for a new Long March which was submitted by the Party Central Committee for adoption by the Fifth National People's Congress. The moment the word comes from Chairman Hua, we shall immediately and resolutely act in accordance with this plan and advance courageously towards the grand goal of building China into a powerful, modern socialist country.

The current N.P.C. and C.P.P.C.C. sessions are organized on a grand scale, drawing together representatives from all walks of life to discuss major affairs of the state. This marks a further development of the great revolutionary unity of the people of all our nationalities and a further development of the united front which is led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance and embraces patriotic democratic parties, patriotic personages, compatriots from Taiwan Province, Hongkong and Macao as well as overseas Chinese. This is a sure guarantee of victory for our cause. Under the so-

cialist system in China, the people are the masters of the state. Ours is socialist democracy which ensures that the people are their own masters. Only by giving full scope to socialist democracy can we arouse the people's socialist enthusiasm to the maximum and continuously consolidate their unity, so that they will fight to fulfil great revolutionary tasks. The convocation of these two meetings is a vivid manifestation of our socialist democracy. We hope the N.P.C. Deputies and the Members of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. will bring to the meetings the people's determination and aspirations, their demands and proposals for grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the country and for going all out to achieve faster results. We hope that they will express their views fully and pool their wisdom so that the meetings will be successful, lively and invigorating. The world is also watching the two meetings with great interest. In view of the all-round preparations made by the whole Party, army

and people of all nationalities and the completion of the necessary preparations, political, ideological and organizational, at the Second Plenary Session of the Party's 11th Central Committee, we believe the Fifth N.P.C. and Fifth C.P.P.C.C. sessions will surely be successful meetings of unity and victory.

We are full of pride and emotion at this solemn moment of the opening of the Fifth National People's Congress which is of tremendous importance. We are happy to have Chairman Hua as our wise leader and are, therefore, filled with confidence. Continuing the Long March under the command of Chairman Hua, we shall not be deterred by any hardship or difficulty. We shall be ever victorious. Ours is a land of great hope and a bright future. Let us rally even more closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao and march forward with big strides.

(February 26)

On "Grasping the Key Link"

by Chou Cheng

WHAT is the key link? Chairman Mao said: "As an old saying goes, 'Once the head-rope of a fishing net is pulled up, all its meshes open.' It is only by taking hold of the key link that everything else will fall into its proper place. The key link means the main theme." (*Two Talks on Mutual Aid and Co-operation in Agriculture*, 1953.) Chairman Mao also pointed out on several other occasions that the key link meant the principal contradiction. In *On Contradiction* (1937) he said: "In studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. Once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved."

Class Struggle Is the Key Link

The basic contradictions in human society are those between the productive forces

and the relations of production and between the economic base and the superstructure. In class society they invariably find expression in class struggle which, independent of man's will, always occupies the dominating position in all social activities and constitutes the motive force propelling history forward. Therefore, Communist Parties upholding Marxism must act according to this objective law and take class struggle as the key link.

Marx and Engels said: "For almost forty years we have stressed the class struggle as the immediate driving power of history and in particular the class struggle between bourgeoisie and proletariat as the great lever of the modern social revolution; it is, therefore, impossible for us to co-operate with people who wish to expunge this class struggle from the movement." (*To A. Bebel, W. Liebknecht, W. Bracke and Others — Circular Letter, 1879.*)

Lenin said: "Opportunism does not extend the recognition of class struggle to what is the cardinal point, to the period of transition from capitalism to Communism, to the period of the overthrow and the complete abolition of the bourgeoisie." (*The State and Revolution*, 1917.)

Chairman Mao said: "Class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." He also pointed out: "The contradiction between socialism and capitalism and the gradual resolution of this contradiction — that is the main theme, the key link." (*Two Talks on Mutual Aid and Co-operation in Agriculture*, 1953.)

Thus, taking class struggle as the key link is a basic Marxist principle.

The Line Is the Key Link

Class struggle, when reflected in the Party, finds concentrated expression in the struggle between the Marxist line and the revisionist line. That is why Chairman Mao also said that "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place."

The Party's line, principles and policies in a specific historical period are formulated on the basis of analysis of class relations in that period. Therefore, as far as its basic content is concerned, the Party's line is the line of class struggle. And it points out the orientation and method of struggle in that period.

Following are a few examples.

Boldly mobilize the masses and expand the people's forces under the leadership of the Communist Party of China to defeat the Japanese aggressors, liberate the people of the whole country and build a new-democratic China — this was our Party's line during the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45).

Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In this historical period there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. It is imperative to firmly grasp the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road as the key link. These are the basic contents of our Party's basic line formu-

lated by Chairman Mao for the entire historical period of socialism.

Holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, adhering to the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, continuing the revolution and striving to build China into a powerful and modern socialist country — this is the line laid down in 1977 by the 11th National Congress of our Party for the present and a period of time in the future.

Key Link in Specific Fields

Our Party has not only formulated the general line and general policies for different periods in the light of the particular features of each period, but also drawn up specific lines and policies for various fields of work in the light of the characteristics of each field.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that we must grasp the principal contradiction, we should, following the change of the principal contradiction in a thing in different periods, set forth the key link of work for each period. Likewise, in different fields of work, it is essential to find out the principal contradiction that plays the leading and decisive role, and make it the key link for each field. Only thus can we carry out in a better way the general line and general policies.

Take for instance. Chairman Mao formulated the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

In industrial production, Chairman Mao instructed that we should "take steel as the key link."



In agriculture, he laid down the policy of "taking grain as the key link" and ensuring an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sidelines and fishery.

All these formulations in no way contradict "taking class struggle as the key link."

The Party's general line is the key link that governs all fields of work, while the specific lines in various fields of work are the key links in their respective fields. Whatever we do, if we should forget the Party's general line, task and goal, or, in other words, the key link of overall work, we would be a blind revolutionary and we would go astray and cause damage to the revolutionary work. But the Party's key link of overall work can be realized only by fulfilling the concrete tasks of various fields; without these concrete tasks which embody the task and goal set by the key link of overall work, the

latter would be merely an empty and meaningless slogan.

Confusion Created by the "Gang of Four"

The "gang of four" once raised a hue and cry over the question of grasping the key link.

In 1975 an enlarged meeting of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee decided that Chairman Mao's instructions "It is necessary to consolidate the army" and "Be ready for fighting in a war" should be taken as the key link for work in the army. With ulterior motives, the "gang of four" slandered that this was "against taking class struggle as the key link." Members of the gang wantonly distorted Chairman Mao's concept on grasping the key link. They indiscriminately opposed and criticized the key link of work in the military and other fields.

(Continued on p. 27.)

Farm Mechanization

A Visit to the Shantung Peninsula

by Our Correspondent Chin Chi-chu

ACCOMPANYING the delegates to the Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization for two weeks, I visited iron and steel plants, tractor plants, factories for making farm implements and water conservancy projects in 16 counties and cities and four rural people's communes in the eastern part of Shantung Province. What I saw was very impressive, although I just "looked at the flowers on horseback," as an old Chinese saying goes.

Old folks often say that most of the ancestors of the people now living on the rich northeast plain were refugees from Shantung. Recurrent and widespread crop failures and resultant famines forced peasants to leave their

homes to seek a living in northeast China. Today's Shantung not only boasts a high-speed development of industrial and agricultural production, and well-fed, well-clothed people, but lists among China's first ten provinces in level of farm mechanization. It was cited as an advanced example at the recent conference on agricultural mechanization.

Fruits of Their Own Efforts

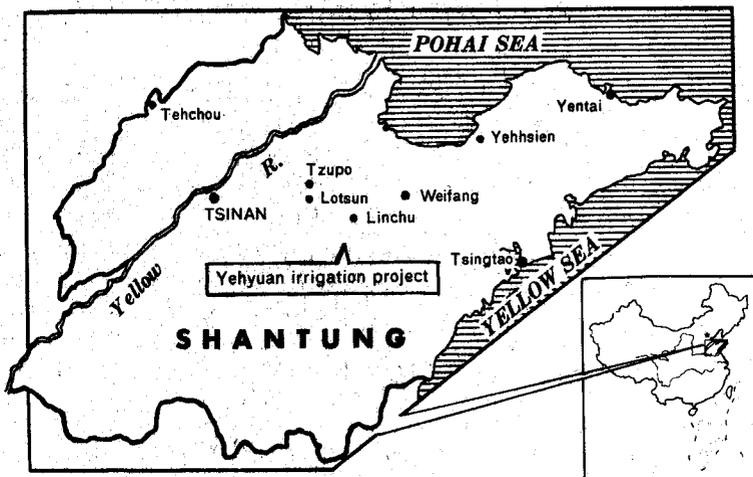
There is an eloquent saying among the Shantung people: "We should not mainly depend on the state to mechanize farming, but must chiefly rely on our own efforts!" This means giving full play to the spirit of self-reliance in

overcoming all kinds of difficulties while at the same time making best use of financial and material help from the state. For instance, they did not simply wait for the state to assign them the needed funds, raw materials or equipment for building a factory. Instead, they mobilized the masses to accumulate the funds or manufacture the equipment.

The main farm implements used before by the peasants were hoes, sickles, spades and mattocks. As the province has a big acreage of cultivated land, farm mechanization means the widespread use of tractors and other farm machines, drainage and irrigation equipment, chemical fertilizer and insecticides. It is not feasible to wait for the state to supply all this. A secretary of the Changwei Prefecture Party Committee once made an account: As the country's capability in manufacturing farm machinery is limited at present and the needs of the whole country are so big, Changwei Prefecture can only get less than 30,000 h.p. of mechanical power a year, averaging only two h.p. for each production brigade in the area. But basic mechanization of the main farm work for each brigade needs a total of 200 h.p. That means it will take a span of 100 years to complete the task!

So Shantung people said: "Sit and wait? Never! It is self-reliance that counts!"

In the coastal Yentai Prefecture, over 70 per cent of the funds and equipment for a small iron and steel complex were raised or manufactured by the efforts of the local people. This prefecture, which embraces 17 counties and cities with a population of more than 9 million, built a small iron and steel complex in 1958. But it was forced to close down under the influence of Liu Shao-chi's erroneous line. In 1967, the Yentai Prefecture Party committee aroused the masses to rebuild it. The prefecture Party committee urged the counties and cities to collect funds by reducing non-productive expenditures, repair broken-down equipment and organize a technical force. Three years' efforts resulted in the completion of an iron and steel complex including ore-mining, iron-smelting, steel-making and steel-rolling. Although only some tens of



thousands of tons of steel were produced annually, the amount was enough to meet the local requirements for rolled steel for manufacturing farm machines.

Traces of their endeavours can still be seen today. When we went around the iron-smelting plant, we found that the three hot blast stoves were welded together with some 1,000 pieces of steel scrap gathered from other factories and mines, the smallest being the size of a handkerchief. The seams were still clearly visible. They remind people of those strenuous days.

Yentai's experience of self-reliance was soon popularized. The province now has nine small iron and steel complexes like that, and over 50 small coal pits. These provide a powerful base for the development of the province's farm machinery industry.

Take the Road of Organization

China has a weak industrial base. For a prefecture to produce tractors and other farm machines naturally involves lots of difficulties, despite the fact that it has steel and coal. Shantung employed the method of organizing an "all-out campaign" to overcome difficulties. The Changwei Prefecture set up a headquarters and pooled its labour force, funds and technical personnel to co-ordinate in the campaign.

The Changwei Tractor Plant was originally a small repair workshop with a payroll of a little over 100. In 1975, the prefecture Party committee decided to expand it into a tractor plant, taking into consideration of its rather spacious area and large numbers of skilled workers.

Help for the expansion came from 42 enterprises of 11 counties and one city, each of them sharing the responsibility of manufacturing equipment or parts for the tractor plant. Seven months later, the workshops and production line were completed. It produced 300 tractors that same year. Having been expanded for several times, the plant now mass-produces 50-h.p. tractors. In the last three years, it produced an average of two tractors for each people's commune in the prefecture.

The merits do not end with the production of tractors. Those factories which had coordinated in the campaign raised their production level too. A small farm implement workshop which produced piston pins for the Changwei Tractor Plant has now automated its production. It is now manned by 16 workers instead of 200 and its output has increased 11.4-fold.

"Mutual-Aid Teams"

Can all the 13 prefectures and cities in Shantung reach the level of Changwei and Yentai Prefectures by 1980? During our visit, we saw that development was uneven in different areas. The province worked out ways to narrow the gap between the areas so that the whole province might swiftly realize mechanization in farming. In the early days after the founding of the People's Republic, the peasants formed mutual-aid teams and later co-operatives and pooled their draught animals and farm implements in production to give play to the

Delegates to a technical innovation conference visiting an automation line producing piston pins.



superiority of collective farming. Couldn't the use of farm machines be organized in this way too? The province popularized the experience of Yehhsien County; that is, during the busy farming seasons, all the farm machines of the production brigades or teams were put under the unified command of the people's communes, including the use, maintenance work and the expenses involved.

We went to the Hsiyu Commune, which was the first commune to carry out this method. Of the 156 tractors the commune now uses, 80 per cent are owned by the brigades. Some of the brigades have more farm machines, which often lay idle after ploughing. On the other hand, without enough tractors, some brigades lost time during the busy seasons. The commune's unified command over farm machines solves the problem. Without changing the ownership of the farm machines and in accordance with the principle of voluntary exchange of equal value on a basis of mutual benefit, all tractors and other farm machines are put under the unified command of each commune during the busy farming seasons, and are used in a planned way by different brigades and teams, while the brigades which use the machines pay the brigades which own the machines. Thus, the average rate of utilization of the tractors has been raised by 30 per cent, and the time for harvesting and sowing during the summer and autumn busy seasons is shortened by one-third or one half.

The Sanshantao Brigade had five tractors but not enough tractor-drawn farm implements. In addition, its farmland lies far away and it does not have enough manpower. During busy seasons, it often could not finish ploughing and sowing on time, therefore it failed to increase its grain production. After employing the above-mentioned method, this brigade has increased its grain output every year. Its per-hectare yield of 1976 was 61 per cent higher than that of 1974.

At present, one-fourth of the 2,000 communes in the province use this method which is highly welcomed by the peasants. It will be

popularized throughout the province and in other parts of the country as well.

Small, but Powerful

The system of collective ownership in China's people's communes at the present stage still generally takes the form of three level ownership, that is, ownership by the commune, the production brigade and the production team, with the production team as the basic accounting unit. From where, then, do the communes and brigades get funds for farm machinery?

We made some investigations in the Lotsun Commune in the vicinity of Tzupo, which is about 100 kilometres east of Tsinan, the provincial capital. The commune consists of 32 brigades with a population of 43,000 cultivating 2,300 hectares of land. As shown in charts below, mechanization in this commune is of a considerably high level.

FARM MACHINERY OWNED BY THE COMMUNE

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Tractors | 150 |
| Lorries | 13 |
| Ancillary Farm Implements | 443 pieces |

PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE LEVEL OF MECHANIZATION

| | |
|--|-----|
| Tractor-ploughed acreage | 96 |
| Acreage of wheat sown by machines | 92 |
| Machine-harvested wheat acreage | 65 |
| Mechanized threshing of maize and wheat | 100 |
| Irrigation and drainage by machines | 100 |
| Transport | 95 |
| Mechanized processing of farm and side-line products | 100 |

We learnt from the secretary of the commune Party committee how the commune managed to attain such a high level of mechanization.

In 1970 the Lotsun Commune began to set up its own industry while doing much to expand existing farm machinery repair shops and train agromechanics. To date it has a colliery, a farm machinery factory and plants turning out phosphate fertilizer, chemical products and plastics. There are also brick-and-tile and lime kilns as well as cement plants run by its brigades. In 1976, when the total industrial value of the



Training tractor drivers in Yehhsien County.

commune and the brigades had quadrupled over that of 1970, it was in a position to collect enough funds for buying machinery. It has since 1970 spent a total of 5.25 million yuan, or 43.4 per cent of its public accumulations, on farm machinery. Through training classes Lotsun has brought up a contingent of 1,000 and more agromechanics, and farm machinery repair factories and workshops have been set up at the commune and brigade levels.

Farm mechanization has saved the commune a large amount of manpower. But how does the commune deploy this manpower?

Comrade Chin explained to us: "For us there will never be such a problem as 'excessive' labour force, because there are so many things that remain to be done." Of Lotsun's 14,000 able-bodied people, he said, 4,000 are in small industries run by the commune and brigades, 2,000 are in water conservancy and other farmland capital construction projects and 1,000 are transferred into cultural, educational and medical undertakings. Actually only half of the labour force is engaged in farm production; and this is not too much, because increasing farm output through intensive farming, crop protection and scientific experiment, effecting a diversified economy and developing side-line occupations all call for large amounts of manpower.

We should look at things from a long-term point of view, the secretary added. Large-scale construction is now under way in China, and more mines, factories, railways and highways are yet to be constructed and culture, education

CHINESE PRESS SURVEY

Discussions on Rural Economic Policies

RECENTLY *Renmin Ribao* carried several articles reporting on discussions of the Party's economic policies for the rural areas, held among cadres and members of rural communes. At the meetings, they cited local instances of how the "gang of four" had wantonly trampled underfoot these policies. As they discussed and criticized the gang's crimes in this field, right and wrong were clarified and rural economic development was given a big boost.

Is Raising Chickens a "Capitalist Tendency"?

The economy of the rural people's communes in China since they were established is one based on socialist collective ownership. And according to the Party's rural economic policies

and science developed. In the process of achieving the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology, more and more manpower will shift from the rural areas to the cities and industrial and mining areas, and the percentage of rural population in the nation's total will in the long run dwindle gradually.

Ours is a developing socialist country. With the development of farm mechanization, there will be no problem of excess manpower.

* * *

We sped eastward after our stay in the Lotsun Commune. All along the way we saw a beautiful landscape. Carefully laid out verdant wheat fields were criss-crossed by irrigation ditches and mulberry groves added to its attractiveness. About 50 kilometres away from Tzupo, we found ourselves in the Yehyuan irrigation project of Linchu County.

The project embraces 14,000 hectares of farmland in six communes. Work on the project began in 1964. This irrigation system has knit-

at the present stage, commune members may farm small plots for their personal needs and engage in limited household sideline production provided that the development and absolute predominance of the commune's collective economy are assured. While the collective vigorously raises pigs and other animals, commune members are encouraged to raise pigs and chickens.

However, when the "gang of four" engaged in destructive activities under "super-revolutionary" slogans, Party policies were ignored or distorted. At one stage the gang raised a hue and cry over legitimate sideline occupations carried on by commune members. The gang claimed that all these were "vestiges of capitalism" which must be "eradicated." In some places this led to a wholesale slaughter of chickens because keeping a few chickens was described as showing "capitalist tendencies."

Cadres and commune members of the Chienhsin Brigade in Hupeh Province recalled that not very long ago villagers were prohibited from keeping chickens in some places of Hupeh. At one point chicken-killers were sent by cadres to break into commune members' chicken coops

ted together a big reservoir and 52 small ones with 550 power-operated wells and 98 pumping stations. With these water conservancy facilities, the area has no fear of drought or water-logging. As a result, grain output has over the years kept increasing, and an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fishery has been effected. All the six communes achieved mechanization in 1975 and machines are in use in 90 per cent of the main work in farm production.

Scattered and uneven plots have been levelled and merged into neat rows, zigzag canals and roads have been straightened, and one can hardly find any trace of the small-peasant economy that formerly prevailed in the countryside. Agricultural development has helped quicken the pace of farm mechanization which in turn promotes the development of agriculture in even greater strides. All that we saw and heard in this area has enabled us to see the bright prospects for China's agriculture.

in the dead of night. In the winter-spring of 1974-75 the number of privately owned chickens in the brigade was cut by one half.

During recent discussions commune members pointed out that selling eggs to the state served urban needs and helped develop agricultural production. For example, last year the brigade sold eggs to the state worth 90 tons of chemical fertilizer. Besides raising commune members' incomes, the chickens contributed approximately 30 tons of manure last year, which is estimated to have helped the brigade bring in about ten tons more rice.

The conclusion they reached was that where collective production was not in the least affected adversely, it was a good thing for the state, for the collective and for the individual to encourage commune members to raise chickens. The "gang of four's" claim that privately raising chickens was a "vestige of capitalism" and had to be "eradicated" was aimed at sowing confusion and sabotaging production.

With the gang overthrown, the brigade members increased their chicken population to almost 5,000 last year and sold the state purchasing agency nearly ten tons of eggs.

Should Commune Members Keep Pigs?

A production brigade cadre named Huang Huan-hsin in Tienyang County, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, has kept five to six pigs each year over the past two years. When the Party branch of the brigade wanted to popularize his experience some cadres demurred. They said that raising pigs privately was motivated by the desire to make more money, and this was a capitalist tendency.

But is it? After they restudied Chairman Mao's instruction of 1955: "**Apart from collective pig-raising by co-operatives, every peasant household should be advised to raise one or more pigs,**" and the Party's economic policies for the rural areas, the cadres and commune members saw that the "gang of four" had purposely confused pig-raising by commune members as well as other legitimate household sidelines with capitalist tendencies. Obviously, the gang's accusations that commune members

engaged in legitimate sidelines were "reviving capitalism" were contrary to Party policies. The gang's influence had to be criticized and people made clear about the role of sidelines.

They then carefully studied Huang's case and found that he used only his spare time to raise pigs, that all able-bodied workers in his household each year had exceeded their required number of workdays and that collective production had not suffered. At the same time, his family had provided the brigade with a large quantity of pig manure and all the pigs his family had raised were sold to the state purchasing agency.

Thus right and wrong were clarified in the course of analysis. Shirking collective productive labour to raise household pigs and selling them on the open market is indeed a sign of the influence of bourgeois ideology and this should be criticized. But where collective production is not impaired, commune members may raise pigs in their spare time. The non-able-bodied and the elderly are encouraged to do so at home. As long as the pigs are sold to the state, this method of pig-raising is consonant with Party policies.

When this was made clear to everyone, the brigade set about earnestly raising pigs collectively and privately, with the stress on the former. All production teams in the brigade saw a swift rise in the number of pigs kept collectively and privately.

Why Has There Been a Shortage of Green Ginger?

Some correspondents of the Hsinhua News Agency investigated why there has been a shortage of green ginger in some cities and published their findings in newspapers.

At the Honan Provincial Vegetable and Foodstuffs Company they were told that in 1959 the province grew 12 million kg. of ginger, of which a million kg. were sold outside the province. In recent years this popular condiment had become quite scarce.

Shangchuang Commune in Poai County was once famous for its ginger. During the 1950s it grew some 200 hectares of ginger each year. When Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were

sabotaging the national economy with their many high-sounding "revolutionary" slogans, their followers charged that growing ginger was a manifestation of "putting money in command" and criticized it as a "capitalist tendency." As a result, production teams dared not grow ginger and commune members were not allowed to grow it in their plots for personal needs. In 1976 the commune had only five hectares under ginger. Said local commune members: "It's

not easy to grow ginger; but instead of being encouraged to grow it, we were attacked!"

During discussions, commune members pointed out that if their commune grew 300 hectares of ginger they could supply a city of 10 million with ginger the whole year round. Today, as they criticized the "gang of four" they are implementing the Party's economic policies for the rural areas and growing ginger again as before.

West European Unity Against Hegemonism Is a Historical Necessity

EUROPE is the focus of contention for world hegemony between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. As their rivalry intensifies in this region and the Soviet threat in particular is growing with each passing day, it is only natural that people are concerning themselves with the development of West European unity against hegemonism.

In recent years, the features of Soviet hegemonism have become more exposed than ever in Europe, the serious danger of war is being recognized by more and more people, appeasement mentality is being denounced and rejected and the forces against appeasement are on the increase. In short, the situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to West European unity against hegemonism.

It may be recalled that when the European security conference opened, the Kremlin and the White House made a big fanfare, boasting that it was a "milestone" of peace, a "new stage" of co-operation. It has not been long since then, but now the Helsinki follow-up presents such a dreary picture that it has not attracted much interest.

Several years ago, many people were often confused and doubtful about the Soviet threat to Europe whenever it was mentioned, but now, more and more people, including those who still

in different degrees harbour illusions about "detente," have recognized the Soviet threat to Europe as an objective reality. Most of the public in Western Europe have realized that Soviet military strength in Europe has far surpassed its defence needs and that in conventional forces in particular, the Soviet Union has gained superiority over Western countries. Therefore, they note, it is entirely possible for Moscow to launch a surprise attack against Western Europe. How to cope with the threat of such an attack has become a task of special urgency.

Several years ago, when West European countries discussed how to strengthen their defences, they often found it hard to reach agreement. People in power in some countries even proposed a cut in their defences on the pretext of "detente." But now, strengthening defences and promoting military co-operation in Western Europe have won increasing support from the majority of countries there. Major West European countries have drawn up short-term and long-term strategic defence plans and decided to further strengthen defences and continue to improve their arms and equipment. Some countries are digging tunnels deep, actively building up civilian defences and intensifying military preparations against aggression.

In spite of difficulties and obstacles, West European countries have made continuous advances in their unity against the common threat and members of the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) are co-operating more effectively with each other in some spheres. Having been enlarged from the original six member states to the present nine, the E.E.C. is prepared to admit new members. Militarily, West European countries have been broadening their co-operation and co-ordination. Various forms of alliances between nations or regions have continued to emerge. Political and economic ties between the E.E.C. and the third world countries have been further strengthened.

It is noteworthy that all these positive results in West European unity against hegemonism have been achieved under very difficult conditions. In the past year, economic recovery in West European countries was slow, their production upswing was sluggish and unemployment and inflation remained serious. Besides, on top of the existing contradictions and problems of various kinds, disputes over this or that issue have cropped up among these countries. But even in these circumstances, they still made progress in their cause of unity against hegemonism. This is convincing proof that to unite against hegemonism is the common wish of the West European countries and people, and that it represents a historical trend.

An increasingly united and strong Europe fully conforms with the interests of the countries and people there. Historically, the major countries of Western Europe were themselves the imperialist powers contending for hegemony over Europe. Consequently, West European unity against hegemonism was out of the question at that time. But things are different today. The Soviet Union and the United States have developed into two superpowers lording it over all other countries. Other developed capitalist countries have found themselves in a changed position, subjected to bullying and threat by the two superpowers, Soviet social-imperialism in particular. It is precisely in these historical circumstances that the West European countries need to unite in defence of their independence, sovereignty and national survival.

For the West European countries, it is a matter of course to struggle against the control

which the United States is seeking to impose, but the greatest danger comes from Soviet social-imperialist aggression and expansion. In the past few years in particular, Moscow has kept sending reinforcements to Europe, renewing arms and equipment, deploying the latest-type missiles and staging large-scale military manoeuvres. It has gained military superiority in Central Europe numerically and qualitatively, and reinforced its Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets, thus increasing its military threat to the northern and southern flanks of Europe. It has carried out wanton aggression and expansion in Africa and the Middle East and set up strategic strongholds there in an effort to outflank Western Europe. Recently, Moscow's large shipments of weapons to Africa and direct dispatch of military personnel and mercenaries to interfere in the Horn of Africa's affairs have aroused grave concern among the West European countries, which are left with no choice but to unite against the threat. Unity brings strength, while disunity would leave them weak. If the West European countries fail to unite, Europe will only be a divided and flabby continent and the countries there will be gobbled up one after another by the polar bear; but if they unite, they will form an anti-hegemonic force embracing a population of 300 million able to counter the superpowers.

An increasingly united and powerful Europe is also in full conformity with the general interests of the struggle of the world's people against hegemonism. To dominate the world, the Soviet Union must conquer Europe first, because finance, industry, agricultural production, science and modern technology are more concentrated and highly developed in the continent. Whoever occupies Europe can make use of its manpower, material wealth and financial resources for a war to conquer the world. Hitler began his wild war plan with aggression against Europe. Therefore, to foil the superpower plot of aggression and war in Europe is of major significance. At present, the surging struggle against hegemonism waged by the countries and people of the world, the third world in particular, is dealing a powerful blow to superpower hegemonism. The united struggle against hegemonism waged by the countries and people of Western Europe constitutes an important part of the struggle waged by the world's people

against hegemonism. With the stress on "speaking with one voice," the West European Community has in recent years begun paying attention to improving its relations with third world countries on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and equality. It has called for "dialogue" in place of confrontation with the third world countries and backed the African and Arab countries' struggle against hegemonism on a number of issues. This attitude of the West European countries has won the appreciation of the third world. They are playing an ever more important role in international affairs.

In short, West European unity against hegemonism is a historical necessity and the need of our time. The situation is pressing despite the difficulties on the road of West European countries' unity. So long as the rivalry between the two superpowers for control of Europe and the Soviet threat continue, it is an inevitable trend of history that the West European countries want unity against hegemonism.

It should be noted that the path of West European unity against hegemonism is by no means smooth. The Soviet Union will never acquiesce in a powerful and united Western Europe which will pose a serious obstacle to Soviet contention for hegemony in Europe. The more divided and weaker Western Europe is, the more advantageous it is to the Soviet Union. Up to now, the Soviet Union is still obstinately refusing to extend formal recognition to the European Economic Community, and repeatedly sows discord among its members in an attempt to obstruct its growth and expansion. Moscow adopts every possible means, tough and soft, to reach its objective — it steps up military deployment to menace Western Europe, while at the same time, it perpetrates the "detente" fraud and spreads deceptive nonsense of all sorts to divide the West European countries and dull their vigilance so as to facilitate its scheme to defeat them one by one. All this is aimed at breaking West European unity so that Moscow can one day extend over all Western Europe the "community" it has set up in Eastern Europe, and dominate the whole continent of Europe.

In the face of the Soviet offensive, certain people in the West favour appeasement and concessions to the Soviet Union to gain temporary peace. This appeasement mentality, par-

ticularly pronounced on the other side of the Atlantic, inevitably influences Western Europe, making the situation in the region even more dangerous. In the final analysis, this mentality stems from fear of the Soviet Union. Don't irritate the Soviet Union, some people assert, otherwise it will launch a third world war which will "destroy Europe." Therefore, they are listless about promoting West European unity against hegemonism, claiming that only more economic benefits can "soften up the Soviet Union," and that Europe can only be saved through the "benevolent aspirations" of "disarmament" and "detente." Of course, these are sheer illusions. Facts have proved that for the West to provide the Soviet Union with more economic benefits is nothing but a policy of "suicide," because this practice has "strengthened" the Soviet Union and "weakened" the West itself. As to the fear that unity against hegemonism could irritate the Soviet Union, it is even more groundless. The more you fear any aggressor, the more vicious he becomes, whether you irritate him or not. It is especially dangerous to beg "benevolence" from the aggressor. Had Hitlerite Germany shown "benevolence" and refrained from attacking Europe in those years because Chamberlain and Daladier and their like grovelled at his feet? No. The case was just the reverse. It was the appeasement policy followed in those years that prompted Nazi Germany to overrun the whole of Europe. On the other hand, it was precisely the resistance forces of various countries which formed an anti-fascist alliance and waged an unrelenting armed struggle against Hitlerite Germany that finally saved Europe and won peace. This is a historical experience and lesson that people will never forget.

There exist favourable conditions in the world today for opposing superpower hegemonism and postponing a new world war. A broadest international united front against hegemonism is being formed. In such an excellent situation, the West European countries can certainly win one victory after another in the struggle against hegemonism by uniting to promote an alliance on the basis of equality and strengthening their ties and co-operation with the third world countries.

(*"Renmin Ribao" Commentator, February 21*)

North Kalimantan People's Armed Struggle

THE Voice of Malayan Revolution broadcast on February 4 a statement of the Rajang River Revolutionary Committee of the Communist Party of North Kalimantan entitled "Firmly and Thoroughly Criticize and Repudiate the Rightist Capitulationist Line and Advance Valiantly by Holding Still Higher the Red Banner of Armed Struggle."

The statement said: "The revolutionary armed struggle led by the Communist Party of North Kalimantan encountered serious interference as a result of a Rightist capitulationist line at the end of 1973. Comrade Wen Ming Chuan, Chairman of the Communist Party of North Kalimantan, openly expressed his vehement opposition to and condemnation of it on March 8, 1974, soon after the wrong line came into being."

"The serious error of the line greatly weakened our armed forces and the revolutionary struggle suffered a fairly serious setback. . . . However, the error and setback served us a profound lesson. We are more determined, more confident and have more means to carry the armed struggle through to the end," the statement said.

It added: "We are fully aware that the armed struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party of North Kalimantan will be carried on victoriously and develop in whatever difficult circumstances so long as the line is correct ideologically and politically."

"National liberation in North Kalimantan can only be achieved by relying mainly on armed struggle and following the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by armed force as pointed out by Chairman Mao. Now, the key task for our revolutionary comrades and revolutionary people is to mercilessly criticize and repudiate the Rightist capitulationist line, discredit it completely, hold still higher the great red banner of armed struggle and advance valiantly," the statement reiterated.

The Command of the Third Military Sub-Region of the People's Army of North Kalimantan in the lower reaches of the Rajang River issued a message in January last year on the development of the people's armed struggle in North Kalimantan .

The message said: "With the impact of an excellent international situation, the revolution of our country has made fresh headway in the past year. We openly criticized the Right capitulationist line, bringing the armed struggle to a new stage of development. This was an event which greatly inspired the revolutionary people, and dealt the enemy a telling blow. We called back those who had left the army and replenished the army with new recruits. Definite progress was attained in the struggle we have carried on actively. A number of enemies were killed or wounded and a crime-ridden special agent was executed. New achievements have been made in weapon-manufacturing. The army has become more consolidated in the past year. The political and ideological consciousness of the comrades and their consciousness in two-line struggle were raised to a new level, especially after criticizing the erroneous line. With their revolutionary initiative brought into full play, our comrades marched forward more vigorously.

"Under the guidance of the Party's new policy," it went on, "the armed struggle in our country will surely score new development."

"The task before us is many-sided and strenuous. It depends not only on the hard work of all comrades of our Party and army but also on the joint endeavour of all our countrymen to win still greater victories."

In conclusion, the message called on the people of North Kalimantan to advance bravely under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Wen Ming Chuan along the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by armed force.

Three-World Theory: A Beacon Guiding Revolution

BY expounding the theory of the three worlds, Comrade Mao Tsetung has inherited and defended the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and enriched them with new experience." This is what the weekly *Jad-o-Jehad (The Struggle)*, published in Jammu, India, said editorially last December 13. "This theory," the editorial continued, "scientifically reflects the objective reality of class struggle on an international scale in the contemporary world and serves as the guiding light of world revolution today."

It said: "This differentiation of the three worlds is a scientific concept based on an analysis of the development of the fundamental contradictions of the present-day world and the changes in them in accordance with Lenin's thesis that our era is the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution, that the development of imperialist countries is uneven and that the imperialist powers inevitably try to redivide the world by means of war and that as imperialism has brought about the division of the whole world into oppressor and oppressed nations, the international proletariat must fight together with the oppressed nations."

"Though Mao Tsetung's concept of the differentiation of the three worlds seems to express only relations between countries and between nations in the present-day world, in essence, it has a vital bearing on the important question of class struggle on a world scale and enables the proletariat to fortify the progressive forces, win over the middle forces and isolate the diehards. In brief, this concept aims at consolidating the unity of the third world countries, win over the countries of the second world and isolate the two superpowers."

The editorial added: "It is patently clear that the Soviet Union and the United States are the most powerful imperialist powers in the world today, having brought a large number of countries the world over within their respective spheres of influence. Both of them are exploiting other countries and indulging in neo-colonialist and neo-imperialist forms of plunder of the countries within their spheres of influence. Both are trying fiercely to install puppet regimes in different countries conducive to their imperialist interests and have piled up huge stocks of armaments and ammunition to protect their imperialist interests. Both have stationed armed forces and set up military bases in other countries. That is why both are the enemies of all nations and peoples of the world, including the Soviet and American people. Therefore, it is necessary to build a united front of all nations and all peoples including the Soviet and American people to wipe out the two imperialist powers. This is why Comrade Mao Tsetung issued the call to oppose the two superpowers. Today the principal contradiction is that between the two superpowers and the peoples and nations in the rest of the world. Failure to comprehend this would be a serious mistake on our part because no revolutionary strategy can be correctly formulated without understanding this basic fact of contemporary life."

"Another important aspect of the current situation," the editorial said, "is the contradiction between the two superpowers themselves. Precisely because of their keenness to protect their imperialist interests, the two superpowers are locked in a serious contention between themselves. They are pitted against each other in their attempt to impose hegemony on all the continents, oceans and seas and on space. Though both are talking about peace, yet in practice they are frantically preparing for war and may ignite the flames of a world conflagration at any moment. Therefore an uncompromising resolute struggle must be waged against the two superpowers in order to preserve and maintain world peace."

The Podravka Agro-Industrial Complex

by Chinese Journalist Group

THE Podravka Agro-Industrial Complex in the northern part of the Republic of Croatia is appropriately known among the people as one of the "biggest kitchens" in the country because it turns out some 400 kinds of foodstuffs from crops and livestock it raises. Our visit to the complex enabled us to gain a better idea of what Yugoslavia had accomplished in agriculture and some of the features of its agricultural development.

What the Complex Encompasses

Podravka was a jam factory with about 100 workers 30 years ago. Today, it has 5,300 workers and staff members, with an annual output of nearly 4,000 million dinars in value and branches in eight Croatian cities. The complex has nine "united labour organizations," including a farm, a food-processing plant, a brewery, a pharmaceutical factory, a meat-processing plant, a sales department and a research institute. Some have "united labour cells" comparable to workshops or agricultural production teams in China. In farming, the "united labour organization" is made up of five "united labour cells" — a farm, a bakery, a flour mill, a fodder-processing unit and one unit cooperating with individual peasants. Each of the 30 "cells" of the complex is economically independent.

The "united labour organization for farming" has 110 workers and staff members. They work 3,300 hectares of land, 2,000 of which are under maize and 1,200 under wheat. The per-hectare yield of maize last year was seven tons and that of wheat 5.5 tons. Its cattle farm

supplies the meat-processing plant of the complex with 5,000 head of beef cattle a year.

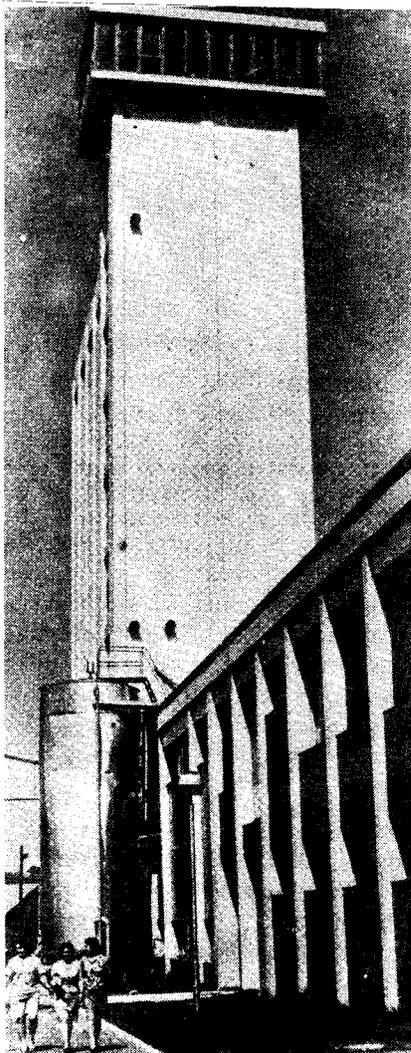
One feature of current Yugoslav agricultural development is the practice of processing farm produce where it is grown. This is done as far as possible. In Podravka, we saw locally grown wheat ground into flour and made into bread, pigs and beef cattle slaughtered and canned or made into soup concentrates. The complex also produces beer, wine, condiments and medicine.

Production has doubled over the past six years, mainly as a result of continually introducing up-to-date technology which quickly raised labour productivity. The brewery, for instance, with less than 60 workers and technicians, produces 30 million litres of beer every year. On the cattle farm four workers are fattening 1,000 head of beef cattle bought from individual peasants in the neighbourhood who had raised these from calves until they reached about 220 kilogrammes.

The complex is continually bringing in advanced techniques from other countries. For example, expertise from Denmark on brewing beer, West German knowhow on making soup concentrates, condiment manufacture from Japan, fruit-canning from Italy and computing technology used in the U.S. food industry.

Owned by the Whole Society

Our hosts told us: "Podravka, like all other complexes in the country, is owned by the whole society. We workers are entitled to use the means of production available to increase and manage production rationally. We are, of



Podravka's brewery.

course, duty bound to protect the means of production and ensure expanding reproduction."

After the workshops, we went on to visit a number of individual peasants in their homes. Small independent farms occupy an important place in Yugoslav agriculture. In Croatia, 80 per cent of the land under cultivation belong to individual peasants, with each household owning no more than ten hectares. The rest is owned by agro-industrial complexes. However, these powerful complexes produce 60 per cent of the marketable grain and other main farm produce in the republic. Only 40 per cent are supplied by individual peasants.

We learnt that there are 94 settlements, comprising 7,500 individual peasant households in the district where the Podravka Complex is. Eighty-six per cent of these households have co-operative arrangements in some form with Podravka. Under these arrangements, they are provided the necessary credits, fertilizer, insecticides, machinery and other means of production. In turn, they sell their surplus grain, vegetables, fruit, and livestock products to the complex. Of these individual households 3,500 have long-term contracts with the complex. The 86 per cent peasant households having ties with Podravka are known as "co-operative peasants."

Visit to Individual Peasants

At the home of S. Cmerk, we met his family of eight persons in four generations. Three members are able-bodied workers. The family cultivates six hectares of maize and two hectares of wheat and raises calves and suckling pigs for Podravka.

Cmerk told us: "Podravka supplies us with seeds, loans, chemical fertilizer, insecticides and cows. Its veterinarians vaccinate our pigs and cattle and at harvest time, Podravka sends machines to help us out. But the most important aspect of our relations with Podravka is the guarantee of a fair price for our produce irrespective of market fluctuations. In this way we are sure of a stable income."

"In 1977," he said, "we sold Podravka five beef cattle, each over 550 kilogrammes, and 120 suckling pigs." To our question, "Who benefits more from this relationship with Podravka?" he answered with a smile: "Both of us."

We next visited the home of a pig-raiser. The pigpen, built with Podravka's credit, houses 500 pigs all under the care of one man. The piglets and fodder are all supplied by Podravka. Every year about 1,000 pigs are supplied to the complex, their individual weights ranging from 100 to 120 kilogrammes. In addition, the family, aided by Podravka machinery, also grows seven hectares of maize each year.

A leading member of the complex explained, "Sure, these individual peasants still till

their own land; but as far as production is concerned, they have come to see the advantages and necessity of entering into some kind of relationship with the socially owned agro-industrial complex. This relationship has already gone far beyond that between a buyer and a seller."

The Orientation

After explaining to us the state's policy for the future development of agriculture, one of our hosts said: "In the early postwar period, 70 per cent of Croatia's population was peasants; it is now 32 per cent. This is a big achievement, but we still face a lot of problems and difficulties."

"Our main orientation is to ensure the steady growth of the socially owned sector of

agriculture, which is the foundation of our future progress," he said. "As to the individual peasants, we shall extend and carry forward our ties with them, help them to raise their labour productivity and gradually get them to 'unite labour' with Podravka."

It was pointed out to us that "careful adjustments are to be made this year in regard to the scattered fields owned by individual peasants, without changing the ownership of the land. These adjustments will improve conditions for mechanized farming and specialized production by individual households and their closer co-operation with the complex."

As we said goodbye to our hosts they invited us to return some day to see the changes.

(Continued from p. 14.)

The gang's sabotaging activities seriously damaged the encouraging situation that emerged in the country following the Fourth National People's Congress in early 1975. This situation was brought about by adhering to the Party's basic line and implementing Chairman Mao's three directives on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, achieving stability and unity and pushing the national economy forward. At that time, many leading cadres who firmly upheld Chairman Mao's revolutionary line were attacked and persecuted, and confusion was created in people's minds.

The "gang of four's" fallacies on the question of the key link were to a certain extent deceptive for a time. They succeeded in doing so by distorting Chairman Mao's directive that "**class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it**" and publicizing their fallacies through the mass media under their control.

If we take into consideration the series of statements made by Chairman Mao on the question of the key link, it is quite clear that the real meaning of his above-mentioned directive is: in its relation to other contradictions, class contradiction holds the dominant position. It by no means implies that among the contradictions

in the various other fields there are no principal and secondary contradictions and that there are no other key links; nor does it mean that class struggle as the key link cannot have concrete contents.

Consolidating the army and being ready for fighting in a war, for instance, is the embodiment of the key link of class struggle in army work for a definite period of time. "Consolidation" means using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to eliminate the poisonous influence spread by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in the army and overcome bourgeois ideas and style of work so as to ensure the better implementation of Chairman Mao's military line. War is the highest form of class struggle. This is the ABC of Marxism-Leninism. To defend our country against imperialist and, in particular, social-imperialist aggression and to liberate Taiwan, we must be prepared against war. This is precisely grasping class struggle as the key link.

All the tricks played by the "gang of four" on the question of grasping the key link show that they were bogus Marxists and political swindlers. They flaunted the banner "take class struggle as the key link" not for continuing the revolution, but for overthrowing Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and a large number of other leading cadres of the Party, government and army.

ROUND THE WORLD

LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Settling Border Problems Through Consultations

Recently, some Latin American countries have begun negotiations to eliminate disputes and solve border problems.

Chile and Argentina on February 20 signed summary minutes of an agreement on delimiting the two countries' jurisdiction over their southern waters.

The summary minutes stipulate that two bilateral commissions are to be set up. One will work out equitable principles on delimiting the southern waters within 45 days beginning March 1. The other will study within six months problems concerning the final delimitation of jurisdiction over the southern waters.

The Argentine-Chilean dispute on the demarcation of the southern waters is an issue left over from history. In 1971, the two countries submitted to Britain for sanction the ownership of the Beagle Strait. In May 1977, three islands south of the strait were given to Chile according to British sanction. Chile accepted the sanction, but Argentina last January 25 announced it to be null and void. Tension prevailed over the relations between the two countries around that time. On January 19 the Presidents of the two countries met in Argentina's western city of

Mendoza, but no agreement was achieved.

* * *

The Honduran-Salvadorian boundary dispute will be solved through negotiations, declared the two countries' delegates after a three-day meeting held recently in Lima to discuss the issue.

Peru and Ecuador reached an understanding on the elimination of border tensions at a meeting held by their army chiefs of staff on January 20.

U.S.S.R.

Biological and Chemical Weapons Developed

The Soviet Union is stepping up research and development of biological and chemical weapons for bacteriological warfare. This has been exposed and confirmed by news agencies and newspapers of Western Europe and the United States with numerous facts, including photographs taken by satellites, though TASS has repeatedly tried to deny it.

Reuter reported on January 30 that "the Soviet Union is believed to be breeding new strains of killer viruses and microbes in heavily-guarded biological warfare factories." Soviet armed forces regularly train in chemical warfare and troops dressed in protective anti-chemical suits, sometimes

participating in mock wars in which real, lethal chemical gases and liquids are used, the same sources said.

West Germany's *Die Welt* in its January 31 article said that a new generation of killer biological and chemical weapons is being turned out in a heavily-guarded Soviet research centre. Of these weapons, there are lethal microbes and viruses which can cause diseases such as milzbrand, tuberculosis, smallpox, yellow fever and diphtheria in a person not immunized from them. NATO intelligence in Brussels said that the Soviet Union had also conducted experiments with tropical African viral diseases such as Lassa fever and lethal Marburg fever. "Moscow had built up huge stocks of the nerve gases Tabun, Sarin and Soman, as well as a new type of nerve gas," it noted.

The *Chicago Tribune* in its February 1 editorial entitled "The Soviet Killer Viruses" said: "This is deplorable not only because of the horror of germ warfare but also because in 1965 the Soviet Union signed an international convention banning the use, production, and possession of biological weapons."

In its February 1 and 14 commentaries, TASS claimed that there was no existence of threats from the Soviet Union and that the charges by various countries were "fabricated myths." But sophistry does not alter stark facts. Fresh evidence is making people in various countries aware that they are facing real Soviet threats which must be taken seriously.

Refuse to Be Cannon-Fodder

Cuba's dispatch of troops to Africa as cannon-fodder for the Soviet armed intervention there under the latter's instigation has caused discontent in Cuba. The Cuban authorities are taking various measures to draft men for military service and prevent the development of discontent among the Cubans.

According to Western press reports, under Soviet instigation, nearly 25,000 Cuban military men have been sent to Angola and the Horn of Africa, while several thousands are on the way to Ethiopia. It was reported that "Cuban military presence abroad is so unpopular that troopships must leave Havana at night."

The U.S. paper *Chicago Tribune* reported on February 19 that Cuban military men were sent to Africa as "volunteers," but actually they were drafted "through a system of incentives and punishments," that is to say, "those who volunteer may gain housing and other social benefits," and those who refuse to go "may lose good jobs, be moved from cities into the countryside, have automobiles taken away, and lose their Communist Party cards."

Quoting U.S. official estimates, the paper said that several thousand Cubans had been killed in the war provoked in Angola by the Soviet Union. During the height of the Angola fighting, there was reportedly a "corpse ship" in Santiago Harbour in eastern Cuba charged with the task of shipping

corpses. But "bodies of combat dead were doled out a few at a time to grieving families, who received military escort directly to cemeteries to prevent any lengthy public bereavement." The Cuban authorities announced last summer that henceforth Cubans who die in Africa "will be buried where they fall." "Meanwhile," the paper said, "the government-controlled Cuban media are showing no films and publishing no stories about Cubans involved in combat."

The Cuban authorities are trying their best to hide from the Cuban people the facts of Cuban armed intervention in Africa, claiming that the dispatch of Cubans to Africa is fulfilling an "internationalist" duty, and "helping" the African liberation movement. But the *Chicago Tribune* revealed that "signs of domestic strains still have cropped up [in Cuba]." Cases of Cuban youths trying to escape military service have repeatedly taken place. To prevent discontent from growing, a new prison has been built in Havana Province for military cases from Africa, including "deserters."

TANZANIA

More Grain

In recent years, the Tanzanian Government has taken measures to promote agriculture, including bringing more land under cultivation, using improved seeds and modern farming methods as well as facilitating the import of fertilizers, insecticides and spare parts for agricultural machines. This has

led to a steady rise in grain production. The state milling corporation bought from the peasants nearly 330,000 tons of grain in June-November 1977, about 60 per cent more than the same 1976 period.

The crop failures caused by severe droughts in 1973-74 forced Tanzania to import large quantities of grain at prices inflated by the Soviet rush for grain on the world market. Having suffered a lot from this, the Tanzanian Government and people were determined to develop agriculture self-reliantly so as to achieve grain self-sufficiency. A nationwide agricultural production campaign was therefore launched to boost grain output. Grain output has since then gone up each year.

In the six-month 1977-78 purchasing season, purchase of maize, the Tanzanians' staple food, reached 167,700 tons as against 148,700 tons in the 1976-77 season, 92,600 tons in the 1975-76 season and 24,200 tons in the 1974-75 season. Grain imports dropped from 320,000 tons in 1974 to about 60,000 tons in 1977.

Since 1976, the government has implemented a national grain reserve programme to guard against droughts and higher grain prices caused by the two superpowers. Some 13.5 million Tanzanian shillings are earmarked for building 22 granaries in the country and every region, district, village and family is asked to put up grain-storage facilities according to local conditions. Junior Minister for Agriculture Edward Barongo said recently that the country had built up a current grain reserve of 280,000 tons.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Traffic Order Improves in Peking

IN the last year or so Peking built and widened many streets, including two new thoroughfares, a broadened major street and three new overpasses. The masses have been organized to help policemen regulate traffic.

Starting January 10, a new regulation bars lorries without special passes from entering the city proper in the daytime. All this has improved traffic order.

According to statistics, the number of motor vehicles in the city in 1977 was five times that of 1965, and the number of bicycles reached 2.5 million last year, having increased at an annual rate of 120,000. The heavy traffic, especially at peak hours, often caused slow-downs and jams.

At present, great efforts are being made to further improve traffic order. A new belt road is being constructed as quickly as possible along the site of the demolished city wall. Four large lorry parking lots with hostels for the drivers are to be constructed in the suburbs.

“Selected Poems of Tung Pi-wu”

A SELECTION of poems by Tung Pi-wu, one of the founders of the Communist Party of China and late Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, came off the press following publication of the selected poems of Chen Yi and Chu Teh. Comrade Tung Pi-

wu was well versed in classical Chinese poetry with its strict tonal patterns and rhyme schemes, especially in the five-character *lu shih*. Through the selection which contains 300 of his more than 1,000 poems, people are enabled to get a glimpse of the author's life as a revolutionary; they can also learn how the poet eulogized and cherished the memory of his comrades-in-arms, the depth of his revolutionary feelings and how he praised the motherland's landscape.

The last poem in the selection marked the author's 90th birthday on March 5, 1975, which was 28 days before his death. In succinct lines the poem summed up the author's life through what he called five periods—the Ching Dynasty, the early days after the Revolution of 1911, the years when Yuan Shih-kai usurped state power, the period in which the northern warlords controlled separationist areas and the years when Chiang Kai-shek usurped power. In it he voiced his conviction that the revolution will be ever-victorious so long as it follows the truth of Marxism-Leninism.

Another poem was written in 1972 for one of his grandsons, then two years old. With fervent feelings, the poet hoped that the child, on growing up, would follow his father's example and become a peasant. In 1969, at the advanced age of 84, the then Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China answered Chairman Mao's call for school graduates to go to

the countryside and sent his youngest son, who had graduated from middle school, to settle in a north China village.

More Areas Sown to Hybrid Rice

CHINA has achieved new results in the research of hybrid paddy rice and enlarged the areas sown to its different varieties.

Bumper harvests have been reaped over large tracts. In 1977 hybrid rice acreage exceeded 2 million hectares, or 17 times that of the previous year, and most of it gave high yields. Output of hybrid rice is generally 20-30 per cent heavier than that of ordinary strains grown under the same conditions. Hybrid rice is cultivated in the Yangtze River basin, the Yunnan-Kweichow Plateau in southwest China and some of the mountainous areas where the temperature is low.

China began hybridizing paddy rice in 1964. On visiting an exhibition on this subject held in Hunan Province in 1970, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng gave the instruction that research work in this field should be done on a mass basis. Two years later, at his suggestion, this research was placed on the nation's list of key research projects. Since then dozens of units in 19 provinces and municipalities have worked in close co-ordination to make a breakthrough. Through five national conferences and on-the-spot meetings to swap experience they finally succeeded in breeding the *hsien*-type (*Oryza sativa var. Indica*) hybrid paddy rice.

The sown area of hybrid rice has been gradually expanded,



Technicians in a field of hybrid rice.

and new advances have been reported over recent years in the research and cultivation work. Many institutions of higher learning and scientific research institutes have done extensive work in this field.

With a developed root system and big ears bearing more grains than ordinary strains, cross-bred paddy rice produces high yields of good quality grain. Because of its high tillering capacity, it can be transplanted in single- or two-seedling units. Only 7.5-15 kilogrammes of seed is enough for breeding the seedlings to be transplanted on one hectare of paddy field.

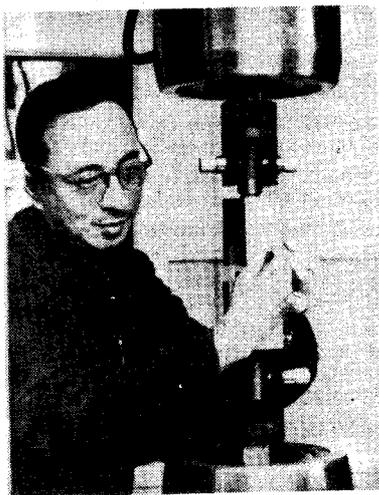
Physicist Chen Chih

AT the Fourth International Conference on Fracture held in Canada in July 1977, two papers of advanced world level were read by the Chinese delegation and attracted the attention of other delegates. Entitled "On Some Problems in

Jic Determination With a Single Specimen" and "On the Criterion for Crack Extension," both papers were written by the 50-year-old physicist Chen Chih, director of the physics department of the Iron and Steel Research Institute under the Ministry of Metallurgy.

In the autumn of 1975 Chen Chih was found to be suffering from metastasized thyroid medullary cancer. He underwent three operations in one year, but he continued to work indefatigably with his slide rule and pen even when he was receiving medical treatment in the hospital. In 1976 alone, Chen accomplished nine items in his research work — more than he had done the year before.

His condition kept deteriorating when the notice came in March 1977 that the international conference on fracture was to be held. While receiving medical treatment, Chen overcame great pains to continue his work. He finally wrote the above-mentioned papers after achieving excellent results in research through hard work



Chen Chih making an experiment.

and close co-ordination with his colleagues.

What, then, accounts for the indomitable willpower displayed by Chen Chih, so seriously stricken by cancer? The answer can be found in his letter to the Party organization: "Everyone must die some day. In judging a man's life, one should see whether he has done his best to promote the progress of society. Many heroes were short-lived, some lasting no more than two decades, but they were worthy ones. I think I should fight to my last breath and do as much as possible for my motherland and people in my remaining years."

A 1948 graduate from Tsinghua University, Chen Chih took an active part in socialist construction after the founding of New China. In 1950 he became a Communist Party member determined to fight for the cause of communism.

He began his research on super alloys in the early 60s and was determined to make a breakthrough in this difficult subject. He said: "If we cannot push our scientific research forward, it will be a discredit to the Chinese nation known for its diligence and wisdom!" Throughout his strenuous work he was supported by the Party and provided with all possible conditions for carrying on his research.

In the last two decades or so, he wrote over 30 papers, thus adding valuable contributions to China's research on super alloys and crack mechanics.

Now the physicist Chen Chih is still receiving medical treatment while continuing scientific research.

Radio Peking

English Language Transmissions

| | GMT | Local Standard Time | Metre Bands | kHz | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------|-------------------|
| NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) | 00:00-01:00 | 19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.) | 19, 16 | 15060, 15520, 17680 | | | |
| | 01:00-02:00 | 20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.) | 42, 30, 25, 19 | 7120, 9780, 9940, 11945, 15060 | | | |
| | 02:00-03:00 | 21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.) | 30, 24, 19 | 9940, 12055, 15060 | | | |
| | 03:00-04:00 | 22:00-23:00 (E.S.T.) | 42, 30 | 7120, 9780 | | | |
| | 12:00-13:00 | 07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.) | 30 | 9920 | | | |
| NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) | 03:00-04:00 | 19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.) | 31, 25, 24, 19 | 9460, 11650, 12055, 15060 | | | |
| | 04:00-05:00 | 20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.) | 31, 25, 24, 19 | 9460, 11650, 12055, 15060 | | | |
| AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND | 08:30-09:30 | 18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.) | 31, 25, 19, 17 | 9460, 11600, 11720, 15060, 17635 | | | |
| | 09:30-10:30 | 19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.) | 31, 25, 19, 17 | 9460, 11600, 11720, 15060, 17635 | | | |
| | SOUTHEAST ASIA | 12:00-13:00 | 19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 19:30-20:30 (Singapore) 20:00-21:00 (Ho Chi Minh City, Manila) 18:30-19:30 (Rangoon) | 32, 31, 25, 19 | 9290, 9470, 11650, 15270 | | |
| 13:00-14:00 | | 20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 20:30-21:30 (Singapore) 21:00-22:00 (Ho Chi Minh City, Manila) 19:30-20:30 (Rangoon) | 32, 31, 25, 19 | 9290, 9470, 11650, 15270 | | | |
| | | 14:00-15:00 | | | 19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 19:00-20:00 (Rawalpindi) 20:00-21:00 (Dacca) 19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu) | 41, 30, 25 | 7315, 9860, 11650 |
| | | 15:00-16:00 | | | 20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 20:00-21:00 (Rawalpindi) 21:00-22:00 (Dacca) 20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu) | 41, 30, 25 | 7315, 9860, 11650 |
| 18:00-19:00 | | 23:30-00:30 (Delhi) | 247 | 1210 | | | |
| EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA | | 16:00-17:00 | 18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam) | 39, 30 | 7620, 9860 | | |
| | 17:00-18:00 | 19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam) | 39, 30 | 7620, 9860 | | | |
| WEST AND NORTH AFRICA | 19:30-20:30 | 18:45-19:45 (Monrovia) 19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown) 20:30-21:30 (Lagos) 21:30-22:30 (Cairo) | 42, 39, 31 | 7080, 7620, 9470 | | | |
| | 20:30-21:30 | 19:45-20:45 (Monrovia) 20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown) 21:30-22:30 (Lagos) 22:30-23:30 (Cairo) | 42, 39, 31 | 7080, 7620, 9470 | | | |
| | 20:30-21:30 | 21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris) | 47, 43, 39 | 6270, 6860, 7590 | | | |
| | 21:30-22:30 | 22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris) | 47, 43, 39 | 6270, 6860, 7590 | | | |
| | EUROPE | 20:30-21:30 | 21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris) | 47, 43, 39 | 6270, 6860, 7590 | | |