

PEKING REVIEW

18

April 30, 1976

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報

**Leading Comrades on C.P.C. Central Committee
Receive Representatives of the Capital's Worker-
Militia, People's Police, P.L.A. Guards**

**Repulsing the Right Deviationist Wind
In the Scientific and Technological
Circles**

***Soviet Social-Imperialism: Maritime
Hegemonic Features Fully Exposed***

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Leading Comrades on C.P.C. Central Committee Receive Representatives of the Capital's Worker-Militia, People's Police, P.L.A. Guards

LEADING comrades on the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Hua Kuo-feng, Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua and Ni Chih-fu on the evening of April 26 cordially received 130 representatives of the worker-militia of the capital, the people's police, guards from the Peking Garrison and Unit No. 8341 of the People's Liberation Army, and the staff of the Ministry of Public Security and the Great Hall of the People, who gloriously performed meritorious exploits for the Party and the people in the struggle to smash the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square.

During the reception, the leading comrades of the Party Central Committee shook hands with the representatives one by one, extending cordial regards to them and commending them for their heroic spirit in fighting against the handful of class enemies. Applauding enthusiastically, the representatives thanked the leading comrades of the Party Central Committee for their cordial reception and cheered: "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!" and "Long live the great Communist Party of China!"

The representatives of the worker-militia of the capital, the people's police and army guards who had the honour of being received said with deep emotion: The reception shows the immense solicitude accorded us by Chairman Mao and the

Party Central Committee; it is a great encouragement to us. They pledged to unite under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and carry through to the end the struggle against the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts. They voiced their determination to adhere to the principle of grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, heighten their revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold, pay close attention to the new trends of class struggle, and use concrete deeds to defend Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and Peking — the capital of our great socialist motherland.

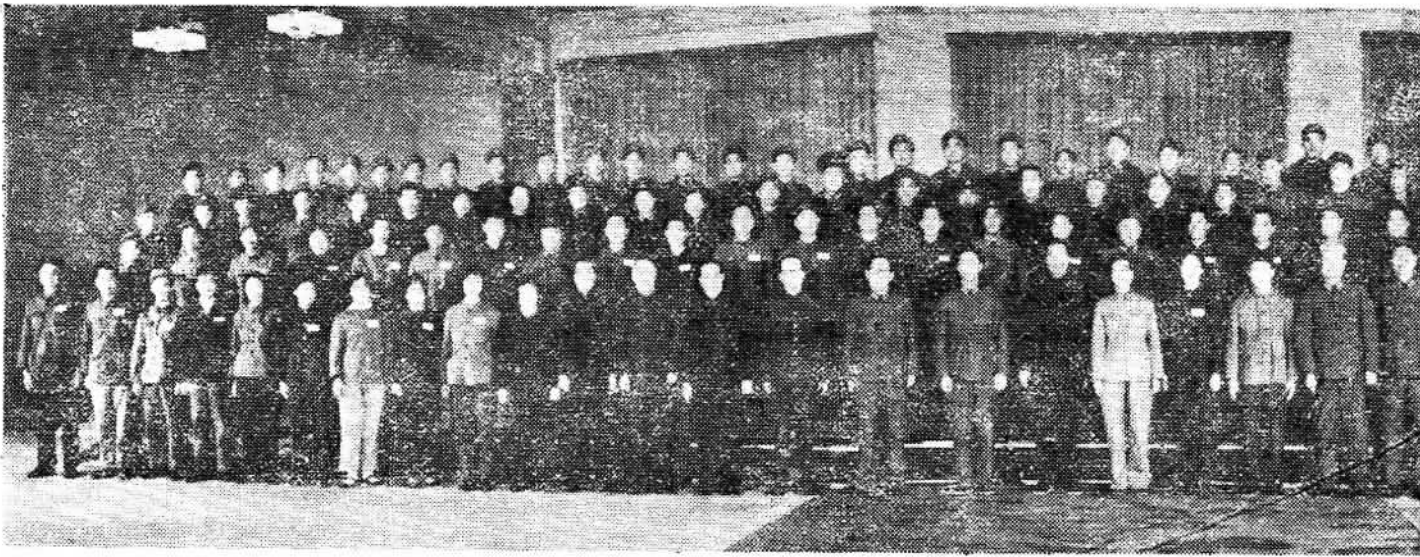
Mass rallies were separately held some days ago in Peking to vehemently denounce Teng Hsiao-ping's reactionary crimes, celebrate the victory gained in crushing the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square and commend the advanced units and persons for their meritorious service to the Party and the people in the struggle.

The meetings were held in the Capital Gymnasium and the Peking Gymnasium by the Workers' Militia General Headquarters in the capital, the Peking Municipal Public Security Bureau and the Peking Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Attending the rallies were Wu Teh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, First Secretary of the Peking Municipal Party Committee and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Ni Chih-fu, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Secretary of the Peking Municipal Party Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and leading members of the Peking Municipal Party and Revolutionary Committees, the P.L.A. Peking Garrison, the Peking Trade Union Council, the Communist Youth League and the Women's Federation.

The people of the capital, under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, crushed at one stroke the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square. The heroic workers' militia of the capital, in close co-ordination with the people's police and P.L.A. guards, fought bravely against the handful of class enemies and demonstrated the tremendous might of the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat working in unity with the broad masses of the people. Large numbers of outstanding units and persons emerged in the course of the struggle.

Representatives of these units and individuals were honoured at the rallies. They were in high spirits and wore big red flowers of honour pinned to their jackets. Leading members of the Workers' Militia General Headquarters in the capital, the Peking Municipal Public Security Bureau and the Peking Garrison presented works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and awarded banners and citations to outstanding units and individuals under their respective authori-



ties. Among those cited were: 64 outstanding units and 226 outstanding individuals under the Workers' Militia General Headquarters in the capital; 19 outstanding units and 99 outstanding individuals under the Peking Municipal Public Security Bureau; eight outstanding units and 122 outstanding individuals from army units under the Peking Garrison.

Leading members of organizations concerned addressed the rallies. They paid high respects and expressed solicitude for the worker militiamen, people's police and P.L.A. guards who had waged a heroic struggle in smashing the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square. They extended warm congratulations to the meritorious outstanding units and individuals and, in particular, praised them for their loyalty to the Party and the people, their daring in struggle to win victory and their high level of consciousness in class struggle and the two-line struggle. They encouraged them to study conscientiously Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, to be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and rashness, rally still more closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, advance valiantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and win new victories in the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and in the struggle against the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

Representatives of outstanding units and persons also spoke at the rallies.

Vice-President Moubarek Ends Visit

Vice-President Hosny Moubarek, Mrs. Moubarek and the Egyptian High-Level Delegation led by him left China for home on April 24 after they visited Peking, Wuhsi and Shanghai.

Before leaving Peking on April 22, Vice-President and Mrs. Moubarek met with Comrade Teng Ying-chao and extended their condolences to her on the death of Premier Chou En-lai. The distinguished Egyptian guests visited a unit of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and places of historical interest in Peking.

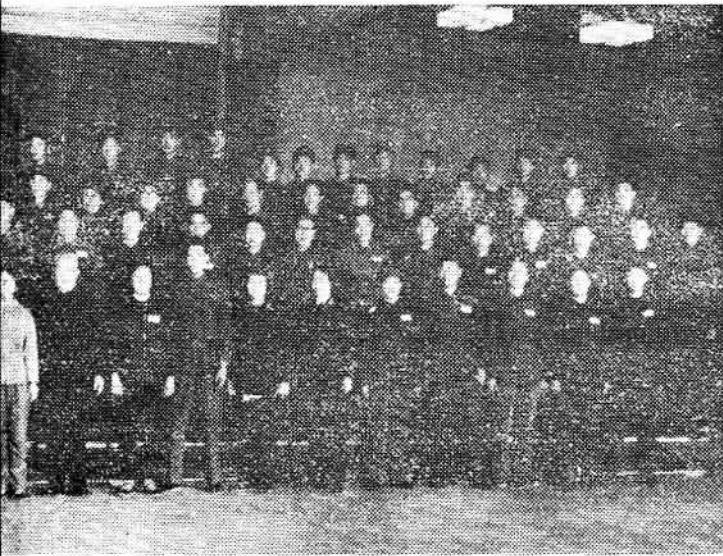
At a grand reciprocal banquet he gave on April 21 Vice-President Moubarek said: "I personally listened to your great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung's sincere talk. He enthusiastically talked about Egypt and its leader President Mohamed Anwar El Sadat, and expressed China's all-out support for the Egyptian people in their struggle for freedom, justice and progress. In the last three days I had a series of talks with you and your confreres. Through all this, I am sure that the relations between our two countries have made a stride forward. This not only benefits the common struggle of the people of the two countries for human dignity and

freedom, but also benefits the people of various countries of our third world and the cause of international co-operation between countries and peoples based on sincerity, real equality and fraternal friendship."

He said: "Your country with a long history is true to her principle, committed to her responsibility and maintains her fighting tradition in her co-operation and dealings with the people of various countries in the struggle for liberation and progress. She proves not only by words but also by deeds that she faithfully fulfills her obligations and supports every fighter in the struggle to change man's present life and achieve a more peaceful and happier life."

"I feel very happy," he continued, "to have the opportunity to meet Premier Hua. With your truly revolutionary thinking, comprehensive understanding of international affairs and your sincere warm feeling for the people of various countries, you will enable China to make still greater contributions to the cause of world progress, prosperity and peace."

Vice-President Moubarek concluded: "Though we are confronted with ferocious provocations, our ranks are unbreakable and we will continue to press forward. The sunshine of freedom will for ever illuminate the earth and a grand magnificence of hundred flowers in riot will emerge in our view."



Leading comrades on C.P.C. Central Committee receive representatives of the capital's worker-militia, people's police, P.L.A. guards.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng said in his speech that the Vice-President's visit had made important contributions to enhancing the militant friendship between the peoples of China and Egypt and developing the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries. He said: Chairman Mao Tsetung met His Excellency the Vice-President and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him. In the last few days our two sides had an extensive exchange of views on the Middle East situation and international issues of common concern, held sincere and friendly talks on the question of further developing the friendly relations and co-operation and mutual assistance between China and Egypt and other questions, and achieved successful results.

"It is our consistent view," Premier Hua said, "that constantly developing the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Egypt conforms not only to the fundamental interest of our two peoples but also to the interest of the people of the entire third world in their united struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. In varying degrees, our third world countries to this day are still subject to exploitation, oppression, bullying and interference by colonialism, imperialism, big-power hegemonism, Zionism and racialism. We have common enemies and no conflict in our fundamental interest. It is only natural that we sympathize with one another, support one another and closely co-operate with

one another in our common struggle. The just struggle of the people of Egypt and other Arab countries and the people of Palestine against aggression and hegemonism has won extensive sympathy and support from the people of the world and it has, in turn, greatly supported and encouraged the struggle of the revolutionary people of the world. We believe that as long as the people of Egypt and other Arab countries and the people of Palestine base themselves on the reliance of their own strength, strengthen unity and persevere in protracted struggle, they are bound to win still greater victories with the support of the third world and the revolutionary people throughout the world in their struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and Israeli Zionism."

China and Cape Verde Establish Diplomatic Relations

On April 15, Chia Huai-chi, representative of the Chinese Government, and Abilio Duarte, representative of the Government of the Republic of Cape Verde, signed the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Cape Verde. The communique said: The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Cape Verde have decided to establish diplomatic relations as from April 25, 1976 and to exchange ambassadors.

Renmin Ribao on April 26 carried an editorial greeting the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The editorial said: "With a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism, the Cape Verdian people waged a protracted and arduous struggle to overthrow the Portuguese colonial rule and achieve national independence and liberation, and finally declared formal independence on July 5, 1975. Since then, they have continued to persevere in struggle and won successes in developing the national economy, eliminating colonialist influence and building up their country. In foreign affairs, the Republic of Cape Verde follows a policy of non-alignment, persists in opposing imperialism and colonialism, supports the national-liberation movement, advocates the strengthening of Arab-African unity and strives to develop friendly relations and co-operation with other third world countries. Its achievements in both domestic and foreign affairs have won appreciation from all peoples."

The editorial said in conclusion: "The Chinese Government has always maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal. We resolutely oppose big-power hegemonism and power politics as characterized by the big bullying the small, the strong domineering over the weak and the rich oppressing the poor, and we resolutely support African countries and peoples in their just struggle. We are convinced that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Cape Verde is bound to promote further the relations of friendship and co-operation between the people of our two countries."

U.S. Congressional Delegation

Vice-Premier Chang Chun-chiao met and had a friendly talk on April 20 with the Congressional Delegation of the United States led by Melvin Price.

The delegation arrived in Peking on April 17. Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua met the American guests and gave a dinner in their honour.

Repulsing the Right Deviationist Wind in The Scientific and Technological Circles

by the Mass Criticism Group of Peking and Tsinghua Universities

Around last summer, several leading members in the scientific and technological circles pushing the revisionist line, instigated by the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-ping, tried to negate the achievements gained in science and technology during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Their attempt was to pull scientific research back to the old revisionist road of Liu Shao-chi before the Great Cultural Revolution.

The struggle to beat back the Right deviationist wind to reverse the correct verdicts in the scientific and technological circles is a component part of the great counterattack initiated and led by Chairman Mao on the Right deviationist wind.

The following article deals with issues involved and the essence of the two-line struggle in that field.
— Ed.

THE Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao, has criticized in a penetrating way the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and promoted the vigorous development of China's science and technology. Many new, important achievements in this field, including the recovery of a man-made earth satellite according to plan after orbiting the earth, the man-made synthetic insulin and measurement of its crystallized structure, are indications that China's science and technology have continued to advance to a new high level. However, for a period recently, a Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts was whipped up in the scientific and technological circles. Several people clinging to the revisionist line clamoured: "What is the revisionist line in scientific research? Can anyone give a clear answer?" This reactionary fallacy is itself an example of the revisionist line in the scientific and technological circles.

The Necessity to Uphold the Dictatorship of The Proletariat

"Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school." This brilliant directive of Chairman Mao's which sets forth in explicit terms the fundamental task on various fronts must be firmly implemented without exception. Yet, advocates of the Right deviationist trend in the

scientific and technological circles openly declared: "Don't talk about the dictatorship of the proletariat in the scientific and technological circles." One of their reasons was: "You can't exercise dictatorship over science and technique."

Dictatorship always means the relations between classes, not the relations between human beings and things. The task of natural science is to study the laws of nature. In class society, those engaged in scientific and technological work as well as research institutes and their leading and administrative organs are all conditioned by class struggle and the two-line struggle, and they all serve the dictatorship of a certain class. In capitalist society, science and technology are in the hands of the capitalists who make "natural science subservient to capital." They are tools serving the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the interests of the capitalists. In socialist society, science and technology should be in the hands of the labouring people and serve as a tool for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the interests of the labouring people. It is necessary to exercise proletarian dictatorship in the scientific and technological circles, but advocates of the Right deviationist wind distorted it to mean exercising dictatorship over science and technology; in doing so, they tried to make use of the particularity of the objects of scientific research to negate the necessity of exercising proletarian dictatorship on the scientific and technological front. This is a revisionist sleight of hand.

The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture. For a long time the scientific and technological field was dominated by the exploiting classes and bourgeois prejudices and traditional influences were deep-rooted. In the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, Liu Shao-chi and his cohorts pushed a revisionist line in the scientific and technological circle. Many scientific research institutes were dominated by bourgeois intellectuals. Since the Great Cultural Revolution started, many new things conducive to the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship have come to the fore. But the achievements obtained through struggle have to be consolidated and some places are still controlled by the bourgeoisie today. The struggle is still very acute and complicated as to who will hold the dominant position, what line is implemented and what direction and road should be followed in develop-

ing science and technology. To advocate the nonsense "Don't talk about the dictatorship of the proletariat in the scientific and technological circles" means, in essence, negating the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, negating the principle of taking class struggle as the key link and pitting the theory of the dying out of class struggle against the Party's basic line. This is in effect a counterattack in an attempt to liquidate the achievements gained in the Great Cultural Revolution and to let the bourgeoisie exercise dictatorship over the proletariat in science and technology.

To exercise proletarian dictatorship in the scientific and technological field means not only the suppression of a handful of counter-revolutionaries who oppose socialist revolution and undermine socialist construction. In a more fundamental sense, it means firmly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's principles and policies, persisting in the criticism of revisionism and the bourgeoisie as well as bourgeois ideology in scientific theories so that scientific research will serve proletarian politics, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and be combined with productive labour.

In the scientific and technological field, there are large numbers of intellectuals. One of the important tasks of the proletarian dictatorship is to use proletarian world outlook to prevail over bourgeois world outlook and to unite, educate and transform the intellectuals. To help the intellectuals remould their ideology is entirely different from regarding them as "objects of the dictatorship," which was a slander by advocates of the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts with ulterior motives. Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, the vast majority of the intellectuals have made progress to varying degrees. Yet the advocates of the Right deviationist trend had put out the reactionary fallacy that the intellectuals were regarded as "objects of the dictatorship." This was an attempt to vilify and oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat and it showed nothing but their own fear of the proletarian dictatorship.

Use Marxism to Occupy the Scientific and Technological Field

An important aspect in the exercise of proletarian dictatorship on the scientific and technological front is to use Marxism to occupy all the positions and guide scientific research, so as to continuously wipe out idealism, metaphysics and other bourgeois ways of thinking.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Marxism embraces but cannot replace realism in literary and artistic creation, just as it embraces but cannot replace the atomic and electronic theories in physics." This explains in an all-round way the relation between Marxism and natural science. Advocators of the Right deviationist wind, however, chose to quote out of context. Without

mentioning that Marxism embraces natural science, they one-sidedly emphasized that Marxism could not replace natural science. Their aim was to oppose using Marxism to guide natural science.

It should be noted that, in the first place, Marxism embraces natural science. In creating Marxism, Marx and Engels not only summed up the experience of class struggle, but generalized the rich achievements of natural science. Marxism is the crystallization of the entire human knowledge including natural science. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out that Marx "studied nature, history and proletarian revolution and created dialectical materialism, historical materialism and the theory of proletarian revolution." Marx wrote *Mathematical Manuscripts*. Engels, in his *Dialectics of Nature*, made a theoretical summary of many fields of natural science. By summing up the new discoveries in natural science after Engels' death, Lenin wrote *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism* to criticize the reactionary philosophy of the bourgeoisie. Chairman Mao has always paid attention to the philosophical generalization of natural science. In *On Contradiction* and *On Practice*, Chairman Mao has summed up in a penetrating way the achievements of natural science, and in *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, Chairman Mao has generalized on a high plane the dialectical law of the development of natural science.

Since Marxism has generalized natural science, the general laws of dialectical materialism it expounds are applicable to every branch of natural science. Because of the variation in the forms of motion of matter and the particularity of contradictions, every branch of science has its specific object of study. While we say that Marxism cannot replace natural science, we do not mean to weaken the guiding role played by Marxism. Rather, people are required to learn to apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to make a concrete and dialectical analysis and study of their own vocational work.

As a result of the sabotage carried out by Liu Shao-chi and his gang prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, people engaged in scientific and technological work did not conscientiously study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, and idealism and metaphysics dominated quite seriously over the scientific and technological field. During the Great Cultural Revolution, scientific and technical workers have enhanced their consciousness in studying Marxism. But this is only the beginning. It requires persistent efforts and struggle over a long period in order to be able to really use Marxism to guide scientific research and occupy the scientific and technological field. In these circumstances, the reactionary fallacies advocated by the Right deviationists were actually aimed at strangling the mass movement of the scientific and technical personnel to study Marxism.

Historical experience has proved that the revisionists often make use of natural science to attack Marxism.

Marxists must gird themselves for battle in this field. An important aspect of Marx' and Engels' struggle against Duhring concerned natural science. In *Anti-Duhring*, Engels criticized Duhring's anti-Marxist viewpoints in cosmogony, physics, chemistry and biology. After the defeat of the revolution in Russia in 1905, to oppose Bogdanov's revisionist line, Lenin made deep-going researches into the new discoveries of natural science and the "crisis of physics" and thoroughly criticized Machism and its disciples in Russia. Chairman Mao's directive "**Break down blind faith, go in for industry, agriculture and technical and cultural revolutions independently**" and his instruction on opposing the suppression of newborn forces have incisively criticized the philosophy of servility to things foreign and other idealistic and metaphysical views in the scientific and technological field. But the advocates of the Right deviationist trend openly opposed using Marxism to occupy all positions in natural science.

Integration With Workers and Peasants

Professional scientific and technical personnel integrating with the workers and peasants and the conducting of scientific research in an open-door way are socialist new things that have emerged in the Great Cultural Revolution. The Right deviationists, however, did their utmost to find fault with these revolutionary newborn things. They asserted that conducting scientific research in an open-door way would mean "too much linking with practice to the neglect of theory" and "too much emphasis on integration with workers and peasants, which would make people not dare to study theory."

To set linking scientific research with production against the development of scientific theory is that kind of theory of knowledge which puts the cart before the horse. What is theory? "**There is only one kind of true theory in this world, theory that is drawn from objective reality and then verified by objective reality.**" Man's activity in production is the most fundamental practical activity. In the last analysis, the emergence and development of the theories of natural science originate from practice in production. "**If society has a technical need, that helps science forward more than ten universities.**" Today, the vigorous development of China's industrial and agricultural production and construction poses many urgent theoretical problems to be solved by natural science, and on the other hand accumulates rich practical experience for solving these problems and developing scientific theories. If the scientific and technical personnel were to follow what the Right deviationists advocated, completely ignore the needs of China's industrial and agricultural production and cudgel their brains behind closed doors, then they could only find topics for study from foreign magazines and be led by the nose by others. Before the Cultural Revolution, under the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in scientific research, many research units tried to "raise the standards" through study be-

hind closed doors, and had no contact whatsoever with factories and the villages. The result was lots of money were wasted, no success was gained and the scientists turned revisionist. Having criticized the revisionist line during the Cultural Revolution, scientific and technical workers began to take an active part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Working according to the theory of knowledge of "practice — theory — again practice," they have begun to achieve some successes.

By integrating themselves with the workers and peasants, the brilliant road charted by Chairman Mao, scientific and technical workers receive re-education politically and this helps them remould their world outlook. At the same time, it is also very necessary for them to study again vocationally. The Right deviationists emphasized "fanning up a hurricane for vocational work" and forbade stressing the integration of scientific and technical personnel with workers and peasants. Isn't it quite clear what they opposed and what they advocated?

"From the very beginning the origin and development of the sciences has been determined by production." The labouring people are those who directly engage in production. In the long process of practice, they have accumulated rich experience, both successful and unsuccessful. This is the source for developing scientific theories. Only by modestly learning from and summing up the masses' new experience and gathering together their wisdom can scientific and technical personnel give full play to their professional skills and make greater contributions in their work. By promoting open-door scientific research, we do not mean doing away with laboratories or negating study and research by the scientific workers and technicians themselves. What we mean is to link research in the laboratories with experiments by the masses and to adhere to the correct orientation of integration with productive labour and with workers and peasants.

Launch Vigorous Mass Movement

Should the masses be mobilized in developing science and technology? This is a question of principle concerning the political line. The Right deviationists regarded the scientific and technological field as a sacred place where ordinary labourers must not be admitted. In their eyes, the cultural level of the workers, peasants and soldiers was "too low" and they were therefore not qualified to do research work. This was an attempt to bar the masses from scientific and technological work.

"The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without the mass movement." To launch vigorous mass movements in scientific and technological work is an extremely important feature of the development in China's science and technology.

China is a socialist country. We cannot rely on foreign aid to develop our science and technology.

Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts is a fundamental principle in socialist revolution and socialist construction. We must never trail behind others at a snail's pace, but should race against time to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels. To achieve this, it won't do just to rely on a few people; we must launch vigorous mass movements and rely on the masses' wisdom and strength.

The masses doing scientific research is of great importance to narrowing the three major differences between worker and peasant, between town and country and between manual and mental labour, and to restricting bourgeois right. By launching vigorous mass movements on the scientific and technological front, ordinary labourers are able to master science and technology, thereby breaking the monopoly of science and technology by the exploiting classes. In present-day China, workers, peasants and soldiers are toppling blind faith and emancipating their minds and are enthusiastically taking part in the mass movement of scientific experiment. From the creation of the new series of oil-extracting technology in Taching to the "sponge farmland" in Tachai which is a development in the science of soil, from the manufacture of a "mass drill" to the invention of new electric light source, from automatic production lines in neighbourhood-run small factories to the building of 10,000-ton vessels with home-made materials and equipment, from the swift progress in industry to reaping rich harvests for 14 years in a row — all are splendid feats performed by China's workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. They vividly speak of the truth that **"the masses are the real heroes."** Mass contingents engaged in scientific research constitute the main force in promoting science and technology in China.

We have always attached importance to the role of professional scientific and technical personnel. We have always held that they should integrate themselves with the masses and we regard this as the only way to developing China's science and technology at a quick tempo. When we say that vigorous mass movements should be launched in the scientific and technological field, we also mean reliance on professional scientific and technical personnel and we advocate and put into practice the principle that they should integrate themselves with the masses. China's successes in nuclear and thermonuclear tests and in launching man-made earth satellites are all fruits of the combined efforts of workers, cadres, scientific workers and technicians and the result of mass movements. The aim of the Right deviationists was to lead scientific and technical personnel astray on to the road of separation from the workers and peasants; there could be no future for any vocational work if scientific and technical personnel were to go up this blind alley.

Non-Professionals Can Lead Professionals

Which class wields the power of leadership is of great importance concerning which line is followed. The Right deviationists openly advocated that "first-rate"

"authorities" "publicly acknowledged in the scientific and technological circles" should hold the leading posts. They tried to use this to oppose the leadership of the proletariat over scientific and technological work.

This is a typical example of the fallacy that "experts should be in charge of the institutes." Its essence was to slash Party leadership, just as what Liu Shao-chi had done before the Cultural Revolution in letting bourgeois intellectuals control the leadership in science and technology. In this respect, the weapon used by the Right deviationists was the same as that used by the Rightists in 1957 when they attacked the Party, saying: Those who do not have vocational skill cannot hold responsible positions; non-professionals cannot lead professionals.

Dialectical materialism holds that it is a universal law for non-professionals to lead professionals. Anyone who maintains that only those with scientific and technical knowledge can lead a certain branch of work is not only negating the leadership of politics over vocational work but is actually denying any possibility of giving unified leadership over various departments of vocational work. Of course, this does not mean that comrades engaged in Party work on the scientific and technological front should not learn scientific and technological knowledge at all. Our Party has always maintained that cadres should learn the vocational work they lead and strive to be both red and expert, because this helps them to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in a still better way and is conducive to strengthening Party leadership.

The fact that the hackneyed tune that "non-professionals cannot lead professionals" surfaces again and again in the scientific and technological circles shows that the exploiting classes will never retreat from their hereditary domain of their own accord. In this field, in particular, which requires special knowledge, the bourgeoisie often regard the scientific and technological knowledge it possesses as capital in contending with the proletariat for leadership. Therefore, Party leadership in this field should in no way be weakened but should be greatly strengthened.

Chairman Mao has time and again taught us: **"Guard against revisionism."** The Right deviationist wind in the scientific and technological circles to negate the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is by no means an isolated phenomenon. It was whipped up by the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-ping who pushed a revisionist line which is diametrically opposed to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The essence of this revisionist line is to negate class struggle as the key link, change the Party's basic line and negate the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. The current great struggle to beat back the Right deviationist wind is to consolidate and develop the fruits of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and to prevent capitalist restoration.

Hailing China's Great Victory in Beating Back Right Deviationist Attempt to Reverse Correct Verdicts

— News reports and commentaries from Marxist-Leninist parties and friendly countries

THE publication of the two resolutions adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the news of the Chinese people's victory in crushing the counter-revolutionary adverse current have strong repercussions all over the world. Marxist-Leninist political parties of various countries and the press and radio of friendly countries are warmly praising them while the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is crest-fallen.

These newspapers, journals and radio stations emphatically pointed out in their news reports and commentaries that this is another great victory won by the Chinese people to whom they extended their warm greetings.

The **Voice of Malayan Revolution** in an editorial broadcast pointed out that the resolutions of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the revolutionary action against a handful of counter-revolutionaries who engineered the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square "show a great victory won by the Chinese people in their struggle to defend the gains of the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and a great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

The editorial continued: "With immense joy, the Malayan people, together with the revolutionary people of all countries, warmly congratulate the Chinese people on their great victory in this struggle and sincerely wish that, under the brilliant leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party led by Chairman Mao and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's teachings on continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, they win new successes in the struggle against the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

A commentary in the "**People's Star**," organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan (Left), pointed out: "The Chinese people under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Communist

Party of China have again sounded a clarion call of brilliant victory in the struggle between the two lines which has bearing on the destiny of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, and smashed a planned and organized intrigue and a provocative counter-revolutionary political incident engineered by a handful of counter-revolutionaries."

"The imperialists and reactionaries in the world have pinned tremendous hope on the Right deviationist activities for reversing correct verdicts carried out by the capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-ping who has been criticized but refused to mend his ways. This is determined by their nature: They fear the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat; they hope and have long conspired to turn socialist China into a state of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. But this illusory attempt, like those in the past, has been completely smashed." "Elated with joy, the revolutionary people of Japan express warm welcome and resolute support to this."

In an article on the current class struggle in China, "**Clarte et L'Exploite**," organ of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium, pointed out: "The enemy has suffered a serious defeat in China while the people have won a great victory. The bourgeoisie is again badly battered against the granite, namely, the Chinese people and the great red China." The article stressed: "The Chinese people's victory is the victory of the peoples the world over."

Referring to the significance of the Chinese people's current struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, many newspapers, journals and radios abroad emphatically pointed out that this is a serious class struggle affecting the future of the Chinese revolution. They also refuted distorted propaganda in some Western bourgeois and revisionist newspapers and journals.

The "**Vanguard**," organ of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), carried an article refuting the bourgeois press fallacy that the struggle of the Chinese people to repulse the Right deviationist attempt

to reverse correct verdicts is a struggle between individuals for the spoils of office. The article said: "There is indeed a power struggle in China. It is a struggle between the Chinese working class at the head of all the toiling people of China against the remnants of the old capitalist and landlord classes, the new capitalists and the imperialist intriguers from outside. It is a desperate and ceaseless struggle." "What is going on in China is the class struggle under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat." "In the class struggle, each class finds its political representatives. People like Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao clearly spoke for the bourgeoisie. Lin Piao tried to fly to the arms of Soviet social-imperialism. Such people emerge more openly and vigorously at certain times to wage the class struggle for the bourgeoisie. They have powerful international backers. The imperialists and social-imperialists always want to reverse socialism and all its verdicts. And now the colleague, class colleague of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, has jumped out to attempt to reverse socialism and its verdicts. This is acting for the bourgeoisie."

The French paper "**L'Humanite Rouge**" pointed out that the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square shows that the class struggle in China is acute. The incident was engineered by "bourgeois counter-revolutionaries supporting Teng Hsiao-ping." The French people are following with interest the development of the Chinese people's struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

In an article entitled "Expose the Lie on China by Capitalists and Revisionists," "**Nuova Unita**," organ of the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist), pointed out that to combat this slander is a task for the communists and genuine revolutionaries. This is not only for supporting the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people in their current struggle, but also for castigating the attempts in our country to denigrate the proletarian dictatorship and socialist thinking. The struggle now carried out in China to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts is "a struggle between the road of the proletariat and the capitalist road," it said. The progress achieved by the proletariat "has thrown into desperate straits the forces that attempt to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism."

Referring to the current class struggle in China, the Voice of the People of Thailand radio said in a broadcast that in recent months, "the Chinese people have been widely criticizing the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, defending triumphantly Chairman Mao Tsetung's revolutionary line, promoting

the in-depth development of socialist revolution and pushing China's socialist construction forward in even bigger strides. In such an excellent situation, a handful of counter-revolutionaries waged a desperate struggle against the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They spread rumours and incited the people and perpetrated other evils at Tien An Men Square. This counter-revolutionary incident was strongly condemned and opposed by the broad revolutionary masses, and was resolutely suppressed on the night of April 5 by the Peking militia exercising the power of dictatorship of the proletariat."

The Greek weekly "**Laikos Dromos**" (People's Road) pointed out that the dictatorship of the proletariat enforced by the Chinese people over the counter-revolutionaries who created the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square is "the people's direct answer to the counter-revolutionary acts." The current struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and the smashing of this counter-revolutionary adverse current signify "a new victory of Marxism and a defeat of revisionism."

The Mozambican paper "**Noticias**" said in a commentary: "In fact, the suppression by the masses of the counter-revolutionary activities in a socialist country like China has demonstrated that class struggle is not empty talk. It also demonstrates that the enemies of revolution are always in preparation and that if there is any chance, that is, when the class struggle becomes acute, they will take action immediately." "But in the face of the continued strengthening of the proletarian dictatorship, their counter-revolutionary attempts are doomed to failure. This counter-revolutionary incident is merely a speck of cloud in the bright sky."

Some newspapers and journals pointed out that the swift crushing of the counter-revolutionary adverse current at Tien An Men Square once again forcefully testified to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China.

The Philippine paper "**Orient News**" said in a commentary that the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square "is the fiercest and most rampant counter-revolutionary political incident ever happened in the Chinese capital since the founding of the People's Republic of China. But, no matter how frenzied were the counter-revolutionaries, the counter-revolutionary violence was suppressed by revolutionary violence within less than half a day (12 hours). We can see from this that the power in China is consolidated and the might of the dictatorship of the proletariat is invincible. The handful of clamouring counter-revolutionaries are like ants trying to shake a huge tree and

are seeking their own doom like moths flying into the fire."

The Mexican paper "El Sol de Mexico" in an editorial on the great victory won by the Chinese people in repulsing the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts said that "it shows the consolidation of China's political structure."

Many newspapers, journals and radios pointed out that the Chinese people's struggle to beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts is also of great significance to the people of other countries. This struggle enables people to further understand the law of class struggle in socialist society and, therefore, serves as a source of great inspiration to the people of other countries.

The French paper "Quotidien du Peuple" pointed out that the events which took place in China in the last few days "show forcefully that class struggle continues in the period of socialism and that sometimes it is very acute and goes through the whole of socialist society. It inevitably concentrates itself within the organs of the proletarian dictatorship and the Party, and even at the highest level."

"These struggles show us the way to victory on the road of the proletarian revolution, socialism, till communism: At each stage, the masses deepen their consciousness which is of vital importance to the revolutionary struggle, unite and develop more extensively their initiative for consolidating directly the dictatorship of the proletariat." "At each stage, the Communist Party which is concentrated and brings into play the revolutionary initiative of the masses, purges its ranks, enhances its unity and penetrating insight, and reinforces itself by admitting new communist fighters who have been tempered in the struggle." "This is an immense encouragement to us: for the building of socialist France tomorrow, for developing revolutionary mobilization of the masses today and for the construction of the Party."

Commenting on the current struggle of the Chinese people, the Belgian weekly "Clarte et L'Exploite" said that class struggle is the "basic factor of human progress." "Without struggle, it would be destruction. There still exist inequality and privileges under the socialist system, and also the possibility of engendering of a new bourgeoisie as well as the source of revisionism. If a prolonged and resolute struggle is not waged against them under the leadership of the Party and by mobilizing the masses, there would be retrogression and, before long, the dictatorship of the proletariat would be transformed into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, a fascist type of dictatorship. The socialist state would be transformed into a social-imperialist state, a vicious enemy of the Chinese and other peoples. This was precisely what had happened in the glorious Soviet Union of Lenin and Stalin."

The "Zambia Daily Mail" said: "Anyone who has been to China has returned with the impression which rates the revolution in China among the greatest achievements anywhere in the world." "The people of this country have much to learn from the experiences of the Chinese people." "Like the people of China, the people of Zambia must show ruthlessness against those who, the people have reason to believe, want to wreck the Zambian revolution purely for base and ignoble reasons."

The Mexican paper "El Sol de Mexico" said that the two resolutions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China "are of very great significance to China and the world" and "will have repercussions internationally."

The Yugoslav news agency, TANJUG, pointed out in a report that the two resolutions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China are "important and of immense, far-reaching significance."

In a striking contrast with the acclamation of the revolutionary people and progressive public opinion of various countries, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, which has been dreaming of restoring capitalism in China, was struck with dismay at the publication of the two resolutions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and at the heavy blow dealt to the handful of counter-revolutionary elements.

The two resolutions of the C.P.C. Central Committee and the Chinese people's victory in crushing the counter-revolutionary adverse current were distorted and slandered by TASS in successive reports and by the Soviet paper *Pravda* in an international commentary on April 11. They openly supported Teng Hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party, and lauded the handful of counter-revolutionary elements for creating the counter-revolutionary political incident. At the same time, they expressed despondency at the bankruptcy of the schemes of Teng Hsiao-ping and the handful of counter-revolutionaries. Japanese correspondents in Moscow reported that the two resolutions of the C.P.C. Central Committee and the crushing of the counter-revolutionary adverse current by the Chinese people "are unexpected by the Soviet Union" which "feels disappointed at the unexpectedly fast solution of this question." The Soviet revisionists have been "expecting a pro-Soviet faction to gain an upper hand." "There are indications that the Soviet Union did not expect that Teng [Hsiao-ping] would have toppled so soon." "Moscow is shocked at Teng Hsiao-ping's downfall" and "feels disappointed at the failure of Teng [Hsiao-ping]."

The Soviet revisionists' dejection shows what a heavy blow the Chinese people's struggle and victory in crushing the counter-revolutionary adverse current are to the Soviet revisionist renegade clique which wants to have capitalism restored in China and turn China into a colony of Soviet social-imperialism.

Workers Participate in Management

— A visit to Luta's factories

by Our Correspondents Chou Chin and Hsiang Jung



CHINA is a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. The workers and other labouring people are given every democratic right to take a hand in running state affairs. Naturally they are entitled to participate in managing the units where they are directly engaged in production.

While visiting some factories in Luta, we found that the Great Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have enabled the worker masses to take part in management in a more active and effective way. And this takes a variety of forms, some of which are still in the process of development. But the general trend is: Workers are playing a bigger and bigger role.

Pay Attention to Cardinal Issues

We often heard workers say: "We are masters of the country and the factories. If we don't manage them, who will?" They pay attention first of all to "cardinal affairs" which mean taking an active part in the political movements led by the Party, carrying out class struggle, combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Meanwhile, they also keep an eye on whether their factories are advancing along the correct line and in the correct direction and whether the Party's principles and policies are correctly implemented.

An instance of this is provided by the Talien Chemical Works. Last year, some workers of its synthetic ammonia workshop put up a big-character poster criticizing the Party committee for "being tied hand and foot by old ideas of following the beaten track." The poster pointed out that "some Party committee members have the world outlook of cowards and sluggards and lack the lofty aspirations of the working class. They talk altogether too much about the many difficulties arising, supposedly, from the fact that the factory is old and its equipment outdated."

Founded more than 40 years ago, this chemical works, one of the oldest in the country, has now been expanded into a big factory manned by some 10,000

workers, with production always in the van of the nation's chemical industry. Not content with this, the workers felt that they had not made big enough progress in view of the fact that many other factories in Luta had doubled their output since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. In 1974, they produced only 25 per cent more synthetic ammonia and soda ash than in 1965, the year preceding the start of the Great Cultural Revolution.

In the above-mentioned poster, the writers said: "Great changes have taken place at the Talien Steel Plant to our west and the Talien No. 7 Oil Refinery to our east. Both are Taching-type enterprises (the Taching Oilfield is a standard-bearer on China's industrial front). But how come we haven't made any significant progress all these years? They asked point-blank: "The masses are determined to bring about changes. Does the leadership want to do the same or not? Once it rids itself of Right conservative ideas, has faith in the masses and relies on them, all problems can be solved!"

This poster gave the Party committee a big shock. After reading it several times, all the top leading cadres considered it well written for it hit the nail on the head. Meetings were held by the Party committee to study Chairman Mao's relevant instructions and criticize ideas of moving in a rut. It had the poster mimeographed and distributed throughout the plant and organized cadres and workers to voice their opinions about its work. After revising its original plan accordingly, the Party committee put forward the slogan "Study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, grasp the political line, make a breakthrough in a couple of years and in the next year turn the plant into a Taching-type enterprise."

The determination of the leadership fired the masses with greater enthusiasm. When we were shown round the chemical works, we found it a bustling scene of activity. Workers, cadres and technicians there were working together to transform old equipment and boost production.

There was a similar instance in the Talien Hungchi Shipyard, which has a history of 78 years. Since in-

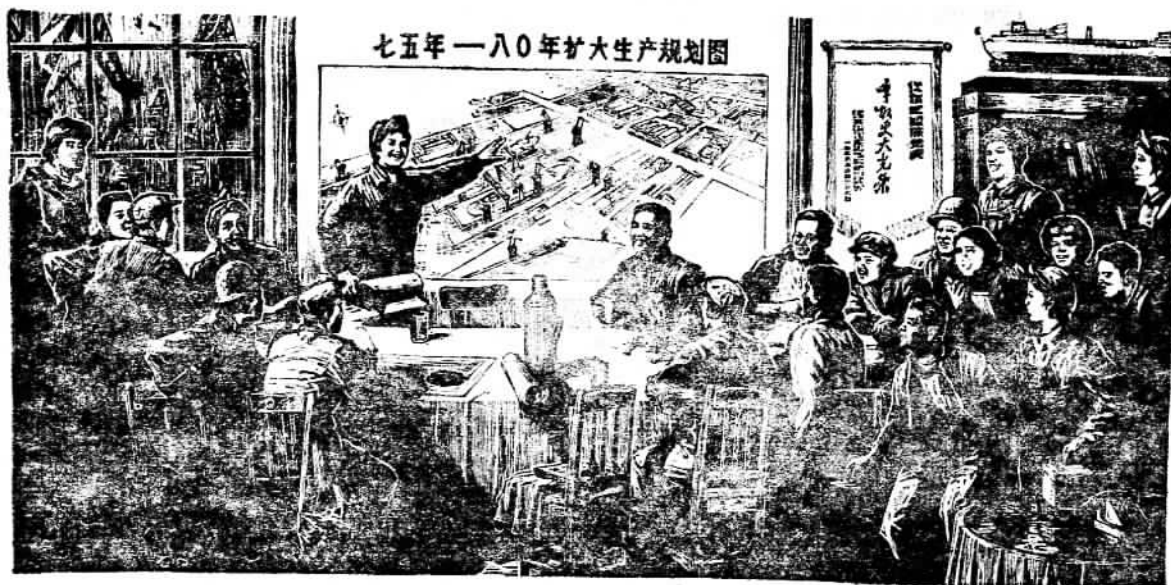
creases in workshops, equipment and manpower were required for building bigger and better oil tankers, the state last year allotted funds for the shipyard to carry out technical transformation. But exactly how should the money be allocated and used? Two different ideas emerged. Some people looked upon the aid as a rare opportunity and proposed putting up big workshops, adding new equipment and making a big increase in the number of workers. Guided by ideas like this, the workshops submitted their initial plans which called for 70 per cent more investment than had been allocated by the state. Learning of this, members of the "masses' management committee" (an organization mainly made up of veteran workers for aiding the Party committee in managing the factory) criticized this way of doing things as stemming from ideas of "going after what is big and foreign" and "relying solely on the state"; they said that this went against Chairman Mao's teachings about "self-reliance" and that "diligence and frugality should be practised in running factories." They formed a 15-member group, went over the plans in one workshop after another and placed their recommendations before the Party committee. It won't do, they added, to discard the principle of self-reliance and rely on only a few persons to work out plans for expansion; the wisdom and strength of the masses must be brought into play. On their proposal, the Party committee organized visits of cadres at the shipyard and workshop levels and workers' representatives to learn from the experiences of the Talien Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant and the Talien No. 7 Oil Refinery, both of which had distinguished themselves in technical transformation by relying on the masses. After achieving unity of thinking, the whole shipyard was set in motion working out a draft plan which fit in with the requirements of self-reliance and called for 50 per cent less investment than was proposed by the

former one. This new plan was praised and promptly approved by the leading department concerned at a higher level.

Day-to-Day Management

At Luta's many factories we saw workers taking an active part in day-to-day management. In addition to the aforementioned "masses' management committee" at the Talien Hungchi Shipyard, there are similar organizations called "workers' management committee" or "veteran workers' advisory team" in other factories.

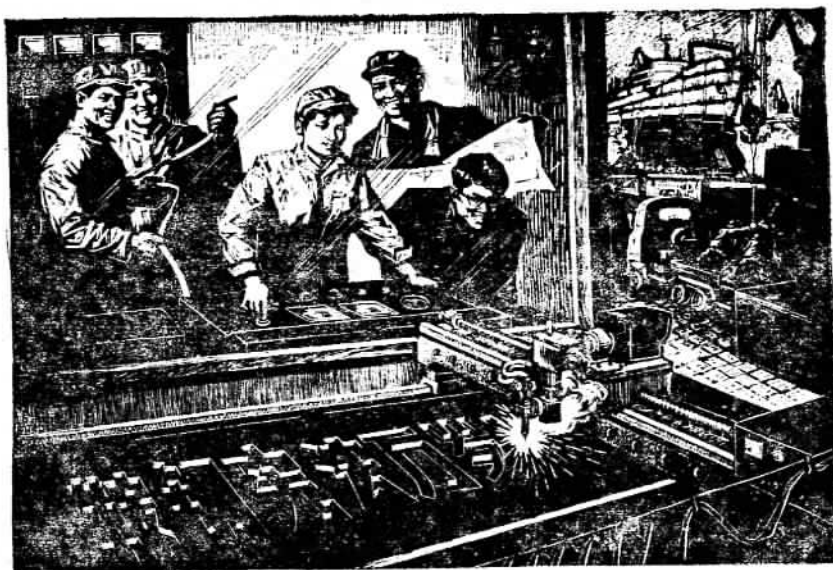
In the shipyard, there are ten mass organizations in charge of such tasks as political propaganda, production planning, safety devices, quality of products, business accounting, technical co-operation and welfare benefits, all functioning under the leadership of the Party committee. Each organization is composed of about 20 members who are elected by the masses, take part in productive labour in their respective workshops and perform their tasks during off-hours. Corresponding organizations are set up in workshops, work sections and production groups. In the case of a production group having a dozen to over 30 workers, five to eight of them are put in charge of political work, production, workers' well-being and so on. Every few days they take turns reporting to fellow workers in their group on the progress of their work. For example, the person in charge of safety devices gives an account of how things stand with regard to safety in production, draws attention to problems of the moment and recommends precautionary measures; the one checking quality briefs the workers on the quality of products put out in a certain period of time. Basing themselves on these reports, the group members then put their heads together to sum up the reasons for their successes and failures.



Party committee members, workers and technicians work together to map out a long-term plan.

Woodcut by Kuo Ching-hai, worker of the Talien Hungchi Shipyard

Needless to say, the activities of these organizations do not rule out management by special managerial personnel but are carried out hand in hand with management by the mass organizations. The shipyard's cadres and workers told us that, under the pernicious influence of the revisionist line, the way things were done in the shipyard before the Great Cultural Revolution was "leading cadres lay down the regulations, managerial personnel execute them and the workers abide by them." Instead of relying on the workers' initiative in management, this system kept them bound hand and foot with all sorts of restrictions and taboos. As a result, managerial personnel and workers, that is, "managers" and the "managed," were often at loggerheads. Such a state of affairs now has undergone great changes.



A three-in-one group of workers, cadres and technicians making technical innovations.

Woodcut by Yang Chih-yuan, worker of the Talién Hungchi Shipyard

At present specialized management organizations have been set up in the shipyard to take care of planning finance and accounting, quality inspection, labour and wages, supplies, capital construction, scientific research and technical transformation. Take for instance the work of inspection which is done by 112 full-time inspectors at the shipyard and workshop levels. Their work involves the enormous task of checking tens of thousands of parts and testing all the finished products such as X-ray examination of steel plates and checking the quality of welding. Under the circumstances, what would be the most effective way to ensure quality? The answer is joining the efforts of the full-time inspectors and the masses to guarantee a reliable inspection. This is because the workers, who are the producers, know the quality of their products better than anyone else. What with a heightened sense of responsibility and personal participation in the inspection work, they can do a really good job. The shipyard's full-time inspectors are now only responsible for checking the main parts or spot-checking other finished products, while all the other inspection work is done by the masses. In this way, quality has kept improving as every member of a production group pays attention to it by adopting such methods as self-checks, cross-checks and inspections by members of the "masses' management committee." A case in point is the turners' group of the shipyard's machinery workshop. The products of this group, which is made up mostly of young women workers, used to fall short of the requirements. Later, after the women divided themselves into groups of three to cross-check quality, the first-grade products increased from 70 to 81 per cent.

We also visited the Talién Dyestuffs Factory which has achieved good results in mass participation

in business accounting. In the past few years, this factory has fulfilled state production plans quite satisfactorily, while continuously lowering production cost and saving large quantities of chemical raw materials, electricity and fuel. A business accounting system has now been instituted in its workshops and work sections as well as in all its 155 production groups with workers in charge. Each group takes it upon itself to calculate the raw materials received and used, tot up products and working hours, figure out production cost and check quality. The whole system is set up by the workers, who carry it out and do analyses as well. And what the full-time managerial personnel do is to sum up and improve on the accounting and records made by the masses and analyse financial affairs, cost accounting and other economic activities.

In the shops, we saw blackboards hanging near where each production group was working, and on them, chalked up in different colours were each shift's output, consumption of raw and other materials and quality targets. A worker told us: "This has greatly heightened our sense of responsibility as masters of the country in boosting socialist production with greater, faster, better and more economical results. The first thing many workers do when their shift begins is to read yesterday's accounting results. It is not uncommon to see some workers of the previous shift staying on to finish calculating."

The factory also calls regular meetings to analyse economic activities, at which workers often make severe criticism of instances of waste. At one of such meetings, veteran worker Hsu Lien-ping, holding an iron valve

Woodcuts by Luta's Workers

SINCE the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, large numbers of amateur worker-artists have come to the fore in Luta's factories and mines. Many of them are skilled in the graphic arts.

Under the leadership of their Party organizations, these artists have created many outstanding woodcuts on themes closely related to their central task. Their productions, highly acclaimed by the worker masses, have played the militant role of revolutionary art in "uniting and educating the people and . . . attacking and destroying the enemy." (Mao Tsetung: *Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art.*)

"A leading cadre studying theory together with steel makers" (see issue No. 17), an illustration for this series of articles, was done by a worker-artist of the Talien Steel Plant in connection with their study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Another illustration entitled "Building an oil-drilling platform" (see issue No. 16) portrays the construction of China's first floating oil-drilling platform according to the principle of independence and self-reliance by workers of the Talien Hungchi Shipyard. These and other similar works on display in workshops

and construction sites have helped boost the workers' enthusiasm for building socialism and push both revolution and production forward.

These amateur graphic artists have remained close to the masses and active in production. For this, worker comrades praise them as shock workers in production and masters of artistic creation. With personal experience in factory life and struggle as well as soaring enthusiasm for creating works of art, they are prolific artists. "In front of the smelting furnace" is a woodcut by a furnace worker of the Talien Steel Plant's steel making workshop, who does woodcuts when he is off duty, sometimes staying up till midnight. His works abound with the pulse of life.

Not many of these amateurs knew how to paint in the past. But out of a strong desire to depict socialist revolution and construction, they practice boldly and learn by doing. In creating a woodcut, they time and again solicit workers' opinions and redo it a dozen times until everyone is satisfied. They said: "For us workers to engage in artistic creation is not a small personal matter but a big event playing a role in the occupation by the working class of the entire superstructure including all spheres of culture. It is a component part of the struggle to develop the tremendous achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

worth a dozen yuan in one hand and a stainless steel valve of the same specification worth more than 300 yuan in the other, criticized his workshop for using stainless steel valves in installing a piece of equipment when iron ones were entirely feasible. The 15 valves cost them over 4,000 yuan extra. He said: "Chairman Mao pointed out long ago that 'to make China rich and strong needs several decades of intense effort, which will include, among other things, the effort to practise strict economy and combat waste, i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality.' (On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.) We must run enterprises in line with this policy."

Far-Reaching Significance

Speaking of worker participation in management, many workers not only acquainted us with its concrete results but also pointed to its necessity and importance from a high theoretical plane.

They told us: The existing form of division of labour, with some people in leading posts engaged in organizational work, management or technical work

relatively permanently while others do only physical labour, results in differences and inequality. These are vestiges of the old society and a manifestation of bourgeois right with respect to relations among people. Although factories and other means of production have been put under public ownership in China, the old form of division of labour cannot be changed completely at present. Whether to restrict and weaken or to strengthen and expand bourgeois right as regards relations among people in a factory is a major question concerning whether our socialist society is advancing towards communism or going back to capitalism. Representatives of the exploiting classes from Confucius to Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, all preached that "those who work with their minds govern while those who work with their hands are governed," claiming that this was reasonable and unalterable. In direct opposition to such reactionary preachings, we must firmly implement the fundamental principle of cadre participation in labour and worker participation in management laid down by Chairman Mao in the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and recognize that this is an important revolutionary measure for promoting new-type relations among peo-

ple in socialist enterprises and restricting bourgeois right in the sphere of relations among people. It is one of the ways to gradually narrow and finally eliminate the difference between manual and mental labour.

What we saw and heard in Luta is indeed inspiring. Proletarians who were no more than slaves of the capitalists and appendages of big machines in the old society have now stood on their own feet. They are managing not only factories, but the state as well, and concern themselves with affairs at home and abroad. They are taking over the educational and cultural positions which used to be the hereditary domain of the bourgeoisie. To fulfil the historical mission of the proletariat, they have found it necessary to arm themselves with revolutionary theory. Consequently many workers in Luta have been studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao more assiduously since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

Take the Hungchi Shipyard for instance. Since establishing a workers' spare-time research institute of philosophy and social science in July 1974, it has built up a contingent of theoretical workers numbering well over 3,000. They study philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, history, literature and art, and other subjects and hold report meetings and discussions regularly. Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius began in 1974, 700 shipbuilders have

mounted the platform to lecture on Legalist works and criticize Confucian "classics." Faculty members of a number of universities and researchers have come to the shipyard to join efforts with its workers in writing books and studying revolutionary theory, science and technology. Others adopt the system of rotating their work at intervals, with veteran shipbuilders giving lectures at the Talien Polytechnic Institute and teachers doing physical labour and studying at the shipyard. Under the unified arrangement of its Party organization, the shipyard has, since 1970, dispatched on the average more than 100 workers a year to join the workers' propaganda teams in leading the educational revolution in Luta's schools. The shipbuilders are doing many other things too — some compose poetry, paint or write novels, while others serve as spare-time reporters for newspapers or work for scientific research institutes.

Chairman Mao said long ago: "We can learn what we did not know. We are not only good at destroying the old world, we are also good at building the new." (*Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.*) Let the bourgeois overlords and revisionist swindlers continue to look down upon the labouring people as ignorant and good for nothing! The workers in Luta and other parts of the country are not only creating more and more material wealth, they are also working as conscious makers of history to build an incomparably bright and splendid new world.

Revolution in Literature and Art

A Good Film: "Breaking With Old Ideas"

SPURRED on by the revolution in literature and art exemplified by the model revolutionary theatrical works, scriptwriters of feature films in China have stepped up their creative work in the last few years. As a result, many feature films good both in ideological content and artistic quality have appeared. *Breaking With Old Ideas*, which deals with the revolution in education, is one of them.

The scene of this film is set in the Sungshan branch of the Communist Labour College in central China's Kiangsi Province. The story centres round the struggle that has emerged in the course of the founding and development of this new-type college in 1958, the year of the big leap forward in the national economy.

A new thing born in the revolution in education, the college adheres to Chairman Mao's principle that "education must serve proletarian politics and be com-

bined with productive labour." It trains and educates successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause in the communist spirit.

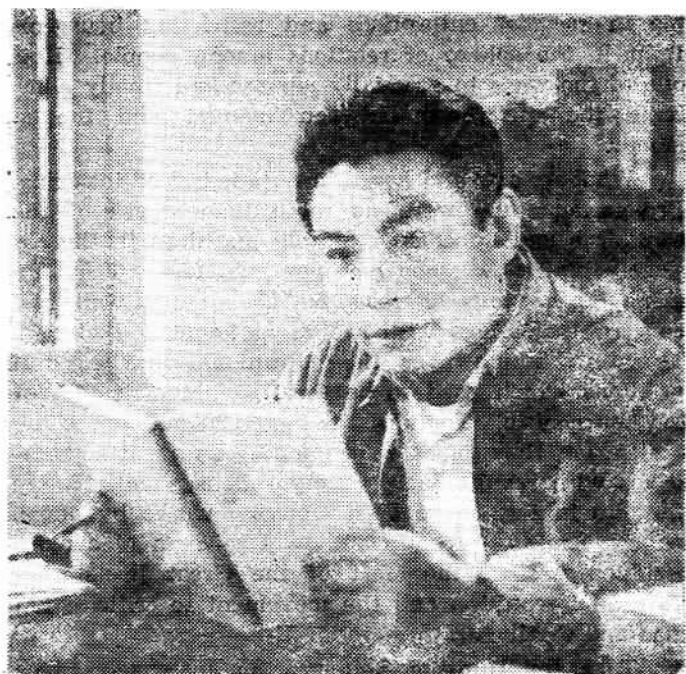
Its founding is a heavy blow to the revisionist line in education and is therefore opposed by the capitalist-roaders in the Party pushing this line. The theme of this film vividly reflecting the revolution in education is the struggle between Lung Kuo-cheng, secretary of the Party committee and concurrently president of the college, and Tsao Chung-ho, the vice-president who persists in carrying out the revisionist line.

The struggle is acute from the day the college is founded. Before Lung Kuo-cheng arrives to take up his post, Tsao Chung-ho has drawn up a revisionist plan to build the school. Studying behind closed doors in a scenic district close to the city, with large buildings and big libraries, the students will eventually become intellectual aristocrats divorced from the labouring people.

Lung Kuo-cheng is a graduate of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College in Yen-an, the first proletarian new-type college set up personally by Chairman Mao during the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45). He rejects Tsao's plan and proposes that the school be built in the countryside where it can be close to the poor and lower-middle peasants. So the school is built — classrooms, dormitories and all — by Lung Kuo-cheng and the teachers and students with the help of the peasants.

What kind of students should be enrolled? Youth of worker and peasant origin are denied access to the college by Tsao Chung-ho and the dean Sun Tzu-ching, a bourgeois intellectual from the old society. Their reason is these young people have no "diplomas," their cultural level is "too low" and they have "no qualification." Lung Kuo-cheng, however, maintains that "the first qualification for students of the Communist Labour College is that they should be labouring people." Breaking away from the old practice of enrolling students, he invites the poor and lower-middle peasants to be members of the enrolment committee to give their opinions on the applicants. The first group of the students admitted includes Li Chin-feng and Hsu Niu-tsai, all of whom have a high level of class consciousness and are rich in practical experience. A Communist Party member, Li is a model worker and an expert in seed breeding. When she was a little girl, she tended pigs and buffaloes for the landlords and suffered cruel oppression. During the land reform, she was the first in her village to wage a face-to-face struggle against the landlords; later she took the lead in promoting the movement for forming agricultural co-operatives. Like other labouring women in old China, she was deprived of the right to receiving an education. Since liberation, she has studied in a night school. Now she has the recommendation of the women in the village to study in the college. Hsu Niu-tsai comes of a poor peasant family. Before graduation from junior middle school, he volunteered to work in his production brigade's pigsty and later was given charge of the work there. Entrusted by the brigade, he applies to be enrolled in the college's veterinary department.

After the school term begins, the struggle between two different educational lines becomes even more acute. Tsao Chung-ho stubbornly adheres to the bourgeois educational principles and system. The teaching programme drawn up under his manipulation is permeated with feudalist, capitalist and revisionist stuff inculcating in the young students such reactionary ideas as "giving first place to intellectual development," "knowledge is private property," "studying in order to become officials" and "seeking personal fame and gain." Tsao and those following him oppose the students taking part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experi-



Lung Kuo-cheng studying Chairman Mao's instructions on education.

ment in the neighbouring villages. They advocate the bourgeois way of study characterized by the separation of theory from practice and studying behind closed doors. Cattle and pigs are the main livestock in the villages around; very few horses are raised there. But Sun Tzu-ching teaches according to the textbook, giving lectures on the horse's respiratory and digestive systems, the features of its skeleton and even the functions of its tail. When a peasant brought over a sick buffalo from a brigade for medical treatment, Sun even refuses to give the buffalo a glance. Courses given in the forestry department are also divorced from the local conditions. Instead of teaching the students about the bamboo, tea oil trees, fir and pine trees in which the region abounds, teachers give lectures on the Russian birch. In the agronomy department, emphasis in the course on soil is placed on the black soil in Europe and Siberia instead of the red soil in the locality.

The bourgeois educational system and teaching method give rise to strong dissatisfaction among the teachers and students. As a protest, Hsu Niu-tsai put up the big-character poster "More On Pigs and Buffaloes, Less On Horses." This is reprimanded by Tsao, but acclaimed by Lung Kuo-cheng. Taking advantage of this incident, Lung calls on the teachers and students to bring the revolution in education to a new upsurge. They criticize the revisionist educational line and make efforts to implement Chairman Mao's principle of "enabling everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." They introduce reforms in the old educational system

and method, conduct open-door schooling, take an active part in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and link teaching and study in the classrooms with productive labour.

The revolutionary action on the part of the teachers and students is opposed by Tsao; at the same time it has aroused the anger of the deputy prefectural head Chao, a capitalist-roader in the Party. In a vain attempt to bring the college back to the revisionist educational line, Chao and Tsao try to "soften up" Lung Kuo-cheng. They persuade him to go and visit "famous agricultural colleges" then under the sway of the revisionist line. In the meantime, production brigades in the area are hit by insect pests and a group of students have volunteered to go and help. Tsao, in a surprise move, orders that an examination be held. Li Chin-feng, Hsu Niu-tsai and others who have gone to help wipe out the pests cannot take part in the exam. This provides pretext for Tsao to expel Li, Hsu and other worker-peasant students, who dare to wage struggles against him, from the school.

During his visit, Lung Kuo-cheng comes to know more clearly than ever how the old educational system impairs the mind and body of young people. This fortifies his determination to keep to the orientation of the college. Upon his return, he calls a Party committee meeting during which he sharply criticizes Tsao for his errors and rescinds the order expelling the students. He calls on the teachers and students to carry the revolution in education through to the end.

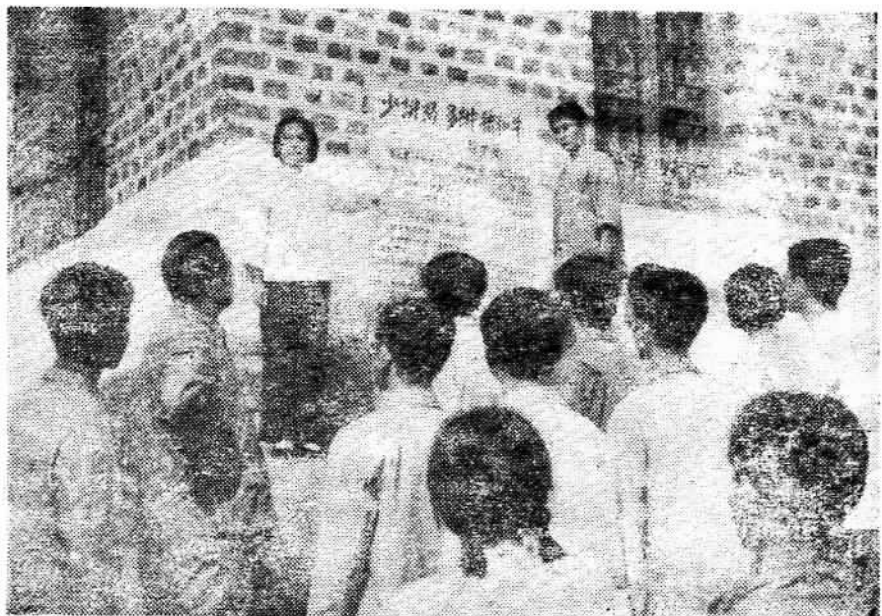
New-type schools bring up new-type students. Under the guidance of the proletarian educational line, the college's teachers and students have greatly enhanced their consciousness in class struggle and the two-line struggle. They criticize capitalism and revisionism as well as the revisionist line of *san tzu yi pao* (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of farm output quotas based on individual households with each on its own) pushed by the deputy prefectural head Chao and the work team sent by him. All this has enraged Chao who orders the work team to call a meeting to criticize Li Chin-feng who has taken the lead to oppose the revisionist line he follows. Chao also threatens Lung with expulsion from the Party and removal from his post if he refuses to toe the line. Defying Chao's persecution and intimidation, Li and Lung firmly adhere to the principled stand, refute his vile attempt and expose his scheme on the spot. At the end of his tether, Chao orders the closing down of the college.

At this crucial juncture, our great leader Chairman Mao confirms the general orientation of the Communist Labour College and highly appraises its achievements. When the happy tidings spreads to Sungshan, there is great rejoicing among the teachers and students. However, Lung Kuo-cheng reminds them that the struggle is by no means over. He calls on the teachers and students to make further efforts in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and to effect the most radical rupture with traditional property relations and traditional ideas.

The theme of the film is brought out by the image of the main character Lung Kuo-cheng with Tsao Chung-ho as his foil. Tsao has joined the revolution for personal interests and his mind is filled with ideas of a bourgeois democrat. As his bourgeois world outlook remains unchanged, he can only be a fellow-traveller of the democratic revolution. When the socialist revolution develops in depth, he instinctively defends the traditional ideas of the exploiting classes and opposes the proletariat exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

Sun Tzu-ching is a typical old intellectual. He supports socialism and is willing to remould his ideology. But since his world outlook remains bourgeois, he easily falls into step with the revisionist line. With patient help from Lung and other teachers and students and educated in the fierce class struggle, he has enhanced his consciousness and finally shifts his class stand to support the revolution in education. This fully shows the correctness of the Party's policy of unity, education and transformation towards intellectuals.

Breaking With Old Ideas deals with events in the years 1958-61, but it does not limit itself to the historical conditions of that period. It is given new content from the height of class struggle and the two-line struggle



Hsu Niu-tsai puts up his big-character poster "More On Pigs and Buffaloes, Less On Horses."

today, thereby making it a film pulsating with present-day life and a film of profound immediate significance. It is a powerful rebuff to the Right deviationist wind whipped up by the unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-ping to negate the educational revolution and to reverse the correct appraisal of the Great Cultural Revolution.

More Scientific Films

MORE scientific films are being produced today in China to meet the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Output of such films has increased every year since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The 1971 figure was three times that of 1970, the 1972 figure 3.3 times that of 1971, the 1973 figure 7.6 times that of 1972 and the 1974 figure 10 times that of 1973. In 1975 there was another increase over the previous year.

In respect to both content and presentation, these new films have reached a much higher level than those released before the Great Cultural Revolution. Chinese-made colour film is used.

By reporting scientific and technical information, many of these films have done a lot in popularizing advanced techniques and production experiences, extolled the socialist new things mushrooming on various fronts, depicted the great creativeness and new spiritual outlook of the workers, peasants and soldiers displayed under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and publicized the great victories of Chairman Mao's policy "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." Also, they propagate dialectical materialism in a lively way. Contrary to the revisionist line in litera-

ture and art that advocates "pure science" and "pure technology," these scientific films have a clear-cut class stand, serve the proletarian dictatorship, the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as the three great revolutionary movements — the class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

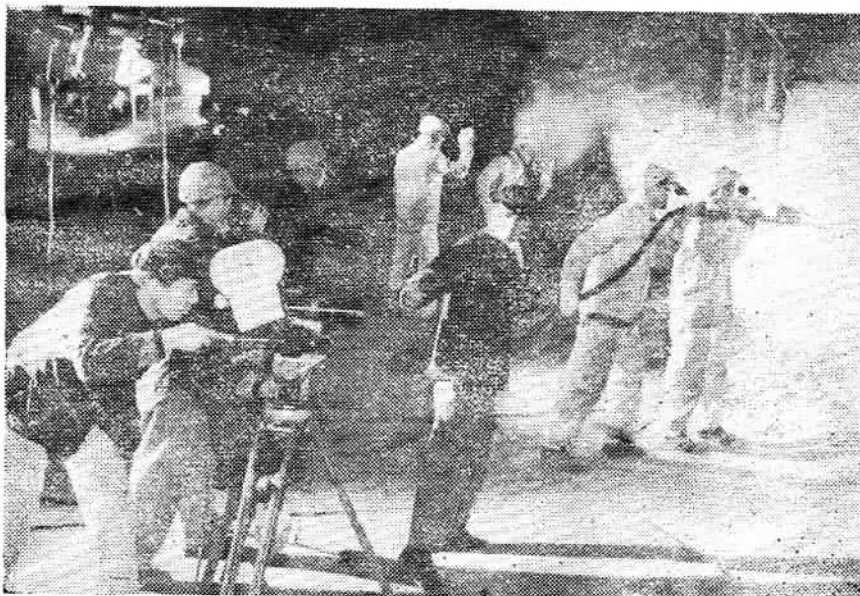
China's scientific films cover a wide range of subjects. The industrial ones include *Automatic Production Lines*, *Open-Hearth Oxygen-Blowing Process*, *Mechanization of Mining*, *Supports Used in Tunnelling*, *10,000 h.p. Marine Diesel Engines* and others. Concerning agriculture, there are *Tachai-Type Fields*, *Small Hydro-Electric Stations in a Mountain Village*, *Three Crops a Year*, *Planting Trees to Fix Moving Sand*, *New Farming Machines* and others. There are also films on astronomy, meteorology and structural geology, such as *Judging Weather From Changing Clouds*, *Earthquakes*, *Petroleum Formation and Prospecting*, etc.

After they saw the film *Supports Used in Tunneling*, the miners of Yangchuan in Shansi Province, north China, remarked: "This film shows us the importance of saving wooden props. We learn that materials other than wood can be used as tunnel supports and the timber thus saved can be used in other work-sites of socialist construction." Every 10,000 tons of coal produced in this mine used to require 224 cubic metres of timber for props. Now the figure has been cut to 80 cubic metres.

Peasants of Chalung Brigade of Ling County, 1,100 metres above sea level, in central China's Hunan Province, put forward the proposal to build a small hydro-electric station themselves after seeing the film *Small Hydro-Electric Stations in a Mountain Village*. They worked hard and finally built a small station, which provides conditions for winning high and steady grain yields.

Inventions and innovations by the workers, peasants and soldiers are a rich source of subject-matter for the scientific and technical films to draw on. Shanghai workers have successfully used the new process of open-hearth oxygen-blowing to shorten the time and improve the quality of steel-making. With this as their material, the cinema workers produced the film *Open-Hearth Oxygen-Blowing Process*. By repudiating the idealistic theory that "everything is decided by heaven," peasants in Soochow Prefecture, east China, evolved a new farming system of three crops a year. Inspired by this, the film makers worked out a film on the subject.

Many of the cinema workers live and work with the grass-roots cadres, workers and peasants while making a film. The deep affection which springs up between them on the basis of mutual understanding enables them to produce films with a powerful impact.



Shooting a scene in the film *Open-Hearth Oxygen-Blowing Process*.

Messages of Greetings to Premier Hua Kuo-feng

Message From Cameroonian President Ahidjo

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of
the Communist Party of China and Premier of the
State Council of the People's Republic of China,
Peking

On the occasion of your brilliant appointment to
the posts of First Vice-Chairman of the Central Com-
mittee of the Communist Party of China and Premier
of the State Council of the great People's Republic of
China, I have the honour and pleasure to extend to you
my warmest congratulations and the best wishes of the
Cameroonian people and mine for your personal hap-
piness, the prosperity of the Chinese people and the
consolidation of the excellent relations of friendship and
co-operation existing so successfully between our two
countries.

Highest consideration,

El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo
President of the United Republic of
Cameroon

Yaounde, April 13, 1976

Message From Malian Head of State Traore

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China and First
Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

Peking

I am pleased to extend to you, on behalf of the
people of Mali, the Military Committee of National
Liberation and the Government and in my own name,
our warm and sincere congratulations on this happy
occasion of your nomination to the posts of First Vice-
Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist
Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China. I am convinced that your
brilliant qualities which have led to your nomination
constitute a reliable guarantee for the success of your
lofty mission. I hope that the ties of friendship and
co-operation existing between our two countries will
develop vigorously in the interest of our two peoples.

April 30, 1976

High consideration,

Col. Moussa Traore

President of the Military Committee
of National Liberation, President
of the Government of Mali and
Head of State

Koulouba, April 13, 1976

Message From French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China

I warmly congratulate Your Excellency on your
appointment as Premier of the People's Republic of
China and wish you full success in your task. On this
occasion, I wish that the friendly relations existing
between France and China, relations which have seen
a remarkable development in the course of recent years,
would continue to be reinforced and developed for the
greatest benefit of our two peoples.

(Signed) Jacques Chirac

Prime Minister of the Republic of
France

Message From Swedish Prime Minister Palme

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

Upon your appointment as Premier of the Peo-
ple's Republic of China, I wish to extend my sincere
congratulations and best wishes.

Olof Palme

Prime Minister of Sweden
Stockholm, April 14, 1976

Message From Norwegian Prime Minister Nordli

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

Upon your appointment as Premier of the People's Republic of China, I wish to extend my warm congratulations and best wishes.

Odvar Nordli
Prime Minister of Norway
Oslo, April 14, 1976

Message From Danish Prime Minister Joergensen

Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

On the occasion of your appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, I wish to extend my sincere congratulations together with my best wishes.

Anker Joergensen
Prime Minister of Denmark
Copenhagen, April 14, 1976

Message From Chairman Kosygin of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers

Premier Hua Kuo-feng of the State Council
of the People's Republic of China,

Peking

On the occasion of your appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, I extend to you my congratulations.

The U.S.S.R. Government is prepared to normalize relations with China on the principles of peaceful co-existence and to facilitate the return of Soviet-Chinese relations to the path of good neighbourhood.

A. N. Kosygin
Kremlin, Moscow, April 14, 1976

Message From Philippine President Marcos

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

The Filipino people join me in extending to Your Excellency our warmest congratulations on your ap-

pointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and sincere best wishes for your success in the discharge of that high office.

Having had the privilege of meeting Your Excellency during my visit to your country last June, I feel confident in expressing the hope that the friendly relations now existing between our two countries and peoples will continue to flourish in the years ahead.

Ferdinand E. Marcos
President of the Republic of the
Philippines
Manila, April 15, 1976

Message From Mauritian Prime Minister Ramgoolam

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

I am delighted to learn of your appointment as Premier. In the name of the Government and people of Mauritius and in my own name please accept, Excellency, our heartiest congratulations. I am confident that during your term of office and under your wise and inspired leadership the ties which have always united our two countries will be further strengthened and the Chinese people will continue to fulfil their highest aspirations. Please also accept, Excellency, our best wishes for your personal wellbeing and the continued welfare of the Chinese people.

Seewoosagur Ramgoolam
Prime Minister
Port Louis, April 15, 1976

Message From Prime Minister Thorn of Luxembourg

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,

Peking

On the occasion of your lofty appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, I have the honour to extend to you my warm congratulations and best wishes. I wish you success in your important mission.

Gaston Thorn
Prime Minister and Minister of
Foreign Affairs of the Grand
Duchy of Luxembourg
Luxembourg, April 15, 1976

Message From Chairman Lazar of Hungarian Council of Ministers

Premier Hua Kuo-feng of the State Council
of the People's Republic of China,

Peking

On the occasion of your appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, please accept my congratulations.

I sincerely hope that the relations between our two countries will develop in accordance with the common interests of the people of our two countries and peace of whole mankind.

Lazar Gyorgy

Chairman of the Council of
Ministers of the Hungarian
People's Republic

Budapest, April 15, 1976

Verbal Message From Chairman Hamdi Of Yemen Arab Republic to Chairman Mao Tsetung

Ambassador Abdo Othman Mohamed of the Yemen Arab Republic to China conveyed to the Chinese Foreign Ministry on April 15 a verbal message from Ibrahim Mohamed Hamdi, Chairman of the Command Council of the Yemen Arab Republic, to Chairman Mao Tsetung and other Chinese leaders.

Chairman Hamdi denounced in his message the criminal activities of Teng Hsiao-ping and a handful of saboteurs. "These activities clearly show that they wanted to stage a comeback and schemed to oppose the Chinese revolution, the continuation of the revolution and the wise leadership headed by outstanding Chairman Mao Tsetung," he said.

Chairman Hamdi "congratulates the Chinese people on the decisive victories they have won in the course of their revolution and in realizing their national unity and promoting an upsurge of the revolution, and warmly greets the two correct, wise and important decisions taken by Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China: appointing Hua Kuo-feng as First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee and Premier of the State Council and dismissing that saboteur from his posts."

Chairman Hamdi expressed the "wish that the friendly Chinese people will, under the wise leadership of their state leaders and in accordance with the resolutions of the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the Fourth National People's Congress, achieve still greater victories."

April 30, 1976

Message From Prime Minister Kamara-Taylor of Sierra Leone

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

As you assume the reins of office as Premier of the People's Republic of China in succession to the late Comrade Chou En-lai, I wish to express the sentiments of the Government and people of the Republic of Sierra Leone in extending to you fraternal felicitations. Under your dynamic leadership, we look forward and pledge ourselves to the promotion and further strengthening of the already excellent bonds of friendship and fraternity between our two countries and peoples.

With highest consideration,

(Signed) C.A. Kamara-Taylor

Prime Minister and Minister of the
Interior of the Republic of
Sierra Leone

Freetown, April 15, 1976

Message From Peruvian Prime Minister Maldonado

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China

On behalf of the Revolutionary Government of the Peruvian Armed Forces and the people of Peru, I have the pleasure to express congratulations to Your Excellency on your nomination as Premier, wishing you success in your important mission.

Lieutenant General Jorge Fernandez
Maldonado Solari

Prime Minister and Minister
of War of Peru

Lima, April 16, 1976

Message From Chairman Todorov of Bulgarian Council of Ministers

Premier Hua Kuo-feng of the State Council
of the People's Republic of China,

Peking

On the occasion of your appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, I hereby express my congratulations. I hope that the

relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of China will develop in the interest of the people of our two countries and peace in the world.

Stanko Todorov
Chairman of the Council of
Ministers of the People's Republic
of Bulgaria

Sofia, April 16, 1976

Message From Chairman Batmonkh of Mongolian Council of Ministers

Premier Hua Kuo-feng of the State Council
of the People's Republic of China,

Peking

On the occasion of your appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, I hereby express my congratulations.

Zhambyn Batmonkh
Chairman of the Council of Ministers
of the People's Republic of
Mongolia

Ulan Bator, April 16, 1976

Message From Premier Lubomir Strougal of Czechoslovak Government

Premier Hua Kuo-feng of the State Council
of the People's Republic of China,

Peking

I hereby congratulate you on your election as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Lubomir Strougal
Premier of the Government of the
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

Prague, April 16, 1976

Message From Prime Minister Trovoada Of Sao Tome and Principe

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

On the occasion of your appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, I extend to you my heartiest and warmest congratulations and sincere wishes for your success.

With highest consideration,

Miguel Trovoada
Prime Minister of the
Democratic Republic of Sao Tome
and Principe

Sao Tome, April 17, 1976

Message From Chairman Jaroszewicz Of Polish Council of Ministers

Premier Hua Kuo-feng of the State Council
of the People's Republic of China,

Peking

On the occasion of your appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, please accept my congratulations and best regards.

Meanwhile, I would like to state that the Polish Government stands for the further development of the relations between the People's Republic of Poland and the People's Republic of China.

Piotr Jaroszewicz
Chairman of the Council of
Ministers of the Polish
People's Republic

Warsaw, April 16, 1976

Message From Chairman Sindermann Of G.D.R. Council of Ministers

Premier Hua Kuo-feng of the State Council
of the People's Republic of China,

Peking

On the occasion of your appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, I hereby express my congratulations.

On behalf of the Government of the German Democratic Republic, I would like to express the conviction that the relations between the German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of China will further develop in the interest of the two peoples and two countries.

Horst Sindermann
Chairman of the Council of
Ministers of the German
Democratic Republic

(To be continued.)

Peking Review, No. 18

Maritime Hegemonic Features Fully Exposed

by Chiang Chien-tung

THE seas and oceans have always been an arena of fierce contention between colonialists, imperialists and hegemonists. The scramble for maritime hegemony figures high in the global strategy of Soviet social-imperialism in its bid for world domination. Since the 1960s, it has made desperate efforts to beef up its naval forces, frequently held military exercises as a show of strength in the oceans, intruded into the territorial waters of other countries and clamoured for expansion. It has indeed become an out-and-out overlord of the seas.

New Tsars More Ambitious Than the Old

In the early years of the 18th century, Peter I, tsar of Russia, declared: "Areas of water—this is what Russia needs." "A monarch with an army is a person with only one arm, but with an army and a navy he is a person with two arms." To realize this ambition, the old tsar frantically pushed a policy of strength on the seas. It was in those years that tsarist Russia built its Baltic Fleet, its first naval force of 48 warships. Towards the end of that century, Yekaterina II built Russia's second fleet—the Black Sea Fleet. It was tsarist Russia's fond dream to establish a great "Slav empire" stretching from River Elbe to China and from the Adriatic Sea to the Arctic Ocean.

The new tsars' ambitions are even greater. They have not only taken over their predecessors' blueprint for aggression and expansion, but also mapped out a wild plan which the old tsars dared not even imagine. They declared that whoever has a "powerful" navy can "extend his hegemony to new areas." Their pipe dream is to build a big colonial empire straddling Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. They have opened a sea route from the Black Sea through the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean to the Sea of Japan. Linking the three continents of Europe, Asia and Africa, the route is intended to serve their contention for maritime hegemony with U.S. imperialism and their sabotage and suppression of the revolutionary struggle of the people of the third world.

Wild Expansion of Naval Forces

In order to carry out its marine strategy for global expansion, the Soviet Union has changed its naval strategy from "offshore defence" to "attack in the dis-

tant seas." It has frantically expanded its naval forces, vigorously developed nuclear submarines, built aircraft carriers and other warships for launching an offensive far from home waters. Soviet appropriations for expanding its navy has reportedly increased from about 15 per cent of its defence budget during the Khrushchov rule to 30 per cent today, and the Soviet Union has outstripped the United States by more than 33 per cent in expenditure on building warships. In the last decade, it has built 911 warships, and the total tonnage of Soviet warships has doubled. It has surpassed the United States in both the number of warships and the speed of building. From 1967 to 1973, the Soviet Union produced about 12 types of important warships of a new class, including the helicopter carriers *Moscow* and *Leningrad* equipped with missiles. In the past four years, the total tonnage of Soviet nuclear submarines rose 450 per cent and its submarine-launched ballistic missiles increased more than 40 per cent. From 1972 to 1974, it built on an average 39 big surface warships and 6 guided missile nuclear submarines each year. The Soviet Union's first aircraft carrier—the 40,000-ton *Kiev*—has been launched and its second—the *Minsk*—is under construction. It now has a huge navy consisting of 475,000 men. In addition to its Black Sea, Baltic, Northern and Pacific Fleets, which are permanent set-ups, the Soviet Union now has a permanent flotilla in the Indian Ocean and a task force in the Mediterranean Sea, a naval air force with 1,200 aircraft and a 20,000-strong marine corps.

Besides frenziedly expanding its navy, the Soviet Union has built huge fishing, mercantile and scientific research fleets, serving as important auxiliary forces for maritime expansion. Some of these ships are armed with military equipment, others are spy ships in disguise and still others can be converted at any time for military use. It is reported that many of the new-type Soviet "long-hatch" freighters can carry aircraft, tanks and other heavy arms and equipment. The passenger ships the Soviet Union has today constitute an important logistic supporting force in wartime. In its recent criminal armed intervention in Angola, the Soviet mercantile fleet transported most of the arms.

The Brezhnev clique was highly pleased with its rapidly expanding naval strength. Gorshkov, chief of the Soviet navy, boasted that the Soviet navy "has all

the necessary means for simultaneous operations in the oceans." The Soviet Union's rabid expansion of its naval forces fully exposes its wild ambitions to dominate the world.

Behaviour of a Sea Overlord

Denouncing the old tsars, Engels said that they "are as treacherous as they are talented." (*The Foreign Policy of Russian Czarism* [1890].)

Banking on its growing naval strength, the Brezhnev clique is trying to lord it over the world's waters. Soviet fleets have on different occasions intruded into the waters of over 60 countries. Such hegemonic acts are part of Soviet tactics in contention for maritime hegemony with U.S. imperialism and in its efforts to intimidate the littoral countries.

Making Europe the focus of its contention for hegemony, the Soviet Union has deployed 70 per cent of its submarines and 75 per cent of its surface vessels in European waters.

On the northern flank, the Soviet Union has built a big naval base on the Kola Peninsula bordering on northern Norway. It has expanded the White Sea-Baltic Sea Canal inside its territory so that this canal which formerly served civilian navigation only is now navigable for 5,200-ton-class warships. It has pushed its forward naval "defence areas" to places between Greenland, Iceland and the Faroe Islands and is continuing to extend them far into the Atlantic Ocean. The Barents Sea and the Norwegian Sea have virtually become its inland seas and the Baltic Sea a "publicly acknowledged Russian lake." On the southern flank, it has tried hard to control all the way from the Black Sea to the Strait of Gibraltar and open a passage leading from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean Sea and then to the Atlantic Ocean so that its Mediterranean Fleet could act in concert with its Baltic, Black Sea and Northern Fleets in wartime and form a pincers encirclement of Europe. All this is posing a serious threat to the security of West and North European countries. Soviet warships permanently stationed in the Mediterranean now number 50 to 60, sometimes exceeding 90. Various types of Soviet spy trawlers and military supply ships frequently shuttle between Italy's Sardinia and Sicily Islands and prowl along Malta's rocky coasts.

The Soviet Union deploys a fleet of over 20 warships in the Indian Ocean and has set up floats for anchoring warships and actually grabbed the right to use a dozen or so ports and military bases in the area. On the strength of all this, it has carried out threats, infiltration and aggression against the coastal countries in a vain attempt to establish its hegemony in the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet Pacific Fleet consists of 750 warships, including 30 nuclear submarines, with a total capacity reaching about 1.1 million tons. The Soviet Union has refused to return to Japan the four northern islands

under its forcible occupation, and the northern waters have become one of the vital strategic points for the Soviet navy, posing an increasing military threat to Japan. To facilitate its Pacific Fleet's unhampered entry into the Indian Ocean, the Soviet Union has been energetically advocating the "internationalization" of the Strait of Malacca and "free" passage through it. This is a plot to turn the strait into its "private strait" through which Soviet warships can pass freely.

Soviet fleets are just as unbridled in other areas. They prowl along the 4,000-mile-long oil line of the West, in the Caribbean Sea which is a "forbidden zone" of the United States, along the east and west coasts of the United States and sometimes in places only 350 miles away from U.S. territory, and even in the south Atlantic Ocean, which is called a "no-man's sea." Wherever they are, they make a great show of strength.

Expansionist Fallacies

To legitimize its attempt to lord it over the oceans, the Soviet Union has created various fallacies for maritime expansion. It babbled: "The Soviet fleets" will "sail in all places required by the security and interests of the Soviet Union." What interests do the Soviet fleets have to safeguard in places several thousand kilometres away from the Soviet coast? And who is threatening its security? Can it be that the Soviet fleets, which far exceed the defence needs of the Soviet Union, are protecting its security when they cruise around the British Isles, sail in the Indian Ocean day and night and carry out manoeuvres in the Tsushima Strait and the Pacific Ocean? This fallacy is obviously a rehash of the old tsars' slogan "in the interests of Russia" when they carried out expansion abroad, and a typical manifestation of the "theory of interests involved" in the service of the imperialist policy of aggression.

The Soviet Union, a sea overlord, undisguisedly resorts to power politics with regard to the question of maritime rights. It wilfully bullies the small and medium-sized countries, attacks those countries which have declared a territorial water limit of over 12 nautical miles as having "violated international laws," assails the third world countries' just demands for maritime rights within the 200-nautical-mile water limit as "extremist," energetically harps on the imperialist old tune of "freedom on the high seas," "freedom of navigation," "freedom of fishing," "freedom of overflight," "freedom of scientific research" and so on and so forth. In a word, the Soviet Union has the freedom to send its fleets to do what they like on the oceans, to encroach upon the territorial waters and airspace of other countries, to plunder their fishery resources and carry out espionage activities, but the small and medium-sized countries do not have the freedom to defend their own territorial waters and safeguard their maritime rights and marine resources. All this has thoroughly exposed the maritime hegemonic features of the Soviet Union.

ROUND THE WORLD

"Sonnenfeldt Doctrine" Evokes Strong Reaction

The U.S. State Department on April 5 made public the official summary of remarks made by Helmut Sonnenfeldt, counsellor to the department, at a meeting in London last December of U.S. ambassadors in Europe. The remarks, described as the "Sonnenfeldt doctrine," have aroused strong reaction in East and West European countries. It was pointed out that the statement was aimed at "carving up spheres of influence" between the superpowers and constituted a further development of the appeasement policy the United States has followed towards the Soviet Union since the Helsinki summit.

Speaking at the meeting, Sonnenfeldt said: For the United States, "there is no way to prevent the emergence of the Soviet Union as a superpower. What we can do is affect the way in which the power is developed and used" by "making the base more natural and organic."

He stated that "the last 30 years have intensified the urges in Eastern European countries for autonomy, for identity. There has been an intensification of the desire to break out of the Soviet straitjacket." In Eastern Europe, he added, "the single most important unifying force is the presence of sheer Soviet military power." "It must be our (U.S.) policy to strive for an evolution that makes the relationship between the Eastern Europeans and the Soviet Union an organic one," "so that they (Soviet-East European relations) will not sooner or later explode, causing World War III," he stated.

Dwelling on Yugoslavia in particular, he said that the United States "would like them (the Yugoslavians) to be less obnoxious, and we should

allow them to get away with very little. We should especially disabuse them of any notion that our interest in their relative independence is greater than their own and, therefore, they have a free ride."

Carving Up Spheres of Influence Impermissible

The Romanian journal *Scinteia* on April 13 carried the article "Anachronistic Concepts Which Contradict the New Principles of Interstate Relations" by Cornel Burtica, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Secretary of the Party Central Committee, vehemently denouncing the "Sonnenfeldt doctrine" which serves to abet Soviet control of Eastern Europe. The article stresses that Romania is firmly resolved to safeguard its independence and sovereignty, oppose outside intervention and assert the right to decide its own destiny.

The article says: Sonnenfeldt peddles "organic relationship" in order to lay down principles of action for some countries and advise them to give up independence to this or to that extent, to limit their national sovereignty and to organize their relations according to the formula imperialism practises in international relations.

It continues: While advocating "organic relationship," Mr. Sonnenfeldt "tries to accredit the hypothesis that the world would be divided among the big powers, and that there would be a 'natural delimitation' into 'spheres of influence,' 'spheres of interests' and 'geopolitical zones.' It seems that Mr. Sonnenfeldt and the

followers of his doctrine have not drawn the necessary conclusions from the events prior to World War II when the policy of division and re-division of spheres of influence and domination was precisely one of the chief factors for unleashing the conflagration. The history of the past centuries shows the harmful consequences of the practice of those big empires in establishing zones of domination and hegemony and offering or ceding to one another the interests of the people of a number of countries in the bargains among themselves."

The article notes: "Mr. Sonnenfeldt tries to argue that affirmation of the policy of independence of the peoples and their will to be masters of their own destiny and national wealth would be a danger to world peace. This is entirely a thesis turning things upside down. What threatens world peace is not the struggle of the peoples to assert their sacred right to develop independently and be masters of their countries, but the policy of the imperialist circles which endeavour to oppose these legitimate aspirations, enslave and dominate other peoples and strangle their national existence and desire for progress. This policy alone which tramples down the fundamental rights of each people can generate and is inevitably generating serious conflicts that may lead to conflagrations."

Romania "will exert all her efforts in the struggle to establish throughout international life a new-type relation based on full equality among countries and respect for the sacred right of every people to freely decide their destiny without outside interference in accordance with their own will and fundamental aspirations," the article concludes.

Never to Be Cowed

Yugoslavia will never be cowed by the "Sonnenfeldt doctrine," pointed out President Tito on April 1 when

he gave an interview to Swedish and Yugoslav television reporters in Stockholm during his visit to Sweden. He said: "One should realize that it is the people of European countries who determine European affairs. So far as Yugoslavia is concerned, no statements, not even Sonnenfeldt's, can intimidate us, or divert us from the course which we shall continue to follow."

In a commentary entitled "Revival of the Policy of Spheres of Influence," the weekly *Komunist* of Yugoslavia said on April 12 that the essence of Sonnenfeldt's statement on the kind of relations to be maintained between the Soviet Union and East European countries boils down to a single point: "revival of the policy of spheres of influence, or more specifically, safeguarding of the Soviet position of enjoying a sphere of influence in Eastern Europe."

A commentary carried by the Yugoslav paper *Borba* on April 14 under the title "No to Doctrine and Policy of Spheres of Influence" said: "The advice offered to us to be 'less obnoxious' constitutes a well-known expression of pressure on Yugoslavia exerted from the position of blocs. On the surface, it is motivated by the concern for our independence. Actually, it is an appeal to someone on the side to resolve, over our heads, the allegedly outstanding question of Yugoslavia's future."

An Insidious and Terrible Trade

According to U.S. press reports, Sonnenfeldt's statement "faithfully reflects Kissinger's own views on foreign policy" and is "generally consistent with the overall Kissinger-Sonnenfeldt view of the Soviet Union as an emerging superpower." The U.S. magazine *Time* in its April 19 issue disclosed that at the London meeting, Kissinger argued that U.S. efforts to foster "stability" in Europe meant keeping certain persons from

participating in West European governments while accepting Soviet hegemony over the East European bloc.

Under the title "Has the United States Already Written Off Eastern Europe?" the article carried in the West German *Die Welt* on March 25 said that the consequences of the "Sonnenfeldt doctrine" "are serious" not only for the East European countries, but also for Western Europe. It added: "A leading U.S. diplomat has even become a spokesman for Soviet hegemony in Eastern Europe," "such a trade is insidious and terrible." An article carried in the West German *General Anzeiger* on April 2 pointed out: "Integration of the Eastern bloc serves first of all Russia's interests," and the "Sonnenfeldt doctrine" "is aimed at helping the Russians to prevent the Eastern bloc from exploding within." It said that Sonnenfeldt's statement has already produced "catastrophic influence," and it is an attempt to sell "the East European people completely to Soviet hegemony."

An article carried in the French *Le Figaro* on April 16 pointed out: "This policy in fact results in consolidating the division of Europe."

An article carried in *The Times* of Britain on April 12 said: "As a definition of naked power politics, it would be difficult to imagine anything more brutally candid than that." This should "jerk the leaders of Western Europe out of their complacent torpor." In conclusion the article appealed: "Kindly wake up at the back, there; the building is on fire!"

ARAB-AFRICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

Draft Programme on Principles of Co-operation Adopted

The first Conference of Arab-African Foreign Ministers, held from April 19 to 20 in Dakar, capital of

Senegal, was attended by over 50 delegations from member states of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) and the Arab League. They discussed Arab-African co-operation in the political, economic, social and cultural fields and examined and adopted the Draft Declaration and Action Programme on Arab-African Co-operation. This draft which has laid down the principles and scope of co-operation between African and Arab countries will be submitted to the Arab-African summit conference for approval.

The draft points out that "Afro-Arab co-operation is within the framework of the common action of all developing countries with a view to expanding the co-operation between them and strengthening the efforts for establishing a more just and equitable new international economic order."

The draft denounces imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism and racism and expresses the determination to continue giving material and moral support to the African and Arab national-liberation movements recognized by the O.A.U. and the Arab League.

The Arab and African peoples live on the vast territory stretching from Asia to Africa and have close economic and cultural contacts since ancient times. For long years they suffered barbarous aggression and savage exploitation by the colonialists and imperialists, and they are closely linked by a common experience and common struggle. Their traditional militant friendship has been further strengthened in recent years. Since the October War in the Middle East in 1973, many African countries have severed diplomatic relations with Israel, denounced Israel's aggressive acts and upheld justice in support of the Arab countries; moreover, they have given enormous moral and material support to the Arab people in fighting against Israeli aggression.

Similarly, the just struggles of the African people have enjoyed the support of the Arab people.

The superpowers which greatly fear the unity of the third world peoples are naturally afraid of the unity of the Arab-African countries and peoples. To contend for world hegemony with the United States, Soviet social-imperialism in particular is resorting to all kinds of plots to sabotage the unity of the third world countries. Donning the cloak of a "natural ally" of the developing countries and with "aid" as bait, the Soviet Union is infiltrating into various third world countries. To those countries that dare to resist its aggression and expansion, it does not hesitate to wield the big stick and apply political and economic pressures against them. Before the third world countries and peoples, including the Arab and African peoples, who are steadily awakening and uniting, however, the features of Soviet social-imperialism is being further exposed and its perverse acts will only arouse stronger opposition and meet with still greater defeat. The convening of the Arab-African Foreign Ministers' Conference itself is a forceful rebuff to the superpowers' attempts at sabotaging the unity of the third world countries.

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL

Another Call for Withdrawal of Indonesian Forces From East Timor

The Security Council of the United Nations ended on April 22 its two-week debate on the situation in East Timor with a resolution calling upon the Government of Indonesia to withdraw all its forces from East Timor without further delay.

The resolution also calls upon all states to respect the territorial integrity of East Timor as well as the inalienable right of its people to self-determination.

During the debate, the representative of the Democratic Republic of East Timor and representatives of many third world countries including Mozambique, Guinea, Benin, Guyana and Tanzania condemned the Indonesian military invasion of East Timor and called for its immediate withdrawal from there.

After the voting, Chinese Representative Huang Hua said that in the view of the Chinese Delegation, the Indonesian Government's refusal to withdraw its troops in defiance and violation of the relevant resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council as well as its intensified efforts to annex East Timor cannot be tacitly accepted or tolerated by any justice-upholding countries and people.

He added: The Chinese Delegation voted in favour of the present resolution, but this resolution is not satisfactory in that it has failed to condemn the Indonesian Government's armed invasion of East Timor and its refusal to implement last year's Security Council resolution. The Chinese Delegation still has reservations on some operative paragraphs of the resolution.

NEPAL-BANGLADESH

Strengthening Friendly Co-operation

Nepal and Bangladesh signed four separate agreements on trade, transit, technical co-operation and air service in early April when Mirza Nurul Huda, Presidential Advisor of Bangladesh in charge of agriculture, planning and commerce, visited Nepal. The two countries also agreed to maintain close co-operation in the field of water and energy resources.

Nepal is an inland country while Bangladesh is a coastal one. Under the transit agreement Bangladesh will provide transit facilities for Nepal's trade with overseas countries

at all Bangladesh ports. This is beneficial to Nepal which has no ports. The trade agreement stipulates that Nepal will export to Bangladesh rice, wheat, oil seeds and other agricultural products as well as special mountain products such as medicinal plants and herbs, timber and wood products. In return, Bangladesh will export, among other things, raw cotton, textiles and fish. It is indeed gratifying from the point of view of the relations among third world countries that an inland country and a coastal one can help supply each other's wants on an equal footing. This has set a good example for the third world countries in strengthening unity and co-operation.

GREECE-UNITED STATES

New Defence Co-operation Agreement Initialled

A Greek-U.S. four-year defence co-operation agreement was initialled on April 15 by Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger after they held talks for three days on defence co-operation between the two countries. The Foreign minister flew to Washington on April 12.

The agreement specifies that the United States will provide Greece with 700 million dollars in military assistance over a four-year period, and continue the use of four American military installations in Greece. According to the agreement, the bases will be under Greek jurisdiction and fly the Greek flag, the commander as well as 50 per cent of the total number of personnel will be Greeks, the United States may use the bases only for purposes authorized by Greece, and all intelligence information produced by the installations will be shared fully by Greece and the United States.

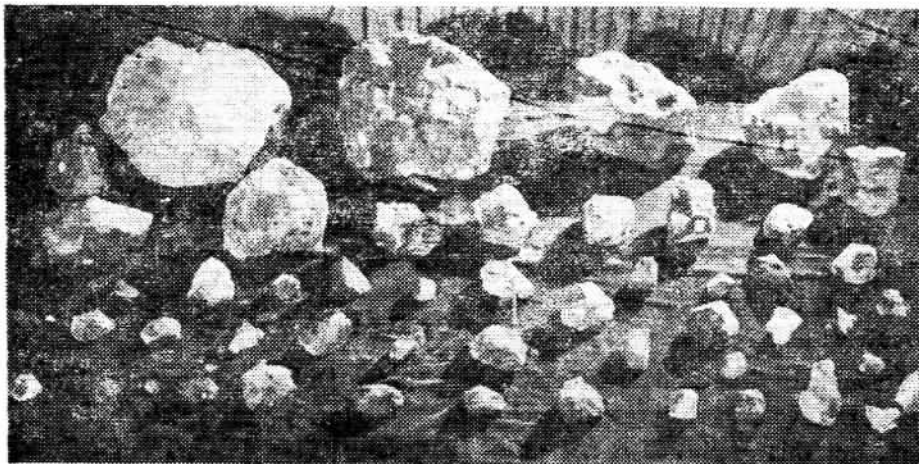
Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis expressed his satisfaction with the agreement.

ON THE HOME FRONT

A Rarely Seen Meteoric Shower

A SHOWER of stone meteorites fell on March 8 in areas around the city of Kirin in northeast China's Kirin Province. It was something

earth's revolution around the sun, entered the earth's atmosphere with a relative velocity of a dozen kilometres per second. It burnt and became incandescent by intense friction with the earth's atmosphere, flashing across the sky like a huge



Part of the meteorites.

unusual in world history in respect to the number and weight of the meteorites and the area affected.

Judging by the meteorites already recovered, the shower covered an area of more than 500 square kilometres embracing seven communes with a population of more than 100,000 in suburban Kirin and in Yungchi and Chiaoho Counties. No damage was caused.

More than 100 meteorites have been collected to date. Three of them weigh more than 100 kilogrammes each, the largest being 1,770 kilogrammes, much heavier than the previously known world's largest stone meteorite of 1,078 kilogrammes which is in the United States. The smallest weighs less than half a kilogramme. The shower is of great significance in studying astronomy, astrophysics, high energy physics, cosmo-chemistry and the history of celestial bodies and the history of the earth.

On the afternoon of March 8, a meteor, moving in interplanetary space in the same direction as the

fireball over the areas around the city of Kirin. At 15 hours one minute 59 seconds, it exploded over the Chinchu People's Commune on the outskirts of Kirin and scattered radially in all directions. When the last meteorite fell to the ground at 15 hours 2 minutes 36 seconds, it broke through a 1.7-metre-thick layer of frozen soil, sank 6.5 metres deep into the ground and formed a three-metre-deep crater with a diameter of over two metres. The impact blasted soil as high as dozens of metres and clumps of earth fell to a distance of 100 metres from the centre.

After the meteoric shower, the local people promptly reported to the departments concerned. The Chinese Academy of Sciences sent a joint survey team of researchers in the relevant fields to the site at once and conducted a series of investigations in co-operation with the scientific and technical departments of the province and city.

Preliminary study and analysis by the team show that the meteorites take a great variety of forms — rectangular, hexahedral, pyramidal and so forth. On the surface of the meteorites there are black or black-brownish fusion crusts and regmaglypts of varying sizes. The minerals in the meteorites are mainly augite and olivine with a small amount of kamacite, taenite, magnetite and other metals. The meteorites have a typical chondritic texture, so they are called "olivine-bronzite chondrite." Chemical elements in the meteorites identified through analysis include silicon, magnesium, iron, sulphur, calcium, nickel and aluminium.

When the meteor appeared, exploded and fell, many cadres and people, tempered during the Great Cultural Revolution, calmly and care-



Scientific workers examining the biggest meteorite and the crater formed by it.

fully observed and took notes. They also collected the meteorites and kept them in good condition. All this provided valuable scientific data for the investigation work.

Successful Free Muscle Transplantation

DOCTORS of the orthopaedic department at the Shanghai No. 6 People's Hospital helped a young welder named Li Hung-pin recover the use of a severely injured left forearm by performing a free muscle transplantation. This is a new progress made in China's traumatic surgery for limbs.

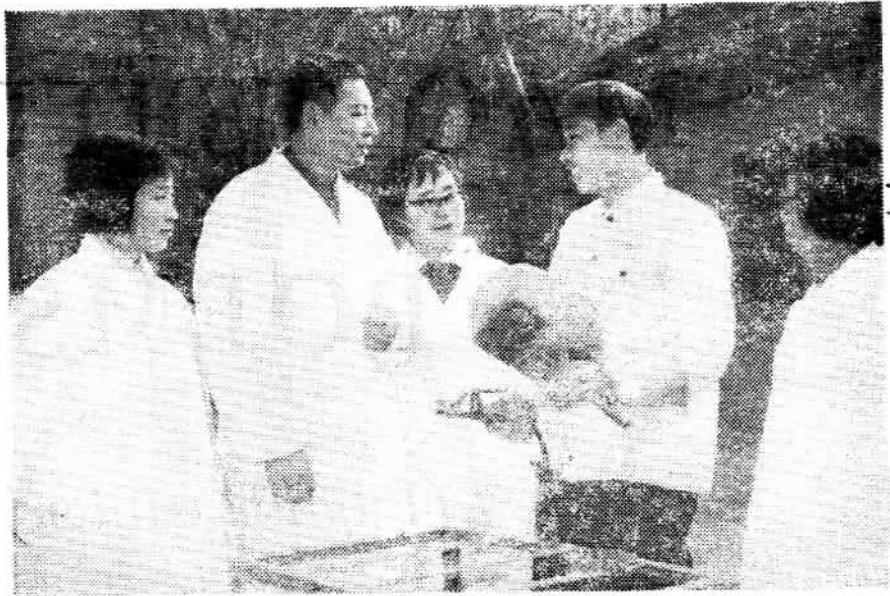
Li Hung-pin returned to his post at Sinkiang's Chinaimu County Farm Machinery Plant in April 1974. Now he can use his left hand to start a diesel engine, lift things up to five kilogrammes, or hold the hand shield in doing electro-welding.

Both ulna and radius of Li Hung-pin's left forearm were fractured in an accident in June 1972. Improper external fixation in setting the bones led to severe ischemic contraction of the muscles of his left forearm with resulting deformity of the wrist and fingers. This made it impossible for him to work with his left arm.

A year later he was sent to the Shanghai No. 6 People's Hospital where Dr. Chen Chung-wei, head of the orthopaedic department, gave him careful check-up. As few functioning muscles remained in his left arm, it was impossible to do a tendon transfer. Dr. Chen decided to perform a free muscle transplantation to replace the damaged muscle with one from another part of the patient's body. This is a new method for recovering the function of a reattached limb whose muscles have become necrotic.

The operation involved great difficulties and called for a high degree of precision in attaching blood vessels and nerves under an operative microscope. Encouraged by the hospital's Party organization, the doctors worked out every detail of a procedure to replace the flexors with part of the pectoralis major muscle.

April 30, 1976



Li Hung-pin (second from right) has regained the ability to use his left forearm.

The operation was performed by Dr. Chen Chung-wei on July 21, 1973. After making an incision on the patient's left arm, he carefully identified the blood vessels and nerves and removed the gangrenous flexor muscle. Then with another incision on the left side of the chest, the surgeon freed part of the muscle together with its blood vessels and nerves and joined them up to the nerves, veins and arteries in the arm, using nylon sutures only one third the diameter of a hair. The whole operation lasted more than ten hours. The patient, kept under herbal anaesthesia, remained quiet and free of pain throughout.

Thanks to careful post-operative attention, normal blood circulation in the patient's arm was restored and there was neither swelling nor infection. The wound achieved primary healing in two weeks. Three months later, electromyography showed that regeneration of the nerves was proceeding normally. After six months the fingers could be flexed and extended.

Muscle transplantation, however, does not mean that any muscle can be grafted to a desired place. The selected muscle must be appropriate in terms of length and power of contraction while possessing blood vessels similar in diameter and direction to those of the muscle at the recipient location. Moreover, its removal must

not adversely affect the health and functioning of the patient's body as a whole.

The severed limb reattachment research group began experimenting with free muscle transplantation in animals in 1972. They first carried out many experiments in dissecting dog muscles. After getting a clear picture of the distribution of blood vessels and nerves, they successfully grafted muscles from the chest or thigh to excised flexors of a dog's lower foreleg after repeated trials. This provided them with a theoretical basis and practical experience for the clinical operation.

Since Dr. Chen and his colleagues did their first successful reattachment of a completely severed hand for a worker in 1963, they have continually summed up experience and striven to scale new heights in rejoining severed limbs. Following up their successes in reattaching severed limbs, they can now rejoin severed fingers, a much more difficult operation. They have advanced from rejoining limbs severed for only a short time to reattaching limbs severed for as long as 36 hours and still in a good state of preservation, and from rejoining cleanly-severed limbs to reattaching badly lacerated severed hands or palms. They have also succeeded in the auto-transplantation of a second toe for a lost thumb.

MAO TSETUNG

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