

PEKING REVIEW

50

December 10, 1976

北
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周
報

**Chairman Hua Meets Delegation of
Marxist-Leninist Communists of France
And Viet Nam Vice-Premier Separately**

**Standing Committee of National People's
Congress Holds Session**

***"Gang of Four's" Sinister Programme for
Usurping Party and State Power***

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CONTENTS

THE WEEK

- Chairman Hua Meets and Fetes Delegation of Marxist-Leninist Communists of France 3
- Chairman Hua Meets Viet Nam Vice-Premier Do Muoi
- China Successfully Launches Another Man-Made Earth Satellite — Press Communiqué
- Chairman Hua's Message of Greetings on First Anniversary of Founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos
- Comrade Hill and Wife in China
- Delegation of Communist Party of Germany
- Chinese N.P.C. Delegation in Kuwait

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

- Third Session of Standing Committee of Fourth National People's Congress Convened in Peking 8
- A Sinister Programme for Usurping Party and State Power — A criticism of the anti-Party "gang of four" which took anti-empiricism as the "key link" — Hsieh Cheng 13
- Tear Off "Gang of Four's" "Leftist" Masks:
- Shanghai Workers Condemn Anti-Party Clique 15
- Oil Workers Denounce "Gang of Four" 18
- Sinkiang's New Look (III): Minority Nationality Cadres Come of Age — Our Correspondents Tien San-sung and Kuo Pi-hung 19
- Warmly Congratulate the Lao People's Glorious Festival — *Renmin Ribao* editorial 23
- Asian Countries Achieve Good Results in Agricultural Development 24
- Superpowers Obstruct Agricultural Development in Asia 24
- Messages Greeting Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Assuming Posts of Chairman of C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of Its Military Commission 25

ROUND THE WORLD

- Denmark: Communist Labour Party of Denmark Founded 31
- East Timor: Persisting in Armed Struggle
- Western Europe: Raging Strike Struggle
- U.N.: China's Stand on International Convention Against Taking Hostages

Chairman Hua Meets and Fetes Delegation Of Marxist-Leninist Communists of France

HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with comrades on the Delegation of Marxist-Leninist Communists of France led by Comrade Jacques Jurquet on the afternoon of December 5. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng extended a warm welcome to Comrade Jacques Jurquet and his delegation on their friendly visit to China.

Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Keng Piao and Feng Hsuan, Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head and Deputy Head of its International Liaison Department, were present on the occasion.

After the meeting, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng gave a banquet in honour of Comrade Jacques Jurquet and all the members of the delegation he was leading.

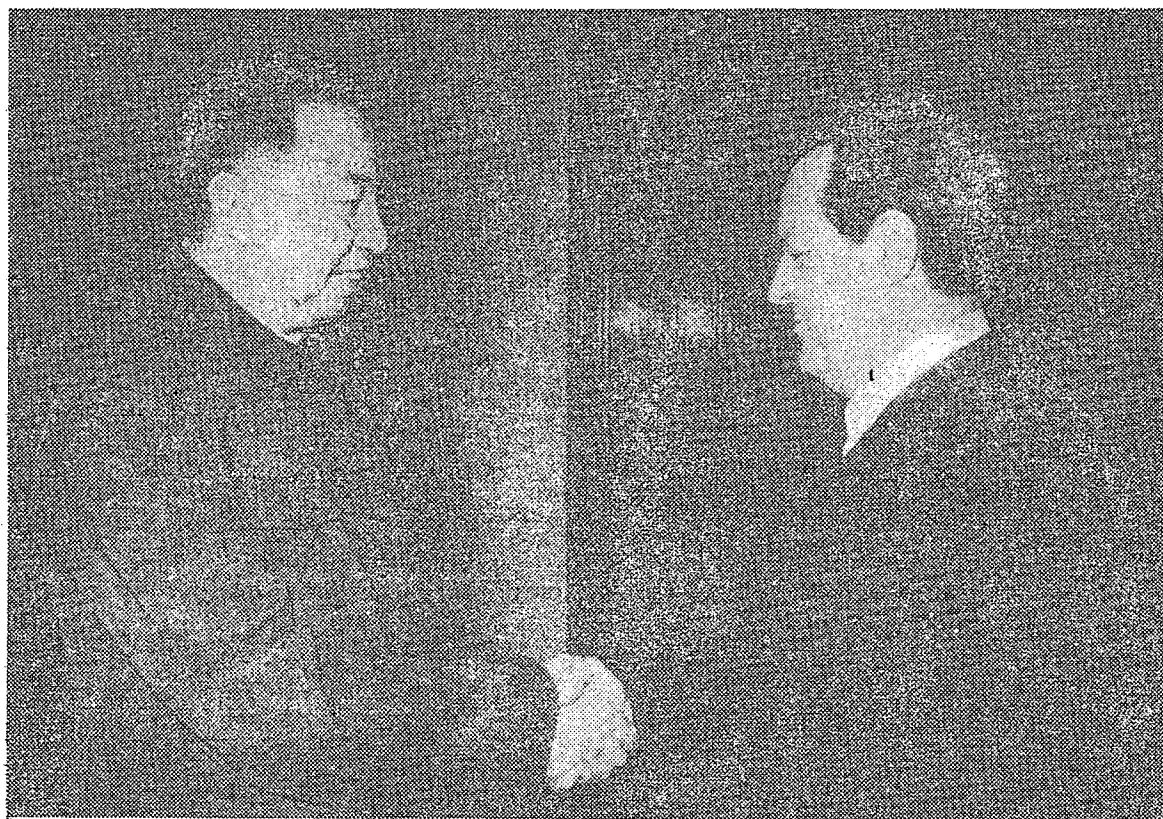
Proposing a toast, Comrade Li Hsien-nien said: "For many years, a close fraternal friendship has existed between our Party and the Marxist-Leninist Communists of France. We have always supported and learnt

from each other in our common struggle. Our relationship is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

"Upholding Marxism-Leninism," Comrade Li Hsien-nien pointed out, "the Marxist-Leninist Communists of France have endeavoured to combine the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the French revolution and waged unswerving struggles to oppose modern revisionism and the two superpowers, to oppose the monopoly bourgeoisie in their own country and to strive for the realization of socialism. We heartily rejoice at all this and extend our warm congratulations to you."

Comrade Li Hsien-nien went on to say: "The international situation at present is marked by great disorder under heaven, and the situation is excellent. It is continuing to develop in a direction favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States."

"In China," he said, "the situation is also excellent. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee



Chairman Hua Meets Viet Nam Vice-Premier Do Muoi



HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, met Do Muoi, Vice-Premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and his entourage on the afternoon of December 6.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had a cordial and friendly conversation with Vice-Premier Do Muoi and the other Viet Nam comrades. Vice-Premier Do Muoi brought Chairman Hua regards from Ton Duc Thang, President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam; Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party; Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the S.R.V.N.;

and Pham Van Dong, Premier of the S.R.V.N. Government. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng requested Vice-Premier Do Muoi to convey his regards to Comrades Ton Duc Thang, Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong.

Present on the occasion were:

Ku Mu, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Han Nien-lung, Vice-Foreign Minister; and

Tran Trung, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Viet Nam Embassy in Peking.

Vice-Premier Do Muoi and his party arrived in Peking on December 5 on their way home. Vice-Premier Ku Mu met and feted the Viet Nam comrades.

headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, our Party has won the great victory of smashing the scheme of the 'gang of four' to usurp Party and state power. Our Party, our army and our people of all nationalities are more closely united and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our

country is further consolidated. People throughout the country are jubilant and in high morale. A new atmosphere of vigour and prosperity prevails in all fields."

"It is in such excellent circumstances in China and abroad that Comrade Jacques Jurquet has come to vis-

it China at the head of the delegation. We are sure that the friendship and solidarity between us will be further strengthened and developed through your visit," Comrade Li Hsien-nien concluded.

In his toast, Comrade Jurquet extended, on behalf of the Marxist-Leninist Communists of France, "our revolutionary and proletarian internationalist salute to you, respected Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, to Comrade Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and to you, comrades, Members of the Central Committee and other comrades in the fraternal Chinese Communist Party."

He said: "The smashing of the 'gang of four' by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party under the leadership of Chairman Hua constitutes the following of the correct proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao." This, he said, "historically guarantees that, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Hua, China remains and will always remain red."

He continued: "The analysis which Chairman Mao made of the present international situation points to the

existence of three world forces." "This analysis is the result of a scientific application of Marxist-Leninist principles and constitutes the most effective weapon for the proletariat and the peoples of the whole world to define their respective revolutionary strategies and to advance the world revolution."

Comrade Jurquet said: "Following Chairman Mao's directive 'grasp revolution and promote production,' your Party, supported by the masses, is continuing to build socialism at high speed in the service of the Chinese people as well as of the proletariat and revolutionary people of the whole world."

In conclusion, he said: "In all these aspects, which are inseparable from Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, the Marxist-Leninist Communists of France are profoundly united, both politically and ideologically, with the Chinese Communist Party."

An atmosphere of revolutionary fraternity prevailed at the banquet.

Comrade Keng Piao and others were at the airport to welcome the delegation when it arrived in Peking on November 18.

China Successfully Launches Another Man-Made Earth Satellite

Press Communique

CHINA successfully launched another man-made earth satellite on December 7, 1976, under the solicitous attention and leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader and supreme commander of our Party and our army, and of the Party Central Committee, at a time of jubilation over the great victory in smashing the plot of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" to usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and the state.

All personnel taking part in the research, manufacture and launching of the satellite worked hard to carry out Chairman Mao's great call "We too will make man-made satellites," resolutely implemented Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's important instruction "Be meticulous in organization and direction," indignantly exposed and repudiated the crime of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party "gang of four" in interfering with and sabotaging China's endeavours in space technology. They brought forth greater socialist enthusiasm and creativity, displayed greater revolutionary drive, worked seriously and conscientiously by attending to all minute details, united as one and made concerted efforts, thus achieving complete success in launching the satellite. This is a great victory for Mao Tsetung Thought and yet another fruitful result gained after smashing the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party "gang of four."

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council, the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee extend warm congratulations to the workers, People's Liberation Army commanders and fighters, scientific workers, engineers and technicians, revolutionary cadres and militiamen participating in the research, manufacture and launching of the satellite and all other personnel concerned. It is hoped that the comrades will rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, uphold the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, conscientiously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, thoroughly expose and vehemently repudiate the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four," adhere to the policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," wage an arduous struggle, work energetically, do away with blind faith and emancipate the mind, sum up experience, aim high and make new contributions in developing the excellent situation in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction and modernizing China's industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology.

(Hsinhua News Agency, December 7)

Chairman Hua's Message of Greetings on First Anniversary Of Founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos

Comrade Souphanouvong,

President of the People's Democratic
Republic of Laos and President of the
Supreme People's Assembly,

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane,

General Secretary of the People's
Revolutionary Party of Laos and Premier
of the Government of the People's Democratic
Republic of Laos,

Vientiane

On behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and people, I wish to extend our warmest congratulations to you as well as the People's Revolutionary Party, the Government and the fraternal people of Laos on the occasion of the first anniversary of the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

A year ago, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, the heroic Lao people defeated the reactionary forces at home and abroad and

founded the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, advancing the Lao revolution to a new historical stage. In the year since then, they have won new victories in their struggle to consolidate the new regime, resume production and develop the national economy. The Chinese people greatly rejoice at this and sincerely wish the Lao people continuous new and greater successes in their future revolution and construction.

China and Laos are close neighbours, and our two peoples have forged a profound militant friendship in the protracted revolutionary struggle. We are sure that, through the joint efforts of our Parties, Governments and peoples, this traditional friendship between the Chinese and Lao peoples will grow in strength and continuously develop.

Hua Kuo-feng

Chairman of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China and Premier of
the State Council of the People's Republic
of China

Peking, December 1, 1976

Comrade Hill and Wife in China

E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) and his wife J.A. Hill arrived in Peking on December 1 for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of its International Liaison Department, welcomed them at the airport.

The following day, Comrade Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, gave a banquet to warmly welcome Comrade Hill and his wife.

Comrades Li Hsien-nien and E.F. Hill spoke at the banquet which was filled with fraternal and revolutionary feelings.

In his speech, Comrade Li Hsien-nien extended, on behalf of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the C.P.C. Central Committee, a warm welcome to Comrade Hill and his wife on their visit to China.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien said: "The Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), under the leadership of the Central Committee headed by Comrade E.F. Hill, holds high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, exerts itself to combine the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Australian revolution, resolutely opposes modern revisionism and has waged a resolute struggle to defend the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism; it has won important victories in the struggle against Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and U.S. imperialism and in the struggle against domestic monopoly capital and to safeguard national independence and realize socialism."

Comrade Li Hsien-nien pointed out: "The present international situation is excellent. Beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are finding the going tougher and tougher. Their rivalry for world hegemony has be-

come increasingly intense. The daily awakening people of the world, particularly the third world countries and people, are continuing to advance triumphantly in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The international situation is developing in a direction favourable to the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries and unfavourable to the aggression and expansion by the superpowers."

He said: "Under the leadership of the wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people have won the great victory of shattering the plot of the anti-Party 'gang of four' to usurp Party and state power. The situation at home is excellent. High in spirits and strong in morale, the hundreds of millions of people throughout the country are rallying most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, taking class struggle as the key link, keeping to the Party's basic line, persevering in continued revolution

under the dictatorship of the proletariat and upholding proletarian internationalism; they are determined to strengthen their unity with the genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations the world over, the people of the third world countries and the oppressed nations and people of the world, and carry through to the end the struggle against modern revisionism, imperialism and superpower hegemonism."

In conclusion, Comrade Li Hsien-nien said: "Our two Parties have always supported and learnt from each other in our common struggle and forged militant friendship and revolutionary unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We are deeply convinced that the current visit of Comrade Hill and his wife will further consolidate and develop the friendship and unity of our two Parties."

In his speech, Comrade Hill said: "It is with great pleasure that at this momentous time we are here in socialist China representing the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist). We extend to you and through you to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, esteemed Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, to the Central Committee, to all the Chinese Communists and people warmest revolutionary greetings. We thank you very much for your invitation to visit China as guests of your great Party."

He said: "Especially we welcome the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of your Central Committee, Chairman of the Military Commission and Premier of the State Council. We do so the more warmly because his appointment was and is on the initiative of the immortal leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung who truly inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism.

"At the same time we hail the victory over the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party group exposed as it was in good time by Chairman Mao himself and smashed by the Central Committee under the leadership of Chairman Hua. This is a great victory for the Chinese people and for

the revolutionary peoples of the world and for the international communist movement. We rejoice with you."

He continued: "In all respects Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line is being faithfully carried out by the Chinese Communists and people. We are certain that under Chairman Hua's leadership the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, to grasp class struggle as the key link, to enhance the building of socialism, to adhere faithfully to Chairman Mao's proletarian line in foreign policy, to maintain warm fraternal relations with all genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and groups, will be crowned with still greater victories and be carried through to the end."

He said: "Chairman Mao's teachings will live for ever. He taught us that the class struggle is tortuous indeed and will continue through a whole historical epoch. Under his inspiration, millions of Chinese people are imbued with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. They are certain to produce leaders of great Marxist-Leninist stature like Chairman Hua Kuo-feng nurtured by Chairman Mao and to defeat all revisionist restorationist attempts whether of the 'Left' or the Right."

In conclusion, Comrade Hill said: "We wish you still more triumphant successes."

On December 5, Teng Ying-chao, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Tsao Yi-ou, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with Comrade Hill and his wife.

Delegation of Communist Party of Germany

Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State

Council, on November 28 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Delegation of the Communist Party of Germany with Comrade Christian Semmler as its leader.

After the meeting, Comrade Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet in honour of the German comrades.

Earlier, Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met and feted the German comrades.

The delegation, on a friendly visit to China between November 8 and 30, toured Peking, Shaoshan, Changsha, Anyuan, Chingkangshan and other places, and received a warm reception from leading comrades of the local Party committees.

Chinese N.P.C. Delegation In Kuwait

The Delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress, with Ulanfu, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and Chi Peng-fei, its Secretary-General, as head and deputy head, paid a one-week friendly visit to Kuwait from November 22 to 28. Wherever it went, the delegation was warmly received by the Kuwaiti friends.

Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed Al-Jaber Sabah, Acting Emir and Heir Apparent of the state of Kuwait, and Kuwaiti Acting Prime Minister Sheikh Jaber Al Ali Al Salem Al Sabah respectively received all members of the delegation and had a cordial talk with Vice-Chairman Ulanfu.

Saleman Al Duaij Al Sabah, Minister of State for Justice and Administration Affairs of Kuwait, gave a banquet in the delegation's honour. In his welcoming speech, the Minister of State said: Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries in 1971, our relations in the economic, cultural, social and other fields have constantly developed.

(Continued on p. 30.)

Third Session of Standing Committee of Fourth National People's Congress Convened in Peking



Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on the rostrum.

THE Third Session of the Standing Committee of the Fourth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China was held ceremoniously in the Great Hall of the People in Peking from November 30 to December 2.

Huge colour portraits of Chairman Mao Tsetung and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng hung side by side in the meeting hall.

Attending the November 30 meeting were Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, and Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Among the Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee attending the meeting were Soong Ching Ling, Wu Teh, Kuo Mo-jo, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh

Jung-chen, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Chang Ting-cheng, Ulanfu, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Li Suwen and Yao Lien-wei.

Also attending the meeting were Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien, Vice-Premiers of the State Council; Shen Yen-ping, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee; and Chiang Hua, President of the Supreme People's Court.

Members of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee were present at the meeting.

At 3 p.m. in the afternoon of November 30 when Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other Party and state leaders entered the meeting hall, they were greeted by a standing ovation and prolonged applause.

Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling, who presided over the session, said at the start of the meeting: With great joy, all members of our standing committee warmly welcome the presence at today's meeting of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Premier of the State Council and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee. We warmly welcome the presence of Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and other leading comrades of the central authorities. The current session is being held in the excellent situation in which Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has been appointed Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission and the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power has been smashed. It is being held under the solicitous attention and leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. His presence today is a great encouragement to us. We firmly support the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and thank Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee from the bottom of our hearts for their solicitous attention.

Chairman Hua Proposes Teng Ying-chao For Vice-Chairman of N.P.C. Standing Committee

On behalf of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Chairman Hua proposed Comrade Teng Ying-chao for Vice-

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fourth National People's Congress. He made an explanatory statement.

Chairman Hua said: We are happy to attend this session today as we have won a great victory in smashing the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp supreme Party and state leadership. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, I am also happy to submit to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for deliberation the nomination of Comrade Teng Ying-chao for Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the current National People's Congress, which Chairman Mao approved before his death.

Round after round of thunderous applause greeted his speech.

Amid warm applause, a resolution was unanimously adopted at the December 2 afternoon meeting endorsing the nomination of Teng Ying-chao as Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

The resolution said: In accordance with the October 21, 1975 proposal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, which Chairman Mao approved on October 22 the same year, the Third Session of the Standing Committee of the Fourth National People's Congress decides to endorse the nomination of Teng Ying-chao as Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fourth National People's Congress and submit it to the next session of the National People's Congress for confirmation.

Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao spoke at the meeting. She said: Shortly after we had been plunged into immense grief and anxiety by the loss of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung, we were greeted by two gratifying happy events for the people of all nationalities throughout China and for the revolutionary people of the world as well: We once again have, in Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, our wise leader; the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed at one stroke the anti-Party "gang of four," which is a great victory of far-reaching historic significance. This fully shows that Chairman Mao made a wise decision in choosing his successor. It amply proves that Chairman Hua is of great proletarian mettle and has far-sightedness and tremendous courage and wisdom, is prompt and resolute in making decisions and handles matters appropriately. It manifests his talent as a leader as well as his revolutionary style of work. I hereby express my heartfelt and high esteem and resolute support for Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. Having eliminated the "four pests," the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is more united and enjoys



Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying.

higher prestige than ever. It can certainly carry out Chairman Mao's behests, push forward the proletarian revolutionary cause in China pioneered by Chairman Mao and win still greater victories.

The Vice-Chairman said: The work, the task, assigned me by the Party Central Committee was approved by Chairman Mao before his death and explained by Chairman Hua himself at this session. It has now been unanimously approved by you Comrades after deliberation. I feel very much honoured and moved, but at the same time I find myself not up to the honour accorded me. Yet as a member of the Communist Party, I should abide by the decision of the organization and obey the command of the leader and the Party Central Committee. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, I will make concerted efforts with the other Vice-Chairmen and Members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee to adhere to Chairman Mao's teachings, be modest and prudent and guard against conceit and rashness, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline, take class struggle as the key link, step up theoretical study, strengthen unity and mutual help, do our work well and serve the people better. I will continue to make revolution, keep to the principle of "three

do's and three don'ts," adopt a correct attitude towards the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the masses and myself, and fight on till my last breath.

Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao's speech received prolonged and warm applause.

Vice-Chairman Wu Teh's Speech

The session heard a speech by Vice-Chairman Wu Teh warmly greeting Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's appointment as Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission and the great victory in smashing the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power. It was followed by an enthusiastic discussion of the speech.

In his speech, Vice-Chairman Wu Teh pointed out that the session had been convened in accordance with the instruction of Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee.

He said: Over the past month and more the armymen and civilians throughout the country have been hailing the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and warmly celebrating the great victory which the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, achieved in smashing the plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan to usurp Party and state power. The smashing of the "gang of four" is much to the satisfaction of the hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians throughout the country; they are vigorous, in high morale and full of confidence in victory. An excellent situation prevails everywhere. Under the Party's leadership, a mass movement to expose and criticize the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four" is unfolding with great momentum. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are more united and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is more consolidated than ever. The broad masses of the people are displaying great socialist enthusiasm and initiative, launching a new upsurge to study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, and to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war. Inspiring news of victories is flowing in from all fronts across the country.

Vice-Chairman Wu Teh said: Many facts and iron-clad evidence have shown that Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan who formed a "gang of four" were in every way typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling the capitalist road and bourgeois conspirators and careerists



Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling presiding over the meeting.

who wormed their way into the Party. Under the cloak of Marxism, they practised revisionism and splittism and engaged in conspiracies, and tried in a thousand and one ways to oppose the Party and disrupt the army, and usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and the state; they betrayed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, betrayed the line of the Ninth and Tenth Party Congresses and pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, in a vain attempt to alter the proletarian character of our Party, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism in China and, internationally, discard proletarian internationalism and capitulate to imperialism.

He went on to say: The struggle of our Party against the anti-Party "gang of four" is a life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism and between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism. In essence, this struggle is the continuation of the long struggle waged by the Communist Party of China and the broad masses of revolutionary people under its leadership against the Kuomintang reactionaries and the continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. This great political revolution of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance both to China and the world.

Vice-Chairman Wu Teh pointed out: In the life-and-death struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng led our Party in shattering the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power, thus saving the revolution and the Party and winning the unbounded trust and wholehearted love of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is the successor Chairman Mao trained and selected. Chairman Mao wrote to Comrade Hua Kuo-

feng in his own handwriting: "With you in charge, I'm at ease," showing his boundless confidence in Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is loyal to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, firmly implements Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and principles and policies, and has experience both in leading overall work at county, prefectural and provincial levels and also in working at the central level. He is loyal to the Party, selfless, open and aboveboard, modest and prudent, democratic in his style of work and unassuming and approachable, and is good at uniting with other comrades to work together. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are overjoyed at once again having, in Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, a wise leader.

He said: The shattering of the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power is a great victory. The task at present is to boldly mobilize the masses, concentrate our efforts on thoroughly exposing and criticizing the heinous crimes of the "gang of four" politically, ideologically and organizationally, eliminate their poisonous influence, heighten our class consciousness and the consciousness of the two-line struggle and raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism in the course of struggle, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in China pioneered by Chairman Mao.

Vice-Chairman Wu Teh noted: The essence of the anti-Party conspiratorial activities wantonly carried out by the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique was to usurp supreme Party and state leadership in complete betrayal of the three basic principles as taught by Chairman Mao — "Practise Marxism, and not revision-

ism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." The "gang of four" had quickened their steps in carrying out conspiratorial activities after the Tenth National Congress of the Party to realize their wild ambitions.

Vice-Chairman Wu Teh continued: To expose and repudiate resolutely and thoroughly the towering crimes of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line they pushed is of great importance to the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country in carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, persisting in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, combating and preventing revisionism and pushing forward the socialist revolution and socialist construction. In the course of struggle, we should conscientiously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao and, in particular, the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and study the series of Chairman Mao's instructions concerning the criticism of the "gang of four," so that we have the weapons and enhance our understanding. Only thus can we make a deep and thoroughgoing criticism of the "gang of four" and advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line more conscientiously. In our struggle, we should further consolidate and develop the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, wholeheartedly support the socialist new things and take the initiative in restricting bourgeois right. It is necessary to uphold the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, strengthen and expand the ranks of the new emerging forces that meet the five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause; continue to do a good job in the revolution in education, in literature and art, in health and medical work and in science and technology and in the work of encouraging educated youth to settle in the countryside; continue to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right-deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. Our cadres at all levels should adopt a correct attitude towards the Great Cultural Revolution, the masses and ourselves. We should apply ourselves to things Chairman Mao instructed us to do, things he approved, and do it well. Now that we have got rid of sabotage and interference by the "gang of four," we should, and certainly can, do our jobs better.

He added: In exposing and criticizing the "gang of four," we should show a firm, clear-cut stand and boldly mobilize the masses. At the same time we should pay attention to the Party's policies without fail. We should



Comrade Teng Ying-chao (first from left) at the meeting.

distinguish between the two different types of contradictions and handle them correctly. Toward comrades who have made mistakes, including those who have made serious ones, we should act strictly according to Chairman Mao's consistent principles "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient" and "help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack" so as to bring into play all positive factors and unite with all those who can be united.

He said: We should continue to persist in taking class struggle as the key link and grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war. We should adhere to the principle of building our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift, and go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. We should continue to deepen the movements to learn from Taching in industry, learn from Tachai in agriculture and build up Tachai-type counties throughout the country. We should redouble our efforts and make up for the losses caused by the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four." We should follow Chairman Mao's consistent teachings and, first of all, run our own affairs well so as to strive to make a greater contribution to humanity.

Vice-Chairman Wu Teh said in conclusion: The people of all nationalities throughout the country should rally most closely round the Party Central Committee, headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, consciously uphold the unity and unification of the Party, defend its democratic centralism, develop its style of work which essentially entails integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practising self-criticism and its fine traditions, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline and obey the commands of the Party Central Committee in all our actions. **Unite to win still greater victories!**

The session also heard Vice-Chairman Ulanfu's account of the visits to Iran and Kuwait by the Delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress. Vice-Chairman Ulanfu said: Both Iran and Kuwait paid much attention to the visits by the delegation. The Shahanshah of Iran and the Acting Emir of Kuwait met with the delegation. During the meetings, we conveyed Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's regards to them, who for their part asked us to convey their regards to Chairman Hua after our return home. He added: The visits deepened the understanding between the Chinese people and the peoples of Iran and Kuwait, further strengthened China's friendly relations with the two countries and promoted the development of the cause of unity of the third world against hegemonism. He pointed out: Having done

away with interference and sabotage by the "gang of four," we will surely be able to better carry out Chairman Mao's behests and firmly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs. Uniting with the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of various countries, especially the people of the third world, we will surely be able to carry through to a victorious end the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction, especially the hegemonism pursued by the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States.

At the end of Vice-Chairman Ulanfu's speech there was warm applause by the Standing Committee Members to greet the delegation's success.

Amid warm applause, the session heard an explanatory statement by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on the appointments and removals proposed by Premier Hua Kuo-feng. A decision was unanimously adopted to appoint Huang Hua Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China and remove Chiao Kuan-hua from the post of Foreign Minister.

Other appointments and removals were also decided on at the session.

The three-day session proceeded under the solicitous attention of Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee. More than 60 Members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and over 20 Members of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, spoke at group meetings. They reviewed the excellent situation at home and abroad, warmly hailed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's appointment as Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission and celebrated the great victory of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in smashing at one stroke the plot of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique to usurp Party and state power. They said that with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the successor trained and selected by Chairman Mao himself, as our leader and with the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp the Party and state power smashed, our revolutionary cause is bound to go from victory to victory and our country has a bright future.

The session was a political scene marked by both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom and both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness. All participants were determined, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, to do their work better in all fields, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and win still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction.

Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling spoke at the end of the session.

A Sinister Programme for Usurping Party and State Power

—A criticism of the anti-Party “gang of four” which took anti-empiricism as the “key link”

by Hsieh Cheng

IN the spring of 1975 when the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country were bringing about an upsurge in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in accordance with an important directive issued by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the “gang of four” (Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan) suddenly fanned up the sinister wind of vehemently opposing empiricism. This was a counter-revolutionary evil wind against Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and a conspiracy to usurp Party and state power.

At a meeting held by P.L.A. units on March 1, 1975 to discuss the implementation of Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of theory, Chang Chun-chiao, who had just usurped the important post of Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, talked at length about opposing what he called empiricism. He praised to the skies the anti-Party article “On the Social Basis of the Lin Piao Anti-Party Clique,” written by his cohort Yao Wen-yuan to oppose “empiricism.” Chang Chun-chiao demagogically asserted that “empiricism is the main danger at present” and that to oppose empiricism was a matter “of immediate significance.” He blatantly declared that opposing empiricism should be “taken as the key link.” Soon afterwards, that bourgeois careerist and conspirator Chiang Ching also ferociously condemned empiricism as the main danger, the “accomplice” of revisionism and “the formidable enemy at present.” At the same time, the “gang of four” worked feverishly to mould public opinion for their counter-revolutionary purposes. They used some of the mass media to publish articles which bombarded “empiricism” with a whole gamut of charges.

The great leader Chairman Mao saw through all this and promptly dealt the “gang of four's” reactionary fallacy a head-on blow. On April 23, 1975, he wrote on a report his directive criticizing the Wang-Chang-

Chiang-Yao “gang of four” for erroneously regarding empiricism as the main danger today. Chairman Mao pointed out: “It seems the formulation should be: oppose revisionism which includes empiricism and dogmatism. Both revise Marxism-Leninism. Don't mention just one while omitting the other.” “Not many people in our Party really know Marxism-Leninism. Some think they know, but in fact know very little about it. They consider themselves always in the right and are ready at all times to lecture others. This in itself is a manifestation of a lack of knowledge of Marxism-Leninism.” This illuminating statement of Chairman Mao's is a profound epitome of the experience of the two-line struggle in the history of our Party and of the international communist movement, an important historic Marxist-Leninist document and a powerful ideological weapon in the struggle against revisionism, including the struggle against both empiricism and dogmatism. Chairman Mao's directive stripped the “gang of four” of their Marxist-Leninist cloak, hit them where it hurt and exposed them for practising revisionism and engaging in intrigues. It evoked both fear and hatred from the “gang of four” and they did their utmost to prevent the directive from being known by others. This fully revealed their feebleness: outwardly ferocious but inwardly weak.

Revisionism is the main danger in the historical period of socialism — this is a basic viewpoint of Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In 1957, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out: “One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism.” Later, he said: “Guard against revisionism, and especially its emergence in the Central Committee of our Party.” “What will you do if revisionism emerges in the Central Committee of our Party? This is highly probable and it presents the greatest danger.” During the Great Cultural Revolution, he again pointed out: The struggle centres on the question

of the fight for leadership between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, "the question of whether the leadership of the Party and state is to be in the hands of Marxists or of revisionists." In accordance with Chairman Mao's directives, the Ninth and Tenth National Congresses of the Chinese Communist Party explicitly stated that revisionism remained the main danger today. Again in the important instruction he issued in December 1974 on the question of theory, Chairman Mao made this incisive statement: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? It is essential to get this question clear. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism." The "gang of four" openly opposed and distorted Chairman Mao's directives and energetically preached that empiricism was the main danger today. This was a shameless betrayal of Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. By making anti-empiricism the "key link," Chang Chun-chiao openly opposed Chairman Mao's consistent teaching that class struggle should be the key link and negated the Party's basic line. Chang Chun-chiao did all this in an attempt to stamp out the struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie so that he and his cohorts could have a free hand in attacking the proletariat. This really was most reactionary.

Chairman Mao taught us that opposing revisionism included opposing empiricism and dogmatism. The "gang of four," which talked about opposing empiricism, did not oppose dogmatism; they appeared to hate empiricism but did not hate dogmatism. This revealed their true revisionist features. Our Party has suffered grave consequences from dogmatism in its history. There were Wang Ming and other dogmatists who dominated our Party for as long as four years. They flaunted the banner of the Communist International to browbeat the Chinese Party and attacked whoever disagreed with them. As a result, the Chinese revolution suffered tremendous losses, losing 90 per cent of the revolutionary base areas and practically all Party organizations in the areas under Kuomintang control. This is a historical lesson we must never forget. The "gang of four" waved "red flags" to oppose the red flag. They shouted Marxist slogans but in reality engaged in counter-revolutionary revisionist activities that did great harm to the country and the people. Like the renegade and traitor Wang Ming and his kind, they are jackals from the same lair.

All Marxists oppose empiricism as a matter of course. But this is fundamentally different from the "gang of four's" opposition to "empiricism." In the name of opposing empiricism, the "gang of four" actually opposed the practical experience accumulated in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. They opposed the viewpoint that practice is primary, and they opposed the materialist theory of reflection and Mao Tsetung Thought which is an integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism

with the concrete practice of revolution. The "gang of four" knew nothing about farming, industrial production or military affairs. They had no practical revolutionary experience whatsoever; they had experience only in plotting and conspiring. As Chairman Mao pointed out in his directive, they did not know Marxism-Leninism at all but always considered themselves in the right and were ready at all times to lecture others. They were typical subjective idealists. They shammed opposition to empiricism but really practised idealism. Their all-out opposition to empiricism was of the same stuff as Lin Piao's "theory of genius." While Lin Piao and company raised the "theory of genius" as their anti-Party programme, the "gang of four" dished up the revisionist programme of taking anti-empiricism as the "key link." Although the words are different, the essence is the same, both being out-and-out idealist apriorism.

The vicious aim of the "gang of four's" big efforts to make anti-empiricism the "key link" was to usurp Party and state power. With this as a pretext, they vainly tried to slander a large number of leading comrades of the Party, government and army at the central and local levels as empiricists and vilify a large number of revolutionary cadres as bourgeois democrats and capitalist-roaders who, they said, carried on their work with only their experience to go by and therefore should all be overthrown. In this way, they hoped they could replace these leading comrades and seize leadership at all levels.

Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, both the veteran revolutionary cadres who have been steeled in the flames of prolonged revolutionary struggles and the young cadres who have emerged in the Great Cultural Revolution and conform to the requirements for revolutionary successors are valuable assets of the Party and the people. One great merit of the veteran revolutionary cadres and young cadres is that they have to varying degrees practical experience in the three great revolutionary movements, and the former, in particular, have fairly rich experiences in revolutionary struggles. These experienced cadres stood in the way of the "gang of four" like an insurmountable obstacle in their attempt to seize Party and state power. This was why they had an inveterate hatred for "empiricism" and wanted to oppose it so feverishly.

It was by no means fortuitous that the "gang of four" chose a meeting of P.L.A. units as the occasion for raising a hue and cry against empiricism and for dishing up the sinister programme of taking anti-empiricism as the "key link," clamouring that "study must be conducted in connection with these problems in our army." It was an important move in their overall counter-revolutionary plan to oppose the army and create chaos in it so as to usurp first military power and then the supreme leadership of the Party and state. The "gang of four" harboured extreme hatred for the Chinese People's Liberation Army founded and led by Chairman Mao. They said: "The army is the most dangerous,"

"the army is the most difficult to handle" and "there should be a house-cleaning in the army," in a vain attempt to create chaos in the armed forces. They slanderously dismissed the fine traditions of our army and militia — both were fostered personally by Chairman Mao and had grown in strength in the long revolutionary wars — as hangovers from the democratic revolutionary period and were therefore outdated and no longer applicable. They hoped to get rid of these fine traditions under the pretext of opposing empiricism so as to undermine the building of our army and militia. They spread such nonsense as "specialists run the factories and schools" in the various localities while "old fellows are in command of the armed forces." Wielding the cudgel of opposing empiricism, they tried to knock down a large number of highly experienced, war-tested veteran cadres of the armed forces and replace them with their own people. Their aim was to seize military power, change the nature of our army and militia and turn this strong pillar of the proletariat into their tool for restoring capitalism.

In making anti-empiricism the "key link," the "gang of four" did not merely intend to overthrow a number of leading Party, government and army cadres with practical revolutionary experience and usurp part of

the leadership. They had far more grandiose ambitions, that is, to seize Party, army and government leadership. Pretending to be vigorously against "empiricism," they wantonly opposed our great leader Chairman Mao, our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai as well as Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the successor chosen by Chairman Mao himself. Facts have fully exposed their wild ambitions to usurp supreme leadership of the Party and state.

Chairman Mao beat back the sinister trend stirred up by the "gang of four" in 1975 to oppose empiricism. But their conspiratorial activities to usurp Party and state power never ceased. However, all careerists and conspirators in the past had come to no good end, and the "gang of four" was no exception. They did all kinds of evil things, had no support at all from the masses and were extremely isolated and feeble. At this critical point in the Chinese revolution, the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng took prompt and resolute measures and smashed at one stroke their counter-revolutionary scheme to usurp Party and state power. "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again. . . till their doom" — this is the logic of all reactionaries in courting their own destruction.

Tear Off "Gang of Four's" "Leftist" Masks

Shanghai Workers Condemn Anti-Party Clique

THE anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan had long tried to turn China's biggest industrial city Shanghai into their base for usurping Party and state power behind the backs of Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and the people of Shanghai. But the gigantic wheel of history has crushed their fond dream. An angry tide in denouncing the "gang of four" has swept that metropolis over the past month. Standing in the van of the struggle against this pack of ultra-Rightists who disguised themselves as "Leftists," the working class is determined to square accounts with them politically, ideologically, organizationally, economically and in military affairs.

Expressing their wholehearted love and respect for Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the workers of Shanghai said: Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is the successor selected by Chairman Mao himself and has faithfully carried out Chairman Mao's behests. Under his leadership, the Party Central Committee has crushed the "gang of four," thus saving the revolution and the Party and averting a big disaster for the Chinese people. Possessing outstanding ability, revolutionary boldness and farsightedness, Chairman Hua is our Party's worthy leader. Some steelworkers wrote these lines praising him: "We have Chairman Hua and so our steel-like country will remain red from generation to generation."

Workers had long seen for themselves the perverse actions of the "gang of four." They had bitterly hated the gang and resisted and struggled against it. As soon as the schemes of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power were exposed, the workers put

up countless big-character posters and held criticism meetings denouncing this gang.

With great indignation the workers condemned the "gang of four" for persecuting Chairman Mao and framing up charges against Premier Chou. They said: Chairman Mao on many occasions criticized the "gang of four," warning them: "You'd better be careful; don't let yourselves become a small faction of four." "Don't form factions. Those who do so will fall." But far from mending their ways, the "gang of four" resented Chairman Mao's criticism. Last February, Chiang Ching dismissed Chairman Mao's criticism, saying it gave her a "headache." Not long after the death of Chairman Mao, Chang Chun-chiao gave vent to his hatred for Chairman Mao and devilishly told a cohort, saying: "We've been branded the 'Shanghai gang'!"

Workers at the Shanghai Machine Tool Plant and the Shanghai No. 17 State Cotton Mill said: Chairman Mao always taught us that revisionism is the main danger throughout the historical period of socialism. But those self-styled "Marxist-Leninist theorists," Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, last year proclaimed that empiricism was the main danger at present. Their aim was to overthrow a large number of experienced leading cadres adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The "gang of four" practised revisionism politically, idealism ideologically and sectarianism organizationally. They were indeed jackals from the same lair as the renegade Wang Ming, chieftain of the opportunist line in the history of our Party who styled himself "100 per cent Bolshevik."

Shanghai's workers have exposed how the "gang of four" worked overtime to make organizational preparations for usurping Party and state power. These careerists called for selecting cadres from among those whom the "leaders know well," meaning those they knew well, groomed their confidants in Shanghai and formed a clique to pursue their own selfish interests. When the Second Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Fourth National People's Congress were in session early in 1975, without the knowledge of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, these plotters conspired and surreptitiously drew up a list to "form a cabinet" and opposed the respected and beloved Premier Chou, in a vain attempt to usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and state.

The workers also brought to daylight the ugly and despicable deeds of the "gang of four" in blowing their own trumpets so as to amass political capital for usurping Party and state power. The vicious mastermind of the "gang of four" Chang Chun-chiao instructed his hatchet men in Shanghai to investigate "changes in class relations in the present stage." Dancing to his tune, his accomplices clamoured that they would write an

article like Chairman Mao's *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society*, and they even arrogantly declared that "Chang Chun-chiao's thought" was the "fourth milestone" in the history of the development of Marxism and that "Chang Chun-chiao has developed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought" and so forth. The workers said angrily: This really is the height of wildness and shamelessness!

The "gang of four" even tried to write a "history of the Party" behind the backs of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee to monumentalize themselves. Wang Hung-wen ordered his men to keep intact his former office in the Shanghai No. 17 State Cotton Mill and to get people to visit it and learn from his so-called "revolutionary traditions." He also instructed that a "chronicle of events of the Great Cultural Revolution" be written to sing his praises. Not to be outdone, Chiang Ching sent "reading material" everywhere and dispatched her cohorts to peddle her ideas in various places, putting herself above Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. With ulterior motives, she lavished praise on the women rulers in Chinese history in an attempt to create public opinion for herself to become a "present-day empress."

Workers and cadres at the Shanghai No. 3 Steel Plant, the Shanghai Clock and Watch Components Factory and many other factories pointed out: The "gang of four" passed themselves off as "representatives of the correct line," "heroes of the Great Cultural Revolution" and "Leftists." This is sheer humbug! In fact, they wantonly distorted the nature of the Great Cultural Revolution in combating and preventing revisionism. Chang Chun-chiao said the Great Cultural Revolution was aimed at "changing dynasties." Chiang Ching raised the slogan "attack by reasoning and defend by force" to counter Chairman Mao's directive that when there is a debate, "it should be conducted by reasoning, not by coercion or force" and provoked armed conflicts between mass organizations holding different views. The "gang of four" also spread the reactionary trend of thought of suspecting and overthrowing all persons in authority and labelled other people at will as "typical capitalist-roaders" and the "bourgeoisie in the Party," in an attempt to remove and replace all people in authority taking the socialist road.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the "gang of four" distributed "reading material" everywhere, fanned up dissension and tried to create public opinion to water down the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and direct the spearhead of attack against Premier Chou and other leading comrades in the central organs. In the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, they went against Chairman Mao's series of directives on concentrating fire on criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping and sang a different tune. At Chang Chun-chiao's personal instructions, their cohorts collected,

printed and circulated large quantities of "information" about so-called erroneous statements by leading comrades in the central organs and some provinces and municipalities. Under the pretext of criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping and ferreting out his "agents," they tried to overthrow a large number of responsible Party, government and army cadres in the central organs and various localities, so as to facilitate their taking power.

Countering Chairman Mao's directives concerning militia work, the "gang of four" deceived the militia in Shanghai, vainly trying to turn it into their tool for restoring capitalism.

Citing numerous soul-stirring facts, workers in Shanghai's light industrial, textile and handicraft enterprises and housing management and repair departments exposed the "gang of four's" decadent and licentious bourgeois life. They had concocted one long article after another on restricting bourgeois right and, in high-sounding language, claimed they were "on a par with the workers and peasants." But the fact is that it is they who abused their powers and squandered state wealth. They were vermin sucking the blood of the workers and peasants; they were members of the bureaucrat class who were extremely hostile to the workers and peasants and they were typical representatives of the bourgeoisie in the Party, fiercer than the capitalists.

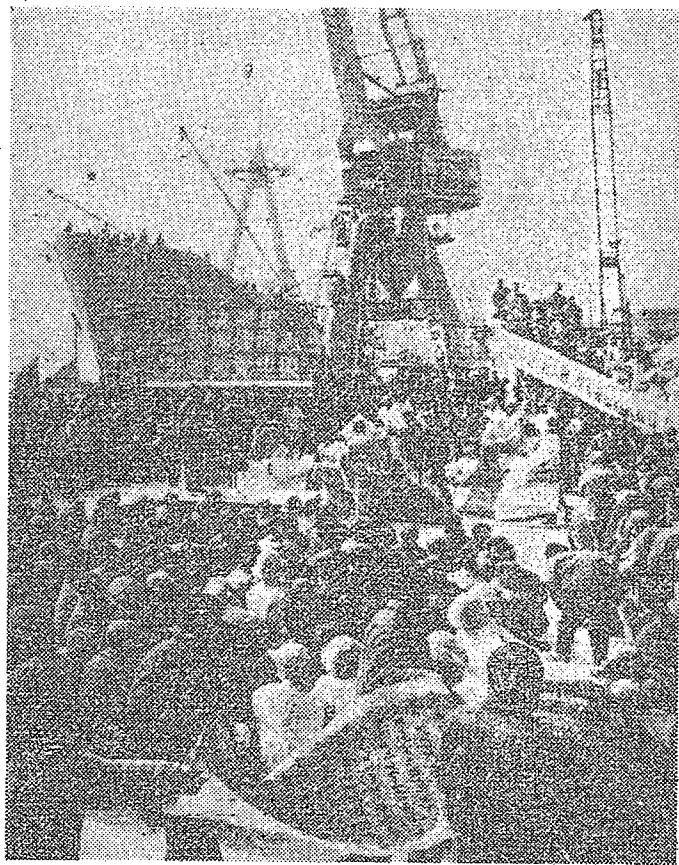
Last year, for instance, when Wang Hung-wen indulged in extravagant living and merry-making in Shanghai, he spent in three months a large sum of state fund equivalent to more than 30 years' wages of an ordinary worker. In Shanghai, Chiang Ching fumed: "It is a headache to see workers!" Workers at the Shanghai No. 1 Steel Plant said: "Wang Hung-wen came to 'inspect' our plant last year. He refused to go near the open-hearth furnace because of the heat and dirt. Though only in his forties, this scoundrel had others support him when he went up and down the stairs. Walking a mere distance of 150 metres, he kept wiping away his sweat with cold towels from two finely-made thermos flasks." The workers wrathfully said that he had long degenerated into a worker-aristocrat.

In striking contrast, the workers recalled Chairman Mao's inspection tour of the plant. Walking right up to the furnace, he inspected the fire through a pair of goggles, shook hands with the workers and cordially chatted with them. They also remembered how the respected and beloved Premier Chou inspected the plant four times, worked alongside the workers and ate with them in their canteen. All this made the workers still more indignant at the "gang of four."

Despite the interference and sabotage by the "gang of four," Shanghai's working class has made great achievements in socialist construction under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and with the help of various provinces and municipalities. But the "gang of four" shamelessly took all the credit for

themselves and used it as their own political capital. As the Shanghai workers pointed out, the "gang of four" were the chief culprits in undermining the national economy. Wherever they went, they unscrupulously charged people with "relapsing into Right deviationist tendencies," "putting profits in command" and "promoting material incentives," in a vain attempt to confound right and wrong in people's minds, split the workers' ranks and cause confusion in the management of enterprises. On top of this, they sowed discord between Shanghai on the one hand and other provinces and municipalities and the central departments on the other, so as to attain their purpose of undermining both revolution and production.

With the wiping out of the "four pests," the workers in Shanghai have become more determined in implementing the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by Chairman Mao. They are determined to make up for the losses caused by the "gang of four." The city's total industrial output value in October was up by 5.5 per cent compared with the same month last year, hitting an all-time high. Quite a number of factories and enterprises fulfilled their annual state plans two months ahead of schedule. Total output value and steel and rolled steel production in the city's metallurgical industry registered increases over those of September.



Workers in Shanghai denounce the "gang of four."

Oil Workers Denounce

"Gang of Four"

THE Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industries held a meeting in Peking on November 26 to expose and criticize the "gang of four." Ten thousand representatives from oil enterprises all over the country took part. Vice-Premiers of the State Council Wang Chen and Yu Chiu-li attended and addressed the meeting.

Chen Lieh-min, First Deputy Secretary of the Party committee of the Taching Oilfield, was the first to speak. He said: "The Taching Oilfield is a red banner on the industrial front erected by the great leader Chairman Mao himself. But the Liu Shao-chi anti-Party clique opposed Taching; so did the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and the 'gang of four.' Chairman Mao showed great concern for Taching and issued many important instructions on its work. In 1960, he approved the campaign to open up the Taching Oilfield; in 1964 he issued the call 'In industry, learn from Taching.' And his many instructions during the Great Cultural Revolution were a great inspiration and powerful support to Taching. Our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions and went to Taching three times, giving the oilfield his firm support."

He went on to say: "That our country was able to speedily build the large modern Taching Oilfield self-reliantly is because the Taching workers have conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works *On Contradiction* and *On Practice* and used Mao Tsetung Thought to guide their actions. The 'gang of four,' however, spearheaded their attack first of all at this fundamental experience of Taching. Chiang Ching shrieked: 'It's a lie that Taching developed because of studying *On Contradiction* and *On Practice*. It's simply not true.' Chang Chun-chiao said: 'Taching developed because of studying *On Contradiction* and *On Practice*? Pooh!' They falsely charged that Taching's rational rules and regulations 'bound the masses hand and foot and were used to protect the interests of the revisionist overlords.' They vilified Taching's style of work, which is characterized by strict discipline and meticulousness, as a 'bourgeois dictatorship over the working class.' Chiang Ching instructed Yao Wen-yuan who was in direct control of the news media: 'Don't publish any articles about Taching and Tachai. If for tactical purposes you want to publish short items about them, insert them in an inconspicuous place.' Chang Chun-

chiao fabricated lies about Taching's famous model worker Wang Chin-hsi, alleging that Comrade Wang Chin-hsi 'behaved very badly' and was a 'man with vested interest.' They also slung mud at Taching Oilfield cadres who kept to the tradition of working hard, saying that 'the typical feature of the capitalist-roaders in Taching is they are hard-working capitalist-roaders.'

Chen Lieh-min pointed out that the "gang of four" tried to negate Taching by disapproving of the film *Pioneers* which depicts the construction of the oilfield. They directed their attack at Chairman Mao and his revolutionary line and tried to overthrow Premier Chou and a large number of other leading cadres of the Party, the government and the army among the central authorities and in various localities so as to realize their criminal scheme to usurp supreme leadership of the Party and state and restore capitalism.

He added: The "gang of four" confused the essential differences between socialist rules and regulations and capitalist ones which are aimed at controlling, checking and suppressing the workers, and tried to whip up anarchism. Whoever observed the regulations was maligned by them as working like a "slave." Their aim was to paralyse the enterprises and bring production to a stop. However, the more the "gang of four" resorted to high-handed tactics, the stronger was the Taching workers' resistance. When they spread the fallacy "Don't produce for the erroneous line," the workers in Taching raised the slogan: "It is right, meritorious and glorious to work hard in building socialism. We have worked hard and will work harder still." He said the Taching workers always hold that socialism comes out of diligent work and that to be idle is not Marxism-Leninism in the least. Since the Great Cultural Revolution began in 1966, Taching's output has increased sixfold, and a still higher target now has been set.

Representatives of other oil enterprises took the floor one after another. Then, Vice-Minister of Petroleum and Chemical Industries Sung Chen-min made a speech.

He said: Before his passing, Chairman Mao selected Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to be our Party's leader and his successor. Practice in the revolutionary struggles has proved that Chairman Hua is a worthy proletarian leader. Chairman Hua is very much concerned about the petroleum and chemical industries and his many instructions are a beacon light guiding the oil workers and staff in their march forward along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

He said that the anti-Party "gang of four," self-styled "comrades-in-arms" and "students" of Chairman Mao, actually opposed and persecuted Chairman Mao and are the common enemies of the people. The struggle between us and the "gang of four," he pointed out, is a life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, a continuation of the struggle by the Communist Party against the Kuomintang and a con-

tinuation of the struggle against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. We must bring the socialist enthusiasm and creativeness of the oil workers and staff in their hundreds of thousands into full play by exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, earnestly learn from Taching and hasten the development of the oil industry.



Sinkiang's New Look (III)

Minority Nationality Cadres Come of Age

by Our Correspondents T'ien San-sung and Kuo Pi-hung

This is the last of three reports on Sinkiang. The first two appeared in issues No. 43 and 47. — Ed.

THE victory of China's revolution has opened up broad vistas for the growth of national minority cadres. Since the founding of New China, a growing number of national minorities have become leading cadres at various levels, from the central to local authorities. While in Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, we met several leading comrades on separate occasions. They were: Saifudin (Uighur), Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, First Secretary of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; Ismayil Aymat (Uighur), Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Secretary of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; Janabil (Kazakh), Alternate Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, First Secretary of the Party Committee of the Ili Autonomous Prefecture of Kazakh Nationality and chairman of the autonomous prefecture revolutionary committee. All were brought up in their respective localities. Since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, a larger number of outstanding minority youth and women of worker, poor and lower-middle peasant (or herdsman) origin have been selected and placed in the leading bodies at various levels of the three-in-one combinations of the old, the middle-aged and the young.

In westernmost Kezlesu Autonomous Prefecture of Khalkhas Nationality, all the chairmen of the revolutionary committees at the prefecture, county and commune levels are minority cadres. Of the revolutionary

committee members at these three levels, over 85 per cent are national minorities.

Active Training

Why do the minority nationality cadres mature so rapidly? While we were in Artush, capital of the autonomous prefecture, prefecture revolutionary committee chairman Tai'erh Maimaitili (Khalkhas) told us:

When the reactionary Kuomintang government ruled the area, it carried out a policy of national oppression, denying that we were a nationality. We were deprived of the right to be the masters of the country. The Chinese Communist Party holds that all the nationalities, big or small, are equal, and the policy of regional national autonomy should be exercised and minority nationality cadres should be trained vigorously. Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities in China, incisively pointed out soon after the founding of New China: "Without a large number of communist cadres of minority nationalities, it would be impossible to solve the national problem thoroughly and to isolate the minority nationality reactionaries completely." Afterwards, the central authority set forth the policy of "training national minority cadres widely and in big numbers." The maturing of national minority cadres in our prefecture is the result of the implementation of the Party's policy on nationalities under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Training minority nationality cadres is a task decided upon in line with the general historical task of proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship. The national question is a part of the general question of the proletarian revolution, a part of the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Dwelling upon this subject, Chairman Tai'erh cited the example of his prefecture.

For a long time before liberation, the area under the jurisdiction of the autonomous prefecture was oppressed by imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries and cruelly exploited by Khalkhas landlords and herd-owners. It was extremely backward politically, economically and culturally. There was no industry to speak of. Goat horns and wooden ploughs were used to plough the land. At the mercy of nature, the herdsmen led a nomadic life. Nearly all the animals and land were in the hands of the herd-owners and the landlords. Only a few of the people had schooling. As medical care was scarce, measles took 45 children's lives in a village of less than 80 families in Uchia County in 1945.

Since liberation, cadres have been needed to wipe out the remnants of the reactionary forces, establish people's political power, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, transform the backward economy and build socialism. They are also indispensable for adhering to continued revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, as well as developing culture, education, public health and other work. This work cannot be accomplished if we rely solely on cadres from the outside. It is necessary to train cadres from among local working people who are determined to fight for communism.

Still more important is that the proletariat who takes the liberation of all mankind as its own task is confident that working people of different nationalities can liberate themselves and that they can manage their own affairs well. For instance, in the Kezlesu Autonomous Prefecture of Khalkhas Nationality, the revolutionary minority cadres have close contacts with the local people and are eager and active in socialist revolution and construction. They are familiar with the conditions of their nationalities — their histories, languages, customs and habits. It is evident that the emergence of a large number of communist-minded minority nationality cadres is an important guarantee for strengthening Party leadership to the national minorities and developing the political, economic and cultural undertakings in the minority areas; it is also a key to strengthening national unity, safeguarding unification of the motherland, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and thoroughly solving the national question.

Can the help of other nationality cadres be dispensed with in training local nationality cadres? Of course not. Reviewing their own growth, many Khalkhas cadres said they deeply appreciated the warm help and revolutionary friendship of the Han, Uighur and other nationality cadres. Chairman Taiher said: "China is a unitary multi-nationality state. Mutual help and support among nationalities is an important condition for building and safeguarding our great socialist motherland. Having been steeled in the revolution over a long period, many Han cadres have a higher theoretical level of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and richer experience in revolutionary struggle than the national minority cadres. Their help and support is very important to the maturing of the

Khalkhas cadres and to the development of the prefecture's socialist undertakings."

This is exactly the situation in this prefecture. In addition to the Khalkhas cadres, there are Han, Uighur, Kazakh and Hui cadres. Guided by Marxism and rallying closely round the unified leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, they are fighting at the motherland's anti-revisionist outpost for a common revolutionary goal.

Come Forward in Mass Struggles

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storms of revolution." In the last 20 years or so, a group of fine national minority cadres has come to the fore in the Kezlesu Autonomous Prefecture of Khalkhas Nationality after every big revolutionary mass movement. Nurturing activists steeled in the revolution from among the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants (herdsmen) is the main way of our Party in bringing up minority cadres. Of the more than 30 leading cadres of Khalkhas nationality at prefecture and county levels in the autonomous prefecture, most are from families of workers or poor and lower-middle peasants (herdsmen); the vast majority have been tempered in the political movements since liberation, especially the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and have played an active part in socialist revolution and construction.

We visited a Khalkhas woman cadre, Nishahan Turdi, who is president of the prefecture's people's court. When she was a little girl before liberation she tended cattle for a herd-owner; even today, she carries the scars of the owner's whip. Since spring 1950 when a work team was sent by the Party to her native place on the Pamir Plateau, she has got to know some revolutionary principles. She became aware that it was not *huta* (meaning god in the Khalkhas language) who decided that the herdsmen should be poor and the herd-owners rich. The herdsmen's poverty was due to the cruel oppression by the exploiting classes and the poor must make revolution if they want liberation.

Like a beacon, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought illuminated this young herdsman's path. She joined the revolution with burning enthusiasm and later became chairman of the county women's federation. Together with the cadres of the work team, she mobilized the masses and established rural people's political power, struggled against the villainous despots and carried out democratic reform. Recalling her past experience, she said: "In those days, I crossed several mountains on horseback every day to do propaganda among the herdsmen and organize them to struggle against the reactionary classes. I felt I had infinite strength and was filled with the happiness of having been emancipated."

In 1953 when this former slave who had been at the mercy of others was admitted into the Chinese Com-

munist Party after going through tests in struggles, she pledged in tears: I will devote all my life to the liberation of the exploited and oppressed people of the whole country and the whole world, and to the complete abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man over the globe and the realization of communism.

Nishahan became chairman of the women's federation of Uchia County in 1955. Centring on agricultural co-operation and other issues at that time, the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines within the Party and throughout China was extremely acute. At that critical moment, she firmly responded to Chairman Mao's call and called on her relatives and friends to take the lead in joining the co-operatives while she herself actively participated in the leadership of the co-operative movement in the pastoral areas. In a short time an animal husbandry producers' co-operative was set up in her native place, the first of its kind in southern Sinkiang.

The next year, she was transferred by the Party organization to assume the post of vice-head of the county. This was unprecedented in the Khalkhas area since in pre-liberation days there not even one Khalkhas woman was a primary school teacher. When the local people congratulated her, she said: "I'm a worker-peasant cadre trained by the Party and I will devote all my life to serving the worker-peasant masses." She lived up to her words, going frequently to the pastoral areas for heart-to-heart talks with the herdsman and listening to their opinions. Together with the workers, she set up a small iron-smelting factory on the Pamir Plateau. When the national splittists attacked the Party in 1957, she refuted them by reasoning to safeguard national unification and solidarity. Assiduously studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works at that time, she was able to distinguish theoretically the Marxist view from the bourgeois view

on nationalities and came to realize that class struggle was the essence of the national question.

Tempered in the flames of revolutionary struggles, this poor herdsman grew wiser after studying Marxist theories. In the early 60s, she was shifted from the county to the prefecture, first as a leading cadre in the prefecture's women's federation and then in the prefecture's bureau of culture and education. She soon was elected president of the prefecture people's court.

Nishahan's revolutionary consciousness has become higher since the Great Cultural Revolution began. She said: "Before liberation, I had no idea what classes and class struggle were and I was a victim of the herdsman's exploitation. Though I later came to know how to differentiate classes and why class struggle was necessary, I still wasn't clear about the law governing class struggle and the characteristics of class struggle in the socialist period. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat have enabled me to get a deeper understanding of these questions. And I'm more determined to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Studying and improving in the course of struggle — this is the path on which Nishahan and many national minority cadres have grown up. To accelerate their improvement, Party organizations at various levels, of course, take many effective measures such as running study classes, sending them to study in Party schools at various levels and arranging for them to visit advanced areas and units. Nishahan has attended study classes, studied in Party schools run by the autonomous prefecture and the autonomous region, and spent three years in the Peking Central Institute for Nationalities. She has twice made trips to visit many places in China. Undoubtedly, activities like these have greatly helped to enhance the revolutionary capabilities of the minority cadres.

Forerunners of the Revolution

Revolution has tempered thousands upon thousands of minority nationality cadres who in turn have pushed ahead the cause of the proletarian revolution.

In the Turfan Depression, known as the "volcano" and "wind house," the Uighur cadre Ruzi Turdi, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Turfan Prefecture, is widely praised for his heroic deeds. For more than 20 years he has persisted in taking class struggle as the key link and led the masses to build shelter belts to check sandstorm and dig ditches in the desert; as a result the water of melting snow has been diverted from the Tianshan Mountains for irrigation.



Talifu Tawuti (fourth from right) discussing theory of dictatorship of the proletariat with members of the Party branch.



Ruzi Turdi (centre) working with commune members.

When a severe snowstorm hit the Poszutantieh-liehke Commune in the towering mountains of the Pamir Plateau, Party committee secretary Sulaiman (Khalkhas) educated the commune members with Mao Tsetung Thought, and they relied on their own efforts by taking the Tachai Production Brigade as an example. After three years, the commune's grain production had increased by 2.5 times and the commune members' livelihood was greatly improved. The local people call Sulaiman "our good secretary."

While in the Paotzuhung No. 15 Production Brigade at the west end of the Takla Makan Desert, we met a Uighur cadre dressed in peasant's clothing. Son of a farm labourer, Talifu Tawuti had tended cattle for a landlord at the age of six. His childhood was one of constant hunger and cold. Soon after liberation, together with the poor peasants of various nationalities, he waged struggles against the landlords and divided their land among the peasants. When Chairman Mao issued the call "Get organized," he took the lead and set up the first mutual-aid team in Paotzuhung. Later an agricultural co-operative and a people's commune were successively formed under his leadership. They have steadily advanced along the broad road of socialism.

But the path of revolution was not all smooth-sailing. When the evil wind of slashing co-operatives fanned up by Liu Shao-chi swept Paotzuhung, class enemies in the village threatened Talifu with a dagger, saying: "Give the order and dissolve the co-op, otherwise you'll be killed!" But he sternly declared: "You can kill me, but the co-op must not be dissolved."

When Liu Shao-chi again stirred up an adverse current to restore capitalism in 1961, the class enemies in Talifu's village raged: "Collectivization has failed, individual farming is better." He rallied the poor and lower-middle peasants and repeatedly publicized Chairman Mao's teachings: "People's communes are fine"

and "only socialism can save China." As a result, the peasants became more determined to take the socialist road. With the socialist collective economy becoming more consolidated, production went up steadily.

Paotzuhung means "barren" in Uighur. Here the weather was harsh, with frequent sandstorms. Undulating dunes and numerous gullies spread over the village. Susceptible to drought and waterlogging, the 800 hectares of heavily salinized land were carved into 10,000 tiny plots. In pre-liberation days, poor peasants had to live on mulberries, apricots and oleasters because grain was scarce. Though grain production increased every year since liberation, it didn't go up very much before the Great Cultural Revolution.

When Chairman Mao issued the call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" in 1964, Talifu responded to it immediately. He made up his mind to lead the masses to put proletarian politics in command, rely on their own efforts and work hard, so as to give their native place a new look, like the Tachai Production Brigade had done. During the Cultural Revolution, Talifu and other commune members overcame sabotage by the class enemies and countless difficulties with nothing but a *kantuman* (a kind of shovel) and their two hands in a revolutionary and death-defying spirit. Their efforts were rewarded by a network of irrigation ditches that brought an end to spring drought and autumn waterlogging; the sand dunes were levelled and gullies filled in; the 10,000 small plots were transformed into 40 neatly laidout fields; they even planted 600,000 trees and 36 kilometres of shelter belts on the heavily saline land, thereby checking sandstorms.

These successes encouraged the masses of the commune members as well as pushed up farm production to a great extent. Today's per-hectare grain yield is eight times that of pre-liberation days.

Talifu himself has also matured in the course of the struggles. Once a cadre in his production brigade, he was chosen vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Kashgar Prefecture with a population of 2.2 million.

What's to be done when one is confronted by success? Talifu said to us: "The success we have won is only the first step in a 10,000 li long march. To materialize the loftiest ideal of us Party members — the abolition of all exploiting classes and the realization of communism throughout the world — we must persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and strive to win fresh victories."

In Sinkiang we saw countless minority nationality cadres like Talifu Tawuti, fully confident that communism will win, earnestly working at different posts in the socialist revolution and construction.

Warmly Congratulate the Lao People's Glorious Festival

TODAY is the first anniversary of the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. With great joy, the Chinese people extend their warmest congratulations to the fraternal people of Laos.

Under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the heroic Lao people, in striving for the independence of their fatherland and the emancipation of their nation, united as one, defied brute force, persisted in protracted armed struggle, powerfully smashed the enemy's schemes to strangle the Lao revolution, continuously increased their own strength and, after arduous and tortuous struggles, finally defeated the reactionary forces at home and abroad and founded the Lao People's Democratic Republic, winning a great victory of historic significance. Laos has since entered a new historical stage. The Lao people's victory has been a vigorous inspiration and support to the struggle of the oppressed nations and people of the world for independence and emancipation.

The founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has opened up broad prospects for the revolution and construction in Laos. In the past year, the heroic Lao people have actively consolidated and strengthened the revolutionary regime, healed the wounds of war and gradually restored and developed their national economy. We believe that, through maintaining independence and self-reliance, the Lao people who have been steeled and tested in protracted revolutionary struggle will be able to surmount the obstacles on their road of advance, continuously gain new victories and build Laos into a state of peace, independence, democracy, unification, prosperity and social progress.

The current world situation is excellent. The daily awakening people of the world are steadily advancing in the victorious struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The countries and peoples of the third world, in particular, are playing an ever greater role as the main force in the struggle. Countries want independence, nations want emancipation and the peo-

ple want revolution — the historical current is surging irresistibly onward. The situation in Asia, as in the whole world, is developing in a direction favourable to the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries and unfavourable to superpower aggression and expansion. Under the leadership of their brilliant leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people have won the great victory of smashing the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp the Party leadership and state power and, with lofty revolutionary enthusiasm, are rallying most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua to carry out the behests of Chairman Mao, continue to unswervingly implement the revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs personally mapped out by Chairman Mao, persist in proletarian internationalism, and are determined to strengthen solidarity with the oppressed nations and people throughout the world, strengthen solidarity with the peoples of the third world countries and join hands with them to carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism and superpower hegemonism.

As close neighbours linked by the same mountains and rivers, China and Laos share weal and woe. There is a longstanding traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries. In the arduous struggle of the past, we supported and encouraged each other; in the cause of revolution and construction after liberation, we help and learn from each other. The Lao Party and Government Delegation headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane paid an official friendship visit to China last March. The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the Lao Party and Government Delegation. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane held sincere and friendly talks on strengthening the relations between the two Parties and two countries. The revolutionary friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries have been further strengthened and developed. In the future, the Chinese people will continue to unite with the Lao people in struggle and advance together with them.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, December 2)

Asian Countries Achieve Good Results In Agricultural Development

ALTHOUGH the Asian people are industrious and their countries well-endowed by nature, agriculture has developed slowly and quite a few of them still have to rely on imported grain because of imperialist aggression and plunder, particularly by the superpowers, and an irrational land system. In recent years, however, more and more Asian countries have come to realize that developing agriculture, especially grain production, is of the utmost significance for safeguarding state independence and strengthening the national economy. Quite a few have given top priority to agriculture and grain production in developing their national economies.

The Nepalese Government has called for putting promotion of agricultural development in the fore and declared the year 1975-76 "agriculture year." Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka in 1973 launched a big agricultural production movement and in June this year called for attaining economic independence by realizing self-sufficiency in grain. The Malaysian Government, too, has regarded attaining self-sufficiency in grain as a matter of first importance.

Some countries have stressed development of water conservancy work and expanded their acreage of irrigated land. In Sri Lanka, the first part of the Mahaweli

Development Project—the biggest project of this type in the country—to change the course of the Mahaweli River was completed last January and put 130,000 acres of land under irrigation. Nepal's irrigated area has grown from 180,000 hectares in 1970 to 230,000 hectares this year. Fourteen water conservancy projects completed during the "agriculture year" in the country have added another 26,000 hectares of irrigated land, or 10 per cent of the country's total. Malaysia has improved irrigation facilities for a total of 320,000 acres of rice fields.

By developing diversified economies, some countries have got rid of the monoculture economy left behind by the imperialists and colonialists and have freed themselves from relying on foreign farm produce. In the past, Malaysia mainly developed rubber production and had to import large amounts of food grain yearly. In recent years, the Malaysian Government has paid attention to expanding the acreage of rice fields and brought the output value of grain to third place, just below rubber and palm oil. To solve the question of its supply of cotton self-reliantly, the Philippines successfully grew cotton on an experimental basis in 1973. While continuing to stress developing rice-growing, Burma also has made it a point to grow jute, cotton and other crops.

Superpowers Obstruct Agricultural Development in Asia

THE two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, control, plunder and exploit the developing countries of Asia in agriculture. Their chief methods include:

1. Using exports of grain and other farm produce to engage in hegemonism. U.S. imperialism, under the signboard of giving "aid" and "relief," dumps its farm produce and exerts pressure on the "aid-recipient" countries. With its agriculture in a wretched plight, Soviet social-imperialism does not export much grain to the Asian region. But it exports grain to push its hegemonism in a most despicable manner. For example, in September 1973 it took the initiative in lending India 2 million tons of wheat, but when India had bad harvests the following year and was in the grip of famine, it took the opportunity to press India to repay that loan.

2. Going in for exchange of unequal values in a big way, striving hard to widen the "scissors gap" between prices of industrial and agricultural products and buying

cheap and selling dear to exploit the developing countries. The two hegemonic powers manipulate the international markets and prices to make the developing countries sustain heavy losses. In the first half of 1975, for example, Thailand lost 2,800 million bahts (140 million U.S. dollars) as compared with the same period in 1974 because of price falls of its chief export products, including rice and rubber. In the first seven months of 1975, Indonesia suffered a total loss of 389 million U.S. dollars because of the drop in earnings from timber and rubber exports. Soviet social-imperialism is even more rapacious than old-line imperialism in exploiting the developing countries. Besides plundering huge quantities of Mongolia's livestock and animal husbandry products, it also exploits other Asian countries. When the Soviet Union imported rubber from Malaysia in 1975, it forced down the price by 30 per cent while raising the price of machine tools it exported to Malaysia by 2.14 times. Thus, a machine tool which Malaysia could get for one and a half tons of rubber in 1974 needed 4.6 tons in 1975.

Some countries like the Philippines, Pakistan and India have also taken such measures as reclaiming land, improving seed strains, increasing production of chemical fertilizers and manufacturing and improving farm machines. All this has helped in no small way to promote agricultural production. Some countries have strengthened co-operation in raising the level of agricultural science and skills.

By adopting the above measures, agriculture, particularly grain production, in these Asian countries is steadily developing. In the year 1975-76, Pakistan's grain production went up by 1.97 million tons and sugar cane by 3.16 million tons as compared with the annual average from 1967 to 1970. The year 1975-76 saw a general rise in the acreage of Bangladesh's main crops. Jute output increased by 400,000 bales, rice by nearly 2 million tons and wheat by 100,000 tons. Afghanistan in 1976 reaped its third rich grain harvest and has initially attained self-sufficiency in grain. The year 1975-76 saw the Philippines recording a bumper harvest of rice, with the output 15 per cent greater than in the previous year. Sri Lanka in 1974 recorded the highest grain output in its history. Burma's rice output in the year 1975-76 was the highest in the past 15 years.

It is of profound significance in opposing hegemonism that the Asian countries have strengthened regional economic co-operation and adopted collective self-reliance measures to safeguard their agricultural and other interests. The first summit conference of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations last February de-

ecided to utilize the natural resources of the ASEAN region to further complement each other's economies. At the February ministerial meeting in Manila of the Group of 77, which includes some developing countries in Asia, it also was decided that joint action should be taken in international trade to safeguard the interests of cotton, jute, rubber and tea producing countries. The 5th Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries in August adopted the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation calling for further strengthening and establishing additional associations of raw material producers and the convening in Pyongyang of a symposium of non-aligned and other developing countries to exchange experience in developing agriculture and independent national industry. All this will play an important role in breaking down the superpowers' manipulation of international markets and their opposition, resisting their acts of bullying and oppressing the developing countries, and promoting the development of agriculture and the national economies of the various countries.

By relying on their own people, persevering in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, following the road of independence and self-reliance, making full use of their natural resources, making the necessary changes step by step in accordance with the aspirations of their people, and strengthening unity and co-operation, the developing countries in Asia will gradually change the present state of affairs in the rural areas and their national economies and attain even greater successes in developing agriculture.

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

Message From Central Committee of Marxist-Leninist Communist Party Of France

The Political Secretary of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France has sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

In the name of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France, I extend to you warmest felicitations on the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The Marxist-Leninist Communists of France are profoundly convinced that under the leadership of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China led by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people will continue to win great revolutionary victories started under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the most eminent Marxist-Leninist of our epoch.

The unity of action and thinking between the Communist Party of China and the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France will unceasingly be strengthened on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought.

The Marxist-Leninist Communists of France are determined to do their best to make the French and Chinese peoples, under the leadership of their respective Marxist-Leninist Parties, carry on and strengthen the

great historical world struggle against the two super-powers and all reactionaries, against imperialism, social-imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and neo-colonialism till the triumph of the world revolution and communism.

Message From the Political Secretariat Of Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Communist Party of France

The Political Secretariat of the Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Communist Party of France sent a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on October 25. The message reads:

The Political Secretariat of the Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Communist Party extends its felicitations to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on his appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. It shares in the joy of the Chinese people mobilized today around the Central Committee of their Communist Party. The Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has foiled the conspiracy of the "gang of four," engaged in the struggle against it and strengthened the unity of the Party. Relying on the invincible force and clearheadedness of the Chinese people and on Mao Tsetung Thought, the Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng will carry on and deepen the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Armed with rich experience in the ten great struggles between the two lines and with Mao Tsetung Thought, the Communist Party of China will develop and consolidate the great conquests of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and carry on and deepen the struggle against revisionism.

China will certainly remain red!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live its Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng!

Letter From Central Committee of Labour Party of Spain

The Central Committee of the Labour Party of Spain sent a letter on October 23 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, extending congratulations on the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee.

The letter says: The Labour Party of Spain is convinced that under the correct leadership of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, new and still greater successes will be scored in the socialist construction of China. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people will

carry on and further develop their struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and modern revisionism and will continue to extend internationalist support to the world proletariat and the people of all countries.

Message From Chairman Pettersson of Executive Committee of Communist Party of Sweden

Roland Pettersson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Sweden, sent a message on October 29 to the Communist Party of China. The message reads:

It is with great pleasure that we greet the new victories in the class struggle, which have been won by the Communist Party of China.

We warmly congratulate Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, who has been appointed Chairman of the Central Committee and of the Military Commission of the Communist Party of China.

Your Party, vigilant towards the manoeuvres of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, has defeated the attempt of the "gang of four" to seize power in the Party and the state by manipulating the directives of Chairman Mao and by other conspiratorial methods.

Our Party greets with special enthusiasm the decision to publish volume 5 of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and prepare the publication of his collected works; we also greet the decision to build a memorial hall to his memory.

The Communist Party of Sweden is closely following the developments in China. We have total confidence in the great experience, high consciousness and revolutionary vigilance of the Chinese proletariat and its Party, as well as the ability of the labouring masses to successfully protect and defend the dictatorship of the proletariat and the revolutionary political line of Chairman Mao. Any attempt from the bourgeoisie inside or outside the Party to seize power and put China back on the capitalist road is bound to fail.

Message From Executive Committee Of Marxist-Leninist Groups of Finland

The Executive Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Groups of Finland sent a message on October 29 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

Glad to learn of your election by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China as its Chairman, we extend heartfelt congratulations to you, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, to the Communist Party of China and to the Chinese people.

The Communist Party of China is a great, glorious and correct Party, a genuine Marxist-Leninist Party. Under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the contemporary era, the Communist Party of China was tempered and grew in strength in stormy revolutionary struggles in half a century and more. After winning enormous victories in the liberation struggle, the Chinese people have, again under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, persisted in class struggle under socialism, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and swiftly built a prosperous and daily developing socialist new China, which has become a strong bastion against imperialism and social-imperialism and a reliable base for world revolution. The contributions made by the Communist Party of China in the struggle against modern revisionism and social-imperialism are of major world historic significance.

No external enemy whatever can shake the Communist Party of China, nor can any internal enemy do harm to it. In the fierce struggles between the two lines, two classes and two roads, the Communist Party of China has smashed all revisionist cliques attempting to split the Party. At present, through their jubilant demonstrations characterized by unity, the Chinese people have firmly denounced the factional activities of the "gang of four" and rendered resolute support to your election as leader of the Party's Central Committee. The Communist Party of China has a splendid future. So do the people of the world who are marching forward in stormy struggles.

We wish you greatest possible success in your great work. We are convinced that the Chinese people will for ever implement thoroughly Mao Tsetung's revolutionary line in the home and foreign policies.

Message From Secretary Schmierer of Central Committee of Communist League of West Germany

Hans-Gerhart Schmierer, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist League of West Germany, has sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

The Central Committee of the Communist League of West Germany extends revolutionary congratulations to you, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, on your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the glorious Communist Party of China.

The Communist Party of China founded by Comrade Mao Tsetung is a Party tempered, under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung, in the class struggles and the struggles between the two lines during the past decades, a Party guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. The Communist Party of China led the Chinese people in defeating imperialism, bureaucrat-capitalism and feudalism in the new-democratic rev-

olution. It led the Chinese working class and the Chinese people in winning the victory of the proletarian revolution. Under its leadership, the Chinese working class established the dictatorship of the proletariat and persists in class struggle. To consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and build communism step by step, the Chinese working class under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung has combated modern revisionism, defended Marxism, carried out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and averted capitalist restoration. To continue the forward march on the road to communism, the working class under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung waged the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, thereby beating back once again various attempts to restore capitalism.

All the victories won by the Chinese working class and the Chinese people are a huge inspiration for the international proletariat and the people of the world in their struggle against the exploiters and oppressors.

The passing of Comrade Mao Tsetung has filled the international working class and the people of the world with deep sorrow. After the passing of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Communist Party of China, the Chinese working class and the Chinese people have turned grief into strength and won further victories in class struggle. Comrade Mao Tsetung said: "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." The Communist Party of China, under the leadership of the Central Committee headed by you, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, will be loyal to this instruction of Chairman Mao Tsetung and lead the Chinese working class and the Chinese people in winning further victories. The Communist Party of China will, as always, be a great example to the Marxist-Leninists.

Letter From Nadunge, Member of Secretariat of Central Committee Of Communist Party of Sri Lanka (M-L)

D.N. Nadunge, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka (M-L), sent a letter on October 20 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The letter says that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka (M-L) heartily welcomes "the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. We are firmly convinced that the Chinese people and their Party will rally closely round the Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and resolutely carry out to the end the behests of Chairman Mao."

It says, "the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka (M-L) enthusiastically hails the decisions to establish a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung and to publish volume 5 of his selected works with other volumes to follow, and to make preparations for the publication of his collected works."

It notes that these decisions reflect the ardent desire and aspirations not only of the Chinese people but of the revolutionary people throughout the world. They will help to contribute to the further study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the development of the international communist movement.

Message From Secretary Lindner of Communist League of Austria

Secretary Walter Lindner of the Central Committee of the Communist League of Austria, in the name of the Committee, sent a message on October 29 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The message reads:

We have followed with great sympathy the struggle by the Communist Party of China and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng for keeping to and inheriting Chairman Mao Tsetung's revolutionary thought and political line. We have learnt with great joy and excitement the two historic decisions made by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on October 8, and followed the struggle for shattering the anti-Party "gang of four." Therefore, today we can celebrate the victory of the Chinese Communist Party together with the Chinese people.

The two decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China dated October 8, the smashing of the "gang of four" and the election of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Communist Party of China are also of utmost significance for the international Marxist-Leninist movement and for us Austrian Marxist-Leninists. Hence our definite welcome. We extend most heartfelt revolutionary salutations to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and, through it, to the whole Party and the entire Chinese people. We share your joy over this latest victory for the Chinese Communist Party and for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. This victory is a tremendous inspiration and encouragement for us. It is yet another proof of the great revolutionary resolve, strength and unity of the Chinese Party and people. It brilliantly proves that it is not easy to smash the Communist Party of China, which has a bright future.

We will do our best to enable our workers and masses of people to understand the historic decisions of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and further strengthen the friendship between the people of Austria and China.

Message From Central Committee Of Canadian Communist League (M-L)

The Central Committee of the Communist League of Canada (M-L) has sent a message to the Communist Party of China. The message reads:

We congratulate the Chinese Communist Party and its Central Committee on the nomination of Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

We are convinced that the Chinese people led by the Chinese Communist Party will continue in the struggle to build socialism and communism and will always remain faithful to the revolutionary line of Mao Tsetung. We are confident that the Chinese Communist Party, firmly based on the proletarian theory of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, will continue, as in the past, in the great spirit of proletarian internationalism, in strengthening the bonds of revolutionary solidarity between Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations around the world in the struggle against modern revisionism, with its ringleader the Soviet revisionists, and will continue to push forward the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism of the two superpowers.

Message From Chairman Andresson And General Secretary Gudlaugsson Of Communist Party of Iceland (M-L)

Gunnar Andresson, Chairman, and Kristjan Gudlaugsson, General Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Iceland (Marxist-Leninist), sent a message on October 28 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

The message says: "To you, and through you to the Communist Party of China and the masses of all nationalities in the People's Republic of China, we extend our congratulations on your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China."

It says: "We wholeheartedly support the decisions of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. to elect Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman, to organize the masses in thoroughly studying the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao Tsetung and to carry forward the great banner of Chairman Mao Tsetung's lifework — to build up and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist construction."

Message From General Secretary Calo of the Party of Socialist Revolution of Italy

Vincenzo Calo, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Socialist Revolution of Italy, sent a message on October 28 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

We extend to you our fraternal congratulations and greet with great revolutionary enthusiasm your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the basis of the resolution of October 7 of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The Communist Party of China, under your leadership, has defeated the scheme of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan which attempted to usurp the Party and state power. This victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has enabled the Communist Party of China, the People's Republic of China and your people of all nationalities to go a step forward on the road of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthening proletarian internationalism and socialism and leading to communism.

With revolutionary steadfastness and revolutionary zeal, the Chinese working class, peasants, soldiers and people of all nationalities actively endorse and support the resolution of October 7 of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. This is an example of the correct way of political struggle defended by the Communist Party of China and constitutes a serious warning to all those who attempt to attack China or subvert its dictatorship of the proletariat and represents an invincible force.

Your victory is also ours. It is a victory of the Party of Socialist Revolution, the Italian proletariat and the world revolutionary people. They all accept socialist China as the fortress of the world revolution, the liberation cause of the oppressed people and peace. However, peace is in grave danger because of the conflict between the two imperialist superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Party of Socialist Revolution of Italy reaffirms that she agrees completely with the general line on international policy laid down by Chairman Mao and defended by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China under your leadership. The general line calls upon the people of all countries to get mobilized and oppose the danger of aggression and hegemonism caused by the two superpowers, particularly the frenzied acts of military aggression and expansionism committed by Soviet social-imperialism in the Mediterranean and Europe. Acting upon this general line and proletarian internationalism, the Party of Socialist Revolution of Italy stands on the side of the great and glorious Communist Party of China.

We extend to you our warmest congratulations and cordial and fraternal wishes.

Message From Central Committee Of U.S. October League (M-L)

The Central Committee of the U.S. October League (Marxist-Leninist) sent a message on October 12 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

We extend greetings of the October League (Marxist-Leninist) on the appointment of a new Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Firmly rooted among the masses of the labouring people and upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the revolutionary advance of the Chinese Communist Party will continue. We express our confidence in the bright future of socialism and solidarity with the Chinese Communist Party in shouldering the tasks ahead.

Message From Executive Committee Of Communist Federation of Britain (M-L)

The Executive Committee of the Communist Federation of Britain (Marxist-Leninist) sent a message on November 1 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The message reads:

With greatest pleasure the National Committee of the Communist Federation of Britain (Marxist-Leninist) passed the following resolution on 30th October 1976.

"The National Committee of the Communist Federation of Britain (Marxist-Leninist) hails the great victory of the working class and people of China in smashing the plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, and warmly welcomes the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China."

Letter From First Secretary Zamora of Communist Party of Bolivia (M-L)

Oscar Zamora Medinaceli, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia (Marxist-Leninist), has sent a letter to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng expressing warmest congratulations on his appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The letter says: The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia (Marxist-Leninist) and all its members are exceedingly glad to extend warmest fraternal greetings to you on your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The letter says: Since the departure of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world and the indisputable great teacher of the world proletariat, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has made many correct, important and valuable decisions which clearly and forcefully demonstrate that under your leadership, the Communist Party of China, faithfully maintaining the cause of Chairman Mao Tsetung, is determined to defend and hold high the glorious red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and carry the cause of the proletariat through to the end.

It adds: It is our absolute belief that under your leadership, the Communist Party of China and the People's Republic of China will further the cause of Chairman Mao Tsetung and build China into a powerful socialist state, an indestructible bulwark of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, a vanguard and base of world revolution and the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

The letter says in conclusion: Esteemed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, with profound proletarian affection, we wish you greater successes in your important revolutionary work for the happiness of the Chinese people and the oppressed nations and oppressed people and the proletariat of the world. We reassure you that the relations between our two Parties, which are based on the principle of proletarian internationalism and the common defence of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, will be increasingly deepened and become unbreakable.

Letter From Colombian Marxist-Leninist League

The National Directorate of the Marxist-Leninist League of Colombia on October 29 sent a letter to Com-

rade Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, expressing warm greetings to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the whole Party and the Chinese people on Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's assumption of the posts of Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and on their victory in smashing the anti-Party plot of the clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan who attempted to usurp the leadership of the Party and seize state power and to establish a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

The letter says: The proletariat and people of China, in their furtherance of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat initiated by Chairman Mao Tsetung, will smash all enemies of the proletariat. The victory over the anti-Party clique of the four and the progress made in the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and the repulsion of the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts have consolidated and enhanced the great achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. These victories of yours over the bourgeoisie in the Party are victories for the entire world proletariat.

We also rejoice immensely at the decisions made on October 8 by the (Chinese) leading central organs on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung and on the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and the preparations for the publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung*. These decisions constitute a great contribution to the dissemination all over the world of the invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, Marxism-Leninism of our era.

(To be continued.)

(Continued from p. 7.)

He said: "China carries out a foreign policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and respect for their territorial integrity and sovereignty. We are identical in these great principles."

Praising China's achievements in the scientific, especially nuclear, field, he pointed out: "This is the pride of our third world and all peace-loving countries in the world."

Referring to the international situation, delegation leader Ulanfu said in his speech: "The Arab peo-

ple's struggle against aggression and hegemonism is an important component of the struggle of all the third world people. The Eighth Arab Summit Conference held not long ago once more manifested the unity of the Arab world and the common aspiration of the entire Arab people to eliminate superpower interference and settle their problems independently through consultation. It dealt a heavy blow at the superpowers' criminal conspiracy to sow discord and disrupt the great unity of the Arab people."

Ulanfu noted: "China and Kuwait are friendly countries belonging to

the third world. We are bound together by our two peoples' common experience in history and the common tasks of struggle facing us today."

While the delegation was visiting the oil city Al Ahmadi, they saw an exhibition sponsored by the Kuwaiti Oil Company, a power plant in the Shuaiba Industrial Complex, a sea water desalinization plant, a chemical fertilizer plant and oil installations. This gave them an understanding of the Kuwaiti people's struggle against nature and colonialism as well as the efforts made in building up their country.

ROUND THE WORLD

DENMARK

Communist Labour Party Of Denmark Founded

The Communist Labour Party of Denmark was founded on November 21.

The Party has developed out of the Communist League of Denmark (M-L). It held its First Congress on November 21, electing the Party Central Committee and Benito Scocozza as Chairman of the Party.

The congress adopted the Party's basic programme and documents and statements on strengthening the struggle against the monopoly capitalists' crisis policy and against the superpowers.

The basic programme of the Party says that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the theoretical basis of the Communist Labour Party of Denmark. The Party upholds the principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and applies these principles in concretely analysing class struggle both at home and abroad.

The Communist Labour Party, it says, has to assume leadership in the struggles of the working class and lead these struggles to socialist revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Party makes the establishment of communist society its ultimate aim.

The statement on strengthening the struggle against the monopoly capitalists' crisis policy condemns the monopolists for their recently intensified oppression of the working class and their strenuous efforts to shift the burden of crisis on to the working class. Calling for extensively unfolding the struggle against such a policy, the statement stresses that only by overthrowing the monopoly capitalist class, setting up its own organ of political power and building socialism, can the working class fundamentally get rid of the crisis, which is a nightmare.

The statement on strengthening the struggle against the superpowers says that Denmark is one of the strategically important European countries

lying between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. The country is militarily threatened by the social-imperialists.

The statement points out that the superpowers have intensified their contention everywhere in the world and their arms race has reached a new high. This gives the lie to the "disarmament" and "detente" fraud of the superpowers, especially that of the Soviet Union. In addition, the superpowers have been engaged in ever fiercer rivalry for hegemony in Europe and have made use of the Helsinki "security conference" to cover up their division of Europe.

The people and the oppressed nations of the third world, the statement emphasizes, are the main force in the struggle against the superpowers. The working class and people of the imperialist countries should unite with the people of the third world in the common struggle against the imperialist superpowers.

EAST TIMOR

Persisting in Armed Struggle

The Fourth Committee of the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution on East Timor on November 17 supporting the East Timorese people's just struggle for national independence.

The resolution "reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right." It "strongly deplores the persistent refusal of the Government of Indonesia to comply with the provisions" of the United Nations' relevant resolutions and "calls upon the Government of Indonesia to withdraw all its forces from the territory (East Timor)."

The Democratic Republic of East Timor was founded on November 28, 1975.

Since then, the East Timorese people, maintaining their staunch will "to die or be independent" and surmounting every difficulty, have taken up arms to bravely resist the Indo-

nesian aggressors who plotted to annex this independent state shortly after its birth. To deal with this small neighbouring country of only 600,000 people, Indonesia has sent ground, naval and air forces by tens of thousands. The Indonesian authorities are trying to bring the East Timorese people to their knees by brutal slaughter. Indonesian officials raved that the flames of the armed struggle of the East Timorese people could be stamped out in three days. But, three months and now even a whole year have elapsed and the armed FRETILIN forces continue to attack the invaders and still control 85 per cent of the territory. The enemy has only occupied a few towns and cities and some communication lines, with the vast rural areas still in the hands of the patriotic army-men and civilians. Growing in strength, the patriotic armed forces not only can ambush enemy troops by groups of 10 to 20 but also carry out larger operations. They arm themselves and attack with captured weapons and ammunition. In their attacks in the Suai area from mid-September to early October, they wiped out more than 200 enemy troops.

The East Timorese people's struggle has won the support of many countries, especially the third world countries. The Political Declaration adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Colombo last August gave firm support to the East Timorese people in their struggle to safeguard independence.

Alarico Fernandes, Minister of Internal Affairs and Security of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, recently announced that FRETILIN is powerful because it has the support of the people of East Timor. Now, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the founding of the Republic, it can be seen that, with the sympathy and support of the people of the third world countries as well as other countries throughout the world, the East Timorese people, united as one, displaying the spirit of self-reliance and persisting in protracted armed struggle, will win final victory in their national-liberation struggle.

Raging Strike Struggle

The labouring people in West European countries have been striking and demonstrating since mid-November in strong protest against their governments' shifting the burden of the economic crisis on to them, and they have been fighting heroically for the right to live.

The working class and other labouring people in Italy have held in succession large-scale strikes, demonstrations and rallies, or occupied factories, railway stations, railways and highways to struggle against the monopolist ruling clique. More than 400,000 workers and staff members of railway and post and telecommunications departments held country-wide strikes on November 11. The nation's firemen and civil aviation employees struck on November 15, and 1.2 million government employees at the central and local levels and medical workers stopped work the following day. On November 23, over 2.5 million public service workers and government employees went on a 24-hour nationwide strike, and held demonstrations and parades. As a result, the country's railway traffic and civil aviation came to a halt for a time, and post and telecommunications offices, schools and administrative organs at various levels were strikebound.

Since the beginning of the year, 13 strikes involving more than one million people each have taken place in Italy, two of which outnumbering 10 million each. In the first six months of the year alone, total work-hours lost amounted to over 100 million, which dealt the capitalists heavy blows.

More than 60,000 working people from different parts of Britain including railway and textile workers, postmen and miners, teachers and students demonstrated and rallied in London on November 17 to oppose the British Government's efforts to relieve its economic crisis by cutting down public expenditures and creating large numbers of unemployed.

Nearly a million Spanish workers downed tools on November 12 in protest against the measures taken by

the government such as wage-freeze and permission to employers to discharge workers at will in order to shift the burden of the economic crisis on to the workers. Strikes by workers and other labouring people also have taken place one after another in France, West Germany and other West European countries.

The surging waves of strikes in Western Europe show that the contradictions inherent in the capitalist system keep on deepening. As a result of the monopoly capitalists shifting the burden of the economic crisis on to the labouring people, inflation is intensifying and the ranks of the unemployed are expanding. The number of jobless workers in West Germany, France and Italy, now at between 900,000 and 1 million, is more than double the figure before the crisis, while in Britain, the number has reached 1.5 million, the highest since World War II.

Life has become more difficult for the working people. They are rising up in resistance to exploitation and oppression, and demanding wage increase, job guarantees and improvement in working conditions. Their struggles have repeatedly pounded away at the ruling cliques in West European countries, thus making the political situation in these countries more and more unstable.

U.N.

China's Stand on International Convention Against Taking Hostages

"The Chinese Delegation is firmly opposed to using anti-terrorism as a pretext to direct the spearhead against the national-liberation movement in order to shield the large-scale terrorist acts committed by imperialism, racism and Zionism," Chinese Representative An Chih-yuan said on November 30 in a speech during the general debate on the agenda item "drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages" at the Sixth Committee of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Chinese representative stated that it is understandable that representatives of quite a number of

countries have expressed worry over and condemned aerial hijacking, the taking of hostages, assassination and kidnapping. The Chinese Government has consistently disapproved of these acts, for countless historical facts have proved that revolutionary struggle is a mass struggle and that victory can only be won by mobilizing and relying on the masses. Adventurist and terrorist acts by a handful of people can only bring about adverse effects.

"However," he said, "we must point out that imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism often capitalize on these erroneous acts on the part of a handful of persons to smear and attack the revolutionary struggles for liberation waged by the oppressed nations and people. This is impermissible and intolerable."

He added that the South African racist regime and the Zionists always have despicably vilified as "terrorism" the armed struggle waged by the people of southern Africa against racist rule and for national liberation, maligned the Palestine Liberation Organization as a "terrorist organization" and attacked the support given by the African and Arab countries to the armed struggles of the southern African and Palestinian peoples as supporting "terrorism." While clamouring against it, they have sought to cover up their own terrorist activities, criminal acts of brutal suppression of the national-liberation movement and aggression against the African and Arab states in an attempt to divert condemnation of them by the people of the world and just public opinion.

The Chinese representative declared: "China has always been opposed to adventurist acts of terrorism as a means to attain one's political aim. But the root cause of turbulence and instability in the world today lies in the superpowers' policies of aggression and war. Where there is oppression, there are resistance and struggle. The fundamental approach rests in the mobilization of the people to oppose the superpowers' policies of aggression and war. We are ready to join all justice-upholding countries in a common endeavour to this end."