

PEKING REVIEW

24

June 10, 1977

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**Chairman Hua Meets President
Nimeri**

Taching Fights the "Four Pests"

**Paris International Economic Co-operation
Conference**

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

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Chairman Hua Meets President Nimeri



HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council, on June 7 met Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, and the Sudanese Government Delegation led by him.

The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People. When President Nimeri and the other distinguished Sudanese

guests arrived at the reception hall, Chairman Hua stepped forward to shake hands with President Nimeri and all the members of the delegation and had group photographs taken with them.

Chairman Hua had a sincere and friendly conversation with President Nimeri. They exchanged views extensively on the further development of the friendly relations and co-opera-

tion between the two countries and on international questions of common concern. Members of the delegation present at the conversation were: Mansour Khalid, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mubarak Osman Rahama, Sudanese Ambassador to China.

Present at the meeting and the conversation were: Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Huang Hua,

Minister of Foreign Affairs; Chen Mu-hua, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; Ho Ying, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Chang Yueh, Chinese Ambassador to the Sudan.

The meeting was permeated with a warm atmosphere of militant unity between the people of China and the Sudan.

Members of the Sudanese Government Delegation also attending the meeting were: Abdel Rahman Abdalla, Minister of Industry; Basheer Abbadī, Minister of Transport; Bona Malwal, Minister of Cul-

ture and Information; Nasr Eldin Mustafa, Minister of National Planning; Abdalla Ahmed Abdalla, Minister of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources; Amir Gamal Eldin, Leader of the People's Assembly and Head of the Sudanese-Chinese Friendship Committee; Hassan Abdin, Minister of State for the Presidency of the Republic; Yousif Mikhaeel, Legal Adviser of the Presidency of the Republic; Ali Mohammed Fadul, Director of Khartoum University; Major General Musa Abdel Hafeez of the General Headquarters of the People's Armed

Forces; Makkawi Awad El Makkawi, Secretary of the Youth Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union; Brigadier (air force) El Fatih Abdel Rahman Abdoon of the General Headquarters of the People's Armed Forces; Ahmed Salim El Hag, Director of the Importing Department of the Ministry of Trade and Supply; Hamad El Nil Ahmed Mohammed, Director of the Asia Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Sayed Ibrahim Mumra, Director of Economic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

President Nimeri Visits China

PRESIDENT Nimeri and the Sudanese Government Delegation led by him arrived in Peking by special plane on June 6 for an official visit to China.



Chairman Hua with President Nimeri at the airport.

Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ulanfu and several thousand people in the capital were at the airport to welcome the distinguished guests. Shaking hands with President Nimeri at the plane-side, Chairman Hua said: "I warmly welcome the Government Delegation Your Excellency is leading on a visit to China." President Nimeri said: "I am very glad to revisit China and meet my brother Chairman Hua Kuo-feng." A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport.

Li Hsien-nien Sternly Denounces Social-Imperialism

SPEAKING at the banquet in honour of President Nimeri on June 6, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien sternly denounced social-imperialism for its vicious slanders and curses against China recently. The Vice-Premier pointed out that the great Chinese people can never be intimidated. He reiterated that, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua, the Chinese people are holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao and are determined to carry through to the end the struggle against superpower hegemonism.

He said: "Acting upon Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chi-

nese Government and people have always devoted themselves to strengthening the unity of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world, strengthening their unity with the other countries of the third world and allying with all countries subjected to imperialist and social-imperialist aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying, and we firmly oppose superpower hegemonism."

"When our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao passed away," he added, "social-imperialism employed both soft and tough tactics against us. On the one hand, by deliberate

gestures, it feigned willingness to improve relations with us; on the other hand, it slandered that our foreign policy had been 'greatly discredited' in the vain hope that we would change the revolutionary line and policies which Chairman Mao laid down for us. Exasperated at being rebuffed and disillusioned, it has now thrown away its mask and revealed its true colours by hurling vicious slanders and curses at China. Delivering a diplomatic note, making public speeches and publishing articles, it rabidly abuses China as so-called dangerous adventurism, and extends to state relations the differences on matters of principle between the two sides. But whatever tactics social-imperialism uses will prove futile. Who does it think will be cowed by such tactics?!"

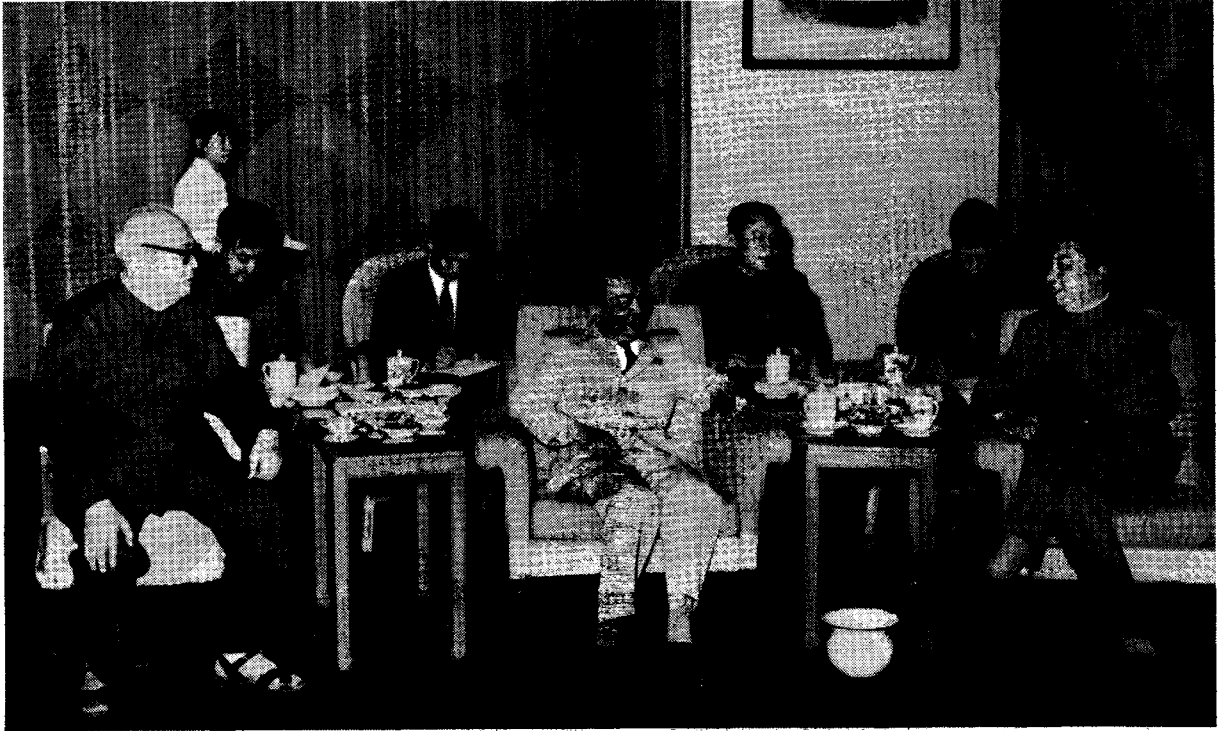
That evening, the State Council gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People in honour of the guests. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and President Nimeri spoke at the function. (See pp. 11 and 13 for excerpts of the speeches.)

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien held talks with President Nimeri during the distinguished Sudanese guests' stay in Peking.

The Chinese and Sudanese peoples have forged a profound friendship in their protracted common struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1959, their friendly relations and co-operation have steadily developed. The late Premier Chou En-lai visited the Sudan and made efforts to develop the

friendship between the people of China and the Sudan. President Nimeri's visit to China in 1970 strengthened the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries, and his current visit is sure to make new contributions to the militant solidarity between China and the Sudan and to the third world's cause against hegemonism.

Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh Meet Viet Nam Military Delegation



HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Premier of the State Council and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on June 2 met with all members and staff of the Military Delegation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam led by General Vo Nguyen Giap, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam,

Vice-Premier of the Government and Minister of National Defence.

The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People. When General Vo Nguyen Giap and the other distinguished Vietnamese guests arrived at the reception hall, Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh shook hands with them and extended a warm welcome to the Viet Nam Military Delegation on its visit to China. The hosts and guests then had group photographs taken together.

Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh had a cordial

and friendly conversation with General Vo Nguyen Giap. Present on the occasion were deputy heads of the delegation: Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, Member of the C.P.V.N. Central Committee and Deputy General Chief of Staff of the Viet Nam People's Army, and Lieutenant General Le Quang Hoa, Member of the C.P.V.N. Central Committee and Deputy Head of the General Political Department of the Viet Nam People's Army, and members of the delegation: Major General Bui Phung, Member of the C.P.V.N. Central Committee and Head of the General Legis-

tics Department of the Viet Nam People's Army; Major General Dam Quang Trung, Member of the C.P.V.N. Central Committee and Commander of the First Military District; Major General Dong Van Cong, Deputy Commander of the Seventh Military District; Major General Hoang Anh Tuan, Head of the Foreign Affairs Department; and Colonel Le Thao, Military Attache of the Vietnamese Embassy in Peking.

During the conversation, General Vo Nguyen Giap extended warm greetings to Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh and conveyed to them the most cordial regards of President Ton Duc Thang, Comrade Le Duan and other Vietnamese leading comrades. He wished the Chinese people new and greater successes under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. Chairman Hua warmly praised the Vietnamese people for their victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and in reunifying their fatherland. He said: We once again express our warm congratulations to the Vietnamese people on their victory. Chairman Hua asked General Vo Nguyen Giap to convey his warm greetings and those of Vice-Chairman Yeh and other Chinese leading comrades to President Ton Duc Thang, General Secretary Le Duan, Chairman Truong Chinh and other Vietnamese leading comrades.

Other members of the delegation attending the meeting were Senior Colonels Hoang Dinh Phu, Dao Dinh Luyen and Hoang Huu Thai.

Among those present at both the meeting and the conversation were Chen Hsi-lien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Yang Cheng-wu and Wang Shang-jung, Deputy Chiefs of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Liang Pi-yeh, Deputy Director of the P.L.A. General Political Department; Chang Chen, Deputy Director of the P.L.A. General Logistics Department; Han Nien-lung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Shen Chien, Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Yin Tso-chen, Deputy Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence; and Yen Ling, Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy in Viet Nam.

Nguyen Trong Vinh, Vietnamese Ambassador to China, was also present.

Chinese Ministry of National Defence Gives Banquet

The military delegation of Viet Nam arrived in Peking on June 2. It was warmly welcomed at the airport by Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien and over 1,000 P.L.A. officers and men. In the evening, the Ministry of National Defence gave a banquet in its honour.

In his speech at the banquet, Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien praised the Vietnamese people and army for winning complete victory in the national-liberation war after a protracted, arduous struggle under the leadership of President Ho Chi

Minh and the Communist Party of Viet Nam. He wished the Vietnamese army and people still greater victories in the socialist construction and in the building of the People's Army under the leadership of the Communist Party of Viet Nam.

Speaking of the friendship between the two countries nurtured by Chairman Mao Tsetung and President Ho Chi Minh, Vice-Premier Chen said that the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army have always treasured this friendship. "Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we will continue to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian internationalism and his revolutionary line in foreign affairs, and we will, as always, work to consolidate and develop the militant friendship between the peoples of China and Viet Nam," he declared.

In his speech, General Vo Nguyen Giap said: "Recalling the course of the revolution that was full of hardships, difficulties and grim tests, we are inspired by the brilliant victories we have scored and we value all the more the great friendship and militant unity between Viet Nam and China."

He added: "We will never forget the lofty and fine deeds of the Chinese people who, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, supported the Vietnamese people in their resistance against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialism."

General Vo Nguyen Giap praised the Chinese people and army for their fresh successes

in socialist revolution and socialist construction. He also spoke of the successes the Vietnamese people have

achieved in various fields over the past two years following the victory of the national-liberation war in 1975.

During the delegation's stay in Peking, Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien held talks with General Vo Nguyen Giap.

Chairman Hua Meets Friendship Delegation of Congolese Military Committee

HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, on the afternoon of June 3 met with all the members of the Congolese Military Committee Friendship Delegation led by Major Francois-Xavier Katali, Member of the Military Committee and Minister of the Interior of the Congo.

The meeting was permeated with a cordial atmosphere. When Major Katali and the other distinguished Congolese guests arrived at the meeting hall of the Great Hall of the People, Chairman Hua shook hands with them and had photographs taken together with them.

Chairman Hua had a warm and friendly conversation with Major Katali and Captain Frolant Tsiba, Member of the Military Committee of the Congo; Samba Oscar, Congolese Ambassador to China; and Paul Mbot, Councillor of the Office of Major Katali. Chairman Hua extended a warm welcome to the distinguished Congolese guests who had come to visit



China from afar. Major Katali said that he had brought the best wishes of President Joachim Yhombi-Opango for Chairman Hua and his hope of further enhancing the friendship between the peoples of the Congo and China and the friendly co-operation between the two countries. Chairman Hua expressed sincere gratitude for this and asked Major Katali to convey his regards to President Joachim Yhombi-Opango. Chairman Hua said that the relations between the two

countries and the friendship between the two peoples which had developed very well in the past would assuredly develop still better in the future.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Wang Chen, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying.

Vice-Premier Wang Chen had talks with Major Katali and feted the distinguished Congolese guests after they arrived in Peking on June 1.

Chairman Hua Meets Cape Verde Government Delegation

HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, met with the government delegation from Cape Verde led by Abilio Duarte, President of the National People's Assembly and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cape Verde, in the Great Hall of the People on June 4.

Chairman Hua had a sincere and friendly talk with Abilio Duarte and members of the delegation Jorge Carlos Fonseca, Jorge Daniel Spencer Lima and Raul Jorge Barbosa. Chairman Hua said: We are very glad that you have come from afar

to visit our country, and we extend our warm welcome to you. We believe that exchange of visits will surely further enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of our two countries. Chairman Hua said that President Aristides Pereira is an old, respected friend of the Chinese people. He asked the distinguished guests to convey, upon their return, the regards of the Chinese Government and people and his own regards to President Aristides Pereira, Prime Minister Pedro Pires and the people of Cape Verde.

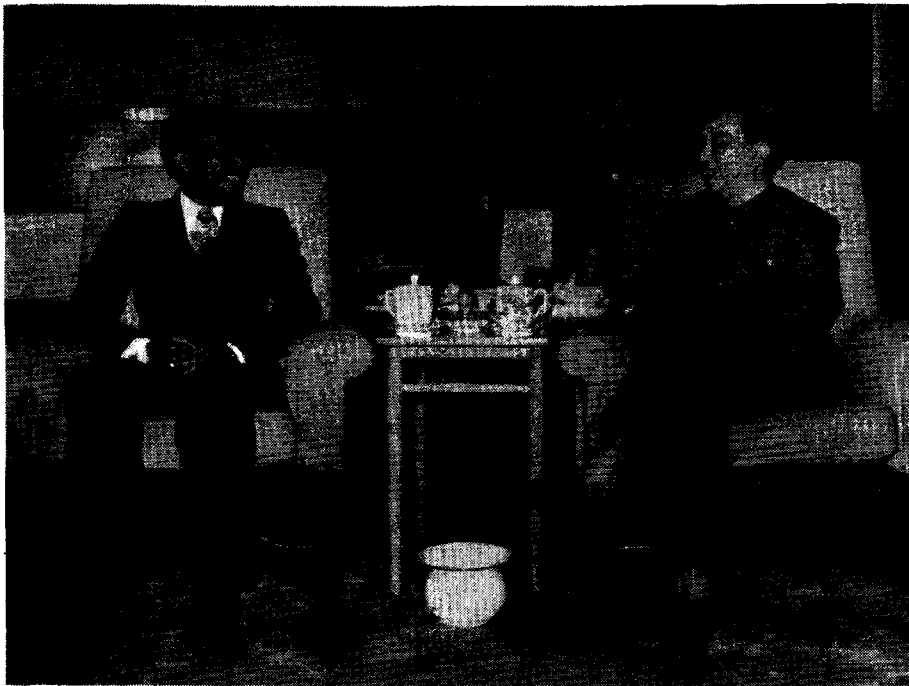
Delegation leader Abilio Duarte said: The warm recep-

tion we have received from the Chinese Government and people during our visit here has made us feel at home. We cherish profound esteem for the People's Republic of China, because the Chinese people's achievements benefit the third world. He conveyed to Chairman Hua the sentiments of friendship and unity and the regards of President Aristides Pereira.

The meeting was permeated with a cordial and warm atmosphere.

Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Tan Chen-lin, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying attended the meeting.

This is the first government delegation from Cape Verde to visit China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1976. The delegation arrived in Peking on June 2. Vice-Chairman Tan Chen-lin gave a banquet in its honour. Foreign Minister Huang Hua and delegation leader Abilio Duarte held talks.



China and Barbados Establish Diplomatic Relations

Chen Chu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, and Donald George Blackman, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Permanent Representative of Barbados to the United Nations, signed in New York on May 30 a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Barbados. The communique reads:

"The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Barbados, in conformity with the interests of the two countries, have decided by common consent to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

"The Government of the People's Republic of China respects the policy of non-alignment pursued by the Government of Barbados.

"The Government of Barbados recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China.

"The two governments have agreed to develop friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

"The two governments have agreed mutually to provide all necessary assistance for the establishment and performance of the functions of diplomatic missions in their respective capitals on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and friendly consultations, and in accordance with international practice."

Situated in the eastern part of the Caribbean Sea, Barbados is a rich and beautiful island country with a population of 250,000. Formerly a British colony, it won independence in 1966. On behalf of the Chinese Government, Premier Chou En-lai sent a message of congratulations on that occasion.

Delegation of Argentine Revolutionary Communist Party

A delegation of the Argentine Revolutionary Communist Party with Roldan as its leader and Soriano as its deputy leader recently paid a visit to China. Roldan and Soriano are Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Argentine Revolutionary Communist Party.

Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met and feted the Argentine comrades while they were in Peking.

In his toast at the banquet, Comrade Li Hsien-nien, on behalf of the C.P.C. Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, extended a welcome to the delegation on its visit to

China. He praised the Argentine Revolutionary Communist Party for the contributions it had made under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism to the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the big landlords and bourgeoisie at home. He said: The Argentine Revolutionary Communist Party has done a great deal of work especially in exposing infiltration by Soviet social-imperialism into Argentina and achieved gratifying successes. He expressed the conviction that the Argentine Revolutionary Communist Party would win new and still greater victories in the days to come.

Comrade Roldan, in his toast, praised Chairman Hua Kuo-feng for being a worthy leader of the Chinese people in carrying out Chairman Mao's behests. He said: The Central Committee of the Argentine Revolutionary Communist Party is elated at the appointment of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the smashing of the "gang of four." These two events provide a guarantee for the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and ensure that Mao Tsetung Thought will remain in force.

He pointed out: The contention between the two superpowers for world hegemony has added to the danger of a world war. Social-imperialism is more aggressive in nature and is therefore more dangerous. We should never underestimate the struggle of the third world people and countries; they are now the main force in opposing the two superpowers and making revolution.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(Excerpts)

WE are sincerely glad that, at the invitation of the Chinese Government, His Excellency Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, has come from afar at the head of the Sudanese Government Delegation for an official visit to China, bringing to us the Sudanese people's profound sentiments of friendship for the Chinese people as well as the happy tidings of victory of the African and Arab peoples in their united struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. On behalf of Chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese Government and people, I wish to express a warm welcome to His Excellency President Nimeri and all the other distinguished guests from the Sudan.

The Democratic Republic of the Sudan is a country with a long history and an ancient culture. At the same time, it is a dynamic young country. The industrious and brave Sudanese people have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism, fearing no brute force and daring to resist foreign aggression. In the past few years the Sudanese Government and people, under the leadership of President Nimeri, have achieved marked successes in strengthening national solidarity and consolidating the unification of their country and in developing their national economy and culture. The Sudanese Government adheres to a policy of non-alignment, upholds African unity and Arab unity and supports the national-liberation struggles of the Palestinian, Arab and African peoples. In defence of national independence and state sovereignty, the Sudanese Government and people have repeatedly frustrated superpower schemes of aggression, interference and subversion. Particularly, in the face of the ever-increasing threat of social-imperialism, they have of late resolutely ordered its military experts to leave the country within a set time limit. This just and bold action,

which sets a brilliant example for the third world's cause of unity against imperialism and hegemonism, has greatly boosted the revolutionary morale of the Sudanese, African and Arab peoples and dealt a heavy blow at social-imperialist ambitions of aggression and expansion.

You hail from Africa, the Middle East and the shores of the Red Sea. This vast area is of great strategic importance and abounds in strategic raw materials. The two superpowers are locked in repeated and intense rivalry in the Middle East and in Africa to ensure control over Europe and win global hegemony. Flaunting the signboards of "supporting national liberation" and "friendship and co-operation," the superpower that claims to be a "natural ally" of the third world is poking its hands everywhere in this area by all ways and means and unscrupulously carrying out aggression and expansion. Taking advantage of the differences and disputes between some countries that are left over by history, this superpower sows dissension and incites trouble in an attempt to fish in muddied waters. It brands whoever dare to resist and oppose its hegemonic actions as "reactionaries" and tries by hook or by crook to subvert them, or even engineer outright military intervention against them. It organized mercenaries to intervene in Angola and invade Zaire and intensified its rivalry with the other superpower in southern Africa and the Red Sea area. This series of frenzied acts of aggression and expansion shows that social-imperialism has now become a great menace to the African and Arab peoples.

But the days are gone when imperialism and social-imperialism could do as they wished. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this has become the irresistible trend of history. More and more people have come to recognize the

aggressive and expansionist features of social-imperialism. Its perverse actions are stimulating stronger and stronger resistance and struggle. Like the international situation as a whole, the current situation in Africa and the Arab world is excellent. The successful Afro-Arab Summit Conference held in Cairo this year is an important indication of this excellent situation. The victories of the heroic Egyptian people and the heroic Sudanese people in their struggles against social-imperialist interference and subversion, the victory of the heroic Zairian people in repulsing the armed invasion engineered by social-imperialism and the deepening of the liberation struggle of the heroic peoples in southern Africa — all these are an eloquent proof that the African and Arab countries, supporting each other and strengthening unity in the common struggle against the enemy, will surely triumph over all external forces of aggression. It is not the one or two superpowers but the third world and the people of all countries who are really powerful.

The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just struggle of the Sudanese people; firmly support the Arab and Palestinian peoples in their just struggle for the recovery of their lost territories and restoration of their national rights; firmly support the African people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty against foreign aggression and interference, and firmly support the peoples in southern Africa in their struggle for national liberation and against racism. We strongly condemn the white racist regime in Rhodesia for its crime of dispatching troops for aggression against Mozambique. We firmly support the united just struggle of the people of Africa and the third world as a whole against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

The fierce rivalry between the superpowers has thrown the world into unrest. A salient feature in today's world situation is the visible growth of the factors for war. The superpowers are the source of a new world war, and social-imperialism in particular is more dangerous. Advertising "disarmament" every day, they are in fact daily engaged in arms expansion. Talking volubly about "detente," they are actually preparing all the time for war. What, after all, is their intention in producing such huge quantities of munitions that satisfy neither

hunger nor thirst?! Their rivalry, with Europe as the focus, extends to every corner of the globe. Their continued fierce rivalry is bound to lead to war some day. This is independent of man's will.

Acting upon Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese Government and people have always devoted themselves to strengthening the unity of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world, strengthening their unity with the other countries of the third world and allying with all countries subjected to imperialist and social-imperialist aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying, and we firmly oppose superpower hegemonism. When our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao passed away, social-imperialism employed both soft and tough tactics against us. On the one hand, by deliberate gestures, it feigned willingness to improve relations with us; on the other hand, it slandered that our foreign policy had been "greatly discredited" in the vain hope that we would change the revolutionary line and policies which Chairman Mao laid down for us. Exasperated at being rebuffed and disillusioned, it has now thrown away its mask and revealed its true colours by hurling vicious slanders and curses at China. Delivering a diplomatic note, making public speeches and publishing articles, it rabidly abuses China as so-called dangerous adventurism, and extends to state relations the differences on matters of principle between the two sides. But whatever tactics social-imperialism uses will prove futile. Who does it think will be cowed by such tactics?! The great Chinese people will neither be taken in nor intimidated. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua, the Chinese people are holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao and unswervingly implementing his revolutionary line and policies, determined to carry through to the end the struggle against superpower hegemonism.

Both China and the Sudan are developing countries belonging to the third world. Both our peoples were long subjected to imperialist aggression and oppression, and are now making great efforts to combat imperialism and hegemonism and to build up their countries. Our common historical lot and common fighting tasks link up our two peoples closely. We clearly

recall the visit of His Excellency President Nimeri to our country seven years ago, when our great leader Chairman Mao had a cordial meeting with His Excellency the President in Hangchow, and our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou had tete-a-tete conversations with him. It was under the care of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and President Nimeri that the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries daily grew in strength and developed. We are sure that the current visit of His Excellency the President will further strengthen our mutual trust, understanding and support. Under the care of Chairman Hua and President Nimeri, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries have wide prospects and the militant friendship between our two peoples will certainly continue to grow.

Nineteen seventy-six was no ordinary year for China. In that year our people stood rigorous tests. Acting on the behests of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the Party Central

Committee headed by Chairman Hua led the whole nation in smashing at one blow the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party "gang of four," thus winning a great historic victory. United as one and in high spirits, the Chinese people, closely following our wise leader Chairman Hua and guided by the great banner of Chairman Mao, have in the past seven months and more been working hard to carry out the great strategic policy decision of "grasping the key link in running the country well." A new historical period of development has begun in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, and a new leap forward in China's national economy is taking shape. Full of confidence, the Chinese people are determined to carry forward our proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries, build China into a powerful modern socialist country before the end of the century and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity.

President Nimeri's Speech

(Excerpts)

FIRST of all, I wish to convey the friendly Sudanese people's greetings to the leaders and Government of the friendly People's Republic of China and the great Chinese people. The Sudanese people know China's past and present. In her long history, China had a rich cultural heritage. In modern history, China is a shock force in the struggle for freedom. She has made effective contributions to the construction of the third world. She is a reliable backing for the enslaved peoples.

Also, I wish to convey to you the sincere condolences of the Sudanese people and Government over the passing of the great leader Mao Tsetung, Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Chairman Mao was one of China's prophets and an immortal teacher in the contemporary history of mankind. Furthermore, I convey to you the Sudanese people's solicitude and sympathy over the

serious earthquake disaster that struck your great country.

We are gratified to note the strength of the great Chinese people who passed and triumphed over these calamities with a rare patience and fortitude. We are also gratified by the fact that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has upheld the noble principles laid down by the late leader Chairman Mao Tsetung. Thus, we see that the Chinese people are now rallying round their leadership and are advancing shoulder to shoulder in building China and striving for her progress. It is nothing strange that your policy should have been welcomed and appreciated by the people of all countries, especially the people of the third world countries. The third world stands together with you in opposing and fighting imperialism, and in supporting and assisting the liberation movements, refusing to be controlled and denouncing the policy of interference in the internal affairs of other countries, so that

the third world countries may be free from big-power rivalry, influence and hegemony.

I have come to your great country from the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, which is situated in the heartland of the African continent, covers an area of one million square miles, has rich resources and is the convergence of many civilizations and cultures. It is nothing strange if our foremost and immediate concern is the unity of the whole country, the necessary condition for a concentrated and unified force to take the serious challenge which our country faces on its road of development, to defend our principles and independence and to play its role in the region and in the world. Imperialism and reactionary parties caused our country to divide into many tribes and religious sects. But today our country lives in a revolutionary new era and governs itself through its various organizations and the constituent organs of the Sudanese Socialist Union. Our Permanent Constitution stipulates that the socialist system is the economic basis of the Sudanese society as a means to overcome poverty and backwardness and realize self-sufficiency and justice. To this end, our revolution has already begun drawing up plans and achieving successes. Our revolution started with the realization of national unification, which was an absolute necessity for a vast country like the Sudan that had been rent by the reactionaries. The primary achievement of unity was the solution of the problem of south Sudan, which had been a major trouble over 17 years during which a cruel civil war in our southern parts laid waste large tracts of our farmland and killed many people. After achieving tranquillity and stability, we started planning and scientific research so as to advance along the road of all-round economic and social development. In the past eight years, we fulfilled the Five-Year Development Plan. Now we are preparing to start implementing an all-round economic and social development plan, of which the coming six years will be the first stage. For this purpose, we have made a detailed study and comprehensive exploration of our natural, material and manpower resources. To carry out such a plan, we must first rely on our own strength and great potentialities. Those who cannot help themselves deserve no help from others. For the common interest of over-

coming backwardness and creating a better world, we always welcome assistance from our brothers and friends. Apart from strengthening our economic capability, our plan also takes into account our country's role in solving the worldwide food shortage and thereby further promoting the efforts of the developing countries for the establishment of a new world economic order which will accommodate their interests and ensure their freedom to exploit their natural resources.

The Sudanese revolution has set forth the process, aims and objectives of our work at home. The foreign policy it formulated has as its point of departure the reality of our commitments to Africa and the Arab world, our belonging to the bloc of developing countries and third world countries and our observance of international and regional charters. In this spirit and with this understanding, we support the frontline Arab countries in their efforts to liberate the occupied Arab territories and regain the full rights of the Palestinian people. We deem it our national duty to uphold Arab unity. In this spirit and with this understanding, we have been advancing the just revolutions against colonialism and apartheid and have supported the Zimbabwean, Namibian and Azanian liberation forces in their struggle to free Africans from domination.

Geographically, our country is bordered by eight countries. Although this neighbourhood may give rise to border disputes and problems, we have most successfully maintained good-neighbourly relations and established relations of co-operation, trust, harmony and mutual exchange with our neighbours. Although in the last few months our relations with two neighbouring countries have somewhat deteriorated, such deterioration is only a natural reflection of the systems and policies of those two countries. What I mean is only the systems of these countries, for their people are sincere, pure and co-operative. The systems of those two countries export trouble to us, first by attempting to make attacks and provocations and then by launching armed aggression, in the vain hope of subverting our country and undermining the unity of our people. We have been seeking security and peace, but our well-intentioned efforts have met with the ill will of aggression

of those two lackey regimes. If the international community should ignore the rounding-up and displacement suffered by the Eritrean people, it will become an apathetic and heartless international community. Therefore, we asked that the Eritrean question, like similar questions, should have its due place on the U.N. agenda, especially because the crux of the matter is the violation of the U.N. resolution on the confederation of Ethiopia and Eritrea. We oppose the terrorist acts of the Ethiopian regime, and we give our utmost support to the Eritrean people in their just struggle for their legitimate self-determination as stipulated by the U.N. Charter.

Non-alignment is our unshakable choice. This means, above all, not to be trapped in superpower rivalries and strategies which constitute a menace to the interests of small and medium-sized countries. Our contacts with the superpowers are an established fact, but we absolutely do not recognize that they have a right to supervise the people of other countries, to interfere with their affairs and security or to provoke chaos. Based on this understanding, we have repeatedly called for keeping the Indian Ocean neutral and making it a zone of peace, and we have condemned military presence in this region where we live. In line with this logic, we have taken action to ensure the security of the Red Sea and keep this area away from international rivalries. Also in line with this logic, we reject the advocacy by some people to change the meaning of non-alignment so that some countries therein would become bargaining chips in the hands of a certain superpower.

On the other hand, being an important waterway, the Red Sea has become a place of armed conflict between the two superpowers; this is bound to jeopardize the interests of the coastal countries while the superpowers reap profits from it. For the Sudan, the Red Sea is our only and basic outlet to the open sea for imports and exports; it is also the source of hope for our brothers in the landlocked African countries. Therefore, to maintain the neutrality of the Red Sea is one of the cornerstones of our foreign policy.

How correct your statement is that the days of hegemony and division of spheres of influ-

ence are gone for ever. What happened in the Sudan and Egypt and what happened in Kampuchea and Viet Nam should be lessons for people who are sensible and understanding, and I may even say that these lessons are so obvious that even bears can understand them.

You have said that a certain country claims to be a natural ally of the third world but is in fact a merchant of death selling munitions at exorbitant prices. How true your statement is! It shows that we should stand together with those countries which pull no strings.

And how true it is when you say that those who flaunt the signboard of supporting national liberation are only making use of this signboard to poke their hands everywhere, sow dissension and fish in muddied waters. They brand whoever dare to oppose their sinister hegemonic actions as "reactionaries"!

A country is not great because it is rich or has powerful weapons. The criterion of greatness is whether its principles and capabilities can serve as an example to others. Based on this understanding, strength is above all moral strength. When a big power is in a position to threaten a small country, as was done to the Sudan through TASS, it becomes an immoral country. Firstly, it has meddled in regional disputes in a faraway area. Secondly, it has let itself struggle against a country so much less strong and big than itself, thus its irresponsible actions have reached the extent of being incompatible with a country seated in a world organization for maintaining international security. Thirdly, its aggressive response to a country defending its own security rights against surprise attack and espionage was so crude as to be unworthy of a tenth-rate country, not to say a superpower.

In view of all this, we are gratified to see that the people and dynamic leadership of some countries, like those of the great People's Republic of China, and brothers of those third world countries who reject hegemony and exploitation are on our side. Indeed, such atrocities can only find supporters in very few regimes, which, following behind others, cannot in the least grasp their own destiny, and some of which feign to be non-aligned, but are only lackeys of neo-imperialism undermining the essence of non-alignment from inside. Others

declare themselves to be faithful friends of the liberation forces, but they cannot liberate their own will and even cannot arrange their own elementary protocol affairs.

Our domestic situation is a business of our own people. Our foreign relations are a part of our country's sovereignty, not influenced by our old or new relations with any international quarters irrespective of their influence, capability and strength. Our sovereignty is above everything else. Some people tried to infringe on our sovereignty by cajolery, but they failed. Then they resorted to terrorist means, and failed again. Such is the road we have traversed. We reject trusteeship, dictation and interference. We reject hegemony and control in all forms. The Sudan played an influential and effective role in proposing and supporting an Arab-African meeting. Especially after the realization of our national unity at home, the image of our motherland became a real manifestation of this meeting, which represented the Arab world's hand stretched towards Black Africa and the desire of unity between Africa and the Arab world. The Afro-Arab entity is a real place to bury the Zionist forces attempting to sabotage Arab-African unity. We can say without exaggeration that the Arab-African Conference held in Cairo was the result of the common efforts of these countries. For we believe that Arab-African unity is a historical necessity, is determined by their historical, geographical and cultural links, and is also a means to attain the common goals of these two races. The success of that conference was a victory for the bloc of the third world people and the developing countries as well as a major historic event on their road of fighting for the realization of a new international economic order.

With her clear-cut policies, the People's Republic of China proves that she truly shares the sufferings of the third world countries. She condemns colonialism, Zionism and racism, supports the liberation movements in southern Africa and supports the just struggle of Palestine as she supported the people of Southeast Asian countries. Economically, she actively aids all third world countries and has now economic co-operation agreements with more than a hundred countries. China's aid projects, like those in the Sudan, have borne fruit and are a great

success. Hence, the Chinese Government and people merit the admiration and praise of the African people, the Arab people and all peace-loving peoples. Chairman Hua has adhered to the line laid down by the late Chairman Mao Tsetung in the field of external policy, thus ensuring the continuity of your foreign policy based on strengthening solidarity with the people of the third world.

We are very much satisfied with the friendliness of the relations between our two countries. Since I paid my first visit to your beautiful country, considerable progress has been made in our bilateral relations which are based on solid principles, first of all on strict compliance with the principles of peaceful coexistence. And this has earned you the friendship and respect of all peace-loving countries, and first of all the Sudanese Government and people. Our mutual understanding of each other's positions has reached a high level. We are grateful to the Chinese people who always stand by us in all circumstances. I am confident that in the coming period of our bilateral relations, the scope of our mutual co-operation will be greatly expanded in the interest of strengthening the close relations between our two countries.

I wish also to take this opportunity to convey to the friendly Chinese people their Sudanese brothers' high appraisal of their fine qualities and sincere aid, which they have personally experienced in working together with Chinese brothers. Our people are determined to translate their experience into reality, and therefore the Congress of the Sudanese Socialist Union has adopted a resolution in this respect.

We stand for conciliation and are opposed to splits; we are champions of peace and not envoys of war and rivalry. Through their long and arduous struggle our people have come to realize that in their efforts to maintain independence they will inevitably encounter the attacks of the enemies and their lackeys and that their determination to free themselves from spheres of influence will incur the hatred of the ambitious superpower scheming against their revolution and achievements. But the Sudanese people, tempered at the cost of blood, sweat and sacrifice, are able to cope with any intruder, infiltrator and schemer.

Taching Fights the "Four Pests"

On April 20, the day the National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry opened, Sung Chen-ming, secretary of the Party committee of the Taching Oilfield and chairman of its revolutionary committee, made a speech entitled "Hold High the Great Banner of Chairman Mao and Follow China's Own Road of Industrial Development."

The speech consists of four parts: The excellent situation after the smashing of the "gang of four"; Taching's tit-for-tat struggle against the "gang of four"; 17 years of steady leap forward; and Taching's basic experiences.

Following are excerpts of the second part of Sung Chen-ming's speech. The title and subheads are ours. — Ed.

THE struggle between our Party and the "gang of four" is a continuation of the prolonged struggle waged by the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under its leadership against the Kuomintang reactionaries, a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and a continuation of the struggle between Marxism and revisionism. The Taching Oilfield was a raging battlefield in this great struggle. The Taching workers waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the "gang of four."

Struggle Between Seizure of Power and Counter-Seizure of Power

Shortly after the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius initiated and led by Chairman Mao began in 1974, the "gang of four" stretched their tentacles to Taching. They directed Chang Hung-chih, who was then a member of the Heilungkiang Provincial Party Committee and who had previously worked at Taching, to return to the oilfield. In collusion with a person in Taching's leading body who supported the gang in stirring up trouble,

Chang Hung-chih pulled together a small group and engaged in clandestine activities. They cooked up an "open letter," slandering Taching as following "a full-fledged revisionist line in running enterprises." They incited the masses to "kick aside Party committees in making revolution," denounced leading cadres at various levels by name and instigated the workers to "stop producing for the erroneous line."

Abusing their power, Chang Hung-chih and his handful of followers called a mass meeting on April 10 that year under the signboard of "criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and opposing restoration." Using venomous language, they levelled frenzied attacks at Taching, hoping to tear down the red banner of Taching and totally negate the great achievements gained by the oilfield during the Great Cultural Revolution.

Their activities infuriated the workers of Taching, and in no time big-character posters appeared everywhere denouncing Chang and his followers. On behalf of the workers and staff members and their families, Chu Ching-hua, a veteran pace-setter and deputy Party secretary of the drilling headquarters, sternly asked that person in the leading body who supported Chang in creating trouble: Are you acting according to the instructions of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee? Do you want to bring production to a halt? Nonplussed by these questions, that man could not utter a word in answer. The revolutionary torrent of the mass movement rolled on with an irresistible force and swept before it all the schemes of Chang Hung-chih and his several followers who had no alternative but to leave Taching in haste. In the mean time, the Heilungkiang Provincial Party Committee reorganized the Taching leading body and transferred that person who had collaborated with Chang to another post.

Taching's Six Basic Experiences

IN the 17 years since the oilfield was opened up in 1960, the Taching workers have held high the great banner of Chairman Mao, adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in their struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the "gang of four," implemented in an all-round way the **Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company** and blazed China's own trail for industrial development which is directly opposed to that of capitalism and revisionism. In his speech Comrade Sung Chenming summarized these basic experiences of Taching as the following six points:

1) Study Marxism, criticize revisionism and adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

2) Learn from the experience of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in doing political work and build an Iron Man-type

revolutionary contingent which can combat and prevent revisionism, is both red and expert and can never be subdued. This is the basic guarantee for running a socialist enterprise well.

3) Adhere to the principle of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands, relying on our own efforts, working hard and building the country with diligence and thrift, and develop production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

4) Wholeheartedly rely on the working class and set up a strict and scientific system in managing a socialist enterprise.

5) Build a new-type socialist mining area which combines industry with agriculture and town with country according to the road pointed out by Chairman Mao in his May 7 Directive issued in 1966.

6) Strengthen the Party's centralized leadership over the enterprise and do a good job in revolutionizing the ideology of the leading body.

In direct opposition to the "gang of four's" fallacy to "stop producing for the erroneous line," the Taching workers proclaimed: "Going all out to build socialism is justified! Going all out to build socialism is a merit! Going all out to build socialism is an honour! We will continue to make all-out efforts to build socialism!" This trial of strength — seizure of power and counter-seizure of power — ended with the proletariat triumphing over the bourgeoisie and the leadership remaining firmly in the hands of the working class.

Tit-for-Tat Struggle

In 1976 the "gang of four" intensified their activities to usurp supreme Party and state leadership, and stepped up their attack on Taching. Under the leadership of the Party committees at various levels, the Taching workers who had gone through severe tests waged a decisive battle against the gang.

The gang negated all the important instructions issued in 1975 by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and the excellent situation that had emerged throughout the country that year under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. In waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the gang, the Taching Party committee called an enlarged meeting in February 1976, and the participants restudied Chairman Mao's instructions and the Party Central Committee documents approved by him since 1975. In one voice, all the comrades pledged to firmly implement Chairman Mao's instructions and the policy decisions made by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.

The mass media controlled by the gang at that time spread anti-Marxist and anti-Leninist fallacies to create counter-revolu-

tionary opinion so as to pave the way for their usurpation of Party and state leadership. The Taching Party committee countered this by leading the cadres and workers in assiduously studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works. It adopted a decision in July 1976 requiring leading cadres at all levels to read Volume IV of the *Selected Works of Lenin* while continuing their study of Chairman Mao's works.

The "gang of four" babbled that "rectification means restoration." Ignoring the gang's outcry, the Taching Party committee carried out a rectification and consolidated the leading bodies at all levels before May 1976. This strengthened all the leading bodies and augmented their power in fighting against the "gang of four."

The gang slandered cadres who had worked for the Party over long years as "hard-working capitalist-roaders." But we in Taching took good care of the veteran cadres while warmly supporting the new cadres, and commended those who had worked hard for the revolution.

On the pretext of criticizing the "theory of productive forces," the "gang of four" opposed making great efforts in building socialism. But the Taching workers always showed enormous enthusiasm and drive in boosting production. Output of crude oil in 1976 registered an all-time high. In terms of crude oil output, today's Taching equals six Tachings in 1965, the year preceding the start of the Great Cultural Revolution.

Repeated Trials of Strength

The struggle waged by the Taching cadres and masses against the "gang of four" dates back to the 60s. As soon as the Great Cultural Revolution started, Lin Piao, Chen Po-ta, Chiang Ching and company began to oppose Chairman Mao's wise policy decision "**In industry, learn from Taching.**" They incited bad elements to make trouble at an exhibition on Taching held in Peking and sent 17 "combat teams" and "investigation groups" to Taching to engage in sabotage activities. They slandered the red banner of Taching as "phoney" and yelled that "the Taching road must be thoroughly criticized." They fanned up bourgeois factionalism, split the ranks of the oil workers, incited all-



Iron Man Wang Chin-hsi denouncing at a meeting class enemies who vilify Taching.

round "civil war" and wanted to overthrow all. They labelled Wang Chin-hsi, outstanding representative of the Chinese working class, as "the nation's No. 1 political swindler" and the several thousand advanced model workers of the oilfield as "sinister pace-setters." They attacked all the outstanding units Premier Chou En-lai had visited and the pace-setters and model workers he had received. But the Taching workers were undaunted, firmly believing that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is invincible, that Taching's road is correct, that Taching's experience is right, that the vast majority of Taching's cadres are good or fairly good, and that the red banner of Taching cannot be pulled down. Filled with indignation, Comrade Wang Chin-hsi declared: "Our Taching is the Taching of Chairman Mao and of the people of the whole country. We will knock down anyone who dares to oppose Chairman Mao and vilify the red banner of Taching!"

At the crucial moment of struggle, Premier Chou received representatives of the Taching workers on behalf of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and once again affirmed that Taching was a red banner and approved of the oilfield's leading body, thereby exposing the schemes of Lin Piao, Chen Po-ta, Chiang Ching and company to pull down the red banner of Taching and overthrow Iron Man Wang Chin-hsi. Later, a decision approved by Chairman Mao and issued by the central authorities stated in no uncertain terms: "The

Taching Oilfield is a red banner on China's industrial front nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought." This dealt a heavy blow at Lin Piao and his ilk and was an enormous support to the Taching workers who were inspired to win fresh victories in defending the red banner of Taching.

After the Ninth Party Congress was convened in 1969, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, working hand in glove with Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, frenziedly pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. A handful of bad elements in Taching danced to their tune and raved that the massive battle to open up and build Taching in the early 60s, an undertaking approved by Chairman Mao, was a "waste of money and energy." They attacked the principle, which was put forward by Premier Chou on the basis of Chairman Mao's instruction, to build Taching into a new-type mining area which "combines industry with agriculture and town with country to facilitate both production and the people's livelihood," saying that it was "sham communism." They opposed Taching's experience in management and said that abiding by ra-

Working in the Spirit of the Iron Man.

Woodcut by a spare-time art group of Taching workers



tional rules and regulations was "slavishness" and a manifestation of "controlling, curbing and suppressing" the workers. They even spread the nonsense that "oilfields can go on producing oil just the same as before without scientific research for three years." This reduced the quantity of water injected underground and brought down the pressure of oil wells. As a result, the output of old wells was gravely affected for a period of time.

Persisting in their struggle, the Taching cadres and workers solemnly declared: "We'll never admit that the red banner of Taching is black even if a sword hangs over our heads." It was at that time that the *Renmin Ribao* editorial "In Industry, Learn From Taching" which Chairman Mao personally approved was published. It reiterated his great call **In industry, learn from Taching** and reaffirmed the basic experience of Taching. Premier Chou made the important instruction that the Taching people should resume their basic training of opening up and building the oilfield under the guidance of Chairman Mao's two philosophical works *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*. The masses were elated. The important instructions from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee forcefully proclaimed the bankruptcy of the plots of Lin Piao, Chen Po-ta and the "gang of four" to "transform" Taching with Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. But these scoundrels were not reconciled to their defeat. With truculence they asked: "What do you mean by resuming the basic training of opening up and building the oilfield under the guidance of Chairman Mao's two philosophical works *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*? 'Resuming' means you had once discarded it. Who discarded it? And when?" Thus they directed the spearhead of their attack at Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. Taking advantage of the mass media they controlled, they piped a tune contrary to the spirit of the editorial "In Industry, Learn From Taching" which Chairman Mao had approved. These criminal activities further infuriated the Taching workers and staff. At work-sites, in their canteens and dormitories and other places, the cadres and workers of Taching studied *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*, recounted the fine traditions of the massive

(Continued on p. 32.)

Achievements in Public Health Work Must Not Be Negated

— A criticism of the "gang of four"

by Ling Yang

IN line with their plot to usurp Party and state power, the "gang of four" negated everything accomplished in public health work under the pretext of criticizing the Ministry of Public Health for putting the stress of its work on the cities instead of the rural areas. The gang charged that those who maintained that "much has been accomplished" in public health work since the founding of New China in 1949 were "singing the praises of the revisionist line" and "attempting to reverse correct verdicts." This raises the question of how should public health work in socialist China be assessed?

Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started in 1966, Liu Shao-chi had pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line and public health work was orientated to serving the urban minority and not the peasants who make up more than 80 per cent of the country's population. Medical personnel, facilities and medicines in the rural areas were inadequate. This led to Chairman Mao's severe criticism on June 26, 1965, in which he pointed out that the Ministry of Public Health should be renamed the "Ministry of Public Health for Urban Overlords." Chairman Mao emphatically directed: "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." This strategic policy decision of Chairman Mao's led to a change in medical and health work in the rural areas.

Criticizing the Ministry of Public Health as a "Ministry of Public Health for Urban Overlords," however, did not mean public health work before the Cultural Revolution had no positive aspects. Chairman Mao's 1965 criticism was directed chiefly at the leadership of that ministry for the incorrect stress in handling the work. The medical and health personnel and the masses did a lot of work and their

efforts produced positive results under the guidance of the principle set down by the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao of orientating public health work to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, putting prevention first, uniting practitioners of traditional Chinese and Western medicine and integrating health work with mass movements. For instance, the results of the mass health campaign with the emphasis on wiping out pests and diseases are very obvious. Environmental hygiene was improved as did the physiques of the people. Several communicable diseases which severely impaired people's health were totally or basically eliminated throughout the country in the first few years after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. The incidence of other diseases dropped and some diseases have been rigorously kept in check. Schistosomiasis victims have been treated and mass movements to wipe out the fluke-carrying host snails have been carried out in the affected areas. Once widespread in many southern parts of China, schistosomiasis impaired the health of millions of people.

When Chairman Mao heard in 1958 that the whole of Yukiang County in east China had got rid of the disease, the first county to do so, he wrote the famous poem *Farewell to the God of Plague*. Chairman Mao also cited several villages and urban neighbourhoods for their public health efforts. Those cited have done much to encourage medical and health personnel and the masses in improving public health work. Gratifying results too have been obtained in research on Chinese medicine by practitioners of both traditional Chinese and Western schools of medicine working together.

But the "gang of four," in the guise of criticizing the ministry for being a "Ministry

of Public Health for Urban Overlords," wanted to negate all these achievements of the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution. This was tantamount to negating Chairman Mao's line and the achievements he had personally confirmed.

Differentiating Mistakes From Achievements

In criticizing the Ministry of Public Health for its erroneous stress, the ministry's errors must not be confused with the achievements made by the people in the public health organizations under the guidance of Chairman Mao's line and the leadership of the Party committees at all levels. The leadership of the "Ministry of Public Health for Urban Overlords" must not be equated with the cadres and the rank-and-file in the public health organizations.

Premier Chou pointed this out in 1968: "Everything must be viewed as one dividing into two." Public health departments at every level in the first 17 years, he said, "have, nonetheless, been of some service to the people. This cannot be written off in one stroke. We should not paint a totally dismal picture of the work done by the public health organizations in serving the people on account of the leadership of the 'Ministry of Public Health for Urban Overlords.'" Premier Chou warmly praised the cadres in the public health organizations and the masses because they "have indeed worked hard and diligently and done many praiseworthy things in serving the people." "Without such a supplementary explanation, it will tend

to negate all past achievements and then we will be unable to do anything." Premier Chou, who had a thorough understanding of Chairman Mao's June 26 directive, met with cadres and representatives of the masses in the field of public health on scores of occasions and guided them in studying Chairman Mao's teachings, criticizing revisionism and together they worked out ways and means to fully implement Chairman Mao's June 26 directive.

Step by step, stress in public health work has been switched to the rural areas and the revolution in public health work developed vigorously. Over a million urban medical personnel left for the countryside. In the vast farming and pastoral areas group after group of barefoot doctors (1.5 million-strong today) as well as public health workers with a grounding in medicine and midwives, totalling 3.9 million, were trained to serve the people there. All of them are not divorced from productive labour. Practically all the people's communes today have their own clinics and upwards of 85 per cent of the production brigades, generally embracing one or several villages, have a co-operative medical care system — a system which enables members to get medical treatment at a fraction of the cost incurred. Treatment is entirely free in the well-off production brigades. Tremendous changes have taken place in China's rural health work.

However, the "gang of four" purposely chose to negate all this. In 1973, they sent one

IN PRAISE OF BAREFOOT DOCTORS



Studying.



Visiting a patient.



Collecting medicinal herbs.



Practising needling.
Paper-cuts by Chiu Ling

of their trusted followers to the Ministry of Public Health and she proclaimed she was there "to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." In a report to the Party Central Committee on the 1975 national conference on public health work, she alleged that the erroneous orientation and line in public health work had continued even after the start of the Cultural Revolution, and styled herself as a representative of the correct line. She asserted that the "correct line" was implemented only after the "gang of four" had planted her inside the ministry to do their bidding. Although she was immediately rebutted by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and other leading comrades in the Party Central Committee, the "gang of four" continued opposing the correct assessment of public health work by Premier Chou and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

Usurping Party and State Power

The aim of the "gang of four's" trying to negate everything was to knock down everything and usurp Party and state power. When the gang falsely accused people of making a total mess of public health work, it was to overthrow those very people. They shouted about "ferreting out capitalist-roaders" and their "agents" at all levels, from the central and provincial departments to the grass-roots level. The gang's representative installed in the Ministry of Public Health labelled all leading cadres in regional public health organizations "inveterate Right-deviationist elements." In other words, they should all be overthrown. This earned fulsome praise from Chiang Ching, a member of the "gang of four."

Adherents of the gang in Shanghai, on orders from their boss Wang Hung-wen, evicted veteran cadres from hospitals where they were treated on the outrageous charge that the only thing wrong with them was of a "political nature." The villainess the gang had placed in the Ministry of Public Health charged that "hospitals have become asylums" (sheltering "capitalist-roaders" from the masses). She accused medical personnel attending veteran cadres of "protecting capitalist-roaders." In one period she ordered a particular hospital to make out a monthly list for her of all these cadres admitted. She amassed the most outrageous

charges against certain veteran cadres receiving hospital treatment and tried to have them thrown out. Her bosses, the "gang of four," even maligned Premier Chou, who was then a very sick man, as "malingering" and accused the Premier of using his stay in hospital "to carry out machinations" with elder comrades who visited him.

The Real Restorationists

The four members of the gang and their trusted follower in the Ministry of Public Health pretended to be heroes fighting the errors of the Ministry of Public Health, whereas they were doing their best to push an ultra-Right line. In all their public health work directives the gang never once mentioned Chairman Mao's directive "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." They did all they could to strangle and destroy the socialist new things, such as the barefoot doctors and the co-operative medical care system. In some areas where the gang had control, barefoot doctors were enticed to give up taking part in collective productive farm labour and earning work-points like other commune members. During the 1975 national conference on public health work, the gang's trusted follower in the ministry changed the requirement for barefoot doctors from taking part in collective productive labour in agriculture into "taking part in productive labour" in a report to the Party Central Committee, and did not specify in the report that barefoot doctors should earn work-points like other commune members. This could lead barefoot doctors to gradually loosen their ties with the other commune members who tilled the land and seek incomes higher than those of ordinary peasants and ultimately stop being peasants altogether.

This was promptly and severely criticized by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and other leading comrades of the Party Central Committee. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng pointed out that this was a matter of principle and there must be no going back on it. Thus Comrade Hua Kuo-feng resolutely affirmed that barefoot doctors should be both peasants and doctors, fended off the interference of the "gang of four's" ultra-Right line and defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in public health work.

Paris International Economic Co-operation Conference

THE International Economic Co-operation Conference, also called "north-south dialogue," which was scheduled to last three days, ran overtime for more than a day and ended on June 3 after a fierce struggle. The participants from the developing countries expressed regret at the conference's failure to achieve the expected results.

The creation of a new international economic order remained at the heart of the struggle. Although the ministers of the United States and some other industrial countries promised to accept some of the reasonable demands raised by the third world countries and to improve the inequitable economic relations between the poor and the rich countries, and also put forward a number of proposals and measures themselves, it is clear from the conference that they are not interested in seeking a serious solution to the major issues posed by the present international economic relations. On the energy and other problems, they stubbornly defended the old international economic order by resorting to the tactic of making ungrounded and unacceptable demands.

Limited Progress

The close co-ordination and united struggle of the third world countries enabled the conference to arrive at two agreements: to create a common fund for stabilizing prices of raw materials, and to institute a special aid fund. The two agreements following more than two years of "north-south dialogue" are regarded as progress, but on a very limited scale compared

with what the third world countries had demanded.

As for the pricing of raw materials, the third world countries have all along maintained that the most reliable formula for stabilizing prices of raw materials is indexation of commodity prices, which means to fix the prices of raw materials on the basis of inflation indices in the industrial countries. But this reasonable demand was rejected by the industrial countries. The agreement on a common fund for raw material prices is no more than an agreement in principle. How the fund will be raised and what concrete measures of implementation will be applied are left for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva next November to discuss. Obviously, the third world countries have to continue their struggle to put this agreement into practice.

The conference agreed on a 1,000 million-dollar special aid fund to be raised by the industrial participants to help the very poor countries with their foreign debts. Now debts owed by 88 developing countries to the industrial countries have reached 200,000 million dollars. The fund offer does little to level the tremendous mountain of debts incurred by the third world countries during long years of exploitation and plunder by the imperialist and colonial powers. The third world countries represented at the conference called for a moratorium or cancellation of these debts. Only Canada and Sweden agreed to erase the sums owed to them, whereas the major creditor countries, the United States, Japan and West Germany, refused to accede to the demands.

As for official aid to third world countries for development, the United Nations has set a target according to which the industrial countries must devote at least 0.7 per cent of their gross national product each year in the current decade. But the target has not been fulfilled. In 1975, for instance, West Germany and Britain put only 0.35 per cent into aid, the United States 0.25 per cent, and Japan 0.21 per cent. The percentages of other industrial countries were even lower. Some industrial participants at the conference promised to increase their aid, but reportedly the third world countries failed to obtain more specific pledges with regard to amounts and timetables.

Against Violation of Oil Producers' Sovereignty

The industrial countries made a few "concessions" on a common fund for raw material prices and on a special aid fund. But actually the "concessions" were intended as a measure to obtain assurances that the oil producers would guarantee the industrial countries' oil supply, and at prices they find acceptable. Such a demand was logically rejected by the third world countries as a direct encroachment upon the sovereignty of the oil producers. Under such conditions, the United States proposed to set up a permanent panel on energy. This was only a rehash of the old U.S. call to focus on the energy issue at the first preparatory meeting for "north-south dialogue" suggested more than two years ago by French President Giscard d'Estaing. Manuel Perez Guerrero, Minister of State for International Economic Affairs of Venezuela, who is a co-chairman of the conference, made it clear that the 19 developing countries "wanted no energy conference." Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Foreign Minister of Algeria, was quoted as saying that "we are opposed to regular consultations between oil producing countries and developed nations to the extent that such consultations would be aimed at restricting or limiting our freedom of action."

Bitter Struggle Still Ahead

The Paris conference marked a temporary end to the "north-south dialogue" started over

North-South Dialogue

THE International Economic Co-operation Conference, also called "north-south dialogue," is an international conference for dialogue between the developing and the industrial countries. With most of the developing countries located in the Southern Hemisphere and most of the industrial countries in the Northern, the term "north-south dialogue" is an apt description.

There are 19 participants from among the developing countries. They are: Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt, Nigeria, Zaire, Zambia, Argentina, Brazil, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Yugoslavia. There are seven industrial countries and one group: the United States, Japan, Canada, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Australia and the European Economic Community.

The International Economic Co-operation Conference was convened at the French President Giscard d'Estaing's proposal. Two preparatory meetings took place, one in April 1975, and the other in October the same year. The First International Economic Co-operation Conference was held in December 1975.

two years ago. Proceedings of the conference prove once again that the struggle of the third world countries for an end to the irrational old international economic order is a fierce and protracted one. The third world countries must rely on their own efforts and persist in their united struggle before they can achieve their economic growth, and the second world countries interested in dialogue must treat the third world countries as their equals not in words but in deeds so as to score positive results.

*(A commentary by Hsinhua
Correspondent, June 3)*

Peking Review, No. 24

Trade Expansion Among Third World Countries

TRADE among the third world countries has greatly expanded over the past few years. Facts show that this trade has played an ever greater role in breaking through the manipulation and control of world trade by the imperialists, particularly the superpowers, and in these countries' struggle to establish trade relations of equality and mutual benefit and to strengthen their unity and co-operation and develop their national economies.

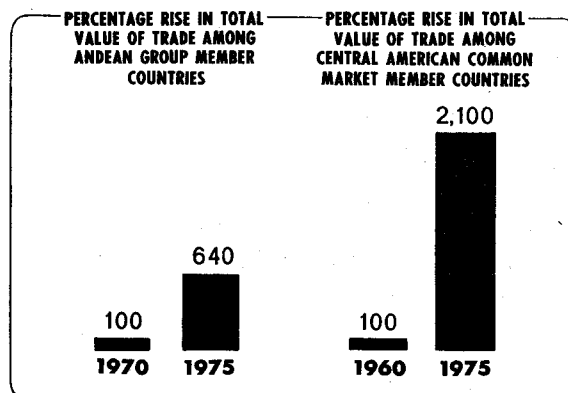
Using their monopoly position in the economic sphere, the imperialists have long pushed economic hegemonism and cornered the developing countries' foreign trade, thus retarding the development of trade between them and seriously affecting the progress of their national economies. A number of developing countries which are geographically adjacent have suffered heavy losses because the commodities they needed could not be exchanged through direct trade between themselves but have to be got in trade with the metropolitan states or transnational companies. To get rid of this extremely unreasonable phenomenon, the third world countries have waged a sharp struggle against the imperialists, the superpowers in particular. This is an important aspect of these countries' united struggle against hegemonism.

Growth of Regional Trade

Current trade among the third world countries is pointed up by the continuous extension of trade relations between the regional organizations of economic co-operation. Some dozen such organizations which have been set up in Asia, Africa and Latin America have played an increasingly important role in promoting regional trade since the 60s. They have abolished or reduced tariffs or trade restrictions among

member countries. Some enforce preferential tariffs on member countries, others stipulate that top priority should be given to providing products their member countries want.

These measures have enormously boosted trade among the member countries. For example, total value of trade among the Andean Group member countries rose from 170 million in 1970 to nearly 1,100 million U.S. dollars in 1975. The volume among the Central American Common Market member countries was valued at 700 million dollars in 1975, 21 times that of 1960.



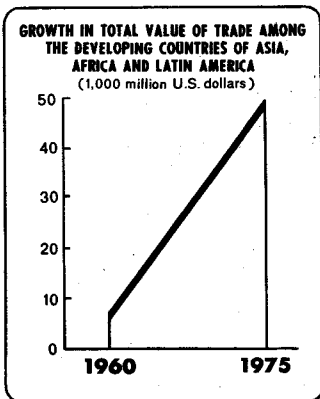
As reported by a Peruvian journal, trade among the Latin American countries showed marked growth in 1976. A report issued by the Institute for Latin American Integration indicates trade among the countries belonging to integration groups (such as the Andean group, the Latin American Free Trade Association, the Central American Common Market and the Caribbean Community) was 15 per cent greater in 1976 than in the preceding year. The volume of

trade among the Latin American Free Trade Association member countries rose 17.3 per cent, hitting an all-time high since the organization's establishment, and half the traded items were industrial products. Among member countries of the Iran, Pakistan and Turkey "Regional Co-operation for Development," trade reached 140 million U.S. dollars in 1975, 3.8 times that of 1964 when the organization came into being. Trade among the member countries of other regional organizations also has showed a marked increase. Regional trade not only helps supply each other's needs and supports each other, it also lessens, to a certain degree, dependence on the imperialists, the superpowers in particular, and contributes to developing production and bringing prosperity to the national economy.

Non-regional trade among the developing countries also has rapidly expanded. This has been particularly so in Africa and Asia in the last few years. Statistics show the value of

trade among the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America was over 47,000 million U.S. dollars in 1975, close to 8 times the figure of more than 6,000 million in 1960; an 11 per cent increase was registered in the first half of 1976 as compared with the corresponding

period of 1975, with trade going up 24 per cent in Africa and 21 per cent in Asia.



Increasing Trade in Manufactured Goods

In terms of commodity composition, trade among the developing countries was mainly in primary products, but trade in manufactured goods notably increased. Total value of primary products exchanged among the developing countries reached 35,700 million U.S. dollars in 1974, more than 5 times that of 1970, with fuel increasing more than 6 times and food close to 3 times. In the same period, the total volume in

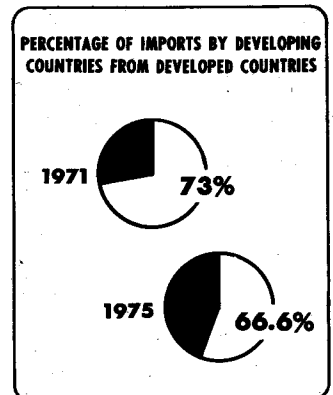
industrial products rose 3.6 times, with machinery increasing 5 times and textiles close to 3 times.

In order to protect and promote industrial development of their member countries, a number of regional economic co-operation organizations have stipulated that what their members produce or supply should not be imported and preferential treatment should be given to trade in manufactured goods among their member countries. This has promoted the processing of raw materials by these countries and made their industries mutually complementary. At the same time, it has increased the proportion of industrial goods in exports. For example, industrial products made up 85 per cent of the total trade among the member countries of the Central American Common Market.

Continuous trade growth among the developing countries, therefore, is conducive to transforming the old economic structure and changing the past situation of a mono commodity and a single market. By supplying each other's needs and widening exchanges of industrial products, trade has relatively narrowed the markets for the imperialists, especially the superpowers, to dump their commodities. According to the U.N. *Statistics* monthly, the ratio of the value of the developing countries' imports from the developed countries to that of the former's total imports declined from 73 per cent in 1971 to 66.6 per cent in 1975.

Trade relations among the third world countries are equal and mutually beneficial. The third world boasts a vast territory, rich natural resources and a large market

catering to the needs of a population of 2,800 million. This opens up broad prospects for the further expansion of trade among the developing countries.



Circle indicates developing countries' total imports. White portion indicates their imports from developed countries.

ROUND THE WORLD

SOVIET-U.S. GENEVA TALKS

Much Ado, Little Progress

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko met in Geneva between May 18 and 20, discussing mainly the question of the limitation of strategic arms. A joint statement issued after the talks said: Differences in regard to some unsolved problems have been narrowed and progress has been made toward further negotiations to establish a common basis.

But words promising an agreement cannot cover up the fact that serious differences remain. As noted in a Western news agency report, "there was no decisive breakthrough" in spite of three days' tough bargaining. Recently Carter and Brezhnev denounced each other in an attempt to shift responsibility for no real progress in the Geneva talks.

No matter what sort of agreement the Soviet Union and the United States may reach, it cannot in the least limit the two superpowers' nuclear arms race. On the second day following publication of the joint statement, the U.S. Senate earmarked 3,700 million dollars for the development and production of nuclear weapons, and decided on the manufacture of new and more sophisticated ones. And on

May 25, an underground nuclear test was conducted in the same country. As for the Soviet Union, it is expanding arms with increasing efforts for nuclear supremacy, but differs from its adversary in its outward silence.

AFRICAN FRONTLINE COUNTRIES

A Warning to Racist Regimes

Four defence and security ministers of the frontline states on May 27 warned the racist regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa that "any future aggression by racist minority regimes against any of the frontline states will be repelled by our combined military might."

This was declared in a communique by the ministerial inter-state defence and security committee of frontline states after a meeting held in Lusaka by ministers of four frontline countries including Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique.

The communique says that the committee "has reviewed the progress of the liberation struggle in southern Africa in general and in Zimbabwe and Namibia in particular and the security situation of the frontline states, and has noted with satisfaction the remarkable success scored by the liberation movements."

The frontline states reaffirmed their commitment to the total liberation of southern Africa from imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and fascism, and expressed their undaunted solidarity with the liberation movements.

The communique condemns the racist regimes' wanton aggression against the frontline countries and the recent attacks on Zambia. Armed struggle is the only solution to the liberation of southern Africa, the communique notes.

JAPAN-SOVIET UNION

Interim Fishery Agreement Signed

Japan and the Soviet Union signed an interim fishery agreement in Moscow on May 27 after repeated negotiations.

The fishery talks began in late February, but the negotiations were repeatedly deadlocked as the Soviet side insisted on its 200-mile zone enclosing Japan's four northern islands. This is unacceptable to Japan.

The interim fishery agreement does not specify the Soviet-proposed 200-mile exclusive fishing zone. According to Kyodo reports, however, the waters to which the agreement is applicable — as referred to in Article 1 of the agreement — are the same as those referred to in Article 6 of a related decree proclaimed by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on December 10,

1976. Article 2 of the agreement evades the Soviet demand to fish in Japan's territorial sea, a demand strongly opposed by Japan; still, according to Kyodo, it includes the "principle of mutual interest" under which the Soviet "right to continued traditional fishing operations in offshore waters of Japan will be maintained."

Japanese officials have their own interpretations of the agreement. Prime Minister Fukuda said at a House of Councillors' plenary session that during the fishery talks, Japan "completely followed the basic policy of separating fishery from territorial problems." Foreign Minister Ichiro Hatoyama said: "The agreement reached between the two countries by no means undermines Japan's position regarding the four disputed islands off Hok-

kaido." Chief Cabinet Secretary Sunao Sonoda said on May 24 that in the course of the negotiations, "the government concluded an agreement strictly within the scope of fishing matters." Agriculture-Forestry Minister Zenko Suzuki who had taken part in the negotiations told reporters after the initialling that "there should not be any worry that the territorial problem has been treated carelessly for the sake of fish." He added: "This point is clearly stated in Article 8 of the agreement." Article 8 states that "none of the provisions of the agreement should be regarded as injuring the position or views of the Governments of either Japan or the Soviet Union concerning . . . problems of mutual relations."

Japanese public opinion is critical of the interim fishery

agreement. *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* points out: "The establishment of Japan's 200-mile fishing zone is not mentioned at all in Article 2" and "this gives the impression of a step backward from the position regarding the territorial issue." *Hokkaido Shimbun* points out in an editorial that Article 8 is a "very abstract one which Japan and the Soviet Union can interpret from their different positions." "This can hardly mean that the basic policy of separating the territorial from the fishery issues is followed," it adds. An editorial of *Yomiuri Shimbun* says: "The Soviet Union took advantage of the fishery issue to coerce Japan into recognizing the demarcation of the Soviet zone. The Japanese people's resentment at this highhandedness is incalculable."

(Continued from p. 24.)

trouble everywhere, Moscow ceaselessly makes a big noise about "supporting" Zimbabwe's armed struggle and "opposing" the Smith racist regime. But the African countries and people know well enough that this so-called "support" simply means using "military aid" as its lever to project its influence into the future liberated and independent Zimbabwe. Its so-called "opposition" simply means replacing the racism there with its own neo-colonialism. Of course, this is Moscow's sweet dream. The Zimbabwean people, supported by the people of the African countries, will achieve their country's independence and liberation in ac-

cordance with their own desires by relying on their own strength.

The national-liberation movements in southern Africa are developing rapidly. The day is not far off when the Zimbabwean people will overthrow racist rule. Before their fate is sealed, Smith and his likes will engage in even more frenzied trouble-making. The super-powers, particularly Soviet social-imperialism, will engage in all kinds of plots to sabotage. However, all this will be of no avail. Victory is sure to go to the Zimbabwean people who are united in fighting and to the great people of all African countries.

(June 8)

ON THE HOME FRONT

Ring System Encircling Uranus Discovered

URANUS also has a ring system. Chinese observatories discovered this during an observation of a rare celestial phenomenon which occurred just before dawn on March 11 this year when Uranus was occulting a star.

Since the 17th century when Saturn was discovered to have a system of rings, it had been thought to be the only planet in the solar system with such an encirclement. This new discovery is an important advance in astronomy. It not only furthers man's knowledge of Uranus itself, but provides important information for studying the origin and evolution of the solar system.

The mid-point of the occultation occurred at 04:18:42 hours, Peking time. The entire phenomenon lasted 9.5 seconds, absorbing about 70 per cent of the light of the occulted star. Astronomers analysed the results of the observation and discovered the presence of a ring system in the vicinity of Uranus' equatorial plane. After making a study and calculation of results of scientific observations made at home and abroad of Uranus' occultation of the star, they held that Uranus' rings very likely consist of a bulk of solid substances. The main ring on which these substances are densely distributed is about 100 kilometres wide and its distance from the centre

of Uranus is twice the planet's radius.

3,000-Year-Old Traces Of Slave System

A ROYAL tomb dating back to around the first half of the 12th century B.C. and close to 200 sacrificial pits of slave skeletons half a century earlier were discovered at Yin Hsu,* a famous archaeological site 500 kilometres southwest of Peking. Here in Anyang, Honan Province, are the ruins of the Yin Dynasty capital (c. 16th-11th century B.C.).

The Royal Tomb. This is the tomb of one of the consorts of a Yin king. No remains of this royal house member were found, but the bones of 16 immolated slaves were scattered around and on top of the outer coffin. Nearly 200 burial accessories including bronze wine vessels, tripods and other ritual vessels were unearthed, some with designs in high relief and some unusually large. The jade and stone human figures, animal figures and other funerary articles numbering 400 are all finely worked and demonstrate a

*Archaeological excavation began here in 1928. Since then, palaces, workshops, tombs and large numbers of production tools, articles of daily use, ritual vessels, musical instruments and oracle bones have been found. In old China, large tombs at this site were plundered by imperialists, leaving only few historical relics. The recently excavated tomb which escaped being plundered is the most well-preserved among the unearthed tombs of the Yin Dynasty slave owners.

fairly high artistic and technical level.

Pits of Slave Skeletons. Slave owners in the Yin Dynasty used to kill a large number of slaves as sacrifices to their ancestors. In 191 pits already excavated, nearly 1,200 skeletons of slaves were found, most of them with their heads chopped off. Some were mutilated and dismembered. Examination reveals that many of the victims were young men between 20 and 30 years of age. There were also several dozen skeletons of women and of children. Some pits show obvious traces of slaves having been tied up and buried alive. Some of the skeletons were locked in a struggling posture, heads raised and mouths gaping. Some pits contained slaves buried together with pigs, horses, dogs and birds.

These pits of slave skeletons present a stark contrast to the splendid royal tomb. They reveal in miniature the class suppression and class confrontation in the ancient slave society. The new archaeological findings are not only of great scientific value for research in history but also provide vivid teaching material which helps people understand history better and educates them in class struggle.

A Peasant Hydro- Geological Surveying Team

A HYDRO-GEOLOGICAL surveying team formed by some 100 peasants in central Szechuan Province's Santai County, southwest China, has completed a survey of the area for a reservoir with a capacity of 270 million cubic metres. Now designers are drawing up blue-

prints based on the team's reliable data.

Over the past few years, the peasants in China have surveyed and designed an increasingly great number of aqueducts, tunnels and channels in the mountainous areas.

Santai County is located in a hilly area hit by drought nine years out of ten. After liberation, constant expansion of the ancient Tuchiangyen irrigation system nearby provided it with a source of water. So the county planned to build a big reservoir capable of irrigating one-fourth of its farmland.

In the absence of a professional geological surveying team at

the time, the county decided to train its own technical force from among peasant builders who were then working on channels. A team of nearly 100 was thus organized, with an average age of 25. Most of them had a junior middle school education and some had later studied at water conservancy construction sites or geological institutes in other places. Teachers and students of geological engineering institutes often came to give lectures on engineering geology, hydrogeology and other subjects. Some departments provided them with surplus materials and equipment, while some factories sent workers and technicians to

help repair drilling machines or assemble and maintain other machinery.

Members of the team have persisted in integrating theory with practice. To check against the possibility of leakage, they made field surveys of the cross section and flat surface of the areas around the reservoir and observations of the water tables of over 700 wells in the vicinity. They also sank wells in the valleys for the same purpose. In the last two years or so, they have dug nearly 700 wells and tunnels and drawn over 230 geological maps. The poor and lower-middle peasants affectionately called them "our own technical force."

(Continued from p. 20.)

battle to open up and build the oilfield in the early 60s and the spirit of the Iron Man, and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against Lin Piao, Chen Po-ta and the "gang of four."

After the Lin Piao anti-Party clique was smashed in 1971, the Taching workers and staff and their families indignantly denounced the crimes of this clique and tried to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in Taching. The "gang of four" and their followers, however, forbade the workers to criticize Lin Piao or criticize him in the light of the concrete conditions in Taching. Whoever did so was accused of "opposing the Great Cultural Revolution" and "launching a counterattack." Disregarding the gang's highhandedness, the Taching workers and staff grasped the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and launched a mass movement to criticize Lin Piao by comparing their happy life in the new society with their misery in the old. Through this mass criticism, they once again affirmed Taching's basic experience, implemented the various proletarian policies of the Party, repulsed the attack of the bourgeois forces, reversed the pas-

sive situation in production and consolidated and developed the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Through the struggles against Lin Piao and the "gang of four," we have deepened our understanding of the tremendous historic significance of the Great Cultural Revolution and the importance of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship, learnt the skill of fighting capitalist-roaders and raised the ability to distinguish genuine Marxism from sham Marxism.

Chairman Mao taught us: **"The current Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism."** If in the future there is anyone who wants to practise revisionism, and if there should emerge capitalist-roaders like the "gang of four" opposing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and opposing Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee headed by him, we, under the leadership of our wise leader Chairman Hua, are determined to overthrow them by mobilizing the masses as we did in the Cultural Revolution, so that our socialist motherland will not change its political colour.