

PEKING REVIEW

31

July 29, 1977

北
京
周
報

The Third Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

- Communique
- An Historic Meeting
 - Editorial by "Renmin Ribao,"
"Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"
- The Nation Celebrates Victory

PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

BEIJING ZHOUBAO

Vol. 20, No. 31

July 29, 1977

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese, German and Arabic editions

CONTENTS

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

- Communique of the Third Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (Adopted on July 21, 1977) 3
- An Historic Meeting — Editorial by *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao* 9
- The Nation Celebrates Victory 11
- Geological Exploration: Achievements and Prospects — Highlights of the national conference of geological departments on learning from Taching — Our Correspondent Hsiang Jung 16
- Farm Mechanization in Wusih County (I): New Picture on a Blank Sheet of Paper — Our Correspondent Chin Chi-chu 20
- U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea: Another Struggle Against Hegemonism — A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent 25
- Newsletter: Tanzam Railway in Its First Year — Hsinhua Correspondent 27

THE WEEK

- Chairman Hua Meets Delegation of Central Committee of U.S. Communist Party (M-L)
Netherlands Marxist-Leninist Party Delegation 14

ROUND THE WORLD

- Egypt: No New Treaty With the Soviet Union
- Zimbabwe: War Exploits by People's Army
- "Rote Fahne" (Germany): New Soviet Constitution — the Fundamental Law of Social-Fascism
- African Countries: Small and Medium-Sized Industries on the Increase
- St. Lucia: Renewed Determination for Independence 29

ON THE HOME FRONT

- Looking for Minerals to Aid Agriculture
- Archaeological Survey of the Yangtze River
- New Achievements of Molecular Orbital Theory 31

Communique of the Third Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

(Adopted on July 21, 1977)

THE Third Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was held in Peking from July 16 to 21, 1977.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, presided over this session, which was of tremendous historic significance, and made an important speech.

Comrades Yeh Chien-ying and Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, attended the session and they also made important speeches.

Comrades Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Hsu Shih-yu, Wei Kuo-ching, Li Teh-sheng and Chen Yung-kuei, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Comrades Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu and Saifudin, Alternate Members of the Political Bureau, also attended the session. Comrade Liu Po-cheng, Member of the Political Bureau, was absent on sick leave.

Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee attended the session. Principal leading comrades of a number of

localities and army units were present as observers.

At the opening of the plenary session, on Chairman Hua's proposal, all comrades present rose in silent tribute to the memory of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung, to the memory of our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Vice-Chairman Kang Sheng of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and to the memory of Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee and other comrades who had died since the Second Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee.

The plenary session unanimously adopted the "Resolution on Confirming the Appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China." The plenary session expressed full support for the resolution appointing Comrade Hua Kuo-feng



Chairman Hua Kuo-feng presides over the plenary session and makes an important speech.

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, which was adopted by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee on October 7, 1976 in accordance with the arrangements made by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao before his death. The plenary session unanimously agreed that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is Chairman Mao's good student and successor and our good leader and supreme commander. The resolution adopted by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee in that extraordinary period of fierce struggle

waged by our Party against the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan and at that crucial moment of the Chinese revolution was entirely correct and most timely; it won the warm support of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The resolution not only played a decisive role at the time in shattering the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power and in stabilizing the situation throughout the country, but was of great, far-reaching significance for consolidating our Party leadership, consolidating the dictatorship of the proleta-



Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping at the plenary session.

riat in our country and ensuring our country's continued, victorious advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The plenary session unanimously adopted the "Resolution on Restoring Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping to His Posts." The plenary session, after earnest discussions, expressed full support for the suggestion made at a central working conference in March 1977 by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on behalf of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee that the Third Plenary Session of the Tenth Party Central Committee make an official decision so that Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping could re-

sume work. The two letters by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping to Chairman Hua, Vice-Chairman Yeh and the Party Central Committee, which the Central Committee on May 3, 1977 decided to circulate, had the approval of comrades throughout the Party. The plenary session unanimously decided to restore Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping to his posts of Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and of its Standing Committee, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Chief

of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The plenary session was unanimous in its view that, in the nine months and more since the shattering of the "gang of four," the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has held high the great banner of Chairman Mao and led the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country in deepening the great political revolution to expose and criticize the "gang of four," and great victories have been won. The strategic policy decision advanced by Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee — that is, to achieve stability and unity in our country, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate and develop the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and bring about great order across the land in the course of the fierce struggle between the two classes and the two lines — has won full approval from the Party, the army and the people. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in our country are more united and the dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated than ever before; a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere prevails all over the land and a new leap forward is taking shape in the national economy. Practice proves that the political line and the organizational line of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the whole series of important measures taken by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee in implementing the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link in running the country well are entirely correct.

The plenary session unanimously adopted the "Resolution on the Anti-Party Clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan." The resolution pointed out that the action taken by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and shattering the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique and the series of resolute measures

taken against them are entirely correct, and that the plenary session gave its unanimous approval. The plenary session held that the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, in leading our Party to smash the "gang of four" at one blow, eliminated a scourge inside the Party, averted a major split and retrogression in our country and thus saved the revolution and the Party. This is a tremendous victory for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, for Mao Tsetung Thought and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The resolution pointed out that the gang of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan was a counter-revolutionary conspiratorial clique. They completely opposed the basic principles "**Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and above-board, and don't intrigue and conspire,**" and engaged in conspiratorial activities aimed at splitting the Party and usurping Party and state power. In the early period of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they worked hand in glove with Lin Piao and company to sabotage this revolution. After the Tenth Party Congress, the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" resorted to various underhand methods in wantonly opposing the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao in an attempt to realize their wild ambitions to seize overall leadership of the Party, the government and the army and make Chairman Mao a figurehead. Seizing the opportunity of the Second Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee of the Party and the Fourth National People's Congress, they plotted to form their own "cabinet" and attempted to overthrow Comrade Chou En-lai. Going their own way contrary to Chairman Mao's directives, they feverishly attacked and fabricated accusations against Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping. They bitterly hated and wildly opposed the decisions of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee on the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng first as Acting Pre-

mier of the State Council and then as First Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C Central Committee and Premier of the State Council, and attempted to overthrow Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. They vehemently carried out conspiratorial activities to oppose the Party and disrupt the army and tried to overthrow a large number of leading comrades of the Party, government and army at the central and local levels. They went to the extreme of tormenting our great leader Chairman Mao when he was seriously ill. After Chairman Mao passed away, they stepped up their criminal activities to usurp supreme Party and state leadership, plotted to overthrow the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and bring about a counter-revolutionary restoration, and attempted to turn the Marxist Communist Party of China into a revisionist party, turn our dictatorship of the proletariat into a fascist dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and turn socialist China again into a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country.

The resolution pointed out that, under the cloak of Marxism-Leninism, the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan wantonly tampered with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, distorted the Party's basic line, deliberately reversed the relations between ourselves and the enemy in the historical period of socialism, and pushed an ultra-Right counter-revolutionary revisionist line ideologically, politically and organizationally. The "gang of four" is a bunch of bourgeois careerists and conspirators, a band of out-and-out ultra-Rightists and a sinister cabal of old and new counter-revolutionaries. They are typical representatives of the landlords and the bourgeoisie and of Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang inside our Party. Their social basis consists of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and the new and old bourgeoisie. All their criminal activities stemmed from their reactionary class

nature. Our Party's struggle against the "gang of four" is a continuation of the protracted 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 resolution said that the struggle between our Party and the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique is the 11th major struggle between the two lines in the history of our Party. The great victory won by our Party in this struggle should be attributed to the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung, to the wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and to our great Party, great army and great people.

The resolution pointed out that it has been established by a vast amount of evidence collected and verified through investigation that Chang Chun-chiao is a Kuomintang special agent, Chiang Ching a renegade, Yao Wen-yuan an alien class element and Wang Hung-wen a new bourgeois element. The plenary session expressed its greatest revolutionary indignation at the anti-communist, anti-popular and counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four." In accordance with the demand of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country and the provisions of the Party Constitution, the plenary session unanimously resolved:

1. To expel the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer and new bourgeois element Wang Hung-wen from the Party once and for all and dismiss him from all posts both inside and outside the Party;
2. To expel the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer and Kuomintang special agent Chang Chun-chiao from the Party once and for all

and dismiss him from all posts both inside and outside the Party;

3. To expel the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer and renegade Chiang Ching from the Party once and for all and dismiss her from all posts both inside and outside the Party; and

4. To expel the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer and alien class element Yao Wen-yuan from the Party once and for all and dismiss him from all posts both inside and outside the Party.

The plenary session fully agreed with the decision of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee to convene the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China before the due date and fully approved the preparations made by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee for convening the congress. It unanimously endorsed the agenda for the 11th National Congress of the Party: (1) the political report of the Central Committee; (2) revision of the Constitution of the Communist Party of China and a report on the revision of the Party Constitution; and (3) election of the Central Committee. The plenary session discussed and in general approved the political report of the Central Committee, the report on the revision of the Party Constitution and the draft of the revised Party Constitution. It decided to convene the 11th National Congress of the Party at an appropriate time this year.

The Third Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee consolidated and carried forward the great victories in smashing the "gang of four" and made full preparations politically, ideologically and organizationally for convening the 11th National Congress of the Party. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching about **"reliance on the political experience and wisdom of the collective,"** the plenary session gave full play to democracy. The session proceeded throughout in a warm atmosphere of unity, militancy and liveliness and triumphantly fulfilled its tasks.

The plenary session held that the international situation is developing in a direction favourable to the people of China and the people the world over. We must uphold the principles of proletarian internationalism, firmly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, strengthen our unity with the international proletariat and the oppressed people and the oppressed nations all over the world, strengthen our unity with the countries of the third world, unite with all countries subjected to aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying by imperialism and social-imperialism and oppose the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. We must strengthen our unity with all genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations the world over and carry through to the end the struggle against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core.

The present international and domestic situation is excellent. The plenary session called on the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao at all times, carry out his behests, rally still more closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, implement the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link in running the country well, carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, deepen the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, from Lei Feng and from the "Hard-Boned 6th Company" of the People's Liberation Army, and greet the convocation of the 11th National Congress of the Party with new achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction!

Unite to win still greater victories!

An Historic Meeting

Editorial by *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao*

THE Third Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has come to a successful close. As the glad tidings spread all over China, hundreds of millions of people held rallies and demonstrations, beating drums and gongs and setting off firecrackers to acclaim the tremendous success of the session, and expressed their wholehearted support for the resolutions it had adopted. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in our country were jubilant.

The Third Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee was a very important meeting in the history of our Party. It was the first plenary session of the Central Committee since the death of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and since our wise leader Chairman Hua took charge of the work of the Central Committee, and it was a session that consolidated and carried forward the great victory in smashing the anti-Party "gang of four." Under Chairman Hua's leadership, the session brought democracy into full play, strengthened unity, drew upon all useful opinions, pooled the efforts of all, and was lively and invigorating. It has made full preparations politically, ideologically and organizationally for the convening of the 11th National Congress of the Party.

The Third Plenary Session unanimously adopted the "Resolution on Confirming the Appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China." At a critical moment of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Hua, carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, led the whole Party in shattering the anti-Party "gang of four," thus averting a major split and retro-

gression in our country. In the nine months and more since then, Chairman Hua has set forth the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link in running the country well, adopted a series of effective measures to eliminate the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four" in the political, economic, cultural and other fields, and resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. All this has achieved very inspiring results. Experience in the struggle has proved that Chairman Hua is wise and resolute and good at both destruction and construction*; it shows that the political line and the organizational line of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the policy decisions and measures it has adopted are all correct. In the course of the struggle, the 30 million Party members and the 800 million people have come to see more and more clearly that Chairman Hua is worthy of being called Chairman Mao's good student and successor and is our good leader and supreme commander. The Third Plenary Session's confirmation of Chairman Hua's status as the leader of the whole Party and the whole army is the surest guarantee that our Party will hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Third Plenary Session also adopted the "Resolution on Restoring Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping to His Posts." Chairman Mao had long ago made a clear and all-round assessment of Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping. At the central working conference held in March this year, Chairman Hua pointed out that the Wang-Chang-Chiang-

* Chairman Mao pointed out: "There is no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism and repudiation, it means revolution."

Yao anti-Party clique "attacked and fabricated charges against Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, this was an important component part of their scheme to usurp Party and state power." He added that "all the slanders and unfounded charges made by the 'gang of four' against Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping should be repudiated." The plenary session's decision to restore Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping to all his posts both inside and outside the Party embodies the wishes of Party members and of the people. It is yet another proof that the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is of one heart with the masses.

Chairman Mao taught us: **"It is reliance on the political experience and wisdom of the collective that can guarantee the correct leadership of the Party and the state and the unshakable unity of the ranks of the Party."** With Chairman Hua as the leader of our Party and with Vice-Chairman Yeh, Vice-Chairman Teng and other central leading comrades working in concert with him, our Party now again has what Lenin described as a more or less stable group **"composed of the most authoritative, influential and experienced members, who are elected to the most responsible positions and are called leaders."** Our Party has a bright future. The whole Party and the people throughout the country are more confident than ever of victory.

With greatest revolutionary indignation, the Third Plenary Session denounced Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan for their anti-communist, anti-popular and counter-revolutionary crimes. It unanimously resolved to expel them from the Party once and for all and to dismiss them from all posts both inside and outside the Party. This is the verdict of history and of the people. The struggle between our Party and the anti-Party "gang of four" is the 11th major struggle between the two lines in the history of our Party. This gang of vile creatures, a scourge of the country and the people, has now been swept into the garbage heap of history, to the great rejoicing of the Party, the army and the people. Our great, glorious and correct Party has developed and grown in strength in the course of the two-line struggles. With the removal of the "gang of four," our Party has become stronger and more consolidated. Historical experience

has proved once again that no bourgeois careerists, conspirators or counter-revolutionary double-dealers can succeed in their attempts to crush our Party, and that anyone who tries to do so only brings ruin and everlasting infamy upon himself. We must continue our victorious pursuit, continue to do a good job of investigations and resolutely, thoroughly, completely and totally smash the bourgeois factionalist set-ups of the "gang of four" and their followers. The "gang of four" has been sentenced to death politically, but we must never underestimate the depth or the scope of its pernicious influence and effects. Emphasis in the movement should gradually be shifted to expose and criticize the ultra-Right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four" and its manifestations in various fields, and they should be criticized theoretically from the point of view of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism. Only when we have won victories organizationally as well as politically and ideologically can there be complete victory.

The Third Plenary Session also decided to convene the 11th National Congress of the Party at an appropriate time this year. This is a major event in the political life of the whole Party, the whole army and the people throughout the country. The 11th Congress will sum up the experience of the 11th two-line struggle and further consolidate and develop the important political and organizational achievements in smashing the "gang of four." It will discuss and endorse the political report of the Central Committee, revise the Party Constitution and discuss and endorse the report on the revision of the Party Constitution, and elect a new Central Committee. It will go down in the annals of our Party as a congress that carries on our traditions and opens up the road ahead and will be an important hallmark of our country's advance towards great order. The congress will have important and far-reaching repercussions both at home and abroad.

At present, the great political revolution to expose and criticize the "gang of four" is developing in depth, the national economy is recovering and expanding rapidly, a high tide in learning from Taching and Tachai is rising on all fronts, the mass movement to modernize

science and technology is gaining momentum, and propaganda and cultural work is flourishing. The situation throughout the country is very good and is getting better and better. As long as the whole Party and the people of the whole country continue their efforts, the goal set by Chairman Hua of bringing about great order across the land, by grasping the key link in running the country well with "initial success" this year and great success within three

years," can certainly be achieved. We should respond to the call of the Third Plenary Session, conscientiously study its documents and follow its guidelines, hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, rally closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and greet the successful convocation of the 11th Party Congress with new achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

(July 23)

The Nation Celebrates Victory

AT 20:00 hours sharp (Peking time) on July 22, when the Communiqué of the Third Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was broadcast through the radio and TV networks, people all over the country were filled with joy. All the lights were turned on in Peking's Tien An Men Square which immediately became a scene of great jubilation. An endless stream of people converged on it from various parts of the capital, singing and dancing amidst the beating of drums and gongs and the crackling of firecrackers.

The communiqué announced that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had presided over this session which was of tremendous historic significance. The session unanimously adopted a resolution on confirming the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, a resolution on restoring Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping to his posts, and a resolution on expelling Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan from the Party once and for all and dismissing them from all posts both inside and outside the Party. The session fully endorsed the decision of the Political Bureau of the Party Central

Committee on convening the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China at an appropriate time this year.

Over the past few days, mass meetings and mammoth parades were held in Peking and other municipalities as well as in all the provinces and autonomous regions.

The Third Plenary Session affirmed the great victory already won and gave expression to the wishes of the Party members and the people throughout the country. It had their wholehearted support.

Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin

Armed forces and civilians in the three municipalities of Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin enthusiastically celebrated the successful convocation of the session. They expressed the determination that they would always hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, follow Chairman Hua in all their actions and support all the resolutions adopted at this session. They pledged to carry the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end and greet the 11th Party Congress with new achievements.

Peking. For days on end, people thronged the streets and hailed the heartening news. On the



Mammoth parade through Peking's Tien An Men Square.

evening of July 22 and the following day alone, well over two million people took part in the parades.

Celebration meetings and parades were held by departments under the Party Central Committee and the State Council, Party and government organs of the Peking municipality, people from various walks of life and patriotic overseas Chinese residing in Peking. People from other parts of the country who were in Peking on business or on a visit also joined in these activities. Some foreign friends took part in the parades.

On the evening the news was broadcast, meetings and parades were also held by the

Workers of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in northeast China greet the exhilarating news.



various general departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the leading organs of the various arms and services, the Peking Garrison and the Peking Units of the P.L.A.

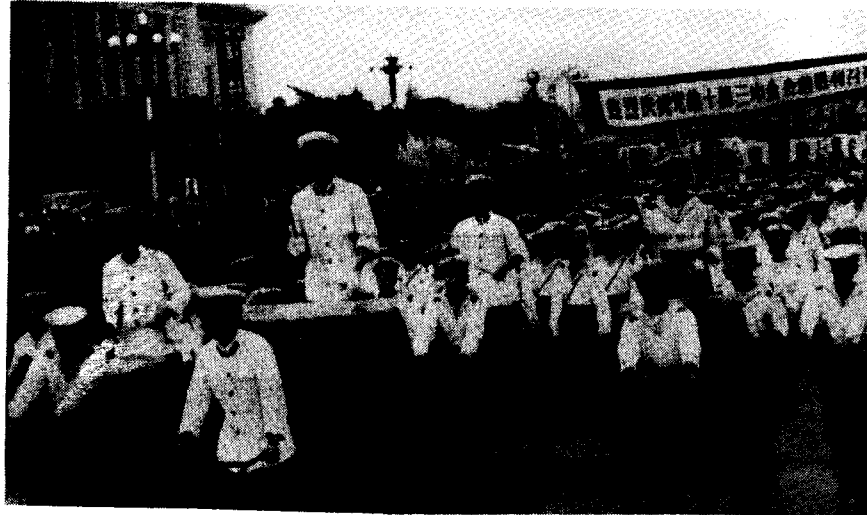
On July 23, some 100,000 people in the capital held a celebration meeting at the Peking Workers' Stadium. Comrade Wu Teh, First Secretary of the Peking municipal Party committee, addressed the rally. The Third Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, he said, was a very important meeting in the history of our Party. The confirmation of Chairman Hua's status as the leader of the whole Party and the whole army was of decisive significance for our Party in holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and building China into a powerful modern country. Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, he added, is one of the long-tested leaders of our Party, our army and our country, and has rich experience gained in the long years of revolutionary struggles. Chairman Mao long ago made a clear and all-round assessment of Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping. When the "gang of

four" was committing all sorts of evil against the will of the people, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping waged a resolute struggle against it. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country are rejoiced at the Third Plenary Session's resolution on restoring him to his posts. This once again shows that the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is of one heart with the masses. The resolution concerning the "gang of four" is the verdict of history and is to the great satisfaction of the people, he declared.

Shanghai. The entire city was astir when the glad tidings reached this industrial metropolis once under the control of the "gang of four." Carrying red flags and portraits of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua, the jubilant people flocked to the square in downtown Shanghai despite the late hours. That evening, celebration meetings were held in many factories, shops, people's communes, schools, government offices and P.L.A. units.

Speaking at the rally held by the municipal authorities, a responsible comrade of the municipal Party committee declared: We are determined to bring about an upsurge immediately in studying, propagating and implementing the communique of the Third Plenary Session, carry out the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link in running the country well and carry the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end. We pledge to rally

A joyous scene in Kunming, capital of the multinational province of Yunnan in southwest China.



P.L.A. men parading in Peking.

closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and win new victories in all fields of work.

The cadres and masses in Shanghai pointed out: In 1974-75, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping resolutely resisted the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage and did a huge amount of work for the Party. The aim of the gang in wildly persecuting and framing charges against him was to usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and state. Restoring Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping to his posts is a victory for the 11th two-line struggle in our Party and is in complete conformity with the aspirations of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. The session's decision concerning Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, they declared, expresses what we have on our minds.

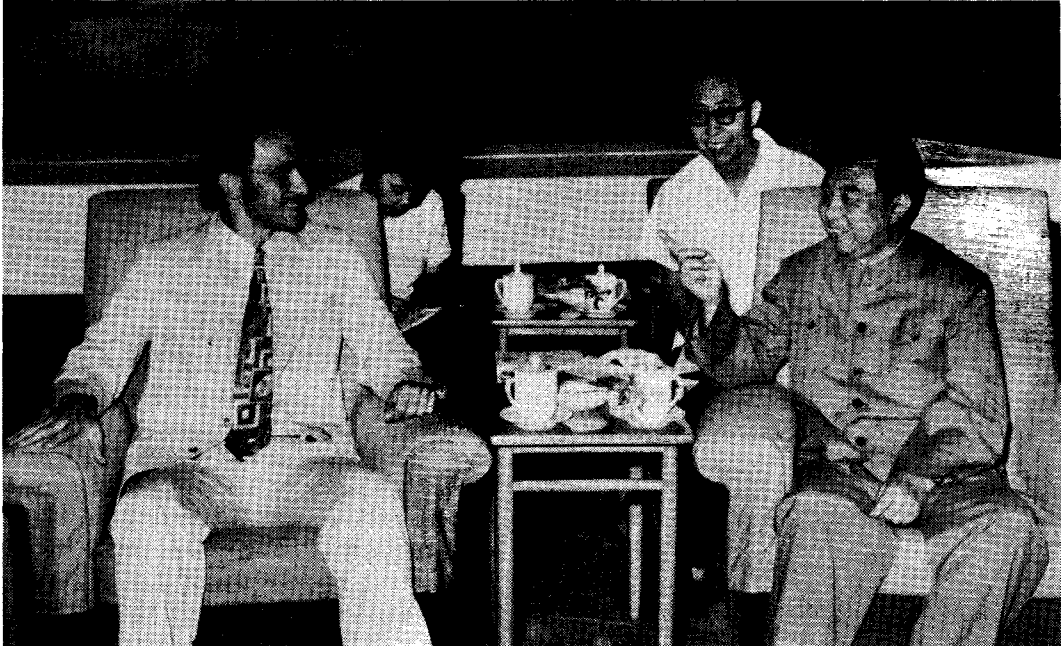
Tientsin. The communique brought immense joy to the people of this municipality. Celebrating the occasion like a red-letter day, they acclaimed the victories won after the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua had smashed the "gang of four." They praised Chairman Hua for his contributions and expressed their determination to win new victories. On July 23, 150,000 people held a celebration meeting in the city.

Other Places

Celebration rallies and parades also took place in 26 provinces and autonomous regions.

(Continued on p. 19.)

Chairman Hua Meets Delegation of Central Committee Of U.S. Communist Party (M-L)



HUA KUO-FENG, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on July 20 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of the United States of America. Leader of the delegation was Michael Klonsky, Chairman of the Party, and deputy leader was Eileen Klehr, Vice-Chairman of the Party.

After the meeting, Chairman Hua gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

Present at the meeting and the banquet were Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Keng Piao, Member of the

C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Feng Hsuan, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien and Comrade Michael Klonsky spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Comrade Li Hsien-nien pointed out: "The founding of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of the United States has reflected the aspirations of the proletariat and other working people of the United States and is a new victory for the Marxist-Leninist movement in the United States."

"With great joy," he added, "we extend our warm congratulations on the founding of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of the United States and on the election of Comrade Klonsky and Comrade Klehr as its Chairman and Vice-Chairman."

Speaking of China's domestic situation, Comrade Li Hsien-nien said: "Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua, the whole Party and the people of the whole country are carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao and grasping the key link in running the country well. They are penetratingly

exposing and criticizing the 'gang of four' to distinguish between the correct and incorrect lines, and simultaneously grasping the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. As a result, a vigorous new leap forward situation has emerged. We are determined to carry the revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries through to the end. We are determined to build China into a powerful socialist country with all-round modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology, and we will strive to make a greater contribution to humanity."

Comrade Li Hsien-nien stressed: "The current international situation is still characterized by great disorder under heaven and the situation remains excellent. The factors for both war and revolution are growing. The two hegemonic powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are contending fiercely and the focus of their contention is Europe. Soviet social-imperialism, in particular, is engaged in frenzied arms expansion and war preparation. It stretches out its hands everywhere to carry out expansion and perpetrate aggression, and is more dangerous. But the general trend of the international situation is still developing in the direction favourable to the people of various countries and unfavourable to the two superpowers."

He said: "So long as the people of various countries persevere in struggle, dare to fight and be good at fighting, they will surely win final victory."

Comrade Li Hsien-nien expressed the conviction that, through its perseverance in integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete revolutionary practice of its own country, going deep among the masses and boldly arousing the masses, the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of the United States will surely continue to achieve new successes in its fight against the monopoly capitalist class at home and against the two hegemonic powers.

In his speech, Comrade Klonsky said: "We hail the great victory of the people, led by the Communist Party and its wise leader Chairman Hua, in smashing the 'gang of four' in one swift blow.

"This was not only a victory for the people of China, but for the whole international working class and communist movement. It was a victory in defending socialism against an attempt at capitalist restoration as well as in defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism against revisionism."

He continued: "As a Marxist-Leninist Party in one of the two superpowers, and recognizing our responsibility to lead the struggle to topple the U.S. imperialist ruling class, we are determined as well to make a contribution to the worldwide struggle against the two superpowers, the United States and Soviet social-imperialism, the main enemies of the peoples of the world.

"We are committed to aiding and uniting firmly with the struggles of the peoples of the third world, who are today the main force against imperialism and hegemonism."

"Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching on the 'three worlds' is a scientific application of class analysis to today's world conditions," Comrade Klonsky stressed. "This thesis clearly defines friends and enemies and isolates the two superpowers while uniting the world's peoples.

"In the world today, the growing contention and wild arms expansion of the two superpowers is leading to an inevitable world war.

"The Soviet social-imperialists in particular are the most dangerous of the two and the main source of war. They must be ruthlessly exposed and stripped of their phony 'socialist' mask.

"While the path is difficult, the future is very bright and the peoples of the world will certainly win out in their struggle against imperialism and hegemonism."

The delegation arrived in Peking on June 30.

After visiting Shanghai, Harbin and Taching, it left Peking for home on July 23.

Netherlands Marxist-Leninist Party Delegation

The Netherlands Marxist-Leninist Party Delegation headed by C. Petersen, Member of the Political Bureau and International Secretary of the Party, paid a visit to China from July 7 to 19.

Keng Piao, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met and feted the Dutch comrades during their stay in Peking.

to live up to Chairman Hua's expectations and push their work forward without delay.

Achievements

The representatives reviewed the remarkable achievements gained on the geological front under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line since the founding of New China and especially since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution in 1966.

All the more than 140 kinds of mineral resources so far known in the world have been found in China; certain quantities of reserves of 132 of these have been ascertained. The reserves of coal, iron, copper, petroleum, phosphorus, aluminium, sulphur and ten other major mineral deposits rank among the world's richest, and China does not lack in some rare minerals.

Deposits of iron, copper, coal, phosphorus, salt and other minerals in the hinterland account for more than half of China's total. In the past, little coal was found in eight provinces and in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region south of the Yangtze River. For a long time huge amounts of coal had to be shipped from north China to these areas. In the last decade, extensive prospecting and exploration was carried out, resulting in the location of coal deposits in more than 60 per cent of the counties in these areas. Formerly, only small phosphorus deposits were found in the north, but in recent years they have been discovered in many places. Thus, extensive geological exploration has resulted in a more rational geographical distribution of ascertained deposits of major minerals.

The number of geological workers has increased from some 200 in 1949 to hundreds of thousands today. At the time of liberation, China had only 14 units of run-down drilling rigs; now it has several thousand.

Hydrogeological workers have done their bit to serving agricultural production. They have carried out exploration on more than 500,000 square kilometres of arid or semi-arid areas in north and northwest China. Ground water has been found, thereby initially solving the



The No. 15 geological team of northwest China's Chinghai Province surveying the topography of the Chinghai Plateau.

problem of irrigation and drinking water in these areas. They have also provided hydrogeological and engineering geological data for harnessing the Yellow River, the Yangtze, the Huai and the Haiho and for building more than 1,000 large and medium-sized reservoirs.

Much has been achieved in the search for oil. Since the end of the 50s, the Taching, Shengli, Takang and other oilfields have been opened up. Many new oil- or gas-bearing structures have been found in various parts of the country. Oil flows worthy of exploitation have also been discovered in many places. All this presages a bright prospect for the development of China's oil industry.

Work in marine geology has made rapid progress, too. Preliminary investigation in the

past few years in China's continental shelf and China's territorial waters in the Yellow Sea, East China Sea and South China Sea shows that there are promising oil-bearing sedimentary basins.

Advances have also been made in the technique of prospecting and exploration. We have practically employed all the major prospecting methods adopted by other countries in the world. Recently, members of a group for air-borne geophysical prospecting have fulfilled the task of a magnetic reconnaissance survey in an assigned sea area and achieved fruitful results.

Geological Workers' Contingent

Geological workers are vanguards in socialist construction. To probe and unveil the secret lying under the ground, they spend their time outdoors the year round, crossing mountains and rivers, braving the wind and rain, and camping in the wilds. Some comrades have even laid down their lives in the search for mineral deposits. Advanced units, collectives and individuals commended at the conference are outstanding representatives from China's geological contingent.

The conference called on scientists and technicians throughout the country to learn from the late distinguished geologist Li Szu-kuang. Born in 1889, Comrade Li Szu-kuang had in his early years studied in Japan and England. After his return to the motherland, he taught geology and did research work. He used Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking as his guide in scientific research and made great contributions to China's geological work. Chairman Mao and Premier Chou received him on many occasions and highly commended his work. In 1958 he was admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and was elected Member of the Central Committee at the Ninth Party Congress in 1969. He died in 1971.



The late, distinguished geologist Li Szu-kuang giving a lecture.

Geomechanics was the field in which Li Szu-kuang made a most important contribution. He used the viewpoints of mechanics to study the structure of the earth crust and its movement and explored the law governing crustal movement and the distribution of mineral deposits. Regarding the various structural features as a result of the movement of ground stress, he established the concept of "tectonic system"—a basic concept of geomechanics—and applied dialectics to research in geology, thereby initiating a new phase in geological science.

In the early 50s when Western bourgeois scholars continued to spread the fallacy that China was "oil-poor," Li Szu-kuang used geomechanics to analyse the characteristics of the geologic structure in the eastern part of China and advanced the Chinese theory on petroleum geology. He maintained that there were prospects of finding petroleum in the three subsidence zones of the "Neocathaysian tectonic system." Through the efforts of geological workers, the Taching Oilfield was soon found. Later on, other oilfields were also opened up. All this testified to the correctness of this geologic theory.

Li Szu-kuang applied the theory of geomechanics to analyse the cause of earthquakes and made many on-the-spot investigations. He worked out methods for scientific prediction and study of earthquakes. Remark-

able results have been obtained in applying the theory of geomechanics to find coal, metallic mineral deposits, water and geothermic resources.

Accelerating Pace

Although big achievements have been gained in geological work, the speed of development fell short of expectations as a result of interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and especially by the "gang of four." Now, the call has been issued to develop the iron and steel industry at high speed, to open up some 10 more large oilfields like Taching, to change the situation in which coal is shipped from the north to the south, and to expand the non-ferrous metal industry, power industry, chemical industry and building material industry. All this demands that geological departments should locate ample mineral resources. To meet the needs of an upsurge in socialist construction and the "four modernizations," it is imperative to speed up geological work without delay.

The conference held that to ensure the quick development of geological work, we must look ahead, break down blind faith and eman-

ciate our minds; we must strengthen the study of geological theories and dare to probe those theoretical problems which have not yet been solved. We should train more geologists who are both "red" and "expert" like Li Szu-kuang. We should vigorously carry out regional geological investigations and general survey of resources. We should provide mineral resources for national construction five years or ten years ahead of time.

Representatives to the conference pointed out that since the downfall of the "gang of four," the pace of geological work has been accelerated. Since the start of this year, the search for rich iron ore deposits, oil, water and fertilizer resources and the general prospecting for coal in south China have been going full steam ahead. The geological bureaux of Hunan, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kiangsu and two other provinces fulfilled their half-yearly quota ahead of schedule. Promising, large and high-grade iron, copper, gold and sulphur deposits and oil-bearing and gas-bearing strata have been successively found in many places.

All the representatives pledged to learn from Taching and push geological work forward at a speed never known before.

(Continued from p. 13.)

Responsible comrades of the Party, government and army at various levels spoke at the rallies. People from all sectors—the Party, government, army, industry, agriculture, education and culture, trade and others—all warmly hailed the successful convocation of the Third Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee. In those areas and units which had suffered much at the hands of the "gang of four," the people were overjoyed at the session's resolution on expelling the four members of the gang from the Party once and for all and dismissing them from all posts both inside and outside the Party. They said that this had redressed the people's

grievances and spelt the well-deserved end of this bunch of vermin.

The nationwide celebrations in the last few days with the participation of the people of all our nationalities bespeak the excellent situation characterized by stability and unity in our country. People were unanimous that, with Chairman Hua as our wise leader and with Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and other central leading comrades working in concert with him, our Party again has a stable nucleus of leadership, and this is indeed the happiness of the people throughout the country. They are filled with confidence in building China into a powerful modern socialist country.



Farm Mechanization in Wusih County (I)

New Picture on a Blank Sheet of Paper

by Our Correspondent Chin Chi-chu

One important goal on China's economic front today is to basically bring about farm mechanization by 1980 so that about 70 per cent of the major work in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline-occupations and fisheries will be done with machines. What are the prospects? Would mechanization clash with the traditional practice of intensive, meticulous cultivation in the numerous densely populated areas? Following is the first in a series of reports on a visit to Wusih County, south of the Yangtze River. — Ed.

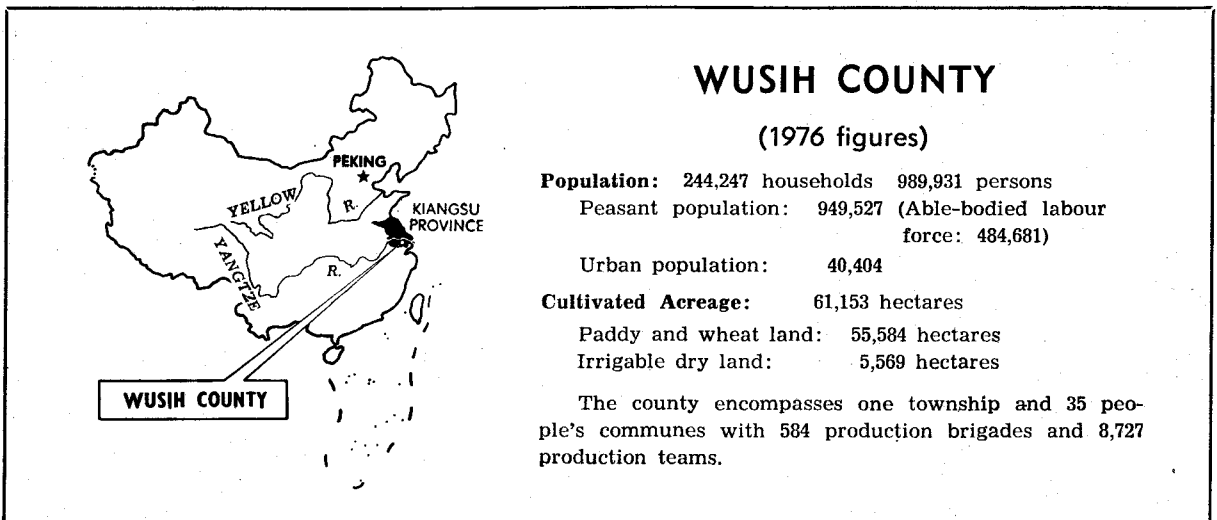
LAST spring we were in east China's Kiangsu Province on a visit to Wusih, one of the counties where farm mechanization has made rapid headway.

By the picturesque Taihu Lake, Wusih lies on the plain peripheral to the city of the same name. Its peasant population farms an average of one hectare per 17 people. It is cut by the Peking-Shanghai Railway and the Grand Canal,

a famous ancient man-made waterway. The network of waterways on either side of the canal makes communications here very convenient. The temperate climate, abundant rainfall and fertile soil enable the county to produce abundant quantities of rice, wheat, silk, freshwater fish, peaches and other products. It is therefore renowned as an "area rich in rice and fish."

During those dark old days of the reactionary Kuomintang rule, drought and waterlogging were of frequent occurrence in the county because the water conservancy works were long neglected and in disrepair. Grain output was very low and the peasants lived in dire poverty.

After liberation, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, the peasants here, like those in other parts of the country, took the road of co-operation and mechanization. **"Socialism has freed not only the labouring people and the**



means of production from the old society, but also the vast realm of nature which could not be made use of in the old society." (Mao Tsetung: *Editor's Notes From "The Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside,"* 1955.) Over the years, big changes have taken place in Wusih County.

Garden-Like Fields

Complete realization of co-operative farming in 1956 and the establishment of people's communes in 1958 paved the way for large-scale collective farming and farm mechanization. In 1970, the State Council called an agricultural conference of the northern areas and summed up the experience of Shansi Province's Hsiyang County (where the Tachai Production Brigade, the red banner on China's agricultural front, is located) in building itself up into China's first Tachai-type county after three years of hard work. The conference called on the nation to "learn from Tachai in agriculture and catch up with Hsiyang." The Wusih County Committee of the Chinese Communist Party answering the call has led the local people over the past seven years in carrying out farmland capital construction on a large scale aided by an increasing number of farm machines.

Stress was put on soil amelioration and building water conservancy projects, accompanied by terracing slopes in the hilly areas, building roads and planting trees. The chaotic, unevenly distributed waterways and channels were dredged, some rearranged, improved and standardized so that the networks were more rationally located and functioned better. Uneven fields were levelled into flat rectangular plots measuring 100 metres by 15 or 18 metres. Neat waterways and roads run through the farmland. The waterways are crossed by the national style bridges of arch ribs with arched top flanges designed and built by the local people themselves.

Spring was evident everywhere in the county early in April. Wherever we went, by car or motor-boat, we saw fields of verdant wheat and golden, flowering rape surrounding clean



Rice transplanters at work.

villages. The whole scene was like a huge coloured tapestry. It was the first spring after the overthrow of the "gang of four," and the people we met were in high spirits and were working with a will.

An intricate system of lime-and-mud pipes fitted with valves runs one metre below the tree-lined roads. It drains or irrigates the rectangles of fields according to the water requirement of the crops at different periods of their growth. These underground conduits save cultivated land and reduce the number of open inter-field ditches to allow the free operation of tractors. Ten years ago, when tractors first appeared, seedlings by the pathways were crushed and planks had to be laid over ditches for the tractors to cross. It was a tedious operation.

Adding Wings to Agriculture

In the past, the only farm machines used in the county were a few privately owned pumps. Farm work was all done by human muscle power assisted by a small number of draught animals. They used ploughs, harrows and hoes which remained unchanged for centuries. Water for irrigation was lifted by manpowered or ox-driven wooden waterwheels. In the Chachiao Commune, for instance, 65 able-bodied peasants could irrigate only 0.7 hectare of land a day on its five hills. Water had to be lifted by waterwheels through 13 successive steps.

Things improved somewhat with the setting up of agricultural producers' co-operatives, but owing in large measure to interference by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the whole county in 1965, the year preceding the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, had only six tractors plus a number of diesel engines and electric motors, averaging about half a horsepower for each hectare of land.

The tempo of farm mechanization has picked up since 1970. The county now has factories making and repairing farm machinery. By the end of 1976, it had 4,355 medium-sized and small tractors and large numbers of complete sets of farm machines and implements. Ploughing is nearly all done by tractors now.

Farm prime movers average four horsepower per hectare and 98 per cent of the fields are power irrigated. Threshing, winnowing, plant protection, milling, husking and fodder processing are mechanized or semi-mechanized. Lifting and transplanting rice seedlings, harvesting and transport, too, are beginning to be done by machines. All production teams are using electricity, with many communes having their own small power generating sets.

The peasants here have long looked forward to "ploughing without oxen, lighting without oil lamps, raising water without treadle water-wheels and moving boats without oars." All this has come true. "Mechanization has given wings to agriculture," they say.

A cadre from the county's farm machinery bureau told us: A walking tractor ploughs two hectares a day, the equivalent of work done by 60 people. You can see how important this is when there is some rush work to do and when it comes to raising the multiple-cropping index. The gradual introduction of farm machines over the last few years has enabled the county to go over to a triple-cropping system of two crops of rice instead of the one in addition to one crop of wheat. This cropping system calls for a lot of labour, particularly from late July through early August, when the early rice has to be brought in, the land immediately ploughed and levelled and late rice transplanted. As often as not all this work on a plot of land must be done on the same day. "It's a field of gold in the morning and green shoots by the afternoon." Obviously, this can't be done with human labour and draught animals alone. There must be machines. And it is because we have machines that our county has been able to expand its triple-cropped acreage from 6.4 per cent of the farmland in 1965 to 100 per cent in 1976.

In terms of the requirements set for the basic realization of farm mechanization, that is, machines to do about 70 per cent of the major work, Wusih County still falls short of the target in some respects, mainly in lifting and transplanting rice seedlings, ditching, weeding and harvesting—the "five back-breaking stoop jobs." The county leading organ has worked out plans to solve this problem in two to three years. Appropriate machines are either being batch-produced or trial-made. The

INCREASE OF INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN WUSIH COUNTY

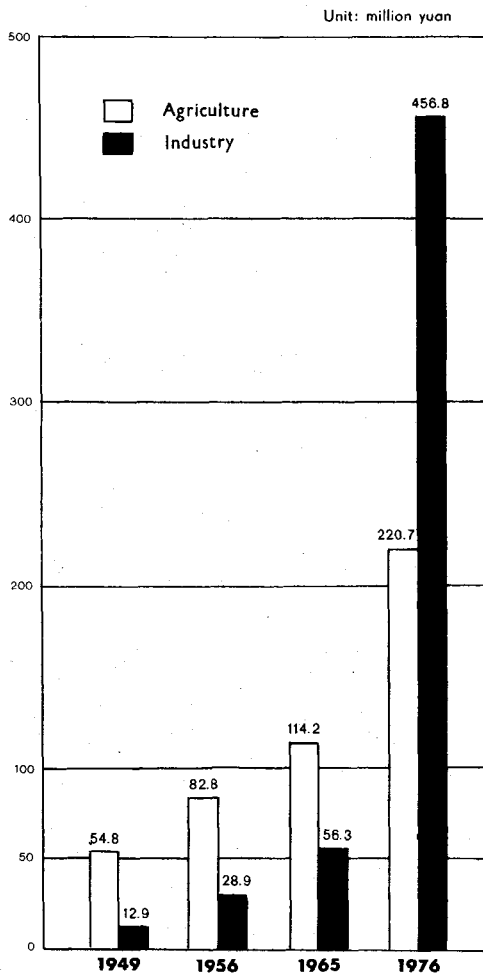


Chart I

day when peasants will do little back-breaking stoop work is not far off.

Farm Output Soars

Mechanization has directly raised farm output. By 1976, average per-hectare grain yield in the county reached 12.54 tons, more than double the target figure for areas south of the Yangtze set down in the National Programme for Agricultural Development, or 3.5 times the figure at the time of liberation in 1949. (See Chart I.) Apart from food requirements (averaging 290 kilogrammes per capita) and seeds, fodder grain and collective reserves, the county delivered and sold to the state 179,000 tons of marketable grain, that is, 30 per cent of its total grain output of 596,000 tons. Wusih County's 1976 total agricultural output value, inclusive of its much expanded forestry, animal husbandry, sideline-occupation and fishery undertakings, came to 220 million yuan, four times that of 1949. (See Chart II.)

Farm mechanization has not given rise to a surplus of labour power as some people once worried about because the manpower saved has been deployed in other work under the unified arrangement of the people's communes. The county today can devote nearly 20 per cent of its labour force to industry, mainly to the rising county-, commune- or brigade-run industries. Last year, the county's total industrial output value came to 456.8 million yuan or 35.4 times what it was in 1949. (See Chart II.)

Improved industrial and farm production and the speedy growth of the socialist collective economy have rapidly boosted commune members' incomes. Last year, public accumulation funds for expanded reproduction and public welfare funds put aside by the county's 35 communes were 13 and 9 times respectively those of 1956 when the peasants were in farm co-ops. Average per-capita income of commune members exclusive of income from farming small plots for personal needs and household sideline production was close to twice the 1956 figure.

The level of public ownership has also gone up. Generally speaking, the economic system of collective ownership in the rural people's communes at the present stage takes the form of three-level ownership, that is, ownership by the commune, the production brigade and the production team, with the last as the basic account-

AVERAGE PER-HECTARE GRAIN INCREASE IN WUSIH COUNTY

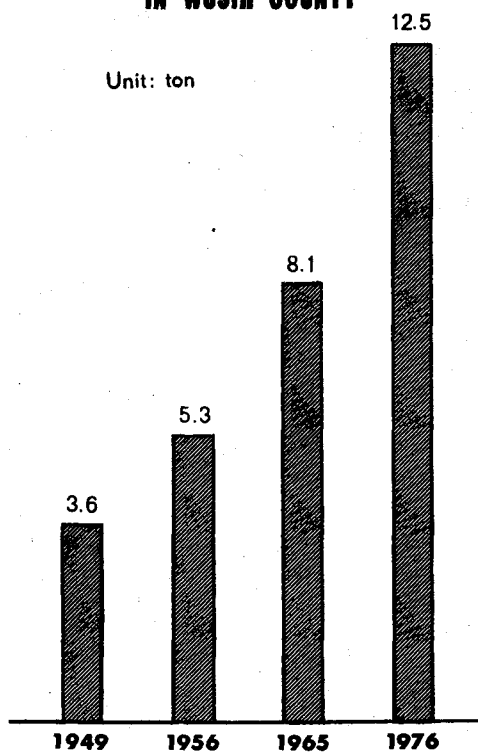


Chart II

ing unit. In Wusih County, the proportion of commune- and brigade-owned fixed assets and public accumulation funds (mainly the equipment of commune- and brigade-run industrial enterprises and their proceeds) rose in the total of all three levels combined from 4.3 per cent in 1965 to 65 per cent in 1976. This shows that an important condition for the transition from the production team to the production brigade as the basic accounting unit is ripening. In October 1976, the first batch of 13 brigades in the county became basic accounting units instead of their production teams. A production brigade (which has several production teams under it) becoming the basic accounting unit means public ownership has grown in scope. When conditions are ripe in the future, public ownership will be on a wider scale, with the commune becoming the basic accounting unit.

Peasants' Life

Mechanization on the basis of agricultural co-operation has brought tremendous changes to the lives of the peasants. It was quite manifest in the Paochien Brigade of the Yangshih Commune we visited.

The brigade has 603 families with a total of 2,700 people. It has started merging its 22 villages into five residential centres according to a unified plan. More than 100 families have moved into a new residential centre comprising rows of two-storeyed brick-and-tile buildings put up at brigade members' own expense with assistance from the brigade.

All the brigade's children attend primary or middle school and all the peasants are covered by the co-operative medical care system. Under this system medical expenses under 50 yuan a year for each peasant are paid out of the public welfare fund. If the amount exceeds 50 yuan and a patient has difficulty in paying, the exceeding amount may be partly or completely paid by the fund with the consent of the brigade members. Medical treatment is available at the brigade health centre, commune clinic or the county hospital depending on the case. Tuition, haircuts, tailoring and cremation are free. The brigade also frequently shows films at the residential centres using its own projector.

We visited several new homes and found that a family of four or five usually occupies an apartment of about 40 square metres, all adequately furnished and in spick-and-span condition. Most families have a radio, a clock and a bicycle. Poor peasant Kao Ming-kuei, now 44, was once a beggar in the old days. His family of four had lived in a small hut before they moved to one of the new two-storeyed buildings. He and his wife work in the brigade, his elder son is a mason and his younger son is in senior middle school. Last year he spent 1,400 yuan for his new home and still has 600 yuan in cash.

The peasants realize from their personal experience that socialism is really fine, which explains why they love the state and the collective. During our visit, we heard many moving stories of advanced people. Even people in their sixties are loath to sit back and do nothing. During the busy farming seasons, they voluntarily form "Evergreen Pine Fighting Teams" to look after storerooms, take care of children and do whatever work they can for the benefit of the collective.

Mechanization has helped increase the role women play in farm and other work and narrowed the disparity in physical strength between men and women. This leads to the better

implementation of the principle of equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex. Family planning also is better carried out as mechanization helps to break down the old idea that males are worth more than the other sex. As a result, Wusih County's natural population growth rate dropped from 2.29 per cent in 1956 to 1.16 per cent last year. Family planning has enabled the parents, the mothers in particular, to better arrange their work and lives as well as bring up healthier children.

Farm mechanization along with the development of local industries have promoted the growth of a new generation of peasants who have socialist consciousness and culture and are engaged in both agricultural and industrial production. Each rural people's commune in Wusih County today has a built-up area with a concentration of factories and shops, a clinic and a senior middle school, plus a well-drilled militia. The people's communes have further displayed their role as a comprehensive organization in charge of industry, agriculture, trade, educational and cultural work and militia and demonstrated their superiority of being bigger in size and having a higher degree of public ownership. The differences between worker and peasant, between town and country and between manual and mental labour are being gradually reduced.

In the Chienchou People's Commune, we saw three maps showing what the commune will be like by 1980, the commune today, and what the place was like in the past. Flanking these maps was a quotation in red from Chairman Mao's works which reads: **"Poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution. On a blank sheet of paper free from any mark, the freshest and most beautiful characters can be written, the freshest and most beautiful pictures can be painted."** (*Introducing a Co-operative*, 1958.)

China today is still a developing country. Its level of production and standards of living are still not high and this applies to Wusih County as well. However, compared with the impoverished and backward countryside of the old China, there is already a world of difference. The Chinese countryside as a whole will be much better and still more beautiful in the days to come.

Another Struggle Against Hegemonism

THE Sixth Session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea held in New York from May 23 to July 15 was attended by representatives from more than 140 countries. During the 8-week session, a large number of developing countries again waged an acute struggle against the superpowers over the provisions of a new law of the sea.

After the conclusion of the conference, while commenting on the session, some representatives of third and second world countries censured the superpowers' stand of maritime hegemonism and expressed the determination of the coastal states to fight together to defend their sea rights on the basis of the identity of their fundamental interests. Some representatives from third world countries pointed out that the tough stand of maritime hegemonism adopted by the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, was the root cause of the failure of the session to reach agreements acceptable to the developing countries on a number of important questions.

Drawing up a new sea law convention in conformity with the fundamental interests of all peoples in the world constitutes an important part of the struggle for establishing a new, just and reasonable international economic system in the present world.

The numerous small and medium-sized countries have won outstanding achievements in the struggle to protect their state sovereignty and maritime resources from the expansion and plunder of the superpowers since Latin American countries took the lead in striving for a 200-mile maritime right. With their united struggle, they finally broke down

some of the superpowers' privileges such as their long-standing control of the sea in the name of ensuring "freedom of the high seas." They had a resolution adopted by the U.N. General Assembly which explicitly stipulates that the international seabed and its resources are the common heritage of mankind and are not subject to wilful exploitation or plunder by any country or private corporation. Establishing 200-mile exclusive economic zones, proposed by several developing countries and supported by more and more states, has become an irresistible trend.

However, the road of struggle is never a straight one. Every step of the way, the developing countries have encountered obstruction and sabotage by the superpowers. In and outside the meeting hall during the sixth session of the conference, the U.S. delegation tried to lure and curry favour with some developing countries. Meanwhile, it openly put pressure on the conference, brazenly threatening that if no agreement was reached at the session, the U.S. Congress would pass an act on the unilateral exploitation of international seabed resources. The United States was trying to subordinate an international conference of more than 140 sovereign states to the timetable of its Congress. Such arrogance can only lay bare its true features as a hegemonic power.

The delegate of that self-styled "natural ally" of the developing countries, the Soviet Union, tried to deceive people by unfurling, with an ulterior motive, the banner of "opposing monopoly" when the system of international seabed exploitation was under discussion. Nominally opposing the monopoly of international seabed exploitation by Western transnational

corporations, the Soviet Union in reality was driven by the fear that there may be additional unfavourable factors in its contention for hegemony with the United States if Washington is ahead, technically and financially, in the exploitation of international seabed resources. Delegates from some developing countries put it well: If the Soviet Union was anti-monopoly as it claims, why is it that at the conference it was as obstinate as the United States in opposing the proposal of the "Group of 77" for the direct exploitation of international seabed resources by an international seabed authority and for full and effective control of all activities in international seabed areas?

It is well known that the Soviet Union has long been opposed to the 200-mile maritime right. Later on, forced by circumstances to change its tune, it pretended to agree to the establishment of 200-mile economic zones by coastal countries. However, it has all along attempted to kill the substance of the proposal for the exclusive economic zone. Striking a compromise posture at the session, the Soviet delegate, on the one hand, expressed willingness to "accept the concept of exclusive economic zone" and "recognize the rights of the coastal states over their exclusive economic zones" but on the other, acting exactly like the U.S. delegate, obstinately maintained that the economic zone is "part of the high seas." This was nothing but an ill-disguised attempt to distort the basic nature of the exclusive economic zone so that the Soviet Union could continue to do as it likes within exclusive economic zones under the cover of "freedom of the high seas."

Soviet social-imperialism has a guilty conscience and is very much afraid of the unity of the numerous small and medium-sized countries in their struggle against the superpowers.

During a discussion of the rules and procedures of the U.N. sea law conference a few years ago, the Soviet delegate stressed "a package deal" and insisted on a "consensus" vote on questions of substance so that it could exercise a veto on a number of relevant questions. The opposition of numerous small and medium-sized countries compelled the Soviet Union to revise its tactics a little bit, but it

alleged that a question of substance should require a 90 per cent overwhelming majority vote. This was tantamount to a claim to its right of veto. In discussing the functions and powers of the international seabed authority at the recent session of the sea law conference, the Soviet representatives, while resorting to their old tricks on voting procedures, tried in every way to restrict and weaken the powers of the supreme organ of the administration, and expand the real powers of the council, the executive organ of the administration. This was because the superpowers would find it difficult to manipulate the supreme organ, at which the developing countries would account for a majority of the participants, and comparatively easy to control the council, whose membership would be limited. On the question of the council's composition, the Soviet delegate was openly opposed to the principle of equitable geographical representation as proposed by many developing countries. The Soviet delegate suggested that of the 36 council seats, only 12 should be allotted according to the principle of geographical representation, and all the rest distributed among the five "special interest groups" as proposed by the Soviet Union (industrialized developed countries, developing countries, landlocked and geographically disadvantaged states, land-based mineral-producing countries and mineral-consuming countries). The delegate also claimed that at least five seats should go to the "Soviet and East European group." According to Soviet logic, more than one hundred developing countries would have no more than 18 seats while the "Soviet and East European group" comprising a few countries would be entitled to proportionally more seats in the council. All this shows why the Soviet Union, with meagre support for its unjust cause at the session, was so afraid of the majority of the countries.

What warrants attention is that at the sixth session the Soviet Union instigated the delegate of Byelorussia, a landlocked union republic, to squeeze the republic into the ranks of landlocked and geographically disadvantaged countries. This was an attempt to sow discord between the landlocked developing countries and coastal ones. It serves to prove that the unity of the developing countries is an important prereq-

quisite for working out a new convention of the law of the sea.

The foul performance of the Soviet delegates at the conference on the law of the sea in the past few years has helped to make an increasing number of small and medium-sized countries more clear-sighted and awaken them to the fact that the superpowers will never renounce their maritime hegemony of their own accord. Delegates of several African countries at the sixth session in strong terms urged developing countries to recall the inglorious history of the 1884 Berlin Convention — a design for a division of colonial interests among imperialist powers. They expressed their firm resolve

under the present international situation not to allow a few big powers to use the international conference for pushing neocolonialism. A delegate of a developing country stressed that the establishment of 200-mile exclusive economic zones by the developing countries is an exercise of their legitimate right, and it is by no means a favour bestowed on them by the superpowers. His statement represented a strong call of a vast number of developing countries which have been subjected to prolonged oppression and exploitation and are pressing for a new international economic order.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent, July 18)

Newsletter

Tanzam Railway in Its First Year

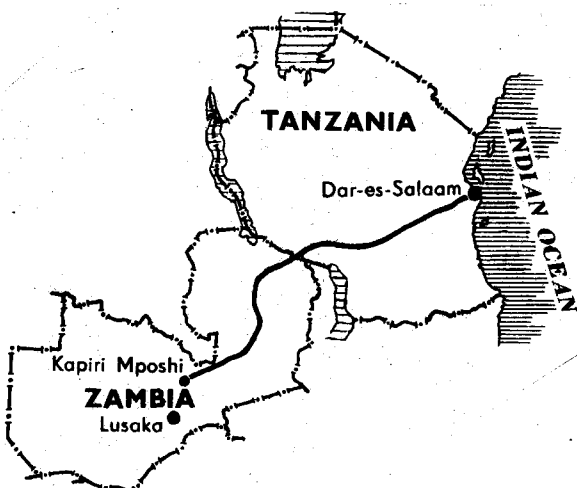
THE Tanzam Railway linking Tanzania and Zambia has done well since it was officially commissioned in July last year.

The 6,000 workers and staff members have done a good job operating this nearly 2,000-kilometre railway. Efficiency and the volume

of passenger and goods traffic have gone up steadily. In the 11 months from July 1976 to the end of last May, the railway handled 780,000 passengers and more than one million tons of freight. The monthly volume of freight transported was 132 per cent larger than any month during trial operations. This is a contribution to developing the national economies of Tanzania and Zambia, strengthening the friendly relations between the two peoples and supporting the people's liberation struggle in southern Africa.

Carrying More and Faster

The Dar-es-Salaam terminal handles the bulk of exports and imports of Tanzania and Zambia. Lines of loaded lorries stream into the station, where there are depots for machinery, grain and various materials. Loading goes on at a brisk pace round the clock. Sometimes the workers load up to 60 waggons a day, which means moving 2,000 tons of goods. A Tanzanian friend said that in the 11 months ending last May, the station fulfilled its plans with fly-



ing colours, loading 5,500 waggons (190,000 tons of goods) and unloading 2,500 waggons.

Twenty workers and staff members of the station have come out with some good ideas to increase loading capacities. Last September, together with Chinese technicians at the station, they introduced a better method of loading waggons which has meant an addition of over 500 waggons since then in terms of loading capacity. This is 11 per cent of the total number of waggons loaded during the period.

The railway authorities at all levels and workers and staff have constantly striven to improve efficiency. They draw up monthly and quarterly plans, and timetables to ensure scheduled operation, improve track maintenance and keep rolling stock and equipment in a good working condition. The whole line now operates in a planned way according to schedule so that haulage and waggon turnaround have speeded up. Twelve hours have been clipped off the 48 hours for passenger train to reach Kapiri Mposhi in Zambia from Dar-es-Salaam. Scheduled passenger and freight runs have been added between the two countries and there are now more passenger trains operating within each country. This is much welcomed by travellers, who say the Tanzam Railway trains are "comfortable, steady and safe."

An Outstanding Station

The small Kalonje station in Zambia was conferred the title of "outstanding station" for handling 495 passenger trains and 3,230 freight trains without a hitch in the 967 days from September 1974, when it was set up, to the end of April this year.

Of the eight workers and staff members in charge of this station, most had had a hand in building the Tanzam Railway. They studied and worked hard to master their jobs so as not to give imperialists any opportunity to gloat. The station master said: "One must learn techniques to do a good job of managing the railway. One must study so as to improve one's skill and ensure safety in operation." The Kalonge people spend their spare time studying work rules and technical theory. Lukwamba was new to his work when he was posted to this station,

but he soon became skilled and proficient through intensive study.

Step by step workers and staff members established rules and regulations in connection with their station whereby each knew exactly what he had to do and all loopholes for mishaps were blocked and safe, trouble-free operation was ensured.

Technical Competitions

Towards the end of **November** and at the beginning of December last year, an exhibition match between train examiners was arranged by the Dar-es-Salaam Administration of the Tanzam Railway. The competitions showed how hard these people had studied to acquire the technical skills for operating an efficient railway.

The five events in the competitions included cleaning and replacing brake parts and dismantling and assembling couplers and were held in five places. Most contestants took part in all five events. Technical standards and times were worked out in advance by leaders of the administration and Chinese technicians.

Good results were attained, with contestants working swiftly and dexterously in real earnest. Seventy of the 71 workers who took part in replacing brake shoes finished on time. Many of them did a good and speedy job. Waggon examiner Shabani of Mbeya station made a thorough examination of all prescribed parts of a waggon, using only 203 seconds of the 300-second time limit to find all the ten faults. Tanzanian and Zambian officials and spectators present heartily applauded him for his excellent performance. All said that the competitions showed a young generation of railway technicians was fast maturing in the two countries.

Imperialists once prophesied that the Tanzam Railway would be a "white elephant" to the Africans, who would not be able to manage it. The successful operation of the railway over the past year is a resounding refutation of such balderdash.

(Hsinhua Correspondent)

ROUND THE WORLD

EGYPT

No New Treaty With the Soviet Union

President Sadat in a speech at the July 16 session of the Central Committee of the Egyptian Arab Socialist Union dealt with the recent talks between the Foreign Ministers of Egypt and the Soviet Union. He said that, at first, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko proposed the conclusion of another Egyptian-Soviet treaty of friendship and co-operation. Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmy categorically rejected the proposal and told Gromyko that no force on earth could restore that treaty and that he would not convey such a proposal to President Sadat.

The Soviet Union then proposed a Sadat-Brezhnev meeting to be followed by a declaration which would be referred to the Egyptian People's Assembly for endorsement. Sadat said that this amounted to a treaty and was unacceptable.

"They served us with two ultimatums," Sadat said. "The first one was that they should not be excluded from the Middle East peace efforts. It is true that we have completed two disengagement agreements without the Soviet Union, but is there any provision in our constitution saying that the head of state, before recovering or liberating the country's land, should get permission from the Soviet Union?"

"The second ultimatum was about Africa. . . . Fahmy, acting on my instructions, replied

that Egypt would fight with all its forces alongside the Sudan, should the latter be encroached upon."

In his July 6 speech about Egyptian-Soviet relations, Sadat said: "No improvement has taken place in relations between the two countries." "There are two fundamental points involved here. The first is military equipment and spare parts, the second the rescheduling of our debts. No improvement has taken place on either of these two issues. On the contrary, we are even harder pressed than before, because the Soviet Union has asked us to pay for the spare parts in hard currency."

ZIMBABWE

War Exploits by People's Army

The Zimbabwe People's Army mounted successive attacks on the enemy troops between January and May this year, dealing heavy blows at the Rhodesian racist regime. Through such military operations as ambushes and surprise attacks in the northeastern, eastern, southern and central sectors covering two-thirds of Rhodesia, the People's Army killed 851 and wounded several hundred enemy troops. It also downed eight enemy military aircraft, destroyed 58 vehicles and wrecked four camps. In a battle on April 27 alone, the People's Army in the northeastern operation area demolished the enemy's Nyamapanda

military base, killing 50 enemy troops and wounding hundreds.

The victory of the People's Army has further demoralized and exhausted Smith's troops by keeping them on the run. With an average of 1,500 white farm owners leaving Rhodesia every month, the racist regime is teetering on the brink of collapse.

"ROTE FAHNE" (GERMANY)

New Soviet Constitution — The Fundamental Law Of Social-Fascism

Brezhnev's "new constitution" is "the fundamental law of social-fascism and hegemonism," noted *Rote Fahne*, organ of the Communist Party of Germany, in a recent article.

The article pointed out that in the "new constitution," Brezhnev "used the concepts of the 'party of the entire people' and the 'state of the whole people' as substitutes for the Marxist-Leninist theories of the party of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the proletariat. This in no way means that the Brezhnev clique wants to abolish class dictatorship in the Soviet Union. What it wants is the transformation of the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union today is an instrument of a handful of bureaucrat-monopolists headed by Brezhnev for ruthlessly exploiting the Soviet working people."

"Such a 'developed socialism' mentioned in the new constitution," the article added, "is merely an expression to cover up social-imperialism, social-fascism, state monopoly capitalism and hegemonism."

"Under the disguise of the 'state of the whole people,'" it stressed, "Brezhnev has set up a fascist rule which only Hitler's fascism can match. He has carried out a reign of terror at home while engaging in aggression abroad. Soviet social-imperialism is contending for world hegemony today with U.S. imperialism. But Brezhnev's Soviet Union is a rising superpower, much more dangerous and aggressive."

"Brezhnev has hoped to grab more power through the new constitution. But as the saying goes, 'the higher one climbs, the heavier he will fall,' it applies most fittingly to Brezhnev," said the article in conclusion.

AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Small and Medium-Sized Industries on the Increase

In the economic sphere, African countries are paying more attention to developing small and medium-sized enterprises by using their own raw materials.

In many African countries this kind of industry is advancing at a fairly rapid rate. In Togo, 50 small and medium-sized enterprises, capable of turning out 200 kinds of products, produce 26.7 per cent of the total industrial output value. Those in Morocco account for 42 per cent of the total output value of the country's processing industry. More than 90 small and medium-sized enterprises of Sierra Leone already satisfy the main domestic market requirements in flour and petroleum; the country is not only self-sufficient in table

salt, matches and furniture, but produces a surplus for export.

The building of small and medium-sized industries in Tanzania, Nigeria, Senegal and the Sudan has brought positive results in stimulating their domestic markets and meeting the people's needs.

African countries see to it that small and medium-sized enterprises serve agriculture, particularly grain production. The agricultural experimental institute on the outskirts of Arusha, Tanzania, for example, makes and popularizes water pumps, wheelbarrows, animal-drawn seeders, weeding machines and other small machines and implements.

Through their experience, African countries have come to see that building national industries, composed of big, medium-sized and small enterprises while putting emphasis on small and medium ones which require less investment and yield quicker returns is the surest way to develop their national economies independently and self-reliantly.

ST. LUCIA

Renewed Determination For Independence

The St. Lucian Government declared in a recent statement that the people of St. Lucia "will no longer tolerate any manifestation of colonial domination and demand that the people have in their own hands

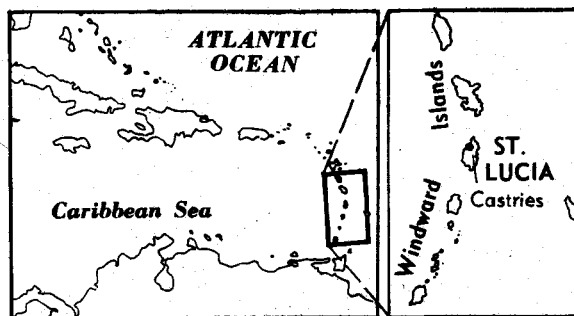
the conduct of all their affairs, both foreign and domestic."

The statement said that St. Lucia became a state in association with Britain in 1967; in the light of changes in the world situation, a relationship of dependence such as this should be terminated.

It pointed out: "Much harm has been inflicted upon St. Lucia by this long period of constitutional uncertainty" and "St. Lucia's long night of waiting must soon be ended by the dawn of political independence."

St. Lucia, one of the Windward Islands in the eastern part of the Caribbean Sea, has a population of 110,000. Britain occupied the island by force in 1624.

Two years ago, Premier John Compton announced his government's decision to achieve independence. Last August, the St. Lucian House of Assembly adopted a resolution demanding independence. A government delegation held talks with Britain in London last April on the issue. However, the aspirations of the St. Lucian people for independence have failed to materialize due to British obstructions. The St. Lucian people are now persisting in their struggle for independence.



ON THE HOME FRONT

Looking for Minerals To Aid Agriculture

THE Geological Bureau of Shantung Province in east China has since 1975 located more than 300 deposits of phosphorus ore in 59 counties, 37 deposits of pyrite ore in 20 counties and some potassium-containing rock formations. These findings greatly reinforce the material base of the province's expanding chemical fertilizer industry.

Helped by the bureau, one half of Shantung's counties have built 150 small phosphorus or sulphur mines and factories, with 90 more on blueprints or under construction.

At present, the mass movement to learn from the Tachai Brigade is surging ahead throughout China's rural areas. By locating more phosphorus, sulphur and potassium ores, the bureau helps develop socialist agriculture in the course of the movement.

The geological bureau sent technicians to the mines or rural communes and brigades where they lent a hand in solving the problems of ore dressing.

To meet the needs for potassium in local communes, it has discovered a promising fluorite deposit which is useful in extracting potassium from sea water.

The bureau has also helped many counties set up their own

ore prospecting teams as well as mobilize the masses to search for and supply information about mineral deposits. With the assistance of its sixth geological prospecting team, Chaoyuan County has formed a leading group in charge of ore locating, organized 51 prospecting teams and trained over 300 technicians. In the short space of half a year, the county discovered 87 promising phosphorus ore points and built two small dressing plants.

Archaeological Survey Of the Yangtze River

IN recent years Chinese archaeologists have collected a wealth of hydrological information from ancient to modern times about the Yangtze River basin. This has provided a reliable basis for long-term planning and industrial and agricultural construction in the basin. It is one of the examples showing how Chinese archaeologists work for socialist construction.

The archaeologists have basically determined when several major floods and droughts took place, how the water levels changed and the flow at some sections of the river during the floods from the 7th century onward. They studied ancient inscriptions related to hydrological conditions at the time, ancient buildings, tombs and sites along the banks of the Yangtze River

and its tributaries as well as stone ware, pottery, bronzes and animal fossils unearthed in the basin. This was followed by a hydrological analysis with the help of historical records and data.

While making an archaeological survey on the upper reaches of the Yangtze, archaeologists found in more than 100 places dated inscriptions recording floods that occurred from the Sung Dynasty (960-1127) to the Ching Dynasty (1644-1911). There were 83 inscriptions on stone tablets depicting a big flood in 1870 during the Ching Dynasty. After checking with historical records, they confirmed that it was the worst flood in 800 years beginning in 1153. With this they went on to figure out the periods in which major floods will recur in areas around the three gorges along the Yangtze and in some sections of the river in Szechuan Province, as well as the places and time of floods. This provides important data for building water conservancy projects there.

Pictures of fish carved on stone and inscriptions recording the water levels of the Yangtze during dry spells were found on Paiheliang, an islet outside the city of Fuling, Szechuan Province. The islet is located in the middle of the Yangtze, running parallel to its southern bank. On the rocks around it are 163 inscriptions, some dating from the Tang, Sung, Yuan, Ming and Ching Dynasties and others of modern times. These include

hydrological information on the river in 72 separate years during the long period of 1,200 years since the Tang Dynasty.

The Yangtze River meanders 5,800 kilometres through eight provinces, one municipality and an autonomous region. It drains a basin of 1.8 million square kilometres. Modern hydrological data on the Yangtze were almost non-existent before liberation. Though large numbers of hydrological stations have been set up in the Yangtze basin since 1949, the year of liberation, the information collected in such a short period could not accurately reflect the hydrological changes over a long historical period. What has already been collected by the archaeologists, however, has filled the gap in this respect.

Investigations of the historical changes of the riverbed at Kechoupa and Maanshan have helped boost production and construction. Located outside Nantsinkuan Pass in Ichang, Hupeh Province, Kechoupa runs parallel to Hsipa in the middle of the river, thus dividing the Yangtze into three streams. Studies of a number of 6,000-year-old ancient trees (already carbonized) and cultural relics from a tomb built towards the end of the Period of the Warring States (475-221 B.C.), both unearthed in the vicinity of Kechoupa, have led to confirming the existence of the three streams long ago. As the accumulative floor there has been relatively stable over the past several thousand years, construction work can be carried out.

In addition, archaeologists have helped determine when and how the present-day Shanghai area at the Yangtze estuary emerged above sea level. Results of the archaeological survey show that the western part of Shanghai was above sea level as early as 4,000 to 5,000 years ago, thereby toppling the erroneous estimate made by some foreign scholars who put the time at about 2,000 years ago. The new conclusion is of great help to planning Shanghai's industrial development and controlling land sinking.

New Achievements of Molecular Orbital Theory

TANG Ao-ching, professor of chemistry at Kirin University, has developed a new theory associated with the principle of conservation of molecular orbital symmetry and a new approach to molecular orbital calculation. Working together with his colleagues, he also established a graph theory of molecular orbitals, which is a development of the current theory of molecular orbitals in quantum chemistry. These achievements play a positive role in guiding organic syntheses research and chemical production.

Professor Tang started the research in 1973 with other teachers in a laboratory under his leadership. They persisted in taking Marxist dialectical materialism in philosophy as their guide, and in the light of

extensive data gained through experiments, they analysed the three different theories current in the world concerning the principle of conservation of molecular orbital symmetry and re-evaluated them. On this basis, while taking the whole process of the movement of a molecule and the interaction of electrons within a molecule into consideration, they focused their study on the movement of valence electrons which causes molecular reaction to occur. This resulted in a new approach to molecular orbital calculation and a more rational theory which raises the conservation of molecular orbital symmetry from the stage of qualitative determination to the stage of semi-quantitative determination. This theory is considered more practical in its application to organic catalyzed reaction.

In the course of their research, Tang Ao-ching and other scientists made a dialectical materialist analysis of the relationship between the whole and fragments within a molecule, and arrived at a graph theory of molecular orbitals. This theory is expressed in three theorems which cover all the basic content of an individual molecular orbital in simple and explicit terms. With these theorems expected results can be readily obtained via the molecular graphs, no matter how complex the conjugated molecule is. This theory has extended the application of the molecular orbital theory, simplified it and made it more concrete so that it can be mastered very quickly by professionals.