

PEKING REVIEW

28

July 14, 1978

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A Fundamental Principle of Marxism

**Learn-From-Taching Movement
Surges On**

Cuba's "Integration" With the Soviet Union

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北京周报

BELJING ZHOUBAO

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The "30-Point Decision On Industry"

Cadres and workers in China's industrial and transport and communications departments have for a long time been looking forward to a charter which they can rely on in running socialist enterprises. Their hopes have been fulfilled recently with the issuance of the Draft Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Concerning Some Problems in Speeding Up the Development of Industry (the "30-point decision on industry" for short) for implementation on a trial basis.

The 30-point decision is an embodiment of Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies for running industry and a summation of the positive and negative experience of the past 28 years. Its main points include:

The system of division of labour and undertaking of responsibility by the factory directors under the leadership of the Party committee, and other basic systems; reorganization of industry in accordance with the principle of specialization and co-ordination; the initiative of the central and local authorities and the structure of industrial administration; emphasis on expanding the fuel, power and raw materials industries and transport and communications; energy policies; environmental protection; application of the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each ac-

ording to his work"; welfare of workers and staff members; discipline.

Chairman Mao always advocated that China should have its own road for developing industry, and that there should be a charter or regulations for running socialist enterprises. In 1961, the Party Central Committee drafted the "70-point decision on industry" which embodied in the main Chairman Mao's line on developing industry. Chairman Mao later instructed that the decision be revised so as to make it perfect. However, it was later attacked by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" as a "revisionist programme." The result was that without any rules or regulations to follow, many enterprises were crippled organizationally; anarchism reigned and production was at a standstill.

In 1975, the State Council drafted the document On Some Problems About Speeding Up the Development of Industry (known as the "20-point document") in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction on pushing forward the national economy and his two other directives and in accordance with the people's aspirations. The document called for speeding up the development of industry and criticized some of the "gang of four's" fallacies without mentioning the names of its members. This touched them on the raw. In 1976 they launched a "criticism" campaign against the "20-point document" by using the mass media under

their control, slanderously branding it as one of the "three big poisonous weeds."

Renmin Ribao, the Party's organ, on July 4 carried an editorial calling on the nation to study and implement the "30-point decision on industry" which contains what are essential in the several previous documents of a similar nature. The editorial also pointed out that the mass line must be followed in implementing the decision on a trial basis and that people should be allowed to make their comments on it.

Chairman Hua in his report to the Fifth National People's Congress in spring this year pointed out that it was necessary to establish and perfect the various systems that fully embody Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and are suited to the conditions in China so as to step up our work in all fields of endeavour. The adoption of the "30-point decision on industry" and its trial implementation are bound to play a significant role in speeding up the modernization of China's industry.

N.P.C. Delegation Visits Venezuela, Mexico And Canada

A delegation of the National People's Congress led by Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, on June 30 concluded a 3-week friendly visit to Venezuela, Mexico and Canada. It received

a warm welcome in those countries.

During the delegation's visit to the two Latin American countries, Chi Peng-fei in his speeches pointed out that an international anti-hegemonist united front with the third world as the main force is growing in strength with each passing day. He stressed that both China and Latin America belong to the third world. "The Chinese people firmly support the struggle of the Latin American countries to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty," he declared. He added that China would like to establish and develop friendly relations with more Latin American countries on the basis of the Five-Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

In Venezuela. President Gonzalo Barrios and Vice-President Oswaldo Alvarez Paz of the National Congress and Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi gave a banquet and a reception separately in honour of the Chinese delegation.

Speaking at the banquet, Chi Peng-fei praised Venezuela and other member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for using oil as a weapon in their struggle. This, he said, is a pioneer undertaking of the developing countries in their fight against imperialism and hegemonism and has opened up a road for the third world to effectively combat superpower bullying and exploitation.

President Carlos Andres Perez received Chi Peng-fei.

In Mexico. Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei attended a meeting of

the Permanent Commission of the Congress of Mexico. Addressing the meeting on invitation, he congratulated the Mexican people on their achievements in safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty, defending and utilizing their national resources, developing their national economy and building up their country.

Chi Peng-fei met with Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe, President of the Grand Commission of the Chamber of Senators; Rodolfo Gonzalez Guevara, President of the Grand Commission of the Chamber of Deputies; and Secretary of Foreign Affairs Santiago Roel Garcia. President Jose Lopez Portillo received the Chinese delegation.

In Canada. Vice-Chairman Chi first visited the city of Vancouver on the western coast. In his toast at the banquet given by the Governor of British Columbia in honour of the Chinese delegation, Canadian Government leader in the Senate Raymond Perrault said on behalf of the Parliament and government: "Canadians of Chinese descent have made an enormous contribution to the development of our province and our nation from the very early days." Chi Peng-fei in his reply said that there are good prospects for the development of relations between the two countries.

In Ottawa, Speaker of the Canadian Senate Renaude Lapointe and Speaker of the House of Commons James Jerome gave a banquet in honour of the Chinese delegation. Speaking at the banquet,

Chi Peng-fei said: "Canada shows concern about world peace and security and attaches importance to strengthening its unity with other second world countries and developing relations with third world countries, and it has played a positive role in international affairs."

Canadian Governor General Jules Leger, Prime Minister Trudeau and Secretary of State for External Affairs Donald C. Jamieson met with Chi Peng-fei on separate occasions.

IN THE NEWS

• Premier Hua Kuo-feng on July 6 sent a message to Peter Kenilorea, Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands, warmly congratulating him on the independence of his country on July 7 and informing him of the Chinese Government's decision to recognize the Solomon Islands.

• Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Li Hsien-nien on July 7 met with a delegation of the Central Committee of the Party of Venezuelan Revolution.

• Keng Piao, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee on July 6 met with a delegation of the Central Committee of the Unified Communist Party of Italy led by Osvaldo Pesce, General Secretary of the Party.

A Fundamental Principle of Marxism

by "Jiefangjun Bao" Special Commentator

This article is divided into three parts. We publish in this issue the first two parts; the third and last part will appear in our next issue. — Ed.

Complete Reversal of the Relationship Between Theory And Practice by Lin Piao and the "Gang of Four"

IN his speech at last year's inauguration ceremony of the Party School Under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman Hua pointed out emphatically: "Chairman Mao taught us: 'Integration of theory with practice is one of the fundamental principles of Marxism.' Chairman Mao waged a life-long struggle against that bad style of work characterized by boastfulness and the divorce of theory from practice. . . . Lin Piao, Chen Po-ta and the 'gang of four,' that bunch of anti-Marxist political swindlers, created confusion on many basic theoretical issues and, at the same time, wrecked the Party's fine style of study. We must make great efforts to correct this."

On the same occasion and on the same question, Vice-Chairman Yeh also stressed this point. "In my view," he said, "close integration of theory with practice has two fundamental aspects. First, we must grasp theory. Without theory, we would be like a sheet of blank paper, so how could we link with practice? Second, we must proceed from practice. If theory cannot be used as a guide to practice and be tested by it, what theory is that! Theory should never be confounded with empty talk, boasting or lies." He added: "Our great revolutionary teachers warned that if we should rest content with reading Marxist books while divorcing ourselves from reality and if we

should use Marxist phrases as a cure-all panacea, we would be doing no more than 'flying in the air' above actual life."

It would be a big mistake if we should consider that such important instructions were issued by Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh without any definite object in mind or that they were mere generalities. These remarks were actually aimed at correcting the abuses of our time for which Lin Piao and the "gang of four" should be held responsible. Lin Piao, Chen Po-ta and the "gang of four," that bunch of anti-Marxist political swindlers, had created confusion on many basic issues, of which two merit our close attention: one was, politically, they completely reversed the relationship between ourselves and the enemy; and the other was, ideologically, they completely reversed the relationship between theory and practice. The serious consequences brought on by the former are already very clear. As to the latter, we should by no means ignore it, because it has tampered with the essence of Chairman Mao's ideological and political line and wrecked Mao Tsetung Thought, thereby giving rise to all kinds of confusions. Therefore, ideologically, if we are to clear up all the confusions and rectify all their reversals of right and wrong, we must first tackle this issue.

Chairman Mao, as we all know, pointed out that Marxist philosophy has two outstand-

ing characteristics: one, is its class nature, and the other is its practicality. The latter emphasizes the dependence of theory on practice; while theory is based on practice, it in turn serves practice. Chairman Mao said: "Where do correct ideas come from? Do they drop from the skies? No. Are they innate in the mind? No. They come from social practice, and from it alone." (*Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?* 1963.) Whether ideas coming from practice are correct or not, they have to be verified by the objective results in practice, not by subjective wish. That was why Chairman Mao also said: "Only social practice can be the criterion of truth." (*On Practice*, 1937.) The more we stress the dependence of theory on practice and see to it that theory is being constantly tested in practice, the more correct and thorough theory will be, the better it will be grasped by the masses and become a greater material force which will play a bigger role as a guide to practice. It was no mere accident that Chairman Mao called his first important philosophical writing *On Practice* which was a great contribution to Marxism. From this we see the only correct relationship between theory and practice. In his talk with the American Correspondent Edgar Snow on January 9, 1965, Chairman Mao said that *On Practice* was more important than his other philosophical works of the same period. This is something that merits our attention. What is Mao Tsetung Thought? It is the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution in China and the contemporary world. By giving first place to practice and proceeding from reality and seeking truth from facts, Chairman Mao enabled the theory of Marxism-Leninism to make great advances in guiding the revolutionary practice in China. When he spoke of the revolution in other countries, Chairman Mao also invariably stressed this point. For example, he once advised Japanese friends to integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete

revolutionary practice in Japan and not transplant the experience of other countries indiscriminately because in carrying out revolution each country has its own specific conditions. He again and again enjoined us that we should study Marxist books, but we should integrate this study with our country's actual conditions and use it to analyse, study and solve our own problems; he was opposed to book worship divorced from reality, and stressed the need to create something new in our practice and struggle, work out new theories, and so forth. It is quite obvious that if we talk about Mao Tsetung Thought without paying attention to this point, we should be discarding the essentials of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Restoring the Authoritativeness of Seeking Truth From Facts

Lin Piao, Chen Po-ta and the "gang of four" were a bunch of political swindlers and at the same time a bunch of theoretical swindlers. While they talked about "holding high" day in and day out, they were actually all the time trampling it under foot and destroying the principle of the unity of theory and practice, of theory proceeding from reality and of seeking truth from facts. Lin Piao who reversed the relationship between matter and consciousness surreptitiously made consciousness primary and his starting point in the process of cognition. Chang Chun-chiao, for his part, put forth the "theory — practice — theory" formula and declared: "Whether one is right or wrong ideologically is determined by theory, which deals mainly with ideological problems." This means the criterion of the correctness of an idea is theory and not practice, and practice has to be tailored by theory while theory does not have to be tested in practice. As far as the "gang of four" were concerned, to lay the stress on practice meant empiricism and the mere mention of seeking truth from facts touched them on the raw. In their eyes, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought was not a

science, not the truth originating from the lively everyday life, but something absolute, something like religion; they publicized that "every sentence is the truth," that "one sentence is as good as ten thousand," and babbled about the "acme," the "supreme truth," the "absolute authority," and so on and so forth. On this basis, they therefore had every "reason" to emasculate, mutilate and vitiate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as they liked to suit their own pragmatic needs and "take over the banner and use it as a tiger skin to frighten people." On this basis, Lin Piao was so bold as to say: "To study *Mayi* (his own abbreviation for Marxism) is to *tuan chang chu yi!*" (This means quoting out of context. — Tr.)

In trampling on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the most despicable and vicious method used by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" was to quote one sentence here and another sentence there. After Chairman Mao criticized their absurd statement that "one sentence is as good as ten thousand," they tried to keep to their position of "acting in accordance with every sentence said." Is it all right to quote passages from the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and from Chairman Mao's works? Of course it's all right, and we have no objection at all. But we must oppose quoting out of context, working out a theory with a single quotation, and distorting its essence; nor can we "act in accordance with every sentence said." Chairman Mao said: "It would lead to a mess if every single sentence, even of Marx's, were followed." (*On the Ten Major Relationships*, 1956.) Lin Piao and the "gang of four" practised pragmatism, spreading a peculiar kind of blind religious faith. All the passages and sentences quoted by them became, irrespective of time, place and historical conditions, "absolute laws and decrees" about which there was nothing practice could do and on which practice had no right at all to speak. They did so not because they were mere dog-

matists like those in the history of the Chinese revolution who held on to provisions from Marxist books like grim death and considered themselves revolutionaries. They were a bunch of professional counter-revolutionaries and their purpose in quoting isolated sentences from Marxist literature was to completely discredit Marxism as a science and bury the Party's tradition of seeking truth from facts. In their case, they did not consider that they should hold on to these provisions so that they could carry on the revolution, but just used them to cover up their counter-revolutionary endeavours and carry out criminal activities to usurp Party and state power.

However, it must be seriously pointed out that we must not in any way underestimate the pernicious influence they had spread in the field of ideology and theory simply because they were a bunch of counter-revolutionaries. This influence of theirs was really shocking and was a disaster to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. From what has been said above, we can see clearly that Lin Piao and the "gang of four" had a line of cognition diametrically opposed to that of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. The core of their line of cognition was the reversal of the relationship between theory and practice, so that theory became something abstract and void into which they smuggled all kinds of contraband that were entirely different from the essentials of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. This can be said to be the ideological foundation of their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" had an ideological system of their own; we must thoroughly sweep away their trash. The purpose of our criticism is to reverse their reversal of things and, in particular, restore the authoritativeness of *On Practice* and of seeking truth from facts and the criterion of practice, so that the basic viewpoints of Mao Tsetung Thought can be carried forward.

When we lay so much emphasis on practice, on the dependence of theory on practice and on the need to test theory in practice, are we be-

littling the importance of theory and sceptical about the truth of Marxist theory? Our answer to this question is, of course, negative.

The Process of Theory Giving Guidance to Practice Is at The Same Time One of Testing Theory in Practice, Enabling Theory to Supplement, Correct and Enrich Itself for Further Development

Practice must be guided by revolutionary theory; without the guidance of theory, it is blind practice. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is an indispensable guide to our work; we must base our analysis, commentary and judgment on the theories and principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. There is no doubt whatsoever about this. But Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought itself needs to be tested in practice and its correctness needs to be proved in practice. An ideology cannot speak for and prove itself. Theory is the guide to practice and the latter is the criterion of the truth of the former. These are two different questions (although they are linked to each other) and must not be confused. The reason why theory serves as a guide to practice is precisely because theory comes from practice and its correctness has been proved in practice. The process of theory giving guidance to practice is one of testing theory in practice. Many theories which are correct or basically correct enrich themselves and develop after being tested in practice. Some theories whose truthfulness is incomplete are tested in practice and their incompleteness is remedied in the process; some theories which are wrong are rectified after being tested in practice. This is how theory which gives guidance to practice comes from practice and gets supplemented, rectified, enriched and developed after being tested in practice. If theory does not go through the said process, or if it is divorced from the actual situation and does not integrate with reality and develop in practice but remains stagnant, it cannot give guidance to practice.

Proven Truth Must Continue to Undergo Test in Practice

Here, we come across a question like this: When man's social practice has proved Marxism to be the objective truth, is it necessary for this proven truth to continue to undergo test in social practice? If the answer is in the affirmative, can it be said that we do not believe in the truth and that we are sceptical of the existence of relative truth? In our opinion, this kind of question is raised only when people identify the process of man's cognition with numerous individual, unrelated ideological "products" and consider the test in practice similar to the test of products in a factory. From this line of thought, the following question crops up: If a product which has already passed an examination needs to be tested again, doesn't it mean that this product is not up to the standard? If we look at it this way, we have obviously forgotten that what we discuss here is the question of cognition, the question of the criterion of practice; but practice, as the criterion of truth, is at once absolute and relative (see Lenin: *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism*, Chapter Two, Section Six); we have obviously forgotten the basic and easy-to-understand truth that the movement of change in the objective world is never-ending and man's knowledge of truth in the course of practice is also never-ending. Anyone raising such a question actually holds that a scientific principle is a relative truth before it is verified in practice and that once it is verified, it becomes once and for all an "absolute truth" which need not be tested any more in practice, that

knowledge has reached the "acme" and science can only look at it with awe, unable to do anything about it any more. This is pure metaphysics with regard to the theory of knowledge.

According to the Marxist theory of knowledge, the discovery of a new truth or the establishment of a new doctrine on the basis of a certain principle and experience in practice (or newly acquired historical knowledge) is one thing, and whether this truth or doctrine has been verified in practice at present or will be verified in practice in the future is quite another matter; even when this truth or doctrine has been verified wholly or partially, it still has to undergo further tests in practice at a later date so as to acquire a new content and assume a new look. Let us cite an example to illustrate the case. The famous classic formula on historical materialism as expounded by Karl Marx in 1859 in his *Preface to "A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy"* was a general summary he made after studying and summing up the historical process of mankind's social development with a knowledge of the laws of its development; this was doubtlessly a truth. This has been so especially after Marx finished his *Capital*, in which the movement of contradiction of the capitalist system and the law of its development were clarified and the materialist conception of history was further scientifically substantiated. But does this principle, already scientifically verified, have to be further tested in practice? The answer is yes. In the long years after the publication of *Capital*, the scientific principles of historical materialism have been constantly tested and verified in practice and have thus been constantly enriched and developed. It was an epoch-making development from the publication of Marx's *Capital* to Lenin's *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism*. From the days of the October Revolution to the present, capitalism has again undergone many changes in practice and many new problems have cropped up for us to study. In the era of socialism, Chairman Mao greatly developed the scientific principle concerning the basic contradiction in society, namely, the contradiction between the productive forces and the relations of production and the contradiction between the economic base and the super-

structure; basing himself on this principle, Chairman Mao put forward the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is the result of his creative application of the principle of historical materialism to practice under socialism which is vastly different from practice under capitalism. There is not the slightest doubt that this great truth of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat will be further tested and developed in the socialist practices in future. Blind religious faith assumes an overbearing attitude towards practice, while scientific truth modestly listens to the voice of practice. The development of practice will invariably promote the development of truth and make it more and more concrete.

Lenin held that in the era of imperialism it was possible for socialist revolution to triumph in one or several countries. This was a new conclusion in Marxist theory, a new scientific truth. We say it is a scientific truth because it is a law verified by Lenin after making a scientific analysis of the practice and activities of capitalism during the stage of imperialism, after discovering the law of uneven development of imperialism and after making a factual study of the class relations in the era of imperialism. But whether this new conclusion was objectively true, whether it conformed to the objective reality and whether it could produce the expected results remained to be proved through test in practice. Though judging from the law of its movement, this scientific truth could be said to be 99 per cent or even 99.99 per cent reliable prior to the victory of the October Revolution, it was none the less something yet to be verified in practice. It was tested and proved to be true only after the October Revolution had triumphed and socialist construction had achieved successes in the Soviet Union at the time of Lenin and Stalin. It was then that it became a great example and an inspiring revolutionary material force. In the years that followed, this truth continued to undergo tests in the practice of the world revolution, especially the revolutionary practice after World War II, thereby steadily enriching its content.

This is exactly what Chairman Mao said in *On Practice*: "Marxism-Leninism is held to be

true not only because it was so considered when it was scientifically formulated by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin but because it has been verified in the subsequent practice of revolutionary class struggle and revolutionary national struggle." Here, Chairman Mao was talking about the two leaps in cognition, that is, the leap from perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge and the leap from rational knowledge to revolutionary practice. As Chairman Mao had always emphasized, more important is the second leap, in which truth undergoes the process of being tested and developed. Let us see how Chairman Mao put it: "This leap is more important than the previous one. For it is this leap alone that can prove the correctness or incorrectness of the first leap in cognition, i.e., of the ideas, theories, policies, plans or measures formulated in the course of reflecting the objective external world. There is no other way of testing truth." (*Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?*) He also said: "Thought must reflect objective reality and must be tested and verified in objective practice before it can be taken as truth, otherwise it cannot." (*Strengthen Party Unity and Carry Forward Party Traditions*, 1956.) Whether something can be taken as truth depends on the final result of practice. If anyone should remain complacent at the first leap, thinking that all the truth is there as a matter of course, that he has penetrated into the "absolute truth" and so can do things without proceeding from reality, that truth may assume an arrogant attitude towards practice without bothering to accept any test in practice, this way of thinking and method of work mean he does not understand *On Practice* at all.

Someone may ask: There is the "logical verification" in scientific research, what is its relationship with the criterion of practice? Logical verification means, in scientific research, proceeding from a series of accepted principles and definitions and using abstract mathematical induction and logical inference as the tools of verification to reach a new conclusion. But this, too, cannot in the least be separated from practice. In the first place, the thing that emerges from logical inference is established in man's mind after nth time of practice and is a product of social practice.

Secondly, the conclusion arrived at from inference, even after strict logical verification, cannot replace the criterion of practice; on the contrary, the conclusion reached from inference must be tested in practice to prove whether it is correct or not and whether it is in conformity with reality.

A Correct Line Must Be Verified in Practice

Such is the process of the establishment and development of scientific theories; the process of formulating a correct line and its implementation is more or less the same.

Lines, policies and principles are decisive links in putting theory into practice. The revolutionary line of a proletarian political party embodies the principle and goal of revolutionary action. It is born of the reality of class struggle through applying Marxist theory, summing up the experience in revolutionary practice and analysing the actual class relations and class struggle. If our line is based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, if it is a conscientious summing-up of both positive and negative experiences gained in practice, and if it is a concentration of the whole Party's experience and wisdom by truly applying the method of democratic centralism, then it is safe to say that our line is correct. But is it necessary for a correct line, once laid down, to undergo tests in practice? Is it necessary to test the correctness of this line through practice? Is it necessary for the line itself to be revised in certain aspects, supplemented and developed in practice? The answer is again in the affirmative. Just as the process of theory giving guidance to practice is the process of testing theory in practice, the process of implementing a line is the process of testing the line in practice. This process often repeats itself many times. For instance, once a political line is laid down, it is publicized and carried out among the masses, grasped by them and translated into action—this process of giving guidance is also the process of being tested among the masses. Generally speaking, how far a line is accepted by the masses and transformed into a material force shows how correct this line is. Moreover, the Party's gen-

eral line is a general programme putting forward the general task. When this general task is put within the framework of specific tasks and put into practice in the various specific fields of work, it has to be integrated with the practice in these specific fields and undergo tests in these fields. The various specific fields of endeavour work out their own specific line of work, principles and policies in accordance with the general line and their own conditions, thereby achieving success in carrying them out. This, too, serves to verify the correctness of the general line. All these specified lines, principles and policies will surely in turn enrich the contents of the general line.

In addition, in the long process of implementing the line, since practice develops and class relations change, the line itself will certainly develop and change some of its contents along with the development of practice and the changes in class relations. For instance, during the period of democratic revolution and after long years of struggle, our Party had, by the time of the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), worked out a general line and a complete set of specific policies that conformed to the actual conditions. It was only then that we came to know the realm of necessity of the democratic revolution in China. But things do not end there. This is because practice develops and our knowledge continues to deepen, and the line still has to be tested in practice so as to enrich itself. Chairman Mao had at a much earlier date divided the bourgeoisie in China into the national bourgeoisie and the bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie and adopted different policies in dealing with them. In the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, he made a distinction between those among the big bourgeoisie who attached themselves to Japan and those who to varying degrees took part in the War of Resistance. And it was only during the War of Liberation (1945-49) that Chairman Mao declared that our revolution was not only against imperialism and feudalism but also against bureaucratic monopoly capital, proclaiming at the same time the confiscation of the monopoly capital headed by the four big families of Chiang Kai-shek, T.V. Soong, H.H. Kung and Chen Li-fu (which accounted

for over 80 per cent of capitalism in China) and turning it into the property of the new-democratic state. Undoubtedly, this was an important development in the content of our Party's general line for the democratic revolution. This was done because the monopoly capital headed by the four big families had reached the zenith of development in the period of the War of Resistance and after Japan's surrender and the contradiction between it and the masses had become extremely acute. The fight against bureaucratic monopoly capital had a dual character; it is a democratic revolution as well as a socialist revolution in nature. To make the fight against monopoly capital a content of the general line for the democratic revolution was a major prerequisite for the complete victory of the democratic revolution and for turning the democratic revolution nonstop into the socialist revolution. This was not only a development of the line but at the same time a very important contribution to the Marxist science of revolution.

We are now implementing the line of the 11th Party Congress. The making of this line had gone through a very long process of practice and development, and can be traced back to the late 50s. In 1963, in the light of the situation in which a backward China was repeatedly attacked by imperialist countries in the last 100 years, Chairman Mao pointed out that we must make full use of the superiority of the socialist system and, proceeding from the possibility of being attacked and do our utmost to change the backward state of our economy and technology in not too long a period of time. In line with Chairman Mao's instructions, Premier Chou put forward the magnificent plan of developing our national economy at both the Third and Fourth National People's Congresses, calling for the all-round modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology before the end of this century so that China's national economy will be advancing in the front ranks of the world. After the "gang of four" was smashed, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, carrying out the behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, summed up the rich experience, both positive and negative, in China's

socialist revolution and construction, put forward the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and the eight main fighting tasks. It was on this basis of practice that the line of the 11th Party Congress was worked out and the general task in the new period of development of socialist revolution and construction was put forward, namely, to persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry forward the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and transform China into a great and powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of the century. Since the publication of the line of the 11th Party Congress and the general task for the new period, the masses have been jubilant and the situation on the various fronts has been excellent. This shows that this line is correct. This being the case, is it still necessary for it to undergo tests in practice? Is it necessary to verify its correctness in practice in the above-mentioned various aspects and have it amended, revised, enriched and developed in practice? Anyone who has conscientiously studied *On Practice* and takes a serious attitude towards it, anyone who has some actual experience in the revolution will unhesitatingly answer this question in the affirmative. This is to say that although we are well grounded in knowing and are firmly convinced of the correctness of this line, this knowledge of ours has yet to be verified because we cannot equate knowledge with verification. Only practice, that is, the revolutionary practice of the masses, can prove the objective truthfulness of this line. The result of practice will show whether this line is conducive to the development of the social productive forces, whether it has brought real gains to socialism and the masses — this is the only arbiter of the correctness or incorrectness of this line.

There were in the past examples of makers of incorrect lines who invariably stressed that their lines, once worked out, were the "absolute truth," that they were "100 per cent Bolshevik," and their lines did not have to go through tests in practice; neither would they allow others to voice different opinions. Wang Ming was one of them. In contrast to this, maker of a correct line would never say that this line was the perfect and flawless "absolute truth." For instance, Chairman Mao had time and again emphasized that the people's commune was a system which should be gradually perfected through tests in practice. In implementing a correct line, it is necessary, on the one hand, to tell the masses the correctness of the Party line with firmness and great confidence so that the masses will consciously translate it into action, overcome all kinds of deviations and strive to carry out the Party's correct line; on the other hand, it is necessary to work with prudence, pay great attention to investigation and study, decide on the principles and methods of work according to the actual situation, attentively listen to the voice of practice, gauge the sentiments of the masses, improve our work in good time and oppose, as Chairman Mao had criticized, those who "take a formalistic attitude and blindly carry out directives . . . simply because they come from a higher organ." If we do not do so, we still may commit mistakes even if the line is correct or may distort the correct line with the result that erroneous things may interfere with it.

It was none other than our great teacher Chairman Mao who, in a talk on July 10, 1959, dealt specifically with this question. He said: To prove whether a line is correct or not is not a theoretical question but a question of practice; it takes time to verify it with the results of practice.

Is this viewpoint right? Undoubtedly yes. This is the genuine materialist viewpoint on the question of line, and not one of "suspecting everything."

(To be continued.)

Learn-From-Taching Movement Surges On

by Jen Min

IN April-May 1977, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China called the National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry to pass on the experience gained by the Taching Oilfield in both revolution and production. The conference issued a call to turn industrial enterprises into Taching-type ones, that is, into enterprises run and managed like Taching.

There emerged more than 3,000 such enterprises in China last year, showing a four-fold increase over the previous year. This has played an important role in promoting industry.

Work on developing the Taching Oilfield began in the late 1950s. Working against odds in a spirit of self-reliance, the Taching workers took only three years to build a large modern oilfield on the once-desolate plain and accumulated valuable experience for our industrial development. So in 1964 Chairman Mao issued the call to learn from Taching in industry. The Taching workers waged a resolute struggle against the interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," so that over the past 17 years Taching's crude oil output has gone up at an annual progressive rate of 28 per cent.

In the past year or so, China has put an end to the situation in which production stagnated or even declined in industry, communications and transport due to the disruptive activities of Lin Piao and the "gang of four." This turn for the better has come as a result of carrying out the mass movement to learn from Taching.

And much greater achievements have been scored than expected. The year 1977 thus became a new starting point for a continuous upswing in the national economy.

Initial Successes

The state plan worked out at the beginning of last year calls for an 8 per cent increase in the nation's total industrial output value over the year before, but the year-end result showed an increase of more than 14 per cent, something rarely seen in recent years. Production plans for more than 70 of the 80 major industrial products were fulfilled or overfulfilled, with 50 of them hitting an all-time high. The profit turned over to the state by industrial enterprises was 17.8 per cent higher than in 1976.

Things have kept improving steadily since the beginning of this year. (See box on p. 14.)

At last year's learn-from-Taching conference, Chairman Hua said that "the advanced must become still more advanced and those lagging behind must catch up." The Taching Oilfield and its leading organ, the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, have set an example in translating this call of Chairman Hua's into actions. Leading members of this ministry have gone to the oilfields and joined the workers in criticizing the "gang of four" and doing physical labour, while making on-the-spot investigations. They are working hard to build some ten more oilfields the size of Taching.

Half-Year Plans for Industry and Transport Overfulfilled

CHINA'S industrial, communications and transport departments have overfulfilled their half-year production plans by the end of June—an uncommon achievement in the 28 years or so since the founding of New China. In the past only about 48 per cent of the yearly plans could be met in the first half of the year because of the holidays including the Spring Festival in the first six months and fewer days in February, so that there are five or six working days fewer than in the latter half of the year.

By June 30, total industrial output value had registered a 24 per cent increase over that of the same period in 1977, and 65 of the 80 major industrial products had met more than half of their annual quotas, while most of the other products fulfilled the state production plans. In the metallurgical industry, for instance, output of steel and rolled steel was both 56 per cent of the annual plans in the first six months, of iron 57 per cent, iron ore 53 per cent and eight kinds of non-ferrous metals 51 per cent.

The profit turned over to the state by the industrial, communications and transport enterprises in the first half of this year was 51.9 per cent of the amount set in the yearly plan, a 65.3 per cent increase over the corresponding period of last year.

This was also something rarely achieved in the past.

The following figures show the increases in output of some major industrial products in the first half of this year compared with the same period of last year:

Products	Percentage Increases
Steel	67
Rolled steel	60
Coal	19
Electricity	17
Petroleum	11
Chemical fertilizer	47
Cotton piece goods	17
Chemical fibres	100

From January through June the communications and transport departments fulfilled 54 per cent of what had been planned for the whole year; the volume of goods transported by rail topped the figure of the same period of last year by 22 per cent.

Despite these new successes, the supply of coal and electricity remains below the demand and many enterprises have not yet reached all of the eight economic and technical targets, including those for quality, quantity, production cost, consumption of fuel and raw materials and labour productivity.

The Kailan Coal Mine in Tangshan is a pacesetter in the coal industry in learning from Taching. It was ravaged by a severe earthquake in 1976, but the miners there took only a little over a year to bring output up to the pre-quake level.

Marked progress has been made by those departments and enterprises which suffered most from the sabotage by the "gang of four." Take the railways for instance. In 1976, many railway hubs were jammed and transport

was partially paralyzed. This seriously affected agricultural and industrial production and the people's livelihood, to the extent that for a time the railways became a weak link in the national economy. But now things are quite different. All railway lines run smoothly and on time, while the daily number of freight waggons loaded has hit an all-time high.

The Anshan Iron and Steel Company in the northeast, the largest complex of its kind in the country, had its fill of sufferings at the hands of

the "gang of four" and became a sort of "disaster area." While exposing and criticizing the gang, it has been following in the footsteps of Taching, and as a result, great changes have taken place in one year, so that it has become a Taching-type enterprise.

In the course of the learn-from-Taching movement, the Ministries of Petroleum Industry, Metallurgical Industry, Railways and Coal Industry were commended for speeding up the development of raw materials, energy resources and transport, a factor of great significance to promoting the modernization of China's industry.

Steady growth of industrial production has ended mounting losses and declining profits caused by the "gang of four." State revenue last year showed a big increase over 1976, and there was a small surplus after deducting the expenditures. This accounted largely for the smooth progress of production and construction and made it possible to raise the workers' and staff members' wages. The situation continued to improve in the first half of this year.

Motive Force

In learning from Taching, industrial, communications and transport departments have made it their primary task to expose and criticize the "gang of four" in a deep-going way as the Taching Oilfield does, using this class struggle as a motive force to promote production. Investigation into the individuals and incidents associated with the gang's plot to usurp Party and state power has in the main been completed. The gang's bourgeois factional setups, which once threw many enterprises including several key ones into a state of chaos, have by and large been shattered.

Some major issues of right and wrong which were confused by the gang have also been gradually clarified. One example of this is the question of how to properly assess the situation in industry, communications and transport before the start of the Cultural Revolution. To usurp Party and state power, the gang went out of its way to whip up a campaign to suspect and negate everything, and to paint a dark picture everywhere of the work done in the 17 years between the founding of the People's



Women drillers at Shengli Oilfield.

Republic in 1949 and the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966. Industry, communications and transport were not spared.

In criticizing the gang's estimate of the work done in 17 years, the workers cited a host of facts to prove that despite the serious interference of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was predominant and tremendous victories were won in both socialist revolution and construction during the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution.

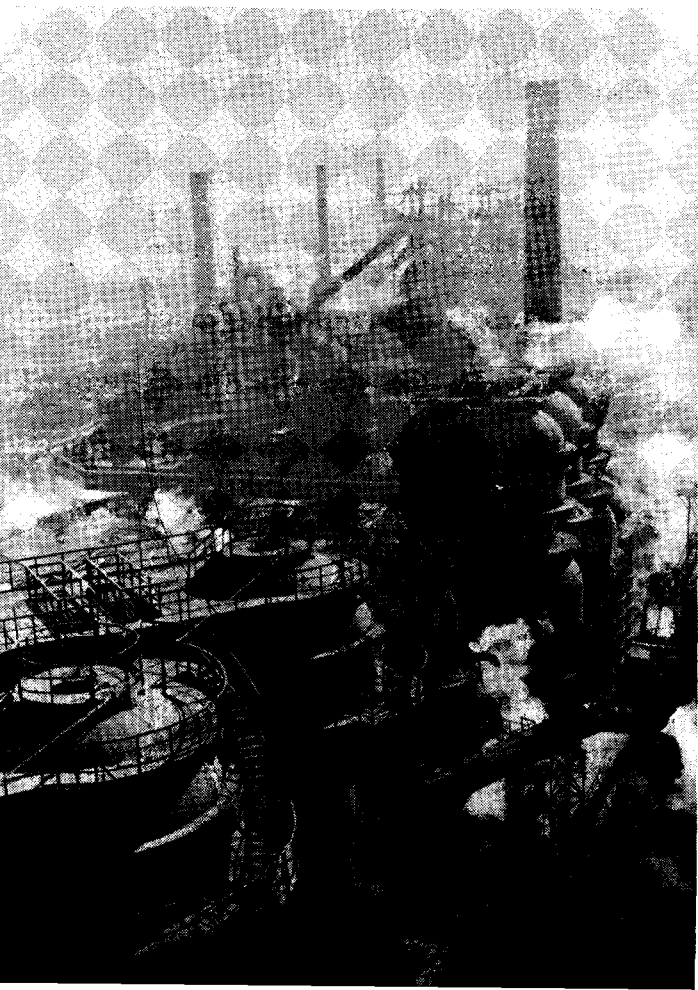
Compared with 1949, China's total industrial output value in 1965, the year preceding the Cultural Revolution, had gone up 11-fold, steel output was 77 times as great and crude oil output had shot up 94-fold. Alongside the rapid development of heavy industry, light industry

also increased its output value more than seven-fold in that period. The proportion of industrial output value in the total output value of industry and agriculture combined rose from 30 per cent in 1949 to 70 per cent in 1965.

In this once poor, backward country of ours, new industrial branches sprang up one after another. By 1965, in addition to iron and steel and petroleum industries, China had established its own tractor, auto, ship-building, aircraft, heavy machinery, precision machine tool, precision instruments and meters, electronics, petrochemical, high molecular synthesis, watch and camera industries. Many consumer cities were turned into industrial ones. The distribution of industrial enterprises also was enormously rationalized, as one industrial centre after another was set up in the interior which was once relatively backward.

On October 16, 1964, China successfully exploded its first atom bomb, which marked a new level of development attained by our industry, science and technology.

A view of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the biggest complex of its kind in China.



Turning a blind eye to all these achievements in the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution, the "gang of four" raised numerous pseudo-Left slogans designed to create confusion in people's minds. They lashed out at everything, going so far as to question whether a factory should engage in production.

Whoever discussed production was accused of neglecting class struggle and advocating the "theory of the unique importance of productive forces." Any mention of enterprise management was frowned on as following the revisionist line and trying to "control, curb and suppress" the workers. Whoever spoke of the need for enterprises to make profits was charged with "putting profits in command." Those who were for studying hard to improve skills were branded as taking the "road of being white and expert." Upholding the principle "to each according to his work" was described as using "material incentives as a bait." Whoever wanted to learn from the advanced technology of foreign countries was derided as "worshipping things foreign and fawning on foreigners." And so on and so forth. Socialist enterprises were thus thrown out of gear and people were reduced to a state of helplessness.

Serious Consequences

The trick employed by the "gang of four" was one of "throwing the baby out with the bath water." In the name of criticizing Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, the gang actually threw overboard Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the A B C of Marxism-Leninism and the achievements prior to the start of the Cultural Revolution.

Practice is the sole objective criterion for testing truth. What were the consequences brought on by the gang's "radical" slogans? In the three years from 1974 through 1976, China lost about 100,000 million yuan in total industrial output value, 28 million tons of steel and 40,000 million yuan in state revenues. Our national economy was on the verge of collapse on the eve of the downfall of the gang in 1976. Undermining and trying to topple socialist New China — this was the heinous crime perpetrated by the "gang of four," that bunch of sham Leftists, against the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.



Freight trains at a station in Szechuan Province.

The movement to expose and criticize the gang has fired the masses with great enthusiasm for socialism and they are determined to race against time and make up for the losses caused by the gang. Meanwhile some basic questions of right and wrong are being gradually clarified so that Chairman Mao's line in running enterprises can be implemented again. Also, many enterprises have strengthened and improved their leading bodies through consolidation during the movement. While grasping revolution and promoting production, responsible members are leading the workers, engineers, technicians and managerial personnel in boosting production. Chaos has given way to order and the situation on the entire industrial front is getting better and better. The Party Central Committee recently promulgated the Draft Decision Concerning Some Problems in Speeding Up the Development of Industry which is now being carried out throughout the nation on a trial basis. (See "The Week" in this issue.)

Only the Beginning

Much still remains to be done.

For instance, the confusion created by the gang with regard to the theory, line, policies and enterprise management in the economic sphere has not yet been completely cleared up, still less completely corrected.

China's industry needs to be reorganized according to the principle of specialization and co-ordination. There are still such undesirable things as overlapping leadership and decentralized management. Many factories are still not engaged in specialized production. Owing to the sabotage by the "gang of four," normal economic ties between enterprises remain disrupted with dislocation of supply, production and marketing and interruption in carrying out co-operation. A fairly large area of economic activity has not yet been brought into the orbit of state planning and anarchism is still prevalent.

Our present quality of management, technical level and economic efficiency also remain low.

All these problems will have to be solved in earnest in the course of deepening the movement to learn from Taching.

A short time ago, the State Council called a meeting in Peking to sum up and exchange experiences gained by industrial units in learning from Taching in the last year or so, and at the same time to draw up plans for future work. The learn-from-Taching movement is now gaining momentum and giving a great impetus to the development of China's industry.

Proposal for Changing Dietary Habits

PEOPLE read with interest three recent articles in the press which proposed changes in Chinese people's dietary habits. Written jointly by correspondents of the Hsinhua News Agency and *Renmin Ribao* after extensive visits and careful investigation, these articles express a strong desire of the people for a mechanized, automated food industry and a modern catering service so as to cut down on housework. Then more energy can be devoted to production, work and scientific research, which will help promote China's socialist modernization.

A Popular Demand for Change

One of the reports said that many working people spend four to six hours a day in shopping, cooking, washing, taking care of children or making clothes. During their off time, they are too busy to read or study. On Sundays they are even more tired than on work-days.

Take cooking for instance. As the number of employed people is increasing daily in urban areas, fewer and fewer people can be spared for household chores. People have so little time to cook at home, they have to eat in canteens and restaurants. As a result, the turnover in canteens and restaurants across the country has increased by a big margin. The trend can be seen even in small towns. Shanghai, China's biggest industrial city, has 12,000 canteens run by factories, schools and other organizations, which feed 3.5 million workers and staff members. As many people take canteen food home for their children, the canteens actually serve no less than 7 million. Thus a popular demand has arisen for changes in the traditional methods of preparing and eating meals.

China's northerners consume more flour while southerners eat more rice. In the north, *mantou* (steamed bread) is one of the staple foods. A family usually steams bread every

day, for it is better to eat *mantou* while warm and this kind of bread cannot be kept long. A lot of time and trouble are thus involved. Many people suggested eating bread baked instead of steamed in urban areas, said the reports, and urged the building of more modern, large bakeries. This has many advantages: 1. Bread is more nutritious than *mantou* as well as more convenient to eat. 2. It saves time and lessens the burden of household chores. 3. It will reduce the number of workers in canteens and grain stores and is conducive to reforming the backward situation in many catering units where the work is largely done by manual labour. 4. It will save a large amount of fuel and raw materials. For instance, the annual consumption of soda for steamed bread is estimated to exceed 300,000 tons.

Some comrades calculated that Peking needs four big modern bakeries to supply its population with bread. Taking the cost and price of some of the confectionaries and bakeries in Peking and Shanghai for example, the correspondents estimated that the price of bread should be lower than that of *mantou* if it is mass produced by machines and if the superiority of large-scale industry and new technique are brought into full play.

As to those Chinese who have not cultivated the habit of eating bread, the reporters suggested that on one hand, bakeries may produce *mantou* by some new methods and on the other, people's dietary habits can be changed.

Ready-to-Serve Meals

The articles also put forward proposals for machine-production of ready-to-serve noodles, pancakes, rice-flour noodles, dehydrated cooked rice or other staple food so as to meet the varying tastes of the consumers. In fact, some food research institutes and food processing factories have begun to produce these. Their efforts which are welcomed by the people testify to the fact that these proposals are feasible technically and economically.

Besides producing more sausages, ready-to-serve meats and dried bean curd, jam and fruit juice, some people suggested the building of

large soup factories for producing desiccated soups. Markets and groceries should prepare semi-processed meats, poultry, fish and vegetables for the convenience of consumers. At the same time, efforts should be made to popularize food packed in plastic bags. This calls for the mass production of plastic bags that are tightly sealed and can stand the high temperatures required for sterilization.

Many of the above-mentioned foods have been trial-produced or produced in small quantity by machines and they are welcomed both at home and abroad. For instance, the Chinese-style chicken, meat and fish in "soft cans" put out on a trial basis by the Peking Food Industry Research Institute can be served either hot or cold. Their prices can be lower than the same dishes served in restaurants.

The reporters also made a concrete study of the machines for mechanizing food production, the steel and the investment needed for them and proposed that departments concerned include these in their production plans. They suggested that more organizations for specializing in food study and research be set up and rules and regulations for supervising the conditions of sanitation and hygiene under which food is processed and handled should be drawn up so as to protect the people's health.

One of the reports concluded that China's 800 million people spend a greater part of their time and money on food and cooking so far as their personal life is concerned. Statistics of the State Planning Commission in 1975 said that of the total retail sales in the country's social consumption, food accounted for 52.6 per cent while clothing and other consumer goods accounted for 42.9 per cent. The question of food is a big issue. It is of great significance to enable people to eat better and to spend as little time as possible on cooking. If ten minutes is saved every meal.

by every working person, (suppose the labour force is about one-third of China's population) then that means 16 million workers will be added to the country's total every day.

Adversaries of the "Gang of Four"

CHINA'S newspapers have continued to publish articles commending people who had fought tenaciously against the "gang of four."

Jiefangjun Bao introduced the deeds of Chiang Lin-chuan, a soldier of an engineering construction unit of the P.L.A. Chiang, who came from a worker's family, joined the People's Liberation Army in 1973. He was awarded merits five times for conscientious, devoted service. He was a keen student of Marxism and studied hard Marxist classics. The notes he took ran to several hundred thousand words. Between March and July in 1976, he used theories to analyse those articles put out by newspapers in the "gang of four's" clutches and did extensive investigation of social phenomena. Then he wrote a 120,000-worded letter to the



Chiang Lin-chuan (left) at the construction site.

Party Central Committee expressing his view on a number of major questions.

The "gang of four" had set themselves up against Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and were trying to overthrow Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, but Chiang in his letter eulogized the immortal contributions of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and pointed out that Comrade Hua's assuming the premiership was an effective measure in preventing a restoration of capitalism. He said that Premier Hua "was playing a positive role" and that "he had the support of the masses."

At that time the "gang of four" was mounting a huge campaign to malign Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and newspapers were running voluminous articles "criticizing" Comrade Teng. "This is an all-round refutation of truth," Chiang Lin-chuan pointed out in no uncertain terms. "This is doing a lot of good, because 800 million people are being called upon to study and discuss the case. This is publicizing Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping's views fully and widely and the more I read, the more I support him."

The "gang of four" negated the great achievements gained in the pre-Cultural Revolution 17 years after nationwide liberation in 1949 in a vain attempt to knock down the veteran cadres who had joined the Party during the democratic revolution. Chiang Lin-chuan pointed out: "We can't repudiate the democratic revolution when we arrived at socialism, and then repudiate 17 years of socialism when the Cultural Revolution was entering its latter period." Chiang censured the gang for their "mad raving about our socialist country being a kingdom of capitalist-roaders."

The "gang of four's" absurd charge that realizing the four modernizations was "restoring capitalism" also drew fire from Chiang. "Grasping revolution and promoting production is the only way to bring to fruition the grand goal worked out for us by Chairman Mao," wrote Chiang Lin-chuan. They are undermining the effort to boost the national economy, Chiang said, "with their empty talk."

Vis-a-vis the gang's persecution of intellectuals, Chiang said: "Revolutionary intellectuals are an inseparable part of the people." To the

gang's vilification that utilizing advanced foreign technique was "xenophilous," Chiang argued: "On the basis of relying on our own efforts, we must not be against introducing advanced foreign technique." With regard to the gang's opposition to the army preparing to fight against aggression, Chiang wrote: "A new world war is brewing and it will inevitably break out, so we must carry out Chairman Mao's military line to the letter then we won't be found wanting. Doing things their way would mean the end of our country."

Chiang also noted in his letter that the "gang of four" "exploiting Chairman Mao's banner was actually undermining his strength." "Sometimes they bring out quotations from Marxist-Leninist classics. Their intentions are not for people to use in practice, but to confuse, intimidate and restrain people." Full of confidence he predicted: "There is a growing demand among the people throughout the country to criticize careerists, and once the command comes from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the careerists will be smashed in minutes."

The "gang of four" had Chiang branded as a "counter-revolutionary" and detained, but P.L.A. man was undeterred. He kept on fighting.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," Chiang was freed and was awarded an Order of Merit, first class by the leading organ of the P.L.A. engineering construction unit. Other units were called upon to emulate his dauntless revolutionary spirit. Last year, Chiang was transferred to bricklaying from his job as a statistician. Again he threw himself into his work heart and soul. This is what he said: "My one wish today is to do all I can to bring about socialist modernization."

A lengthy report by Hsinhua News Agency about the deeds of Han Ai-min was carried in many newspapers. In 1975 when the "gang of four" was throwing its weight about, Han saw through them and wrote many poems and articles sharply exposing the real nature of the gang and distributed leaflets calling for a united struggle against Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan. When he was thrown into prison, he was not the least

(Continued on p. 25.)



The Paraguayan Communist Party:

Favourable International Situation

Early this year the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Paraguay published a document entitled "The 1977 Experience of the Paraguayan People and the Revolutionary Perspective for 1978." Following are excerpts from those parts of the document dealing with the international situation. — Ed.

DARK clouds are hanging over the world but the future is bright.

The ringleaders of imperialism and revisionism in Moscow hoped to see China plunge into chaos and change its orientation after Mao's death. But they have miscalculated. Marching along the course guided by the Marxist-Leninist thought of Mao Tsetung, China is becoming more powerful than ever. China's modernization is proceeding rapidly in the midst of profound ideological struggle on the part of the masses. This struggle involves opposing the deceptive and dangerous policies and ideas of the Chiang Ching, Chang, Wang, Yao cabal which retarded China's economic development and the strengthening of its national defence. The present ideological struggle is a continuation of the powerful struggle initiated personally by the late Chairman Mao against this enemy clique.

The foreign policy of the dictatorship of the proletariat (of China) is designed to form the broadest possible united front against the two superpowers. In its relations with the West European countries, China tries hard to unite them and enable them to resist Russian aggression. Meanwhile, China also tries hard to enable Western Europe to break further away from American influence. The signing of a trade agreement between China and the European Economic Community is a fruitful result of the international policy of the dictatorship

of the proletariat, and is advantageous to increasing China's economic strength and expanding its influence. That is why this agreement has been frenziedly attacked by Moscow's imperialist chieftains, sworn enemies of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To achieve China's modernization at top speed and to continuously strengthen its national defence are the most important and most reliable guarantees that the revolutionary movement of the masses in all countries will in the long run defeat the main enemies of the people throughout the world—the two superpowers. Not to understand this is a manifestation of hidebound localism. To pretend not to understand this is in fact to work with the superpowers, whether intentionally or not, in the common struggle of the world reactionary forces against their political enemy—the dictatorship of the proletariat, of which China is the mainstay. But no matter how wildly the Moscow-directed international anti-China chorus rave, China will march rapidly along the road to modernization and prosperity. No force on earth can hold it back.

In Latin America, the principal threat still comes from U.S. imperialism, with the exception of Cuba which masquerading as being socialist has actually degenerated into a dependency of Russian imperialism. In Europe and Asia, the principal threat comes from revisionist Russian imperialism which, waving the banner of peace, is vigorously engaged in preparing for war. The objective facts are that as the strength of Moscow imperialism predominates in Europe, the United States and NATO have been put on the defensive though it goes against their grain and runs counter to their aggressive will. Washington has adopted a

policy of "detente" (appeasement) for fear that Russian imperialism will pounce upon Europe. There are people who, though claiming to be "Marxist-Leninists," deny the growing danger of armed aggression against Europe and China. In fact, they are colluding with the deceptive "detente" propaganda made by the two superpowers, particularly Russian imperialism, to cover up their frenzied war preparations. This is not the policy of a genuine Marxist-Leninist Party.

Though the two superpowers and their cohorts spread this deceptive propaganda about "peace" and "detente," the people are wide-awake. They are prepared to resist any aggression at any time, and to turn an imperialist war into a patriotic war of resistance and into the socialist revolution. The worldwide anti-imperialist movement against the two superpowers is expanding and gaining momentum. In all capitalist countries, the workers and the masses are being mobilized on a broader scale. Waves of unrest and turmoil are shaking the globe: This is the on-going world revolution, which no force on earth can check. The ruling classes and fascist dictatorship resort to brute force but they can in no way contain the revolutionary movement. On the contrary, it can only educate the people and help them understand that only by using the violent force of the masses — as distinguished from terrorist brute force isolated from the masses — can the use of force by the rulers be stopped and defeated. This is the necessary experience which the Latin American people are gaining after paying a high price.

The trend of the international situation as described above is entirely favourable to the liberation struggle of the Paraguayan people.

As Lenin pointed out, the material cause of wars among the imperialist powers lies in the uneven development of their economies. This is a law of the capitalist system. For when one imperialist power develops more rapidly than the others, it will naturally struggle for a re-division of the world and then for world domination. This is independent of the ruler's will; it will some day lead to a world war.

Some people (though they appear as "Marxist-Leninist" theorists) hold that this law applies only to relations among the private-

monopoly capitalist powers and not to pseudo-socialist Russian imperialism (social-imperialism). This is an ignominious distortion of the actual course of international events. At present, contention among the imperialist countries for re-division and domination of the world is being conducted by none other than the two superpowers. One of them flaunts the banner of "human rights" in an attempt to hide the nature of its private (and state) monopoly capitalism, while the other flutters the banners of "socialism" and "anti-imperialism" in order to cover up the real features of its state monopoly capitalism. Those who try hard to deny or cover up the role of Russian revisionist imperialism in the fierce struggle for control of Europe and re-division of the Middle East, Africa and Asia are virtually acting as shields and accomplices of the ringleaders of Moscow social-imperialism and social-fascism. Though they also pay lip service to opposing "social-imperialism," they do not really believe that, from a scientific point of view, the Soviet Union is in fact an out-and-out imperialist country. It seems that they refer to it as "social-imperialism" only because its foreign policy is expansionist; but this concept is superficial and false. They do not understand that imperialism is first of all the state-monopoly capitalist form of moribund capitalism. It is in Russia that state-monopoly capitalism has taken place in a truer form than anywhere else, while the fascist-police rule of the KGB (the Russian central intelligence agency) and the expansionist foreign policy of Russia are only inevitable consequences of the degeneration of the new-type capitalist economic system, state-monopoly capitalism, namely, imperialism.

Facts prove that in the past decade, Russian imperialism has grown more rapidly in strength than U.S. imperialism and this trend is still developing. Inevitably this change has sharpened the struggle between the two superpowers.

This is the material basis of the rising war danger which threatens the whole of mankind. The arms race between the two superpowers is growing fiercer. Their main battle front is in Europe where Moscow imperialism has massed 40,000 tanks and is prepared to launch a Hitler-type blitzkrieg so as to complete and consolidate the world domination it has dreamt of.

Cuba's "Integration" With The Soviet Union

by Mei Ping

ACCORDING to estimates by informed sources, the Soviet Union subsidizes Cuba 2 to 3 million U.S. dollars a day.

In this island country with a population of less than 10 million, the number of Soviet "advisers," experts, diplomats, military personnel, engineers, teachers, etc., totals 150,000. Moreover, Soviet businessmen, cultural workers and intelligence officers stream in and out of Havana and other Cuban cities on temporary missions.

Sovietization

In 1964, after his visit to the Soviet Union, Prime Minister Castro announced that Cuba's relations with the Soviet Union had "entered the highest stage" and that "international division of labour among socialist countries" had opened up broad vistas for "integration." In 1972 he declared that Cuba had "spiritually and economically" achieved "integration with the community" headed by the Soviet Union. Today, after six years, this "integration" has expanded to include such major fields as military and foreign affairs. Indeed, "integration" has come to actually mean "Sovietization." No wonder a foreign correspondent wrote from Havana: "In today's Cuba, the presence of the Soviet Union is pervasive," and "the giant shadow of the Soviet Union hangs over Cuba."

In the past decade or more, the Soviet Union, using every means within its reach, has

gradually replaced the United States as an overlord of Cuba. Cuba was dragged into the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in 1972 and today, the Cuban economy cannot function for a single day without the Soviet Union, just as Cuba under Batista depended heavily on the United States. In those days, Cuba suffered many hardships because its monoculture economy necessitated complete dependence on foreign countries. Today the Soviet Union, under the signboard of "international division of labour," forces Cuba to persist in a monoculture economy with sugar cane as the main crop. To meet the "socialist community's" demand for sugar, Cuba has had to expand its sugar-cane acreage and to channel more funds and manpower into its sugar-refining industry. As a result, it has to import grain, cotton, fuel and other daily necessities for the Cuban people from the Soviet Union thousands of miles away.

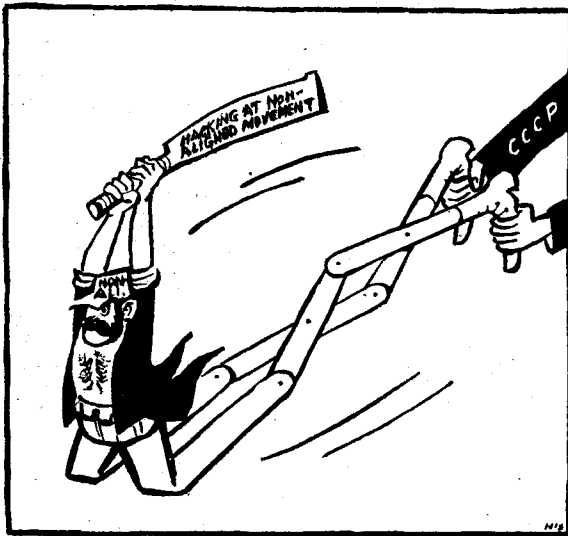
By virtue of its monopoly position in Cuba's economy, Moscow enriches itself by selling its surplus goods to Cuba. For example, the power-generating equipment Moscow sells Cuba is outdated, fuel-consuming, of low capacity and prone to breakdowns with the result that power cuts are frequent in certain parts of the country. Furthermore, under the guise of "all-round economic and technological co-operation," the Soviet Union extends its influence into Cuba's industrial enterprises, including metallurgy, chemicals, machine-building, textiles and power as well as nuclear power generation and port facilities. Out of more than 200 "co-operative"

projects undertaken by the Soviet Union in these fields, quite a number are designed to serve Soviet strategic purposes and meet its own exclusive military requirements.

No matter how rosy a picture the Cuban leaders paint of "international division of labour" and "integration," the Soviet Union plays the same role in Cuba's economy as any other colonialist power — ransacking and plundering with one hand while handing out "aid" with the other. Over the past decade, Cuba's accumulated debt to the Soviet Union has reached a total of 6,000-7,000 million U.S. dollars, i.e., an average of 600 U.S. dollars for each Cuban. This economic "integration" has tied Cuba to the Soviet war chariot, and forced Cuba to repay the debt with the blood and lives of its youth.

"Stamped With Moscow's Approval"

That Cuba's "integration" means "Sovietization" is only too clear in the field of foreign affairs as well. In recent years, Cuba has toed the Soviet line closely in its activities in Africa, in the Middle East and in some international organizations. In his African and Middle East tours in March and April last year, a Cuban leader worked in close co-ordination with the



The puppeteer at work.

by Ying Tao

Soviet diplomatic offensives; Havana follows the dictates of Moscow at every turn. At international forums, Cuba peddles the fallacy that there is only one imperialism, in an attempt to absolve Soviet social-imperialism and undermine the struggle of the world's people against imperialism and hegemonism. Together, Cuba and the Soviet Union try to sow discord among the Asian, African and Latin American peoples by dividing third world and non-aligned countries into "progressive" and "reactionary." Cuba's words and deeds in international relations, as commentaries in foreign journals note, "are stamped with Moscow's approval." Its intervention and penetration in various parts of the world are "an indispensable part of the Soviet Union's strategy for expansion abroad."

A "Foreign Legion"

Cuba's "integration" in the military field is even more alarming. Cuba's army, navy and air force are trained by Soviet instructors, equipped entirely with Soviet weapons and even their uniforms are designed and manufactured by Soviet factories. In 1973, Cuba promulgated a new system of military ranks so as to correspond with "those in the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union." Originally Cuba's top military rank was major but today we see a great proliferation of commanders-in-chief, army generals, lieutenant-generals, major generals. . . . The Cuban armed force which rebelled against Batista's reactionary rule has been transformed both in appearance and nature. Unable to withstand Soviet pressure, it has shed its national characteristics and betrayed its revolutionary aims.

The Soviet Union has not only equipped and reorganized Cuba's armed forces but also has sent its military personnel into Cuba. Today, in place of Cuban pilots who have been sent to Africa on combat missions, Soviet pilots are flying patrol over Cuba; Soviet warships and submarines are cruising in Cuban waters; and Soviet tanks, army vehicles and self-propelled guns rumble over Cuban soil. The Soviet Union has placed such a huge stake on Cuba, not to protect "the island of freedom," but to promote Soviet global strategy. Foreign press comments

say that the purpose of the Soviet Union is to perfect its "military capacity for long-distance intervention" by making use of this Cuban "foreign legion" to fight "at the front lines in a theatre in which the Soviets are reluctant to come out to the front of the stage." This was fully borne out by the events in Angola, Zaire and the Horn of Africa, where Cuban troops fought as the vanguard in combat operations while the Soviet Union manipulated the actions from behind the scenes.

No Longer Non-Aligned

This Caribbean island state's "integration" with the Soviet Union shows that it is allied with the Kremlin in all spheres of activity. Formally joining the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is an act of open economic alliance. Sending troops to Africa to act as a cat's-paw in Soviet aggression against Africa in a way unmatched by any member of the Warsaw Pact is evidence of a military alliance. The Constitution of Cuba provides explicitly that "the Republic of Cuba is part of the world

socialist community." This is an official declaration that Cuba is an ally of the Soviet Union. As a result, Cuba's "integration" with the Soviet Union has caused grave concern throughout the world, especially among non-aligned countries.

Recently the press in many countries has pointed out that "both in form and essence, Cuba has gone back on non-alignment." In a commentary on June 27, the Zairian paper *Elima* said: "In Angola, the Horn of Africa and Zaire, Cuban interventionism in Africa has exceeded the limits tolerated by the camp of the non-aligned." The Mexican paper *Excelsior* on May 20 carried an article which said that Cuba has become a Soviet satellite state. As Somali President Siad pointed out not long ago, it is a big insult to the non-aligned community of nations for Cuba to remain a member. The Venezuelan paper *El Universal* in an article on June 28 pointed out: "Cuba's alliance is visible and total. Reality shows Cuba is the 'armed fist' of the Kremlin in Africa today and will be so in other continents later."

(Continued from p. 20.)

deterred. When he was being interrogated and pressure put on him to name his "boss behind the scene," he answered: "I'm the son of the people and the people is my boss!"

The journal *Hongqi* carried excerpts of a series of articles written by Li Lien-hsing, a worker in a machinery plant. He had written them in 1975-76 to criticize an article by Yao Wen-yuan published with great fanfare in 1975. Shortly after the publication of Yao's article, Li at a workshop discussion meeting had

enumerated and pointed out its errors. Later, Li was also thrown into jail. But he continued his study of Chairman Mao's works and went on writing articles criticizing Yao. The "depositions" he was made to write were fiery denunciations of Yao Wen-yuan.

When these comrades and their families were having a hard time at the hands of the "gang of four," people, including many cadres and even public security personnel, had done whatever they could to encourage and take care of them.

Let the Record Stand

IS Viet Nam's "socialist transformation" the cause of large numbers of Chinese residents leaving Viet Nam for China?

That's the theme both the Soviet Union and the Vietnamese authorities are playing up at present. These Chinese residents, they say, are returning to China in large numbers because of the "socialist transformation" campaign now in progress in south Viet Nam. According to them, China's protection of the legitimate rights and interests of its nationals in Viet Nam is "protection" of overseas Chinese capitalists and "interference in the internal affairs of Viet Nam."

Let the record speak for itself. "Socialist transformation" was introduced in north Viet Nam long ago, but no Chinese residents there returned to China at that time and for that reason. Of the more than a hundred thousand victimized Chinese forced to leave the country and return to China recently, only a couple of thousand are from the south, while the overwhelming majority come from the north. This fact alone is sufficient to show up the wilful slanders of the Soviet Union and the Vietnamese authorities.

Overseas Chinese are scattered all over the world. This is a matter of history. For hundreds of years before liberation poverty-stricken peasants in feudal China fled the homeland in their thousands to seek a living in foreign countries. They overcame hardships and dangers, and together with the local people strove and sweated to build up their country of domicile. Over 90 per cent of the overseas Chinese in all parts of the world today remain working people, and only a small number have become capitalists. Overseas Chinese capitalists who break the laws of the country where they reside and engage in unlawful business should be dealt with by the government concerned according to law. The Chinese Government does not protect, and has never protected, such persons.

Even people with only a nodding acquaintance with Marxism-Leninism know that the target of the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce is capitalists and the method of such a transformation is the termination of the capitalist private ownership of the means of production.

The overwhelming majority of Chinese residents in Viet Nam are working people, a fact which is recognized by the Vietnamese authorities, too. However, on the pretext of carrying out "transformation of industry and commerce," the authorities in Viet Nam have embarked on a course of discriminating against, ostracizing and persecuting the masses of Chinese labouring people there. Chinese residents were deprived of their means of livelihood. Their homes were raided by security agents in the middle of the night. Valuables were seized and confiscated and the owners were driven from their homes. Such happenings have nothing to do with what the Vietnamese authorities claim as "class struggle." They are simply persecuting and plundering the Chinese residents. According to generally accepted norms of international law, the Chinese Government has every right to protect the legitimate rights and interests of its nationals. The Soviet Union and the Vietnamese authorities will never succeed in their attempt to cover up the facts on this matter in vilifying China.

Who is dragging out the negotiations over the dispatch of Chinese ships to bring back the persecuted Chinese nationals from Viet Nam?

Fourteen meetings were held from June 13 to July 10 by the Chinese and Vietnamese sides concerning the repatriation by Chinese ships of persecuted Chinese nationals in Viet Nam. However, no progress was made and the two ships sent by China have been anchored on the high seas for more than 20 days.

On the question of who are to be repatriated, while the Vietnamese Government has accepted the request by China to send ships to

Viet Nam, it has completely denied the existence of Chinese nationals and, what is more, the victimization of them in Viet Nam. It repeatedly declared that the Chinese ships are only permitted to embark so-called "Hoa people" and "Vietnamese of Chinese origin" that have been approved by the Vietnamese authorities. As this Vietnamese statement would have it, the repatriation concerns only "Hoa people" and "Vietnamese of Chinese origin" who are "part of the Vietnamese nation." Isn't this the height of absurdity? By clinging to this argument, the Vietnamese side is trying to cover up its persecution of Chinese residents and obstruct the work of bringing back the distressed Chinese residents in Viet Nam.

On the question of procedure concerning the repatriation of persecuted Chinese, the Chinese proposal is that the persecuted Chinese nationals who want to return to China should make their application to the Chinese side. Upon approval the applicant would receive a "return-home identity card." In the meantime, the Chinese side would forward a copy of the approved lists to the Vietnamese side for any necessary formalities the Chinese nationals have to go through prior to their departure. This proposal shows full respect for Viet Nam's sovereignty and conforms to the principles of international law and practice. However, the Vietnamese side has refused to accept this fair and square proposal concerning procedure for Chinese returnees.

Then there is the question of sending Chinese work teams. It was the Vietnamese side which originally proposed that Chinese work teams be sent to bring back Chinese nationals. In the course of the drawn-out negotiations they repeatedly asked whether the Chinese side had decided to send work teams to Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City, how large they were and when they would arrive, etc. In its June 24 note, the Chinese side clearly said that the Chinese Embassy would send work teams to the two above-mentioned cities. It furnished information about the number of team members and expressed the hope that the Vietnamese side would give the teams the necessary assistance and co-operation, such as providing living quarters, offices, telecommunications, means of contacting Chinese residents and assurances of their security. However, the Vietnamese side

China Compelled to Terminate Economic and Technical Aid to Viet Nam

IN its note of July 3, 1978 to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Government of the People's Republic of China notified the Vietnamese side that the Chinese Government has been compelled to make the decision of stopping its economic and technical aid to Viet Nam and recalling the Chinese engineers and other technical personnel still working in Viet Nam and that this is because the Vietnamese side, in disregard of the patient advice of the Chinese Government, has obdurately stepped up its anti-China activities and ostracism of Chinese residents in Viet Nam, seriously damaged the friendly relations between China and Viet Nam, greatly hurt the fraternal feelings between the two peoples, created a foul atmosphere of vilifying and inciting antagonism against China and destroyed the minimum conditions required for the continued stay of Chinese experts in Viet Nam to carry on the aid projects.

alleged that the proper demands put forth by the Chinese side were "outside the limit of broad rights essential to the tasks."

If what is required by the Vietnamese side prevails, then it will be entirely up to the Vietnamese authorities to decide who these repatriates to board the Chinese ships will be and how they are to embark.

No progress has been made either in the talks on the question of the ports where Chinese ships will dock and the period of their stopover. (See article "Who's to Blame?" in our last issue.)

At present, while dragging out the negotiations to obstruct the work of bringing back the victimized Chinese residents in Viet Nam, the Vietnamese authorities are continuing to persecute Chinese residents and force them to return to China from the border areas.

ROUND THE WORLD

ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL

Emergency Meeting

At the request of the Yemen Arab Republic, an emergency meeting was held in Cairo on July 1-2 by the Arab League Council to discuss the assassination of President Ahmed Hus-sain al Ghashmi of the Yemen Arab Republic and the grave situation in the Arabian Peninsula.

The Council heard a report presented by the ministerial committee of the Yemen Arab Republic authorized to investigate the assassination of President Ghashmi and a report by the Yemeni Foreign Minister on the subsequent grave political situation in the Arabian Peninsula.

A resolution adopted at the meeting "condemns whoever perpetrated or participated in the planning and for executing of that crime."

The resolution said that the Council decided "to freeze political and diplomatic relations between [Arab League] member states on the one hand and the P.D.R.Y. [the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] on the other" and "to suspend economic and cultural relations and technical aid extended by Arab states to the P.D.R.Y."

The resolution added: "The Arab League Council is to reconsider these measures when the Government of the P.D.R.Y. respects the stipulations of the Arab League Charter."

During the two-day meeting, delegates and journalists of the Arab countries spoke about how the Soviet Union, with ulterior motives, had intervened in the internal affairs of states in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula. An Egyptian observer said that what had happened on the Arabian Peninsula recently illustrated that the Russians were trying to control the Red Sea oil transport route and the oil resources of the Gulf states.

The meeting was attended by 17 foreign ministers and delegates of Arab states. Syria and Iraq, absent from the meeting, notified the Arab League that they would commit themselves to implementing the League's resolution on freezing political, diplomatic and economic relations with the Aden Government.



A bigger share
than others.
by Hsu Chin

VIET NAM

C.M.E.A. Membership

Viet Nam was admitted to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance as its tenth member state on June 29. The application had been submitted a day earlier by Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi to the 32nd C.M.E.A. session sitting then in Bucharest. Cuba was admitted by the C.M.E.A. as its ninth member state in 1972.

Newspapers in some Asian countries published commentaries on Viet Nam's entry into the C.M.E.A.

The Nepalese *Himali Bela* said in an editorial on June 30: "The Soviet Union may also be relying on Vietnamese co-operation to peddle its influence among Asian countries."

In an editorial, the Malaysian paper *Nanyang Siang Pau* on July 1 said that as a member of the Soviet bloc, Viet Nam "will bring new problems of security and stability to Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole."

Yomiuri Shimbun of Japan, in an editorial on June 30 said: "Viet Nam's admission into the C.M.E.A. has increased the danger of its being deeply enmeshed in the Soviet-controlled system of international division of labour, as is shown by its precursor Cuba."

Another Japanese paper *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* said on July 4 that with Viet Nam's admission to C.M.E.A., "a feeling of anxiety has begun to emerge among the ASEAN nations, that is, 'whether Viet Nam will become a Cuba in Asia.'"

DISARMAMENT

The Struggle Goes On

The 6-week special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament ended in New York on July 1.

The session witnessed a sharp struggle from the beginning. The final document it adopted did give expression to some just demands of the small and medium-sized countries, but a lot of sinister stuff of the superpowers were also smuggled into it.

First, the final document failed to pinpoint the intensifying rivalry between the two superpowers for world hegemony as the source of a new world war and their stepped-up arms race as a threat to international peace and security. Instead, it mentioned in vague terms that the "arms race" among states and "the massive accumulation of weapons" had posed a threat to mankind, as if everyone was involved in the arms race and was to blame for the threat of war. This only helps the superpowers to slough off their responsibility.

Second, the common demand of the small and medium-sized countries that the two superpowers be the first to reduce their armaments was not met owing to the obstruction of the two superpowers. The Soviet Union tried hard to include in the document its so-called disarmament programme, which was obviously intended to confuse the issue so as to maintain its military superiority. On this issue China's stand is quite clear. It holds that disarmament should start with the two superpowers. This does not mean that other countries will not disarm at all; it means that the two superpowers must take the lead in disarmament because they have far surpassed all other countries in both nuclear and conventional armaments.

Third, a growing number of countries have come to recognize the importance and urgency of reducing the superpowers' conventional armaments and it is to the credit of the final document that it has listed both conventional and nuclear arms reductions as priority items for disarmament negotiations and emphasized that negotiations on all priority items should be conducted "concurrently." However, the document as a whole has not adequately stressed the point of reducing the superpowers' conventional armaments. This leaves a loophole for the Soviet Union and the United States to exploit.

Fourth, the so-called "total prohibition of nuclear tests," "nuclear non-proliferation" and "cessation of the production of nuclear weapons" advertised by

the superpowers are solely for the purpose of maintaining their nuclear supremacy and tying the hands of other countries. Such measures cannot in the least prevent the superpowers from launching a nuclear war when they consider it necessary. A correct way to prevent a nuclear war is for the two major nuclear powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, to reduce drastically and by stages their stock of nuclear weapons. When major progress has been made by them in both nuclear and conventional disarmament, then other nuclear countries should join them in destroying all nuclear weapons.

During the session, many representatives showed with facts the feverish armament expansion and war preparations being carried out by the two superpowers under cover of disarmament. They pointed out that there have been 228 resolutions on disarmament adopted by the United Nations since World War II. And there have also been a spate of bilateral and multilateral agreements and treaties on disarmament. Despite all this, the armaments of the two superpowers, instead of reducing, have increased by two fold or even ten fold. The speed of Soviet arms expansion is unprecedented and the scale is far beyond its "security" needs.

People have come to see more clearly through the session that the struggle for genuine disarmament is an arduous one and it must be closely linked to the struggle to defend national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity and to oppose the superpowers.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Sinkiang's Highways

THE Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region in north-west China last year built some 1,200 kilometres of asphalt highways. This was 43 per cent more than the previous year and an all-time high for any single year.

The longest asphalted last year was a 310-kilometre-long section of the trunk line linking Urumchi, capital of Sinkiang, with Kashgar, an important city in south Sinkiang. All but 40 kilometres of the 693-kilometre-long highway between Urumchi and Ining, an important city in west Sinkiang, have also been surfaced with asphalt.

Now Sinkiang is working on a 1978 plan which calls for asphalted more than 1,000 kilometres of highways.

Ninety per cent of Sinkiang's area, which is more than 1.6 million square kilometres or one-sixth of the nation's total, are covered by mountains and deserts. Before liberation this topography severely handicapped the development of transport and communications, with the result that many places were accessible only by horse or camel caravan. In 1949 when Sinkiang was liberated, it had only 3,000 kilometres of poorly surfaced motor roads and most of the areas inhabited by minority nationalities remained isolated from each other because of snow-clad mountains and deserts.

To date 23,800 kilometres of highways have been opened to

traffic in Sinkiang, of which 4,700 kilometres are surfaced with asphalt.

With Urumchi as the hub, a highway network knits together all the counties, cities and 94 per cent of the rural people's communes. The Lanchow-Sinkiang Railway and a number of highways stretching out to other provinces connect Sinkiang's highway network with that of the rest of the country. Sinkiang's road network now handles over 80 per cent of the region's total volume of goods and passenger transport.

The rapid development in road-building has helped strengthen economic and cultural ties among the various nationalities and between town and country in Sinkiang.

Factories Doing Some Farm Work

MANY factories and mines in our country have organized workers and their family members to reclaim wasteland in the vicinity of their enterprises in order to raise grain, vegetables, fruit, livestock and poultry. Up to now, the nation's industrial enterprises have brought 260,000 hectares of farmland under cultivation. Last year, they harvested 270,000 tons of grain and 1.1 million tons of vegetables.

Taching Oilfield started developing agriculture and side-occupations in the 1960s and it is the first industrial enterprise going into this endeavour in the

nation. While leading the oil workers in opening up the oilfield, the Party committee of Taching also organized the workers' family members to reclaim wasteland nearby. In this way, they produced enough grain for themselves.

The oilfield's achievement won praise from Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and its experience was spread throughout China. By the end of last year, the total area of land reclaimed by all the country's oilfields approached 60,000 hectares. Over 80 per cent of China's major coal mines have their own farms and engage in agricultural side-line occupations.

Various lumber centres in Heilungkiang Province, north-east China, now till some 90,000 hectares of land. With a total of 2.3 million population, these centres plan to enlarge the cultivated area by 45,000 hectares so as to achieve self-sufficiency in vegetables. The Anshan Iron and Steel Company ran 67 farming areas last year. At the Paotow Iron and Steel Company, every worker received 100 kilogrammes of vegetables from its farms last year.

Factories and mines cultivating wasteland help the state to increase grain output and improve the workers' livelihood. For example, the prices of the farm products supplied to their public dining-rooms or to families are lower than those of the markets. Also, workers' family members who take part in farm production in general are paid according to workpoints as in the rural people's communes, and this increases the family income.

Retrieving Waste and Worn-Out Materials

A SMALL Peking refinery extracts 5-6 tons of silver and 150 kg. of gold every year from waste liquid and residue discharged by some film studios, factories and mines, and from worn-out materials it recovers as well.

This rare metal refinery is run by the Peking Materials Recovery Company which, through a network of 400-odd purchasing stations scattered all over the capital, retrieves worn-out and discarded materials at prices set by the state.

The people support the government's policy of practising economy in building socialism. In order that everything is put to the best possible use, they collect refuse left from consumption and production and sell them to the state. These are then recycled in many ways into useful products again.

Peking has over the past 20 years created a wealth valued at 4,000 million yuan through recycling waste and worn-out materials such as metals, rubber, plastics, glass bottles, paper, cloth, hair and meat bones.

Now the city meets 60 per cent of its raw-material needs for paper-making with recovered waste paper, hemp, cotton and rags. Waste rubber and plastics present a hazard if not disposed of properly. One ton of worn-out plastics, however, can be recycled to make 2,000 pairs of sandals for grown-ups, with a saving of 300 kg. of raw material and 5,000 kwh. of electricity.

Meat bones recovered from restaurants and residents are



Picking spring tea.

processed at a factory into bone glue or oil and bonedust.

The Peking Materials Recovery Company also recovers scrap iron and iron or steel dust from machine shops and turns them over to steel plants to be used as raw materials.

Famous Teas

- Lung ching. Production of lung ching tea, famous for its bright green colour and fragrant aroma, went up last year, exceeding four times as much as the early post-liberation figure.

China's lung ching tea is grown in the Hsihu People's Commune outside Hangchow city, Chekiang Province, where a tea research institute has been set up by the state. Here, the acreage planted to tea has been expanded to over 260 hectares.

- "Ching ting lu hsueh." This famous tea grown in east China's Anhwei Province is being reproduced after disappearing for 40 years. The leaves of the tea plants are characterized

by abundant silvery tips and are specially tender. Before liberation, due to cruel exploitation of tea growers under the Kuomintang regime, the tea plantations were not kept up and the technique of processing was lost. After several years' study of extensive material and interviewing veteran tea growers, tea experts succeeded in recovering the secret of processing the famous tea.

Picking started in early April this year and 140 kilogrammes were processed.

- Pu erh. The amount of pu erh tea, which is grown in Yunnan Province's Menghai County, purchased by the state last year was 23 times that of the early post-liberation years, reaching 1,500 tons. In the first three and a half months this year the state purchased 50 per cent more than in the same period last year.

The county has cultivated tea for 1,700 years. An 800-year-old tree planted on top of a hill is still there, and is called the "king of tea trees."

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