

PEKING REVIEW

45

November 10, 1978

北
京
周
報

**Observe Economic Laws,
Speed Up the Four
Modernizations**

**Can China Quicken Its Pace
Of Socialist Construction?**

PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

BELJING ZHOUBAO

Vol. 21, No. 45 November 10, 1978

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

CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
Chairman Hua Visits 12-Nation Farm Machinery Exhibition	
Vice-Premier Teng Visits Thailand	
Chinese Party and Government Delegation Visits Kampuchea	
Modern Farming	
Discussion on Strengthening China's Legal System	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
Observe Economic Laws, Speed Up the Four Modernizations — Hu Chiao-mu	7
Can China Quicken Its Pace of Socialist Construction? — Lo Fu-wen	12
Letters From the People — Safeguarding the socialist legal system — Our Correspondent Ting Yi	15
Explanatory Notes to Volume V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" (23)	18
Viet Nam Resorts to Bloodshed Against China	20
Viet Nam Prepares for a Dry-Season Offensive Against Kampuchea	22
Soviet-Vietnamese "Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation"	23
FRIENDSHIP NOTES	24
ROUND THE WORLD	26
Commonwealth of Dominica: Independence	
United States: Inflation — A Serious Problem	
Britain: "Wage War"	
U.S.S.R.: Firyubin's Southeast Asian Tour	
CULTURE AND SCIENCE	28
National Folk Song Festival	
Lectures by Foreign Professors	
ON THE HOME FRONT	30
Hangchiah: A Marketable Grain Base	
Hongkong Compatriots Help Build Chicken Farm	
Criticism and Self-Criticism	

Chairman Hua Visits 12-Nation Farm Machinery Exhibition

Chairman Hua, Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying and Wang Tung-hsing, and other Party and state leaders on October 29 visited the 12-nation farm machinery exhibition in Peking.

They were greeted at the entrance of the exhibition centre by the diplomatic envoys of the participating countries and leaders of the exhibition groups who showed them round the stands and explained the functions and characteristics of the machines. The foreign friends also demonstrated the operations of their machines. Chairman Hua thanked them for coming to China to take part in the exhibition and for their contributions to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship.

* * *

On October 28 Chairman Hua, accompanied by the first secretary of the Peking municipal Party committee Lin Hu-chia, inspected the Peking Vinyon Plant which produces spun yarn to be woven into fabric in textile mills and filament for industrial use. The main equipment of this plant had been imported from Japan with the approval of the late Premier Chou En-lai.

Chairman Hua talked with the plant's leading cadres, technicians and workers and inquired about the conditions of its technical personnel. He instructed that it was neces-

sary to make efforts to develop the chemical fibre industry alongside of the production of cotton, hemp and silk. He hoped that the plant would do a good job of scientific research, improve the quality of its products and lower costs. He urged them not to be content with what had been attained but strive for still greater results.

Vice-Premier Teng Visits Thailand

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping arrived in Bangkok on November 5 on a five-day official goodwill visit to Thailand. In a written statement distributed at the airport, he said that the purpose of his visit "is to strengthen and develop the traditional friendship between our two peoples and the co-operation between our two governments and to learn and benefit from the experience of the Thai people in building up their country."

Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan on November 6 gave a banquet at Government House in honour of Vice-Premier Teng. The three-hour banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of cordial friendship.

Speaking at the banquet, Prime Minister Kriangsak said that during Vice-Premier Teng's stay in Thailand, he "will have an opportunity personally to see and learn about Thailand and her people, thus increasing your understanding of our country. This understanding is

an important foundation for the further development of relations and co-operation between our two nations."

The Prime Minister expressed his conviction that "the steadily growing relationship between our two nations will greatly contribute to the maintenance of peace, stability and progress in this region."

Vice-Premier Teng, in his speech at the banquet, expressed appreciation of the Thai Government pursuing an independent foreign policy of developing friendly relations with countries having different social systems.

He said: "At present, the international situation is highly turbulent, with hegemonism posing a serious threat to world peace and security. A new development deserving special mention is that the hegemonists have stepped up their expansionist activities in Asia, particularly in Southeast Asia. It is only natural that some Asian and Southeast Asian statesmen and men of vision should have perceived this changing situation in its true light, and alerted themselves to the attempts of the hegemonists to reach out towards Southeast Asia and taken positive measures to counter them."

"In these new circumstances," he went on, "ASEAN is farsighted when it adheres to the proposal for establishing a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia, strengthens its own unity and co-ordinated action and actively

promotes trade and economic co-operation among its member states. It is our view that in strengthening its own unity and co-operation, ASEAN not only serves the interest of peace, stability and prosperity in Southeast Asia but also makes a valuable contribution to world peace and security."

Vice-Premier Teng pointed out that the Royal Government of Thailand "has persistently stood for the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia and worked actively towards strengthening the unity and co-operation with the ASEAN countries. It has strengthened economic ties and expanded trade with other countries, including those of the third world and opposed the attempt of other countries to issue commands, to interfere and to establish spheres of influence. The Kingdom of Thailand is playing a role of increasing importance in international affairs. We wish the Government and people of the Kingdom of Thailand new and steady successes."

While in Thailand, Vice-Premier Teng called on King Bhumibol Adulyadej and met many well-known personages who had visited China.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Visits Kampuchea

"Since the Soviet Union — the international expansionist big power — has taken an active part in the design and sent thousands of military advisers and large quantities of military

supplies, Viet Nam has deployed in the last rainy season and is still deploying at a fast pace its aggressor forces for unleashing a second large-scale strategic attack [against Kampuchea] in this dry season." This was said by Pol Pot, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, at the banquet he gave on November 5 in honour of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation headed by Vice-Chairman Wang Tung-hsing of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

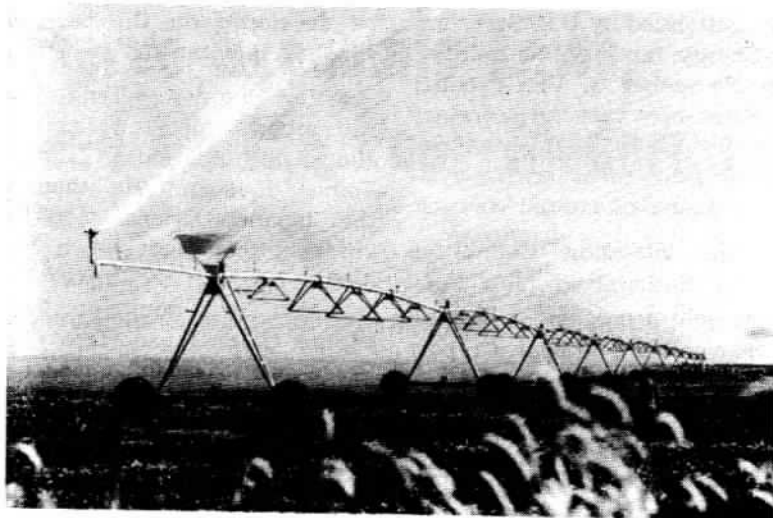
The delegation arrived in Phnom Penh on November 5 on an official friendship visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

In his speech at the banquet Secretary Pol Pot also said: "Viet Nam and its master — the Soviet international expansionists — cannot do what they like with the Kampuchean nation and people. Their aggression is bound to meet with a defeat more severe and disastrous than they suffered at the end of 1977 and in 1978."

"The best and only way out for Viet Nam is to stop immediately its aggression against Kampuchea and sign a Kampuchean-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and non-aggression," he added. "This alone conforms to the interests of Viet Nam and Kampuchea and those of Southeast Asia, Asia and the world."

Speaking at the banquet, Vice-Chairman Wang Tung-hsing said: "The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Kampuchean people's just struggle in defence of their state independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. We fully support the new proposal for the solution of the problems between Kampuchea and Viet Nam put forth by Comrade Pol Pot at the mass meeting in celebration of the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Kampuchea."

Referring to the current international situation, Vice-Chairman Wang said: "At present, the two superpowers are stepping up their rivalry for world domination. Of late, social-imperialism in particular, while concentrating its efforts on its contention for domination in Europe, is intensifying its intervention and aggression against Africa, the Middle East and the Asian-Pacific region, posing a direct threat to the security of the countries concerned. This is a new trend in the current world situation that deserves our attention. The Chinese Government and people are firmly opposed to superpower hegemonism and to the pursuance of regional hegemonism and interference in the internal affairs of other countries and infringement on their sovereignty by any country under whatever pretext. History has proved and will continue to prove that those who commit expansion and aggression against other countries may run wild for a while, but they can never escape from the fate of final defeat."



Imported sprinkler used by the No. 2 Team.

Modern Farming

News of how a farm team boosted labour productivity by using imported complete sets of farm machinery and scientific farming methods has greatly encouraged Chinese peasants and shown them the way of modernizing agriculture.

With only 20 farm workers, the No. 2 Team of the Fifth Branch of the Friendship Farm in northeast China's Heilungkiang Province used up-to-date farm machinery imported from the United States and scientific methods of farming and harvested 20 and 70 per cent more soy beans and corn than last year from some 730 hectares. Not counting the 80 tons of rapeseeds harvested, the average output of grain by each worker was 100 tons.

Compared with last year's autumn harvesting done by 300 people in more than a month, this year's harvest was accomplished in a fortnight by six drivers or operators and three

assistants with three combine harvesters and three trucks with trailers.

Discussion on Strengthening China's Legal System

The Political and Legal Affairs Group of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party recently called a meeting to discuss the question of strengthening the socialist legal system.

Entrusted by the leader of the group Comrade Chi Teng-kuei, deputy group leader Comrade Chao Tsang-pi delivered the main speech at the meeting. He said that strengthening the establishment of the legal system is of major significance for implementing the new Constitution and ensuring the fulfilment of the general task of building a powerful modern socialist country in this new period.

He pointed out that the work of strengthening the socialist

legal system includes legislation, judicature and law abidance. He added that it is of primary importance to strengthen the work of legislation so that there are laws for everyone to follow and that China's legal system will gradually be perfected.

In the coming winter-spring period, he said, efforts will be made to revise or draw up several laws and regulations. With the experience gained, he went on to say, a plan for a fairly comprehensive revision of all existing laws and regulations in the next two or three years will be worked out and at the same time some necessary new laws and regulations will be drafted to meet the requirements of bringing about great order across the land.

Comrade Tao Hsi-chin, a member of the group, gave an explanation on the revision and drafting of laws and regulations. He said: Twenty-eight laws and regulations urgently need revision and promulgation. These include the Organic Law of the National People's Congress, the Organic Law of the People's Courts, the Organic Law of the People's Procuratorates, the Revised Draft Regulations for Work in the Rural People's Communes, the Regulations for the Protection of Forests, stipulations by the State Council for strengthening safety in production in enterprises, regulations concerning awards for inventions, regulations for technical innovations and the State Council's provisional stipulations on awards and punishment for personnel in state administrative organs.

The six laws and regulations that urgently need to be drawn up are the Criminal Law, the Criminal Action Law, the Civil Law, the Environmental Protection Law, and some stipulations regarding marriage. In the course of carrying out the above-mentioned work, deep-going investigations and research will be made to widely seek the people's views, and revisions will be made repeatedly before the final drafts are drawn up. They will be presented separately to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for approval and promulgation or will be promulgated directly by the State Council.

Attending the meeting on invitation were over 60 responsible members from over 30 departments of the central authorities, the Peking municipality and political and legal affairs colleges.

IN THE NEWS

• Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on November 3 met Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Resources J.D. Anthony and his wife.

• Hua Kuo-feng, Premier of the State Council, on November 3 sent a message of congratulations to Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Dominica Patrick John on the occasion of the proclamation of independence of Dominica and informed him of the Chinese Government's decision to recognize the Commonwealth of Dominica.

• Chairman Hua on November 4 met the U.S. Energy

Delegation led by U.S. Secretary of Energy James R. Schlesinger. On November 3, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met the Secretary and his party and exchanged views with them on international issues of mutual concern.

• The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress held a meeting in Peking on November 4 to hear a report by Liao Cheng-chih, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, on Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's trip to Japan to attend the ceremony for exchanging the instruments of ratification of the China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship and his official friendship visit to Japan.

Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Yeh Chien-ying who presided over the meeting pointed out in his speech that the conclusion and coming into force of the treaty marked a new starting point in Sino-Japanese relations of peace, friendship and co-operation and will exert a far-reaching influence on the international situation. The visit, he added, was highly significant and crowned with complete success.

• Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on November 1 met Italian Minister of Foreign Trade Rinaldo Ossola, Mrs. Ossola and their party. Minister Ossola said that his visit to China was for strengthening and promoting the friendship and trade relations between the two countries. Vice-Premier Teng expressed the hope that the economic and trade relations between both countries would

be developed on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

• Vice-Premier Teng on November 2 met the Japanese Journalists' Delegation led by Tomoo Hirooka. He thanked the Japanese friends for the kindness they had shown him during his visit to Japan. He said that the coming into force of the China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship marked a new starting point in the development of Sino-Japanese relations and that the people of the two countries should continue their efforts.

Delegation leader Tomoo Hirooka said that Vice-Premier Teng's visit to Japan was one of the most successful visits to postwar Japan by a foreign state leader. "This is because our friendship has a foundation in the hearts of the two peoples," he said.

• Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on November 2 met Abu al-Holl, Special Envoy of Chairman Yasser Arafat of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Vice-Premier Li said: "The Chinese Government and people have consistently supported the Palestinian and other Arab people in their just struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and Israeli Zionism." He hoped that the Palestinian people would strengthen their unity with the people of Arab countries in the common struggle against the enemy so as to attain the goal of restoring national rights and recovering lost territory.

• Vice-Premier Li on November 2 met former Thai Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Thanat Khoman.

Observe Economic Laws, Speed Up the Four Modernizations

by Hu Chiao-mu

.....

This article is based on a speech made by Hu Chiao-mu, President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, at a State Council meeting held in July 1978. It consists of five parts:

1. Objective Nature of Economic Laws
2. Observe Economic Laws
3. Expand the Role of Economic Organizations and Economic Means
4. Take Agriculture as the Foundation in Real Earnest
5. Popularize the Science of Economics and Raise It to a Still Higher Level

We are publishing the full text in three instalments, of which this is the first. — Ed.

SPEAKING at the National Finance and Trade Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng pointed out:

Some comrades still do not recognize well enough the importance of studying, mastering and applying the economic laws of socialism. They have gone so far as to imagine that it is possible to put politics in command while neglecting objective economic laws and that acknowledgement of economic laws means negating politics in command; this view is entirely wrong. We must put proletarian politics in command of our economic work and must do things according to objective economic laws, these two aspects being a unity. Leading cadres at all levels in the Party should strive to bring politics and economics together and raise the quality of their economic management. This is of key significance for the rapid development of the national economy and calls for particularly close attention.

This instruction from Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is, indeed, "of key significance" for the rapid development of the national economy and for speeding up the four modernizations, and definitely "calls for particularly close attention." This article, dealing mostly with the need to observe economic laws in doing economic work, describes my understanding of the problem and offers some proposals.

I. Objective Nature of Economic Laws

Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin as well as Comrade Mao Tsetung all spoke of the objective nature of economic laws on many occasions. In regard to the necessity for the proportional allocation of social labour, Marx noted that economic laws are like natural laws, and "no natural laws can be done away with. What can change in historically different circumstances is only the form in which these laws assert themselves."¹ Lenin pointed out that the economic formation of society does not allow "all sorts of modification at the will of the authorities (or, if you like, at the will of society and the government)," that its development is "a process of natural history" while its laws of development are "not only independent of human will, consciousness and intentions, but, rather, on the contrary, determining the will, consciousness and intentions of men."² Comrade Mao Tsetung said: "For us the socialist economy is in many respects a still unknown realm of necessity."³ "We need to continue to make investigations into it in the course of our future practice and find out its inherent laws so as to make use of them in the service of socialism."⁴

Because of our inadequate understanding and publicity of these instructions, and especially because of the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," there are still quite a number of cadres directing economic work in industry and agriculture who either do not recognize, or do not in actual practice recognize the objective nature of economic laws and who refuse to take economic laws as such into account. They take the will of society, the government and the authorities as economic law which can be bent to political expediency; this, as they see it, is what is meant by politics in command of the economy. These comrades have forgotten that "politics is the most concentrated expression of economics"⁵ and that over and above the economic laws in objective existence, politics itself cannot create other laws and impose them on the economy. In fact, in so far as the laws of economic development are concerned, the mission of correct political leadership by the Party lies precisely in making the maximum effort to see to it that our socialist economic work operates within the scope of these objective laws (as proved in practice, this is a very complex, arduous task). Only in this way can we guarantee success in economic work, guarantee the realization of its political aim, and also guarantee that the political leadership conforms to the interests of the people. In our opinion, this is what Comrade Hua Kuo-feng meant when he said that putting proletarian politics in command of economic work and doing things in conformity with objective economic laws are two aspects of a unity.

Once we have acknowledged the objective nature of economic laws, we must go on to solve two questions: 1. Does our socialist social system ensure that our economy will develop automatically in a planned way and at high speed? 2. Why is it worth our while to study the methods of economic management in capitalist countries?

Does Our Socialist System Ensure That Our Economy Will Develop Automatically in a Planned Way and at High Speed?

Marx and Engels often pointed out that in capitalist society, "a priori there is no conscious social regulation of production."⁶ The total production of bourgeois society "is regulated, not

by a collectively thought-out plan, but by blind laws, which operate with elemental force, in the last resort in the storms of periodic commercial crises."⁷ Production of socialist society is consciously and socially regulated through state planning. From this it can be deduced that the economy of a socialist society will assuredly develop at a faster tempo than the economy under capitalism and will certainly give rise to a much higher labour productivity. Generally speaking, it has already been proved that socialist economy develops faster than capitalist economy; the tempo can be even faster than it has been, and socialist economy can also create a still higher labour productivity.

However, the development of a socialist economy in actual practice is sometimes and in some respects, slower than that of a capitalist economy; besides, it has not yet given rise to a labour productivity higher than that under capitalism. Why? To begin with, this is because economic and cultural development in the countries where a socialist revolution has taken place was behind that of the now developed capitalist nations. In these countries, the force of small production and the influence of feudalism are fairly strong and, even after the socialist revolution, the force of all sorts of backward habits connected with small production and feudalism will persist in many fields for a long time to come, seriously hampering the normal, rapid development of the socialist economy. Secondly, socialist society as a new emerging system is yet to be consolidated; it has been compelled to divert much of its energy to coping with both external and internal hostile forces. Thirdly, national economic planning in a socialist country, functioning as a kind of conscious social regulation of production, is historically without precedent; to correctly work out a plan and implement it by adeptly making use of objective economic laws is an extremely arduous task which involves a time-consuming process of learning and practice.

Comrade Mao Tsetung said: Socialist relations of production "are in correspondence with the growth of the productive forces, but these relations are still far from perfect, and this imperfection stands in contradiction to the growth of the productive forces."⁸ Besides, there is correspondence as well as contradiction



between the superstructure and the economic base. As we all know, Engels repeatedly pointed out in "The Force Theory" of *Anti-Duhring* and his letter to C. Schmidt that the state power which may help bring about a fairly rapid economic development may also play an opposite role and, in that case, political power will bring tremendous damage to economic development and cause a huge waste of manpower and material wealth. Engels, of course, was talking about what had happened in the past, but it has been proved in practice that even a socialist country cannot always ensure its political power not to bring enormous damage to economic development.

Stalin said: "Our yearly and five-yearly plans must not be confused with the objective economic law of balanced, proportionate development of the national economy."⁹ He pointed out: Socialist relations of production often lag behind the growth of the productive forces, and, when not properly handled, may still become the most serious obstacle to the further development of the productive forces and even clash with the productive forces. In fact, clashes are caused not merely by the contradiction between the relations of production and the further growth of the productive forces but also by the mistakes of the state organs in organizing economic work. In his report to the 14th C.P.S.U. Congress in 1925, Stalin observed: "No mistake of any magnitude, no overproduction of any magnitude, or serious discrepancy between production and total demand takes place in capitalist countries without the blunders, mistakes and discrepancies being corrected by some crisis or other. . . . There we see economic, commercial and financial crises, which affect indi-

vidual groups of capitalists. [Stalin at that time could not possibly have foreseen a situation like the big crisis of 1929 — quoter.] Here, in our country, things are different. Every serious hitch in trade, in production, every serious miscalculation in our economy, results not in some individual crisis or other, but hits the whole of our national economy. In our country, every crisis, whether commercial, financial or industrial, may develop into a general crisis that will hit the whole state."¹⁰

What was described by Stalin took place in the Soviet Union both before and after this statement of his and occurred in China as well. This shows that the socialist social system *per se* cannot automatically guarantee that we do things according to objective economic laws and, likewise, it is not in a position to ensure automatically that our economy will develop in a planned way and at high speed from beginning to end. The socialist social system provides us with the possibility of doing things according to objective economic laws; this speaks for the superiority of the socialist system and is something impossible under capitalist system throughout the history of its national economic development. But we must make great efforts to turn this possibility into reality, and there are bound to be twists and turns in the course of doing so, that is, we'll have to pay a tuition fee, as Comrade Mao Tsetung had often said. To reduce the twists and turns in the process of development, it is necessary to integrate the socialist economic system closely with the socialist political system, i.e., the people's democratic system, as well as with the economic, managerial and natural sciences.

In short, socialist economy means highly socialized mass production based on public ownership. If we correctly make use of the superiority of the socialist system and do things in conformity with objective laws, we will be able to speed up economic development with a mighty force hitherto unknown in human history. If, on the contrary, we do not study and abide by objective laws and if we rely on the will of the authorities and issue arbitrary orders, it will cause stagnation or regression in certain units or even in the national economy as a whole and inflict untold suffering upon tens of millions or even hundreds of millions of people. This being the case, the socialist system not

only provides us with the great possibility for doing things in accordance with objective economic laws, but makes this imperative and places a serious historical obligation on us. The People's Republic will soon be 30 years old; we must no longer use lack of experience as a pretext to explain away our mistakes. To speed up the four modernizations, it is imperative, especially at this moment, to sum up both positive and negative experiences in real earnest, strive to do things consciously in keeping with objective economic laws and actively give play to the superiority of the socialist system.

Why Is It Worth While to Study the Economic Management of Capitalist Countries?

Comrade Mao Tsetung said: "In the industrially developed countries they run their enterprises with fewer people and greater efficiency and they know how to do business. All this should be learnt well in accordance with our own principles in order to improve our work."¹¹ Since production in capitalist society is not regulated by a collectively thought-out plan but by blind laws, it may be asked: Why is it still necessary to study its methods of economic management? This is because although capitalist economy as a whole is not planned, production within an enterprise is generally planned. Marx said: "The *a priori* system on which the division of labour, within the workshop, is regularly carried out, becomes in the division of labour within the society, an *a posteriori*, nature-imposed necessity."¹² So it is clear that lack of planning in production in capitalist society as a whole does not preclude planning inside each capitalist enterprise.

Marx long ago pointed out emphatically the two-fold nature of the management of capitalist enterprises, namely, it has on the one hand "a special function, due to the nature of the social labour-process, and peculiar to that process," while on the other, it has "a function of the exploitation of a social labour-process." The former is a function indispensable to any kind of social labour under any social system. "All combined labour on a large scale requires, more or less, a directing authority, in order to secure the harmonious working of the individual activities, and to perform the general functions that have their origin in the action of the combined organism, as distinguished from the action of

its separate organs."¹³ This of course includes the function of planning.

The planning and other managerial work which was done inside a factory in the early days of capitalism have developed into the modernized, highly efficient planning and other managerial functions carried out in today's big corporations and, to a certain extent, there is even some sort of planning and other management within a particular branch of a country's economy (agricultural production and management in the United States, for instance). Within these spheres the bourgeoisie do things consciously according to objective economic laws (although this does not change the capitalist nature of their economy one whit, nor can this help them avert crises). What is more, in doing such work over a long period of time, they have accumulated quite a fund of experience in applying these laws with proficiency.

It is precisely in respect to this first function of the management of capitalist enterprises, which Marx had spoken of, that the proletariat can and must learn from the capitalist class. Lenin said: "Only those are worthy of the name of Communists who understand that it is *impossible* to create or introduce socialism *without learning* from the organizers of the trusts. For socialism is not a figment of the imagination, but the assimilation and application by the proletarian vanguard, which has seized power, of what has been created by the trusts. We, the party of the proletariat, have *no other way* of acquiring the ability to organize large-scale production on trust lines, as trusts are organized, except by acquiring it from first-class capitalist experts."¹⁴ "When people . . . say that socialism can be won without learning from the bourgeoisie, I know this is the psychology of an inhabitant of Central Africa. The only socialism we can imagine is one based on all the lessons learnt through large-scale capitalist culture."¹⁵ The proletariat "could not retain power by dictatorship, by force, by coercion alone; power can be maintained only by adopting the whole experience of cultured, technically equipped, progressive capitalism and by enlisting the services of all these people."¹⁶

Lenin said all this more than half a century ago, but in principle it is still applicable today. In learning from the bourgeoisie, we learn analytically and selectively; we learn from the

standpoint of the proletariat and socialism, not from the standpoint of the bourgeoisie and capitalism — this is what Comrade Mao Tsetung meant when he said we should learn in accordance with our own principles. In the course of study, we must of course guard against and correct the tendency to think highly of everything foreign, the tendency to think that China can bring about the four modernizations only by relying on foreign countries, and not on itself.

But this tendency is not the main danger at the moment; the main danger at the moment is, as Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has repeatedly pointed out, indulgence in self-exaltation and complacency, conservatism which is content with staying where one is and overweening conceit, as well as the harmful influence spread by the "gang of four" who set self-reliance against learning from what is advanced in other countries. When we persist in self-reliance, we do not preclude learning advanced things from foreign countries; on the contrary, as we have said before, we must make this a condition of self-reliance. Otherwise we'll find ourselves trailing behind at a snail's pace, we'll be unable to build socialism or we shall be defeated by the enemy before we succeed. Only when we merge the superiority of the socialist system with the advanced science and technology of the developed capitalist countries and their advanced managerial experience, only when we combine whatever is useful in foreign experience with our own specific conditions and successful experience can we rapidly raise our ability to do things in accordance with objective economic laws and speed up the tempo of the four modernizations.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four," the economic situation has undergone a funda-



November 10, 1978

mental change, the speed of production has been going up and order has been enormously improved in the field of production. But, as Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has pointed out, our management still remains at a very low level, that is, our ability to do things according to economic laws is still very low.

At present, we are not yet in a position to organize our production in industry and agriculture completely in accordance with the needs of the state and the masses and with export requirements. In variety, specifications, quantity and quality, our products have not yet been brought completely under planning, so that we have not produced enough of the things we need and can produce, while at the same time some of the things we have produced are not in demand, thus causing certain products being piled up and some waste. Our capacity to supply power and raw materials is not completely commensurate with the needs of production and capital construction, with the result that production stoppages and enforced idleness in work often occurred. We have not yet seriously developed specialization and co-operation, as many enterprises, big and small, are founded on an integrated and self-contained basis. As a result, technical progress is fairly slow, labour productivity remains low and costs become high.

Our enterprises in general pay little attention to economic results, since usually the number of workers needed for a job is not fixed, the production quota is not fixed, the quality of products is not checked and cost accounting is not earnestly practised. All this has incurred a big waste of manpower, material resources and money. Because in our economic management we are not adept at combining the interests of the state, the enterprises and their workers and staff members, we have not brought the role of economic motive forces into full play when we try to prompt the leaders and the workers and staff members of enterprises to take initiative and show an interest in running their enterprises well and in making improvements.

All this points to our lack of ability to do things according to economic laws, and to the problems that we must now make special efforts to solve.

NOTES

- ¹ Marx to L. Kugelmann (July 11, 1868).
- ² *What the "Friends of the People" Are and How They Fight the Social-Democrats* (1894).
- ³ *Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China* (January 30, 1962).
- ⁴ *A Summary of Ten Years* (June 18, 1966).
- ⁵ Lenin: *The Trade Unions, the Present Situation and Trotsky's Mistakes* (December 30, 1920).
- ⁶ Marx to L. Kugelmann (July 11, 1868).
- ⁷ Engels: *The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State* (1884).

- ⁸ *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* (February 27, 1957)
- ⁹ *Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.* (1952).
- ¹⁰ *Works*, Vol. VII.
- ¹¹ *On the Ten Major Relationships* (April 25, 1956).
- ¹² *Capital*, Vol. I (1867).
- ¹³ *ibid.*
- ¹⁴ *"Left-Wing" Childishness and the Petty-Bourgeois Mentality* (1918).
- ¹⁵ *Session of the All-Russia C.E.C.* (1918).
- ¹⁶ *Speech Delivered at the Third All-Russia Congress of Water Transport Workers* (1920).

(To be continued.)

Can China Quicken Its Pace Of Socialist Construction?

by Lo Fu-wen

CHINA'S general task in the new period as formulated by the 11th Party Congress and the Fifth National People's Congress is to turn China into a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of this century. Can the tempo of achieving the four modernizations be stepped up?

Our experiences and investigations and study during the last two years indicate that it

is definitely possible. Therefore in his toast at the National Day reception on September 30, Chairman Hua called upon the nation to "further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our steps."

The People's Aspirations

Chairman Hua's call reflects the urgent needs of the current situation. Internationally, the rivalry between the two hegemonist powers — the Soviet Union and the United States — is intensifying, the danger of war looms larger and the Soviet revisionists are bent on subjugating China. Experience and the actual circumstances tell us that a new world war cannot be averted, although it can be postponed. We cannot afford to harbour any illusions. Less blood will be shed when the fighting breaks out if we sweat a bit more today. We must make all the preparations before the outbreak of the war, and achieving the four modernizations is our most essential preparation. Evidently the pace we

Power plant work-site in Shantung Province.



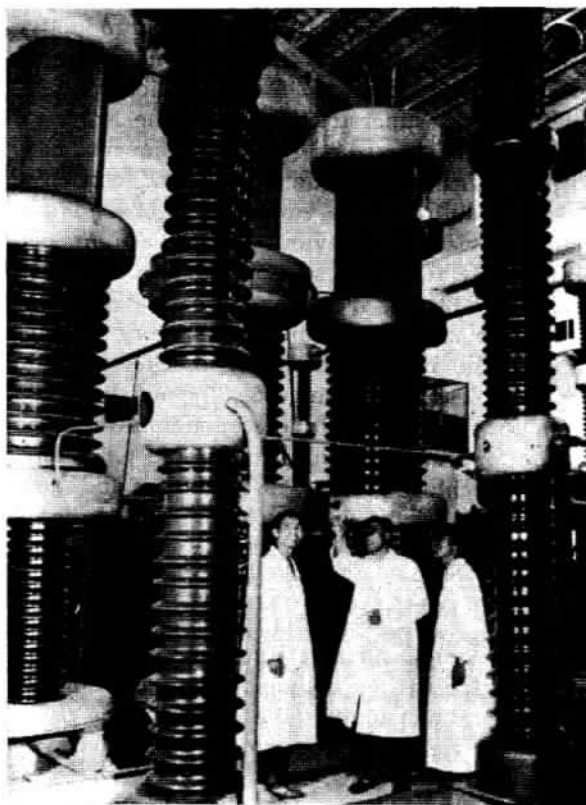
set towards this goal is critical to our national survival.

Chairman Hua's call is a reflection of the people's aspirations. China is a large powerful country in terms of population, territory and resources, but in terms of material production, science, technology and living standards China is a small weak country. This presents a glaring contradiction. It is inconsonant with our socialist system that China has several hundred million people engaged in agriculture, retains manual or semi-manual labour in many production departments and ranks among the poor countries in the world in terms of average personal incomes and labour productivity. The Chinese people have a strong desire to rid themselves of their poverty and backwardness and it is also our sacred historical task.

Favourable Conditions

International and domestic conditions are favourable for accelerating our pace towards the four modernizations. At home we have the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Party headed by Chairman Hua, our superior socialist system, the political situation of stability and unity, strengthened leading groups at all levels, and an intense national desire to quickly shed our backwardness. We also have rich natural resources, a large number of competent scientific, technical and managerial personnel, and more than 20 years of experience in building socialism. Although our country's socialist construction was seriously damaged by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," a significant amount of rehabilitation and development has occurred in the last two years. We have attained a much more profound understanding of the laws governing socialist construction from our positive and negative experiences since liberation. All this provides an excellent basis for us to speed up the four modernizations.

The international environment at the moment has never been more favourable. Although the danger of war has grown, Soviet social-imperialism, the main source of war today, has become increasingly exposed and isolated. On the other hand, the third world countries are steadily awakening and the international united front against imperialism and hegemonism is continuously growing. The



Inside a physics research institute in southwest China.

socialist countries, third world friends and the people of the rest of the world are all with us. Most countries in the world wish to see us prosper and grow strong. We should fully utilize these favourable international conditions to expedite our construction. They include introduction of the necessary advanced techniques and equipment, utilizing foreign funds and organizational expertise and using foreign personnel training facilities. Making use of favourable international conditions is not without precedent: one factor in some second world countries' ability to modernize in a dozen years or so was their maximum utilization of favourable international conditions.

Emancipate Our Minds

Realizing the four modernizations constitutes a great revolution which will fundamentally alter our economic and technological backwardness and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. This revolution will propel our socialist economy into the orbit of

socialized mass production. As the productive forces further develop, there will naturally be more profound changes in the relations of production, the superstructure and the ways of people's activities so as to bring them into conformity with large-scale modernized economy. This revolution is as immense, profound and significant as any previous revolution launched and led by the Chinese Communist Party. In carrying out this great revolution, it is fundamental to use Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as the guide, and steadily get a clear understanding of the economic laws in the course of practice. This will enable us to find a way to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing the national economy. Once this path is located the momentum of the four modernizations will move into higher gear.

Why did Chairman Hua first of all stress the need for further emancipating our minds in his call? Emancipating the mind entails using the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism to study new situations, new problems so as to understand and grasp objective economic laws. Only when our minds are unshackled can we be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our steps.

To completely emancipate our minds we must thoroughly criticize the pseudo-Left, genuine Right anti-Marxist ideology of Lin Piao and the "gang of four." They caused extreme confusion in the thinking of the people through their distorting, tampering with and falsifying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in

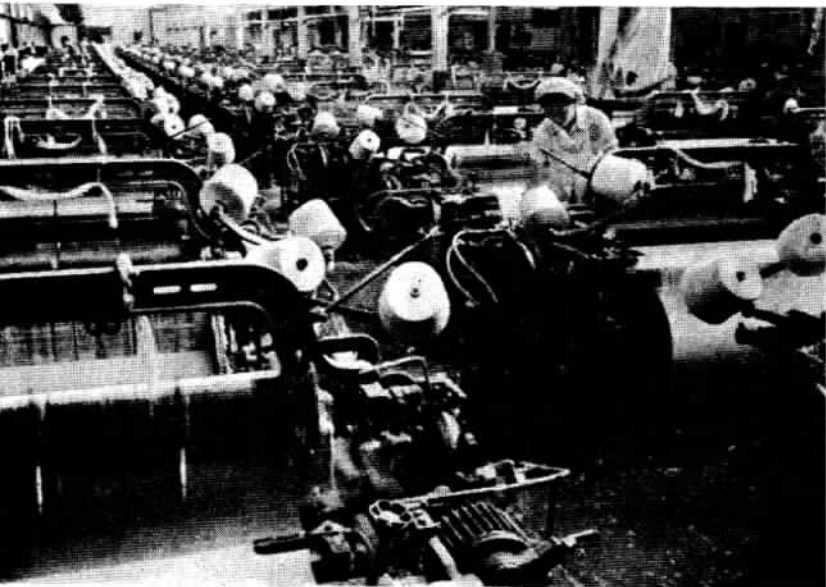
their bid to usurp Party and state power. They manufactured all sorts of nonsense to distort the relations between theory and practice, politics and economics, democracy and dictatorship, leadership and the masses. They adopted the attitude of totally negating the socialist principle of distribution according to work, rules and regulations of enterprises, business accounting, socialist profits and material benefits. They raised a big fracas that modernization meant "going capitalist," that taking hold of production was the "theory of the unique importance of the productive forces," that studying science and technology was taking the white and expert road, and that introducing advanced technology and equipment from abroad was selling out the country.

Although Lin Piao and the "gang of four" have been overthrown, many people are still shackled by many of their absurd ideas. A large number of people are still afraid and don't dare to think or act boldly. Only by thoroughly criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" can we get rid of their pernicious influence and free these people from the shackles of their erroneous ideas.

To emancipate our minds it is necessary to uphold that the sole criterion for testing truth is practice. Integrating theory with practice, proceeding from reality and seeking truth from facts are fundamental viewpoints and principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. However, in recent years some people's thinking has become severely constrained because Lin Piao and the "gang of four" turned the relations between theory and practice upside down. They only believe what has been said in books and documents and will not start from reality when considering problems. This situation must be changed. We must restore the Party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts and encourage people to explore and study problems, find ways and work out policies and measures to expedite the realization of the four modernizations.

It is also necessary to do away with the force of small producers'

Shuttle-less weaving workshop in a Shanghai mill.



habits in order to emancipate people's minds. During China's long history of feudalism, small-scale production characterized by self-sufficiency persisted for more than 2,000 years. Some people still hold the old ideas and habits reflecting the old system even after the People's Republic was founded and small-scale production was thoroughly altered in 1956 with the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production. This mentality is manifested in the short-sightedness, lack of overall consideration and adherence to convention by some leaders, planners and managers. When they are on the managerial staff, they are always trying to build their enterprises into huge conglomerates and have them fulfil their own requirements as much as possible.

This kind of self-sustaining, self-sufficient ideology is incompatible with large-scale socialized production employing advanced science and technology. If the traditions and influence of small-scale production are not disposed of and its methods of management are not changed, they will pose a huge obstacle to the four modernizations as they stand in the

way of extensive employment of advanced techniques, specialization in production, large-scale co-operation, strict organization and planning.

Emancipation of the mind must also fight against arrogance, complacency, conservatism that is content with old practices and overweening conceit. People with such attitudes grow arrogant and conceited from small successes and refuse to make any further progress. These people love to hear praise and cannot tolerate a word of criticism. They fail to see that our country's science and technology lag far behind advanced world standards. They do not know that independence does not mean isolation from other countries and that self-reliance is inconsistent with blindly excluding everything foreign. Their misunderstanding is an expression of the small producer's narrow-mindedness. We must persuade these people to enlarge their vision and absorb all that is good and beneficial from other countries while upholding the principle of self-reliance and independence.

Chairman Hua's call must, and can be realized.

Letters From the People

— Safeguarding the socialist legal system

by Our Correspondent Ting Yi

This is the second of the two articles on letters from the people. The first appeared in issue No. 44. — Ed.

ARTICLE 27 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China adopted in 1975 stipulates: "Citizens have the right to lodge to organs of state at any level written or oral complaints of transgression of law or neglect of duty on the part of any person working in an organ of state. No one shall attempt to hinder or obstruct the making of such complaints or retaliate."

This legitimate right of the people, however, was trampled underfoot when the "gang of four" were on the rampage; just demands raised in letters or in visits were ignored and those people with resentments against the gang and its followers were persecuted. This situation came to an end only after the "gang of four" were overthrown in October 1976 and their agents in Anhwei were exposed in June 1977.

Article 55 of the new Constitution adopted in March 1978 stipulates: "Citizens have the right to lodge complaints with organs of state

at any level against any person working in an organ of state, enterprise or institution for transgression of law or neglect of duty. Citizens have the right to appeal to organs of state at any level against any infringement of their rights. No one shall suppress such complaints and appeals or retaliate against persons making them." This article represents a criticism of the "gang of four" for it reaffirms protection of the citizens' democratic rights.

A Letter of Accusation

In mid-December 1977, a provincial Party committee secretary received a letter written under the pseudonym of Hsuan Ming charging that Tao Yun-lung, deputy director of the Anhwei bureau of public security, had violated Party discipline by supporting his family's extravagant funeral service for his father-in-law, Hsu Tung-hai, and thus incensed the people in Hsu's home village.

The provincial Party committee immediately sent people to the locality to investigate and their findings confirmed the letter's accusations.

Hsu Tung-hai, a restaurant worker in Tungcheng town, had died in August 1977 in Hofei, capital of Anhwei Province. It was necessary for the bereaved family, friends or leaders concerned to organize a memorial service. But they should have been guided by a sound ideology and paid attention to frugality and simplicity. Tao Yun-lung, a responsible cadre, however, told his wife: It is all right to "invite a few trumpeters" and "entertain those involved," encouraging his family to hold a large feudal superstitious funeral.

To curry favour with Tao Yun-lung, some leading members in Tungcheng organized a pompous funeral service for his father-in-law. When Hsu's ashes were shipped to Tungcheng, a huge feudal ceremony—"calling Hsu's soul back"—was held in which 400 to 500 people out of a population of 5,000 attended. Some shops and factories closed. In addition to the 500 to 600 people who took part in the funeral procession, there were guards, a band and a wreath-carrying group. Three thousand people watched this massive column wind down the

main streets. Tremendous indignation was aroused by this wastefulness and extravagance, because part of the expenditure had been siphoned from public funds. Some local cadres also dipped into public funds to fete Tao's family as an expression of their gratitude for several "back door" deals that Tao had arranged which resulted in building material allocations for the prefecture and the town.

As a Communist Party member and a responsible cadre of the government, Tao Yun-lung committed very serious mistakes. The provincial Party committee decided on the basis of their investigation that Tao should stop work, and make a public self-criticism in Tungcheng town so as to restore the Party's prestige.

The provincial Party committee decided to immediately dissolve the Tungcheng prefectural Party committee and the Tungcheng town Party committee because they had failed to give effective leadership, had lost their proletarian stand, and had ceased to function as a fighting bastion when they actively supported and participated in the extravagant funeral for Hsu Tung-hai. The provincial Party committee also decided that those who were directly implicated in the scandal should be dealt with seriously according to the merits of their cases and that all the public funds spent on the funeral with the exception of a small funeral allowances due to the Hsu family should be returned.

Tao Yun-lung's Self-Criticism

At a 3,000-strong mass rally held in Tungcheng town on the morning of January 13, 1978, Tao Yun-lung made a self-criticism. He expressed remorse for his serious mistakes, his wholehearted support for the relevant decisions of the provincial Party committee and his willingness to accept criticism. He went to read the big-character posters criticizing his mistakes by the Tungcheng people, and listened to criticism at a meeting attended by over 100 local cadres and representatives of the masses and accepted the help offered. Profoundly affected, in a written statement of self-criticism he said: "I've been educated by the Party for 30 years since I took part in the revolution and yet I was defeated in the struggle against the four-olds (old ideas, culture, customs and habits



Receiving visitors.

— Tr.) of the exploiting classes. I'm really very distressed by all of this. The numerous sincere criticisms from cadres and the masses have given me a profound lesson. I'm determined to make these criticisms a nourishment, so to speak, for remoulding my world outlook, thoroughly correcting my mistakes and continuing to make revolution."

The Hsu Tung-hai incident is by no means isolated and accidental. Although the economic base of the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie has been transformed and new ideology and style of work have been fostered by the establishment of a socialist economic base in China, old ideas and traditions have not been completely wiped out. The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere will continue unabated. These old ideas have corrupted some wavering cadres and Party members. With a view to educating the cadres and the masses through the Hsu Tung-hai incident, the provincial Party committee issued a circular calling for province-wide educational movement aimed at changing the existing customs and habits among the cadres and the masses so as to carry forward the fine revolutionary tradition and put a check on ill winds and vulgar practices. The way of handling this incident shows that our Party has enforced strict discipline. All Party members, whatever their rank, and all Party organizations, whatever their contributions,

must observe the Party discipline. This is a glorious tradition of our Party.

Protecting the People's Rights

Kuei Chang-li, a leading member of the pig farm of the Nungchuang Production Brigade of Fushan Commune in Fanchang County, came to the reception room of the provincial office in charge of visits and letters from the people on February 25, and presented a letter exposing the mistakes of Ko Pai-fa, a Deputy to the National People's Congress and general Party branch secretary of Nungchuang Production Brigade.

Ko Pai-fa is a peasant cadre. When he was admitted into the agricultural producers' co-operative just after his home village was hit by a flood in 1955, this 16-year-old orphan was assigned to tend cattle, enabling him to successfully overcome the difficulties caused by the flood. Deeply moved, he declared: "I depended on my mammy when I was a child and now I rely on the co-op which I regard as my mother." In editing *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside*, Chairman Mao pointed out in a note that Ko Pai-fa voiced truth: Peasants can only conquer natural calamities when they organize themselves into collective productive labour groups.

During the Cultural Revolution, Ko Pai-fa was promoted to the post of general Party branch secretary of the production brigade and was elected a deputy to the Anhwei provincial people's congress and a Deputy to the Fifth National People's Congress early this year. He became self-conceited and arrogant. When his daughter was married on New Year's Day this year, Ko accepted a bride price of money and materials according to feudal custom. He arbitrarily reduced the time brigade cadres needed to spend in productive labour, violating the stipulation that they should work 300 days a year. He also appointed people by favouritism and spent a large sum of public money on travel expenses, once making a detour to Shanghai and Hangchow when he was on an official trip.

In compliance with instructions from higher authorities, the county Party committee ordered Ko to examine his mistakes, return or compensate for the bride price. If he had

adopted a correct attitude towards these criticisms and corrected his mistakes, he would've been forgiven. But he adopted an utterly wrong attitude. He repeatedly asked to read the letter which had exposed his mistakes but was refused. Later, he sent someone to try and learn something about Kuei Chang-li's letter when a commune member disclosed who had written it, and he publicly upbraided and threatened Kuei. His actions infringed on the democratic rights of a citizen and violated the new Constitution adopted not long ago by a show of hands of more than 3,400 deputies including himself at the Fifth National People's Congress.

Kuei wrote another letter exposing Ko's retaliatory actions. When a fact-finding group sent by the provincial Party committee made inquiries among more than 70 local people concerned and confirmed Kuei's accusations, the provincial Party committee decided to dismiss Ko Pai-fa from his post of general Party branch secretary and his other posts and mobilize the

masses to further expose and criticize his mistakes. It also suggested that the provincial revolutionary committee hold a plenary meeting to examine and discuss Ko's case. In view of the fact that Ko had violated Article 55 of the Constitution and in line with the provisions of Articles 29* and 35*, the committee nullified Ko's qualifications to serve as Deputy to the Fifth National People's Congress and deputy to the people's congress of Anhwei Province and reported this to the N.P.C. Standing Committee so that the provincial people's congress would handle this matter at its next session.

* Article 29 of the new Constitution says: Deputies to the National People's Congress are subject to supervision by the units which elect them. These electoral units have the power to replace at any time the deputies they elect, as prescribed by law.

** Article 35 stipulates that the units and electorates which elect the deputies to the local people's congresses at various levels have the power to supervise, remove and replace their deputies at any time according to the provisions of the law.

Explanatory Notes to Volume V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" (23)

The bourgeois parliamentary system of the West . . . "parliamentary democracy"

(See p. 343, Vol. V, Eng. Ed.)

The congress or parliament of capitalist countries is a legislative organ and a tool of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Divided into the senate and the house of representatives (or the upper and lower houses), the congress or parliament is composed of members elected directly or indirectly.

To deceive the people, the bourgeoisie invariably eulogizes the congress or parliament as a "democratic" organization representing "popular opinion." Such democracy, however, is

bourgeois in nature, and only the bourgeoisie enjoys it. The bourgeoisie manipulates the elections, controls the state machine, represses the working people and protects the private ownership of the exploiting classes. In safeguarding the rule of the bourgeoisie, the interests of the congress or parliament and the government are identical.

Such Western stuff as . . . "freedom of the press" and "freedom of speech"

(See p. 343.)

In class society, freedom of the press and freedom of speech have their class character

and are the freedom of a particular class. There is no such thing as freedom transcending classes. The "freedom of the press" and "freedom of speech" vaunted by the Western capitalist countries are in fact freedom on the part of the bourgeoisie only, which the working class and other labouring people cannot enjoy. Lenin said: "All over the world, wherever there are capitalists, freedom of the press means freedom to buy up newspapers, to buy writers, to bribe, buy and fake 'public opinion' for the benefit of the bourgeoisie." In the capitalist countries, since the material conditions for freedom of the press and freedom of speech, including printing shops, printing paper, news agency, radio and television stations, and assembly halls are, like the means of production, in the hands of the bourgeoisie, the working people are actually deprived of freedom of the press and freedom of speech.

In the world arena, in 1956 when Khrushchov went for Stalin in a big way and the revisionist trend of thought spread unchecked and when the imperialists seized the opportunity to stir up an anti-communist campaign, some waverers in our Party and the hostile forces in our country also advocated Western "parliamentary democracy," "freedom of the press" and "freedom of speech." Facts proved that their aim was to oppose the socialist system and the leadership of the Communist Party and to restore capitalism. In his *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* and other works, Chairman Mao roundly criticized their fallacies.

Letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend

(See p. 353.)

This is the policy put forward by Chairman Mao for promoting progress in the arts and sciences and a flourishing socialist culture in China.

"A hundred schools of thought contend" originally referred to the situation during the

Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.) when philosophers and thinkers of various schools could freely express their views and contend with each other. Chairman Mao used this phrase to set forth the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" at the Seventh Supreme State Conference on May 2, 1956, when the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production had in the main been completed in China.

This policy was put forward on the basis of Marxist dialectical law of the unity of opposites, in the light of China's concrete conditions and in recognition of the existence in socialist society of contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and contradictions among the people, as well as the urgent need to speed up the development of the economy and culture. In his *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, Chairman Mao said: "Different forms and styles in art should develop freely and different schools in science should contend freely. We think that it is harmful to the growth of art and science if administrative measures are used to impose one particular style of art or school of thought and to ban another. Questions of right and wrong in the arts and sciences should be settled through free discussion in artistic and scientific circles and through practical work in these fields. They should not be settled in an oversimple manner."

Implementation of this policy among the people helps the proletariat defeat the bourgeoisie politically and ideologically. It also enables Marxist ideology to develop in the course of its struggle against non-Marxist ideologies and helps the people raise their ability to distinguish fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds. In this way, socialist fragrant flowers will blossom, anti-socialist poisonous weeds will be uprooted, the leading role of Marxism in sciences, culture and the arts will be strengthened, thereby developing socialist ideology and expediting the building of a great socialist China.

(To be continued.)

Viet Nam Resorts to Bloodshed Against China

ON November 1, Vietnamese authorities sent large numbers of armed personnel into China's Tinghaoshan area of Chingsi County in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. The intruders, armed with machineguns, sub-machineguns and rifles, launched a surprise attack on some Chinese commune members and militiamen, wounding 12 and kidnapping 8 others. Six of those kidnapped have been killed by the Vietnamese side.

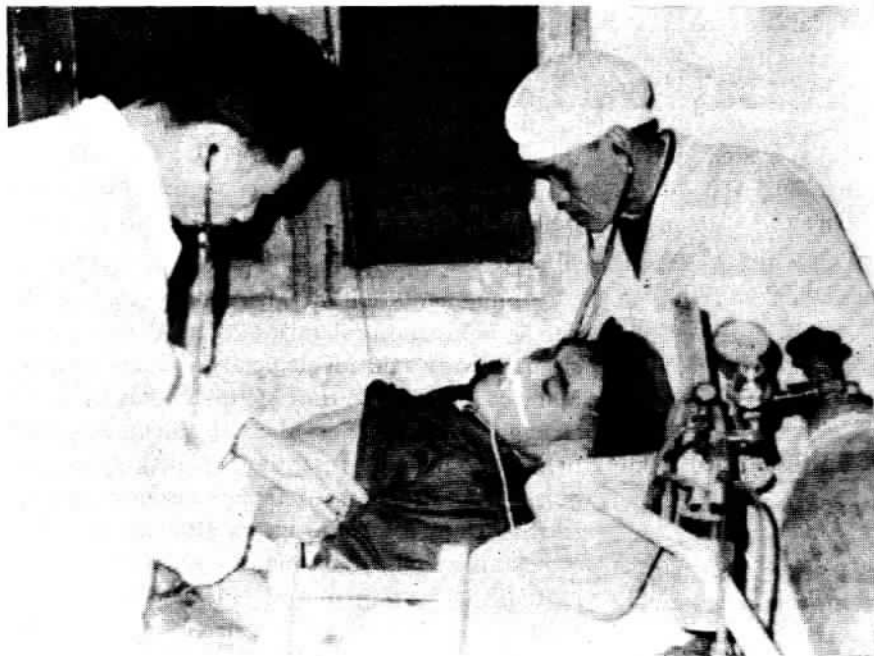
But Viet Nam, resorting to its habitual trick of deceiving the public, lost no time in filing false charges and spreading lies. Its Foreign Ministry statement of November 2 said that on the morning of November 1, "many Chinese soldiers occupied a gorge between

marker-posts 62 and 63 on Chong Mu Mountain, Dinh Phong village, Trung Khanh District, Cao Lang. They started digging trenches and at 11 a.m., opened fire on Vietnamese militiamen, wounding many. The latter had to fight back in self-defence."

Who Are the Intruders?

The very site referred to in the Vietnamese statement irrefutably proves who were the intruders. For Tinghaoshan is located on the Chinese side of the line between the 62 and 63 marker-posts. It sounds odd indeed that the Vietnamese authorities should find a piece of their territory located on the Chinese side of the line between the two marker-posts.

The actual facts of the incident were as follows. On the morning of November 1, while members and militiamen of the Hujun People's Commune in Chingsi County, Kwangsi, were removing road barricades, and sharpened bamboo stakes and levelling trenches on Chinese territory in the areas of Nungchiao and Nunghei, the Vietnamese side which had illegally set up the barricades and stakes and dug the trenches called out more than 60 armed security men and militiamen to intrude into Chinese territory. The intruders unscrupulously



Li Jui-hsien, Deputy Director of the Manganese Mine of the Hujun People's Commune in Chingsi County, Kwangsi, who was shot in the kidney and the waist by Vietnamese armed personnel on November 1, receives emergency treatment in the County People's Hospital.

sought trouble with the Chinese commune members and militiamen who were carrying out their normal activities. The Chinese pointed out that they had intruded into Chinese territory and asked them to return to the Vietnamese side. Impervious to persuasion, the armed Vietnamese personnel wounded the Chinese border inhabitants with stones and daggers. The Chinese tried to reason with them and refrained from retaliating. The Vietnamese armed personnel suddenly withdrew. One Vietnamese public security man who had intruded into Chinese territory fired a pistol shot as a signal and Vietnamese armed personnel lying in ambush fired over 500 bullets simultaneously with machineguns, submachineguns and rifles from four trenches on the frontier at the Chinese commune members and militiamen, wounding 12 and kidnapping 8 others. To prevent further aggravation, the Chinese side exercised the greatest restraint. They did not return the fire but moved back of their own accord.

After the incident, our border pass personnel lodged a protest with the Vietnamese border pass personnel, demanding that the Vietnamese side return the kidnapped Chinese. The Vietnamese side agreed to a meeting at 16:30 hours on November 2. When the Chinese representatives were on the way to the meeting at the appointed time, the Vietnamese side suddenly put off the meeting on the pretext that preparation was not yet completed and the safety of Chinese representatives could not be ensured. On the afternoon of November 3, the Vietnamese side sent word that "six Chinese had died on Vietnamese soil." At the meeting, the Chinese representatives firmly demanded that the kidnapped Chinese and the corpses of those killed be returned. The Vietnamese reply was: "For the sake of sanitation and local security, the corpses have already been disposed of."

A Premeditated Escalation

This incident was a premeditated, escalated anti-China step on the part of the Vietnamese authorities. Since the latter part of August, the Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly sent armed personnel to intrude into Chinese territory, and openly set up barbed wire entanglements, erected barricades, plant-



Some of the commune members and militiamen of the Hujun People's Commune in Chingsi County, Kwangsi, who were wounded on the Chinese side of the Sino-Vietnamese border by Vietnamese armed personnel.

ed mines and bamboo stakes, dug trenches and built fortifications as far as several hundred metres deep into Chinese territory. The Chinese side has issued repeated warnings and demands, but the Vietnamese authorities have regarded the restraint and patience of the Chinese side as a sign of weakness. Their incursions into Chinese territory are becoming more frequent and more serious.

According to incomplete figures from Tunghsing, Ningming Counties and Pinghsiang city of Kwangsi, the Vietnamese side fired on Chinese commune members and militiamen on 17 occasions in October this year.

The Chinese side can produce the names of those Chinese who were wounded or kidnapped by the Vietnamese during the November 1 incident. The wounded are now receiving medical treatment at the People's Hospital in Chingsi County. On the other hand, while fabricating the lie that many Vietnamese were wounded, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry failed even to declare the exact number of Vietnamese allegedly killed or wounded in the incident. Moreover, a different tune was sung on November 3 by the Vietnamese paper *People's Army* when it said that "many were wounded," making no mention at all of the formerly alleged deaths. On November 4, an

AFP correspondent reported from Chong Mu that in the grass, "six death-blackened bodies lie — Chinese, apparently civilians." "Contrary to what was originally published in Hanoi's official communiques on Thursday and Friday, no Vietnamese were killed," he said. Then Viet Nam again changed its tune and gave "information" to the French correspondent that only "two were injured" on the Vietnamese side — and heaven knows where they are now!

A Present to Moscow

It is not accidental that the incident took place the day Party General Secretary Le Duan led a Vietnamese Party and government delegation to Moscow. The UPI had this to report from Moscow on November 2: "One Western diplomat expressed puzzlement at the timing of the Radio Hanoi report of sudden heavy fighting on the Sino-Viet Nam border." "The diplomat said: 'It could be that the Vietnamese are

timing things to back up their requests for help.'" On the same day, a DPA Moscow report said that it is the view of diplomatic circles that "Le Duan will be seeking all the help they can get from Moscow in the border conflict with Cambodia and China."

The facts show that the Vietnamese authorities which have devised the bloodshed and created tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border used this flagrant escalation of their anti-China campaign as a gift to the Soviet Union on the occasion of Le Duan's visit. Two days after the Tinghaoshan incident, the Soviet Union and Viet Nam signed a "treaty of friendship and co-operation" and six economic agreements. Is it not crystal clear that the Vietnamese authorities, for the sake of their regional hegemonist pursuits, have entered into a full alliance with the Soviet Union and are acting as an Asian "Cuba" and an anti-China shock force!

Viet Nam Prepares for a Dry-Season Offensive Against Kampuchea

VIET NAM is preparing for a large-scale invasion of Kampuchea. In fact, Vietnamese troops have made repeated attacks. On October 19, 21 and 24 Viet Nam launched three assaults against Kampuchea's Ouyatav area in Ratanakiri Province; on October 24 a detachment of Vietnamese troops encroached one kilometre into Kampuchean territory along Highway Seven and took away the rice crop; on the battlefield along Highway One, the Vietnamese forces made repeated incursions into Svay Rieng Province from September 16 to 30 and, on October 21, renewed their attacks on Kampuchean territory. The Vietnamese aggressors, however, were soundly lambasted in heroic counterattacks by the Kampuchean army and people.

Hanoi is now sending more troops and ammunition to its border area in preparation for a large-scale dry-season offensive. According to a Vietnamese paper, Le Duan, General

Secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, personally inspected the 9th Military District headquarters located in an area abutting Kampuchea. He asked the army commanders there to "do a good job in army construction, give cadres and armymen a deep understanding of the new situation and new tasks, so as to guarantee that the troops will be ready to fight well at any time." High ranking Vietnamese officers, including Van Tien Dung, General Chief of the Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army, Deputy General Chief of the Staff Tran Van Tra and Air Force Commander Dao Dinh Luyen, went to south Viet Nam one after another not long ago.

The Vietnamese authorities are redoubling their efforts to subvert Kampuchea by "recruiting guerrillas" from among Kampuchean counter-revolutionaries. Trained and equipped, they are sent back into Kampuchea to establish "base areas" so as to "take concerted action with

100,000 Vietnamese conventional troops already stationed at the border area." As Hoang Tung, a member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, said to a Western journalist recently, the Vietnamese authorities "greatly sympathized" with the Kampuchean counter-revolutionaries and had given them help. Some high ranking Vietnamese officials even clamoured that "the Kampuchean Government's days were numbered," and it "would be toppled before the end of the year."

To support Viet Nam's aggression against Kampuchea, the Soviet Union is rushing in large amounts of weapons and military materials as well as military personnel.

According to a Western report, a Soviet military aid command has been set up in Hanoi

to supervise the transportation of considerable numbers of tanks, missiles, planes, etc., the Soviet Union has been shipping to Viet Nam. The report also said that Vietnamese ports were crammed with ships from the Soviet Union that were waiting to be unloaded, and the number of Soviet military advisers has been doubled to 4,000.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea has exposed the Soviet-Vietnamese aggressive and expansionist schemes from time to time, pointing out that Viet Nam is a cat's-paw for the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole. It has called on the Kampuchean people to sharpen their vigilance, close their ranks and foil the aggression from the Soviet Union and Viet Nam.

Soviet-Vietnamese "Treaty of Friendship And Co-operation"

THE Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation Between the Soviet Union and Viet Nam" was signed in Moscow on November 3. According to TASS, the treaty states, "The high contracting parties will conduct consultations on all important international issues concerning the interests of the two countries. If one of the parties becomes the object of attack or of the threat of attack, the high contracting parties will immediately begin mutual consultations for the purpose of removing such a threat and taking appropriate effective measures to ensure their countries' peace and security."

The treaty, which will be in effect for 25 years, was signed at the end of the 2-day talks between a Vietnamese Party and government delegation led by Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, and Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders.

At the banquet that evening in honour of the delegation after the conclusion of the treaty, Brezhnev said, "Soviet-Vietnamese friendship rests on common interests and aims." Le Duan

said in his speech, "The conclusion of the treaty marks a new stage in the fighting solidarity and inviolable friendship between the U.S.S.R. and Viet Nam."

Brezhnev and Le Duan echoed each other's vicious slanders on China in their speeches. A Reuter dispatch from Moscow on November 3 said, "Hanoi has swung firmly into the Soviet camp over the past year, receiving full Russian backing in its disputes with China and Cambodia."

On the same day, UPI quoted a senior Western diplomat in Moscow as saying that the Soviet-Vietnamese talks had "obvious military overtones."

Tokyo Shimbun in a commentary in the evening edition of November 4 said that the treaty was not merely a bilateral treaty. The treaty is designed to materialize "an Asian collective security system" with the Soviet Union as its centre. The Japanese newspaper, *Asahi Shimbun*, in its commentary said that the treaty "in essence has the nature of a military alliance. That is obvious."

Friendship Notes

Matsuyama Ballet Group And Four "White-Haired Girls"

Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Teng Yingchao, wife of the late Premier Chou En-lai, had a picture taken together with four "white-haired girls" at a reception given in honour of the Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group not long ago by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Of the four girls who were all chief actresses in different performances of the *White-Haired Girl**, two were Chinese — Wang Kun and Tien Hua, and two

* The story takes place before liberation. Hsi-erh, daughter of a poor peasant, is forced by a landlord to flee deep into the mountains, where she leads a life of extreme privation and rigour. She remains in hiding until the Eighth Route Army, led by the Communist Party of China, has liberated her native village.

Japanese — Mikiko Matsuyama and Yoko Molishita.

The Japanese ballet group, with Masao Shimizu as its head, Mikiko Matsuyama deputy head and Yoko Molishita chief actress, is well known to the Chinese people. Early in the 1950s, it performed a ballet adaptation of the *White-Haired Girl* in Japan. In 1955, Mikiko Matsuyama paid her first visit to China and had the honour of being received by Premier Chou who said: China is the native place of the *White-Haired Girl* and we hope you will perform the ballet drama version of it in our country. Premier Chou then had a photo taken with Mikiko Matsuyama, Wang Kun and Tien Hua. Since then, the group has gone on many tours in China to put on performances. Like diligent gardeners, the Japanese friends did their level best to cultivate blossoms of Sino-Japanese friendship with their brilliant ballet.

In its recent tour, the group brought to Chinese audiences the *Red Battle Dress*, a unique dance drama harmoniously combining classical ballet with Japanese national dance movements. The story is about Japanese peasants struggling against local despotic officials who have been riding roughshod over them. Also performed were the classical ballet *Coppelia* based on the 19th-century work of the same title as well as selections from *Swan Lake* and *Raymonda*.

The group was warmly welcomed on its tour. The superb performances of Yoko Molishita and male dancer Tetutalo Shimizu were particularly impressive.

Mali Grows Sugarcane

The people of Mali are proud of their sugarcane farm and sugar refinery in Silibara, a flat, fertile area on the delta of the middle reaches of the Niger River. As a legacy of colonial rule, the vast plain remained unreclaimed until a few years ago.

Mali consumes a matter of 30,000 tons of sugar every year, but in the past it had only one state-run sugar refinery with an annual production of 4,000 to 5,000 tons. Thus the government had to earmark a large amount of foreign exchange to buy sugar abroad. With a view to changing this situation, the Malian Government decided in 1973 to establish a sugarcane farm and a refinery. China, according to an agreement signed with the Malian Government, sent a group of experts to help



A scene from
Coppelia.

with the project. Workers and technicians of the two countries reclaimed this expanse of unused land and, through three years' joint efforts, built a 3,000-hectare sugarcane farm and a sugar refinery capable of producing 15,000 tons annually.

Production on the farm has always been over 100 tons per hectare enough to provide the refinery with sufficient raw materials so that sugar output has gone up by leaps and bounds. During the first season after the refinery went into production, that is, between 1976 and 1977, over 11,300 tons of sugar were produced in 190 days, while 15,100 tons of sugar were turned out in 188 days between 1977 and 1978 — clearing the designed target of 15,000 tons. Mali is now supplying two-thirds of its own sugar needs.

Reclaiming an African prairie is a hard job. During the half-year-long dry season, the scorching sun raises the temperature to as high as 50 degrees C. Working exposed to the sunlight, no one escaped being sunburnt. In 1974, a serious drought hit the area and posed a great threat to the farm's first trial-cultivation of sugarcane. Undaunted, the Chinese experts decided to complete the construction of a power-driven pumping station ahead of time. This instantly met with active support from the Malian workers. By putting in overtime for two months in succession, the Chinese and Malian technicians and workers completed the task, thus ensuring a normal crop for the season.

China to Participate in Global Atmospheric Research Experiment

China has decided to take part in the First Global Atmospheric Research Experiment — a biggest-ever international co-operative venture in meteorological research organized by the World Meteorological Organization.

According to the plan drawn up, China's main tasks will be to provide conventional observational data, send two synoptical ships to make observations in the tropical sea areas, and transmit information.

During the course of the experiment, more meteorological satellites, aeroplanes, ships, constant level balloon and drifting buoy systems will go into operation to facilitate increased observation, particularly at sea and in tropical regions where conventional observation is inadequate. The project is expected to provide data for the improvement of weather forecasting and for setting up a more effective observation network.

Cultural Exchange

• An agreement on television co-operation between the Central Television Station of China and the Z.D.F. of West Germany was signed in Peking on October 6. Under the agreement, the two sides will exchange television films, delegations, reporters and technicians and carry out technical co-operation.

• An exhibition of 40 traditional Chinese paintings by 80-year-old American painter Fan Tchun Pi opened in Peking on October 14. Most of the exhibits

are selected from among 10,000 paintings she did during her tour of China in 1972, showing China's picturesque scenery and reflecting the Chinese labouring people's life.

Madame Fan's works had been exhibited in the United States, France, Britain, Japan and countries of Southeast Asia, the Middle East and South America.

• On behalf of the All-China Sports Federation, Chinese Ambassador to Thailand presented 600 dozens of shuttlecocks of Chinese make to the World Badminton Federation. These shuttlecocks will be used during the First World Badminton Championships to be held in Bangkok this November.

Briefs

• The Norway-China Friendship Association celebrated its tenth founding anniversary on October 9 in Oslo. Kjetil Krane, President of the association, delivered a report on the work done to strengthen friendship between the two peoples. The association has seven local branches with a total of some 4,000 members.

• The Austrian Research Institute on China held a Chinese film week in Vienna from October 3 to 7. The films included *Pioneers*, *Red Blossom on the Tien Shan Mountains*, *Sparkling Red Star* and *Dr. Norman Bethune*.

• At the Bangladesh-China Friendship Association's annual meeting on October 22, President of the association Mirza Ghulam Hafiz underscored the importance of developing friendship between the two countries and expressed satisfaction over the growth of the association.

ROUND THE WORLD

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

Independence

The Commonwealth of Dominica proclaimed its independence on November 3 after waging a people's liberation struggle for more than 400 years against British and French colonial rule.

The whole island joyfully celebrated independence. After Prime Minister Patrick John accepted the constitutional instruments from Princess Margaret of Britain, he said in his address to the nation that the attainment of Dominica's independence had not been easy, and he called on his people to unite to develop their country. Referring to international affairs, he said: "Dominica will continue to support the struggle of the developing countries. Their struggle is our struggle."

Dominica is an island in the East Caribbean with 752 square kilometres and a population of 82,000. In 1763, Britain, France and Spain signed the Treaty of Paris dividing their colonies and

Dominica fell under British rule. Since then France occupied the island twice before Dominica again became a British colony in 1805. The people of Dominica have waged a long and heroic struggle for their national independence. In March 1967, Dominica practised "self-government" and became a "state of the British Commonwealth," but its national defence and foreign affairs were still controlled by representatives of the British Government. In March 1977 a resolution was adopted by the Dominican Congress demanding complete independence, and a delegation headed by Prime Minister John was sent to London for negotiations beginning from March 23. In July 1978, it was announced that Dominica would proclaim its independence on November 3 as the Commonwealth of Dominica, and became another independent state within the British Commonwealth.

UNITED STATES

Inflation — A Serious Problem

In his October 24 television address to the nation, U.S. President Carter put forward an anti-inflation programme that would reduce the rate of inflation from this year's 8 per cent to 6.5 per cent in 1979.

During the first nine months of this year,

inflation in the United States had already reached the equivalent of a 10 per cent annual rate, well-surpassing last year's 6.8 per cent. Some U.S. government officials and economists are worried that the recurrence of rampant inflation will probably throw the U.S. economy into another recession. Carter said: "Inflation has been a serious problem for me ever since I became president. We have tried to control it, but we have not been successful."

Carter's programme encompasses mainly holding down government spending, reducing the budget deficit, increasing labour productivity and restraining wage increases. He said: "We have brought the deficit down . . . from more than 66 billion dollars in the 1976 fiscal year to about 40 billion dollars in the 1979 fiscal year." He said that his plan would reduce the budget deficit to 30 billion dollars or less in the 1980 fiscal year. Workers' annual wage increase would be limited to a maximum of 7 per cent.

G. William Miller, Chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, said that U.S. inflation has been a problem that has built up over a considerable time and it would not and cannot be instantly solved. Robert Strauss, Carter's chief inflation fighter, admitted not long ago, "there is no single, simple solution." At a cabinet meeting, Carter conceded that inflation "is a difficult and long-range challenge." "There are some very serious consequences of failures," he said.



"Wage War"

The Labour government's wage policy has touched off a heated debate in Britain which is likely to have economic and political ramifications.

The debate began last July when the Labour government issued a White Paper on the restraints of wage increase. It provided that the wage increase should be limited to 5 per cent between August 1 this year and July 31 next year, because inflation still is the No. 1 enemy of the British economy even the rate of inflation has dropped to 8 per cent this year.

A low inflation rate, within one digital figure, would surely stand the Labour Party in good stead for next year's elections.

The British labouring people oppose such a wage policy and so trade union leaders dare not accept it. At the annual conference of the Trade Union Congress in early September and at the annual conference of the Labour Party in early October, resolutions were adopted completely rejecting the policy. So far negotiations between the Labour government and the trade union leaders have been at a standstill. Though the trade union leaders insisted on "free collective bargaining" and opposed wage restraints, Prime Minister Callaghan on October 19 reaffirmed his decision to stick to the wage control policy.

Afraid that bitter confrontation between the government and the trade union negotiators would lead to more strikes, monopolists who support the

wage restraints want a compromise.

The storm over the wage policy puts the Labour government in a dilemma. In the past few years, it has succeeded in lowering the inflation rate from two to one digital figures, thereby improving the economic situation to some extent. Should the wage policy fail, inflation would inevitably swell again, the economy would worsen and the Labour government's chances of re-election would be thrown to the winds.

Continuous strikes against the wage policy have taken place since the wage restraint policy was implemented in August 1975. At present, various industrial branches are still gripped by strikes in which large wage increases are being demanded.

U.S.S.R.

Firyubin's Southeast-Asian Tour

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin visited three members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)—the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand—from October 24 to 30 in the wake of Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong's tour of five ASEAN countries.

During his tour, Firyubin avoided the press and the public. While talking with state leaders in some countries, he pretended to be very meek and polite.

The Soviet media also abstained from acclaiming his

trip, which is rare in Soviet diplomatic activities in Asia. On the other hand, Moscow endorsed the Vietnamese leader's visit to Southeast Asia, saying that Viet Nam had made great contributions to the normalization of the political atmosphere of Southeast Asia. It even said that without the participation of Viet Nam it would be impossible to turn Southeast Asia into a peace zone.

The Soviet propaganda machine has underscored the Vietnamese Premier's trip because Viet Nam is the outpost of the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia. Firyubin immediately assumed the role of a behind-the-scenes boss and checked up on his outpost's work, and he was also able to analyse the situation and gather first-hand information for further Soviet expansion. Thus his trip, which was so downplayed by the Soviet press, served the interests of the Soviet Union.

Some ASEAN newspapers carried articles that were highly skeptical of Soviet and Vietnamese motives for their "smiling diplomacy."

The Malaysian and Thai press pointed out that the Soviet efforts to make "friends" with ASEAN have not eliminated the ASEAN nations' suspicions or lightened their vigilance against the Soviet Union. The Philippine *Sunday Express* noted that "the Moscow-Hanoi ploy is a blatant effort to set Asians against Asians, to stir up domestic discord with the region" in order to gain a foothold.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

National Folk Song Festival

Encore after encore was called for during a performance by Tilipair, a 19-year-old Uighur girl singer at a national folk song festival held recently in Peking. To the accompaniment of an accordion, she expressed the enthusiasm and open-heartedness of her nationality in a smooth, clear and flexible voice. She is judged to be a promising



Tilipair (Uighur).



A Tibetan singer.

singer with talent for getting her messages through.

The audiences' attention was also drawn to a Tibetan girl of the same age named Yangtsung, a trainee just recruited by the Shanghai Conservatory earlier this year. Her lyric singing of popular Tibetan folk songs of different styles transports her listeners to the vast Tibetan Plateau. Yangtsung showed an unmistakable gift for singing during spare-time music activities in her hometown. Her singing has been greatly improved through a period of professional training.

Nearly 200 singers of 16 nationalities took part in this month-long festival.

Folk singing is a popular form of art which large numbers of people can appreciate and participate in. Through this medium created by the masses, people express their joys, anger, love, hatred and other feelings. Many modern folk songs also reflect China's revolution and construction.

For more than a decade in the past, Chiang Ching and her

followers pronounced folk songs "vulgar" and "incapable of beating out the pulse of the era." Many folk singers, especially those who had endeared themselves to the people, were persecuted. During the recent festival, many such singers with their own special styles and talents appeared once more on the Peking stage.

Among them was Huang Hung, a female singer from the multinational Yunnan Province in the southwest. Once again she brought interesting folk songs of different nationalities to wide audiences. She belongs to the older generation of folk singers, but her performances have the same impact and appeal they had years ago. One of her masterpieces is a Yi folk song with dialogue. Using its music with newly composed words, she criticizes the "gang of four" with sharp humour.

Chu Chung-lu, a Han peasant from Chinghai, and herdsman Chamusu from Inner Mongolia are both singers of long-standing fame and prestige among local people. This time audiences welcomed them with special enthusiasm. They were moved by the deep feelings and high spirits of Chu Chung-lu and greatly appreciated the clear



Folk song singers from Shansi Province.



A singer from Anhwei Province.

voice, tinged with rich national flavour, of Chamusu.

Opera-singer Kuo Lan-ying is one of China's best. Beginning as a local Shansi opera singer in her early years, she emerged as a folk song artist and modern opera singer about 30 years ago. Absorbing the merits of China's traditional theatrical art, she has a unique style of her own and has carried forward the characteristics of China's folk singing, which combines richness of voice with depth of feeling. This time she sang songs in memory of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, folk songs from northern Shensi Province and famous arias from operas she has starred in.

This unprecedented festival provided an occasion to bring together a large gathering of outstanding artists and an opportunity for them to learn from each other. Bearing in mind Premier Chou's instruction of making music and dance revolutionary, national and popular, the participants have reached a unanimous understanding on how to promote socialist vocal music for the Chinese nation. That is: Singers who have cultivated national, folk ways of singing should study and creatively assimilate the merits of foreign vocalism in a way that will enhance their own artistic level. At the same time, singers with Western training should learn national, folk ways of singing so as to imbue their singing with a na-



American mathematician Prof. Shiing Shen Chern lecturing at the Institute of Mathematics.

tional character and turn it into something better understood and loved by workers, peasants and soldiers.

Lectures by Foreign Professors

No less than 90 specialists and professors from abroad gave lectures in China in the first half of this year; some 110 will come in the last six months of the year.

They come from the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Canada, Japan, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, Syria and Iran. They include noted physicist Yang Chen-ning, biologists Manchiang Niu and linguist T.F. Johns.

Lectures are given in such fields as physics, mathematics, biology, chemistry, electronics, metallurgy, machinery, construction, shipbuilding and medicine.

Institutes of higher learning in Peking, Shanghai and other places sponsor these lectures, and teachers from other colleges concerned all over the country can also attend. The lecture period is one week to one year and the average is three months.

Despite a fierce heat wave during the summer in Shanghai, Professor Ye Tsang Chou from the U.S. delivered his lectures in Shanghai Chiaotung University with real earnestness and abundant energy.

British linguist T.F. Johns was invited by Wuhan University to give lectures to 400 people. Since double the number wanted to attend, the lecture was relayed by television to over one thousand.

At forums held by professors from abroad and their Chinese colleagues, problems of some new-emerging branches of science were discussed and new teaching methods studied.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Hangchiahu: A Marketable Grain Base

LARGE-SCALE construction to control water and improve soil is in full swing on the Hangchiahu plain in Chekiang Province, east China. The plain is one of China's marketable grain producing bases.

Located in the southern part of the Yangtze River delta, this fertile "land of fish and rice" with a mild climate and plentiful rainfall is well known for its high grain yields. Eighty per cent of the land there has been brought under irrigation thanks to the water conservancy works built over the last two decades or so. As a result, the per-hectare grain yield on an annual three-cropping basis has since 1970 been maintained at or above the 7.5-ton level.

Last year, with per-hectare grain output reaching 8.25 tons, the area delivered 870,000 tons of marketable grain to the state. This amounted to 38 per cent of the marketable grain delivered by the whole province — no mean feat for the Hangchiahu people, farming an area only one-fourth of Chekiang's total cultivated land.

In building this marketable grain base, much is being done to transform the vast stretches of low-lying area where the subterranean water table is so high that the farmland,

three metres above sea level, is prone to waterlogging. After careful investigations by Tieh Ying, first secretary of the provincial Party committee, and other leading members of the committee, a blueprint for a large drainage and irrigation project was mapped out.

The project entails dredging or digging seven canals totalling 280 kilometres in length to connect with the Whangpoo River in Shanghai, building three pumping stations each with a sluice gate on the northern side of the Chientang River to divert excess water along the river to the sea, and building or expanding 84 reservoirs to store floodwaters from the hilly regions.

Construction of the works for draining excess water to the Chientang River is going full steam ahead. The foundation has already been laid for a big sluice gate. A 150-kilometre drainage canal linking the gate is due for completion before the rainy season starts in May 1979.

The Hangchiahu plain abounds not only in grain but also other farm and side-line products. In 1977 silk cocoons sold to the state by the local people amounted to 83 per cent of the provincial total, or 30 per cent of the nation's total. Of the total amount of fresh-water fish sold to the state commercial departments in Chekiang in the same year, 65 per cent

came from Hangchiahu. Rape-seed, bamboo and pigs also account for relatively high proportions of the total output in the province.

Hongkong Compatriots Help Build Chicken Farm

A MECHANIZED chicken farm is partially completed in a rural area 50 kilometres away from Kwangchow city. Begun only six months ago, it is now supplying the market with eggs and also chickens weighing about 3 kilogrammes, the biggest reaching 3.5 or 4.

All equipment and facilities including a special breed of chicks were imported from the United States with money contributed by Hongkong compatriots Teng Hun, member of the Fourth Kwangtung Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Liu Hao-ching. Essentials like coops for raising chicks, compartments for laying-hens and brooder houses have been supplied and put up. Five chicken houses and six sets of equipment imported from abroad are now in use. All the 30,000 chickens from the United States have been allocated either to laying-hen compartments, coops for raising chicks or to brooder houses.

Automatic, mechanized transmission belts deliver feed to chickens regularly in proper amounts every day. A chicken can get water whenever it is thirsty by pecking at the lid of a small plastic cup. The coops for laying-hens are built in a

scientific and rational way, of simple convenient design.

According to an American expert in raising chickens, Hsu Chih-chien, the equipment and facilities are all new products of the 70s. He intends to stay in Kwangchow for a year at least so as to complete the work of setting up the equipment and facilities and to give technical advice. Each laying-hen may produce 295 eggs annually. Judged by the latest world figures, this output is high.

When the poultry farm is completed, there will be 12 houses for 196,000 chickens of different categories and it will annually supply 1.4 million kilogrammes of fresh eggs and 300,000 chickens for the Kwangchow market, as well as 500,000 breed chicks for other places.

Criticism and Self-Criticism

Incompetent Party Committee Secretary Dismissed. This is the title of a recent *Renmin Ribao* report about the Kwangchow Tractor Plant. Earlier this year when it was found that none of the tractors made in this factory since its establishment in 1966 was up to standard in quality, the factory was ordered to stop production and straighten things out. Three months passed, but the situation had not improved one iota.

Chiu Chun-fu, Vice-Minister in Charge of the State Economic Commission, and responsible members of the Kwangtung provincial and Kwangchow city

industrial departments went to the factory to look into the matter and hear the masses out. Since workers and technical personnel held that the secretary of the plant's Party committee was unequal to his task, the city Party committee removed him from office. His post was filled by a deputy director of one of the city's industrial bureaux.

Chiu Chun-fu quoted a leading comrade of the State Council as saying: In dealing with enterprises which have been turning out shoddy products for a long time and have so far failed to make any improvement, a word or two of criticism is far from enough and things like that call for organizational readjustment or economic sanctions.

Commune Cadre Corrects His Mistakes. This incident took place in the Hsinglung People's Commune of Anhsien County in southwest China's Szechuan Province. When Hsueh Li, deputy secretary of the commune Party committee, realized he was wrong in taking liberties with state laws and Party discipline, he owned up to his mistakes in the presence of those peasants who had been berated or manhandled by him. This helped improve his relations with them.

The deputy secretary had been given to beating and punishing the peasants in out-and-out abuse of the power entrusted to him by the people. Later he attended meetings held by the higher-level Party committee to rectify the style of work among the local cadres

through studying Marxism and practising criticism and self-criticism. There it dawned on him that his misconduct was rooted in the influence of the "gang of four's" pseudo-Left, genuine Right counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and that until he changed, he was in reality following the style of the Kuomintang reactionaries.

His way of doing things had brought harm to the relationship between the Party and the people and to the revolutionary cause. He made up his mind to correct his mistakes.

One by one he apologized to nine peasants who had suffered at his hands. His sincere self-criticism paid off: Resentment against him was dispelled and those who had wanted to get even with him changed their minds.

As to what had happened in Hsueh Li, a *Sichuan Ribao* article commented: Why does our Party enjoy such prestige among the masses? One of the important reasons is the fact that its cadres live among the masses and share weal and woe with them. Anyone who divorces himself from the masses, does not work for their interests, or even insults, beats or curses them, the article noted, is actually placing himself in opposition to the masses, who will eventually rise up against instead of supporting him.

The article called upon those who were influenced by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and had erred in dealing with the masses quickly to improve their style of work in earnest.

Radio Peking

Schedule for English language transmissions beginning October 30, 1978

	GMT	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	kHz
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	00:00-01:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	19, 16	15060, 15520, 17680
	01:00-02:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	19, 16	15060, 15520, 17680
	02:00-03:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	24, 19, 16	12055, 15060, 17680
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	12:00-13:00	07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.)	30	9820
	03:00-04:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	25, 24, 19	11685, 12055, 15060, 15300
	04:00-05:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	25, 24, 19	11685, 12055, 15060, 15300
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	08:30-09:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. E.S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19, 17	9460, 11600, 11720, 15045, 17635
	09:30-10:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust. E.S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19, 17	9460, 11600, 11720, 15045, 17635
SOUTHEAST ASIA	12:00-13:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25, 19, 16	9290, 11650, 15270, 17805
		19:30-20:30 (Singapore)		
		20:00-21:00 (Ho Chi Minh City, Manila)		
13:00-14:00	18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)	32, 25, 19, 16	9290, 11650, 15270, 17805	
	20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)			
	20:30-21:30 (Singapore)			
14:00-15:00	21:00-22:00 (Ho Chi Minh City, Manila)	30, 25, 19	9860, 11650, 15080	
	19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)			
	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo)			
15:00-16:00	19:00-20:00 (Rawalpindi)	30, 25, 19	9860, 11650, 15080	
	20:00-21:00 (Dacca)			
	19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)			
16:00-17:00	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	247	1210	
	20:00-21:00 (Rawalpindi)			
	21:00-22:00 (Dacca)			
17:00-18:00	20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)	30, 19	9860, 15670	
	18:00-19:00 (Delhi)			
	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)			
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	30, 19	9860, 15670	
	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)			
	20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)			
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	19:30-20:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia)	39, 30, 26	7620, 9880, 11302
	20:30-21:30	19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown)		
		20:30-21:30 (Lagos)		
21:30-22:30 (Cairo)				
20:30-21:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia)	39, 30, 26	7620, 9880, 11302	
	20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown)			
	21:30-22:30 (Lagos)			
EUROPE	22:30-23:30 (Cairo)	47, 43, 40	6270, 6860, 7470	
	20:30-21:30			21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)
	21:30-22:30	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47, 43, 40	6270, 6860, 7470

5