

BEIJING REVIEW

- Slogans for 30th Anniversary of People's Republic of China
- Xian, Yanan and Taihang
— Places of Revolutionary Significance



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CHRONICLE

September 9

● Xinhua News Agency reported that on October 1, 1979, the U.S. Government will unfreeze all Chinese assets in accordance with an agreement reached between the Chinese and American Governments on the settlement of claims. The Chinese Government has authorized the Bank of China to act on behalf of the various owners to recover these assets.

September 10

● Premier Hua Guofeng met with a delegation from the Canadian Parliament led by Renaude Lapointe, Speaker of the Senate, and James Jerome, Speaker of the House of Commons.

September 11

● Regular air service between Shanghai and Nagasaki opened. There will be seven flights a week between the two cities.

September 12

● According to Xinhua, this August's total national industrial output value was 9.3 per cent above the figure in August last year. The total national industrial output value from January to August of this year saw an increase of 5.7 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

September 13

● The 11th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress closed. The meeting approved the trial use of "The Law on Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China." It appointed Ji Pengfei Vice-Premier of the State Council and established the Ministry of Justice with Wei Wenbo as its Minister, the Eighth Ministry of Machine-Building with Jiao Ruoyu as its Minister and the Ministry of Geology with Sun Daguang as its Minister. It also appointed Zhang Jingfu Deputy Secretary-General of the Financial and Economic Commission of the State Council and Wu Bo Minister of the Finance Ministry.

● Premier Hua Guofeng sent a message of condolence to Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, interim head of the Government of the Angolan People's Republic, on the death of President Agostinho Neto.

September 15

● Li Xiannian, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, met with a delegation from the Movement for Socialism of Venezuela led by Teodoro Petkof, Assistant General Secretary of the Movement.



Fourth National Games

The Fourth National Games — a grand gathering to review the achievements and promote the further development of sports — opened in Beijing on September 15. With 4,000 athletes taking part, it is the biggest sports meet since the founding of New China in 1949.

Amidst thunderous applause by 80,000 spectators, 31 athletes holding high the new long march torches trotted into the Workers' Stadium during the opening ceremony. The torch, lit in Shanghai on July 1 this year, was relayed across 16 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions for a distance of 15,000 kilometres. It arrived at the stadium some 70 days later after half a million young people had carried it across snow-capped mountains, marshy grassland and other places traversed by the revolutionaries of the older generation in their epic Long March in the mid-thirties. The arrival of the torch was

followed by a 17,000-member mass callisthenics display called the *New Long March*.

Premier Hua Guofeng and other Chinese Party and state leaders attended the opening ceremony. Earlier, Premier Hua gave a talk, calling on the Chinese people to promote physical culture and sports and strive for the realization of the four modernizations. He stressed: "The health level of the entire nation and the mental outlook of the state hinge on whether the work on physical culture and sports has been done well."

In his talk, Premier Hua also pointed out that there is a dialectical relationship between the popularization and raising of standard in physical culture and sports. He said that particular attention must be paid to the health of the youth and children, and that stress must be laid on promoting physical culture and sports among them. Students, he added, should be

helped to develop morally, intellectually and physically.

The founding of New China ushered in a flourishing era for physical culture and sports. In the short span of a few years, the Chinese people shook off once and for all the derogatory term of "sick man of East Asia." Since 1949 China's physical culture and sports have developed by leaps and bounds. By early 1966 Chinese athletes had broken world records on more than 100 occasions and improved national records on more than 6,000 occasions. But when Lin Biao and the gang of four were on the rampage, physical culture and sports suffered serious damage. With the overthrow of the gang of four in the autumn of 1976, things began to change for the better. In less than three years, Chinese athletes broke world records on 23 occasions and world youth records on ten occasions; they won 18 gold medals in world championships or international contests, and bettered 181 national records on 986 occasions. Nearly two-thirds of the listed national records have been improved.



Athletes holding high the new long march torches enter the Workers' Stadium during the opening ceremony.

Danish Queen in Beijing

Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II and His Royal Highness Prince Henrik of Denmark arrived in Beijing on September 12 for a ten-day official visit to China. This is the first visit made by a Danish head of state and also the first visit by a head of state of northern Europe.

Contacts between China and Denmark have a long history. As early as the 18th century there had been flourishing trade between the two countries. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Denmark in 1950, intercourse between them has been strengthened in many fields. As Vice-Premier Li Xiannian said at a banquet in honour of the distinguished Danish guests, since China and Denmark established diplomatic relations 30 years ago, the relations between them have been friendly in spite of the changing international situation.

The people of China and Denmark love peace and treasure their independence and sovereignty. In recent years, contacts between the two governments have increased and co-operation and exchanges in the economic, trade, scientific, technological and cultural fields have steadily expanded.

Queen Margrethe pointed out that in the economic and commercial fields, Denmark and China had strengthened co-operation in the interest of both parties. During the distinguished Danish guests' stay in Beijing, an agreement on economic and technical co-operation between China and Denmark was signed by Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs Henning Christophersen, who is accompanying the Queen on her China visit, and Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang on behalf of their governments.

Queen Margrethe is well versed in the arts. On this visit, she has brought not only the Danish people's friendship to the Chinese people but also the splen-

did culture and arts of Denmark. Queen Margrethe and Prince Henrik attended and spoke at the opening ceremony of an exhibition on Andersen and his works at the Beijing Exhibition Centre. Since the founding of New China, more than 50 of Andersen's works have been translated into Chi-

nese and more than 4 million copies have been distributed.

People's Congress In Xinjiang

The Second Session of the Fifth People's Congress of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous

SLOGANS IN CELEBRATION OF 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China issued the following slogans which were front-paged in the newspapers on September 15. — Ed.

1. Warmly celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China!
2. Warmly celebrate the great victory of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past 30 years!
3. Work with one heart and one mind to make China a modern, powerful socialist country!
4. Uphold the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership by the Communist Party, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought!
5. Salute to the workers, peasants, intellectuals, commanders and fighters of the Liberation Army and patriotic personages throughout the country!
6. Firmly carry out the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy and win the first battle for the four modernizations!
7. Launch a vigorous movement to increase production and practise economy, with the accent on better quality, higher output, greater variety and lower consumption of fuel and raw materials!
8. Launch a vigorous movement for family planning and reduce the population growth rate to below 1 per cent!
9. Promote socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system! Everyone is equal before the law!
10. Take active steps to develop science, education, culture and health work and strive to raise the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation!
11. Emancipate the mind, "start up the machinery,"* seek truth from facts, unite and be forward-looking!

12. Practice is the sole criterion for testing the truth!
Everyone is equal before the truth!

13. Energetically carry forward the fine style of work of integrating theory with practice, the mass line and criticism and self-criticism, and energetically carry forward the glorious tradition of hard struggle and building the country through diligence and thrift!

14. It is honourable to work hard! It is honourable to make innovations and inventions! It is shameful to be extravagant and wasteful! It is shameful to suppress criticism!

15. Raise the people's living standards and solve problems of immediate concern to the masses by striving hard to increase production!

16. Defend the motherland and the four modernizations, promote the revolutionization and modernization of the army!

17. Develop and strengthen further the revolutionary, patriotic united front!

18. Strive for the return of Taiwan to the motherland and for the reunification of the country!

19. Uphold proletarian internationalism and support all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples in their struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for liberation and social progress!

20. Oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace!

21. Rally closely round the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and work hard for the accomplishment of the four modernizations!

22. Long live the great unity of the people of all nationalities of China!

23. Long live the great unity of the people of the world!

24. Long live the great Communist Party of China!

25. Long live the great People's Republic of China!

26. Long live great Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought!

* This means making good use of the organ of thought. — Tr.

Region was held in Urumqi from August 26 to September 5. Wang Feng, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, made a work report at the session. The more than 700 deputies of Uygur, Kazakh, Khalkhas, Mongolian and Han and seven other nationalities who attended the session dis-

cussed the work report and put forward many suggestions.

All the members of the Fourth Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, who were having their Second Session from August 24

to September 6, attended the people's congress as observers.

Achievements and Plans. Wang Feng pointed out in his report that as a result of the implementation of the Party's various policies, the autonomous region has made progress in all fields of work.

Last year the region's grain output was 3.7 million tons and the number of animals in stock was 24,770,000. This year, grain output is expected to reach 3.8 million tons and the number of animals will be the highest in recent years.

But Xinjiang's agricultural production is still low and unstable. One of the major reasons is that water conservancy facilities are inadequate. For some time in the future, therefore, capital construction on the farms centring on water conservancy projects will be undertaken. A short-term plan calls for the completion of all the auxiliary works and channels for the 25 existing irrigation areas and the sinking of 10,000 wells each year in the coming three years. As a long-term plan, efforts will be made to harness several big rivers including the Yarkant River in the south and the Ertix River in the north and bring water from the northern to the southern part of the region.

Endowed with vast tracts of grassland, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region is one of the main livestock-breeding areas in China. Equal importance will be attached to animal husbandry and agriculture. More mechanized or semi-mechanized fodder bases with animal sheds and paddocks will be built so as to reduce the death rate of animals in winter



Fine-wool sheep grazing by the Kunas River in Xinjiang.

and spring. At the same time, the people will take part in large-scale afforestation projects to help expand the acreage of forests and turn the deserts into oases.

To speed up expansion of agriculture and animal husbandry, the region has decided to increase its investments from 14 per cent of its budget last year to 19.89 per cent this year. Investments in these two categories will continue to increase in the next two years.

Population Growth Rate. The region has a population of 11 million, about half of them are people of Han nationality.

Family planning will be carried out mainly among the Han people, and will not be stressed among the minority nationalities. But technical guidance will be given to those minority people who have big families or have children at very short intervals and those who wish to practise birth control.

The population growth rate of the Han people in the region has

dropped from 24.26 per thousand in 1975 to 14.86 per thousand, while the rate in the cities and on the farms where the Han people live in communities has dropped to less than 10 per thousand.

It is planned that the population growth rate will drop to about 12 per thousand in 1980 and 8 per thousand in 1985.

New Leaders. At this session, Ismail Amat (Uygur), Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and secretary of the regional Party committee, was elected chairman of the people's government of the autonomous region, and Tomur Dawamat (Uygur) was elected chairman of the standing committee of the region's people's congress.

Born to a poor peasant family, 44-year-old Ismail Amat was once a county head and vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee. He was in charge of the region's cultural and educational work.

A farmhand and a cart-driver

for the landlords before liberation, 53-year-old Tomur Dawamat matured rapidly under the care of the Party after liberation and soon became a cadre. He was the first man of minority nationality in Xinjiang to become secretary of a county Party committee. He served successively as vice-chairman of the people's council of the autonomous region, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and secretary of the regional Party committee.

Half of the 12 newly elected vice-chairmen of the people's government and half of the 14 vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the regional people's congress are minority nationality cadres. Nuryuv, a Uygur, was elected president of the region's higher people's court.

Tribute to Returned Scientists

At a gathering in Beijing on September 8, Vice-Premier Fang Yi, on behalf of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, gave warm regards to over 20 scientists who had returned from abroad in the 1950s.

Vice-Premier Fang is concurrently Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He encouraged the scientists, who had returned from the United States, Japan and other countries, to make contributions to the socialist modernization of the motherland. The Vice-Premier solicited their opinions and suggestions in this regard.

Determined to do their part in building up the country, many Chinese students gave up their comfortable life and convenient working conditions abroad and returned home after overcoming numerous difficulties. Vice-Premier Fang Yi highly appraised this.

"The patriotic and just struggles waged by the Chinese students studying abroad in those years," the Vice-Premier said, "should be recorded in the annals of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggles." He added that there had always existed a fine patriotic tradition among these students.

Fang Yi said that the scientists who had returned in the 50s had made great contributions to New China's science, education and economic construction. He expressed the hope that they would continue to make contributions in the national endeavour to accomplish the four modernizations.

Referring to the persecution of scientists and other intellectuals by Lin Biao and the gang of four, Fang Yi said with indignation: "Such persecution of intellectuals will never again be tolerated."

At the gathering the scientists expressed satisfaction and pride that they had played their part in socialist construction in the post-liberation years. They said they would look ahead in spite of the wrong they had suffered.

"Looking ahead" is a Party policy set forth at the third plenary session of the 11th Party Central Committee, calling on everyone in the nation to place the interests of the Party and the people in the first place and not to take to

heart their grievances and sufferings of the past. The people are urged to unite and work together for the four modernizations. This policy also includes the summing-up of historical experiences and the criticism of the ultra-Left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

At the gathering the scientists suggested that assistants be assigned to them so that they could concentrate their time and energy on research. They said that overstaffing and low efficiency were common phenomena in many scientific research institutes, schools and production units. They suggested cutting down the number of staff so that more people could be organized to study science and technology for modernizing the country.

Central Authorities Help Solve Petitioners' Problems

From August 7 to September 7, around 6,000 petitioners came to Beijing from various parts of the country. Some of them have since been making appeals before the front gate of Zhongnanhai, where the offices of the Party Central Committee and the State Council are located.

A considerable number of the petitioners are victims of false charges fabricated by Lin Biao and the gang of four, and their problems remain unsolved to this day owing to procrastination or deliberate obstruction by the local authorities. A small number of them are people whose cases have been settled but not in a satisfactory manner. About 70 to 80 per

cent of the petitioners now in Beijing have come to the capital previously. Only very few have come with unreasonable demands.

Among the petitioners is Xu Wangke, a miner from Henan Province, who was labelled as a "counter-revolutionary" and fired simply because he had made critical remarks about Jiang Qing during the Cultural Revolution. Although he had been rehabilitated politically, he said that the mine to which he belonged refused to give him work.

Ruan Jun is another petitioner. A commune member from Hunan Province, he was stigmatized as a "new bourgeois element" during the Cultural Revolution because he engaged in domestic side-line occupations which were legitimate but which were regarded by the gang of four as activities that might lead to a "capitalist restoration." His house was confiscated and his family were forced to drift from place to place. Even today his commune refuses to redress his wrongs.

The Party Central Committee and the State Council have decided to send more than 1,000 cadres from various departments of the central authorities to help solve the problems of these petitioners.

There is a joint reception centre under the General Office of the C.P.C. Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council for handling the petitioners' complaints.

On September 8, Feng Wenbin, a leading member of the General Office of the C.P.C. Central Committee, spoke to the more than 1,000 cadres who are helping solve the petition-

ers' problems. He said that many of the petitioners had really been wronged and that they should have all the sympathies.

He asked these cadres to tell the petitioners the policies of the Party and government, study their cases, accompany them home and help the local Party and government organizations take effective measures to solve their problems quickly and in a down-to-earth manner.

The reception centre has already given concrete help to a number of petitioners in solving their problems. Some have written to the centre expressing their thanks.

How to Be a Good Student

What makes a good student in socialist China? What are the requirements?

These are important questions not only because there are 210 million middle and primary school students in China. They are related to the moral standard of the society and have a vital bearing on training worthy successors who will carry forward the socialist cause.

The Ministry of Education recently promulgated two sets of rules for middle and primary school students, which were put into practice on a trial basis on September 1 when the new school year began. They constitute the basic requirements of the students by the Party and the state.

Though each has its own distinctive features, the two sets of rules have the following points in common:

- The students should love the motherland and the people,

care for the collective and protect public property;

- They should study diligently;

- They should take part in physical training so as to keep fit and they should pay attention to hygiene;

- They should take an active part in physical labour and be thrifty and simple in daily life;

- They should observe discipline and public order;

- They should respect the teachers, maintain close ties with fellow-schoolmates and be polite to others;

- They should be modest and honest and be ready to correct mistakes.

Following the guidelines laid down by Chairman Mao, schools in China aim at enabling those receiving an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically so that they will become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. In the 1950s and 1960s, the Ministry of Education twice issued rules for middle and primary school students, which played a positive role in fostering good behaviour and a high moral sense among the youngsters. At that time large numbers of them grew up to be active builders of socialism, able and dedicated and filled with lofty aspirations.

Later, however, for more than a decade the fine trends in the schools were destroyed, and fallacies such as "learning is useless" and "hooligans are brave people" and egoistic and pragmatic philosophies were rife among the youngsters. Some students were devoid of the sense of right and wrong and of honour and shame. Some teenagers even fell into the bad

habit of smoking and drinking and creating disturbances.

Since the overthrow of the gang of four, things have changed for the better. The new rules will help bring about a speedy revival of the fine traditions and, in keeping with the new situation in the country, train a new-type of socialist youths. At present primary school education is being popularized across the land and steps are being taken to gradually popularize middle school education. When the 210 million primary and middle school students have cultivated good habits and acquired fine moral qualities, they will become a great force favourable to the improvement of social ethics, which are indispensable to the accomplishment of socialist modernization.

Renmin Ribao in an editorial called on the school authorities and teachers to do careful and painstaking ideological work among the students and educate them to observe the rules of their own accord. At the same time it appealed to the parents and society as a whole to show concern for the upbringing of the younger generation.

For More Collectively Owned Enterprises

"Lianmeng" (meaning alliance) is a state-owned restaurant. Its food and service were of the common run. But the customers had to take their meals there because there was no choice for them.

Towards the end of last year, a collectively owned restaurant opened for business just across the street. Called "Xizaixin" (meaning pleasing to the heart), the new restaurant was smaller



A popular collectively owned snack bar in Fuxin city, Liaoning Province.

and had fewer workers, but it was always crowded with customers because its food was appetizing and prices were reasonable.

Before long, very few people went to Lianmeng. This presented its workers with a problem: What should they do to prevent matters from getting worse? After careful consideration, they set about improving their food and making reasonable reduction in the prices. Thus a competition ensued between the two restaurants, both doing their best to improve the cooking and service, increase the variety of food, and readjust business hours to suit the customers. The result was that both restaurants did good business with greater profits than before.

All this happened in a county seat in east China's Anhui Province. But the case is rather typical. Numerous facts have proved that the collectively owned small stores, small restaurants and other service centres in China are welcomed by

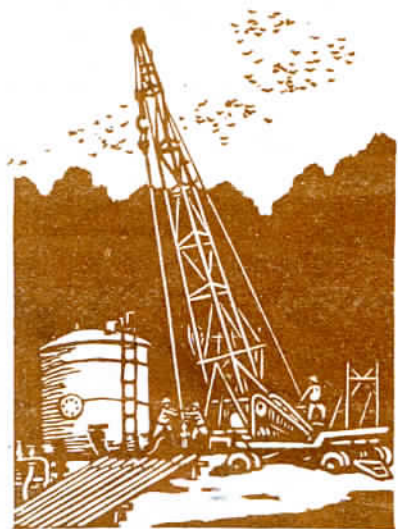
the people because of the convenience they provide. But in the years when Lin Biao and the gang of four were in power, a movement was launched to "chop off" these small enterprises which were regarded as remnants of capitalism and were therefore amalgamated into big state-owned enterprise.

This practice which seemed to be very "revolutionary" actually ran counter to the objective economic law. The collectively owned economy and the economy owned by the whole people are the two legs of the socialist economy of public ownership. To chop off the collective economy means chopping off one leg, which inevitably affects economic life as a whole.

Take Beijing for example. While many big stores were opened in the last two decades, service centres had decreased from 40,000 in 1957 to 14,000 in 1978. The adverse effects of this practice are obvious. (1) Since there are fewer stores, the customers have to spend

more time to buy what they want, and in many places they have to queue up for the things they need. (2) Formerly, many small stores had their own specialities catering to customers of different tastes; now they are all gone. (3) Service is far from satisfactory. This is partly because the number of stores and the quantity of commodities available cannot meet the increasing needs of the public. With customers standing in long queues, the shop assistants cannot serve at the counter as best they can. Of course, another reason is that the management of state-owned enterprises is poor, and no distinction is made between those who do good work and those who don't.

Efforts are being made throughout the country to restore the collectively owned stores, restaurants and other service centres. With the collectively owned and state-owned enterprises existing side by side, there will be competition between them. This will enliven the market, increase state revenue and, not the least, satisfy the needs of the people at large.



Visiting Places of Revolutionary Significance (III)

Xian, Yanan and Taihang

by Our Correspondents Qin Yun and Dai Wei

The 30th birthday of the People's Republic of China, which falls on October 1, 1979, will soon be here. The revolutionary history from the founding of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921 to nationwide liberation in 1949 is a magnificent epic. Our correspondents recently visited places of revolutionary significance. The following series of reports are short accounts of some important events in the third period of modern Chinese revolutionary history, the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan. The period of the great revolution from 1924 to 1927 and the period of the second revolutionary civil war from 1927 to 1937 appeared in our issues No. 34 and 36.

The Xian Incident

THE early morning quiet in Huaqingchi near Xian, the capital of Shaanxi Province, was suddenly broken by gunfire on December 12, 1936. Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng, the two Kuomintang generals in charge of the campaign to "annihilate Communists" in northwest China, were detaining their supreme com-

mander, Chiang Kai-shek. They wanted Chiang to unite with the Communists and fight Japanese aggression. This was known as the Xian Incident.

Bullet Scars in Huaqingchi

Huaqingchi at the northern foot of the Lishan Hill about 30 kilometres to the east of Xian is a beautiful garden with a hot spring. One thousand and two hundred years ago, during the Tang Dynasty, it was an imperial garden and the hot spring was turned into a bath for an imperial concubine. The whole place, including the hot spring, is now open to the public.

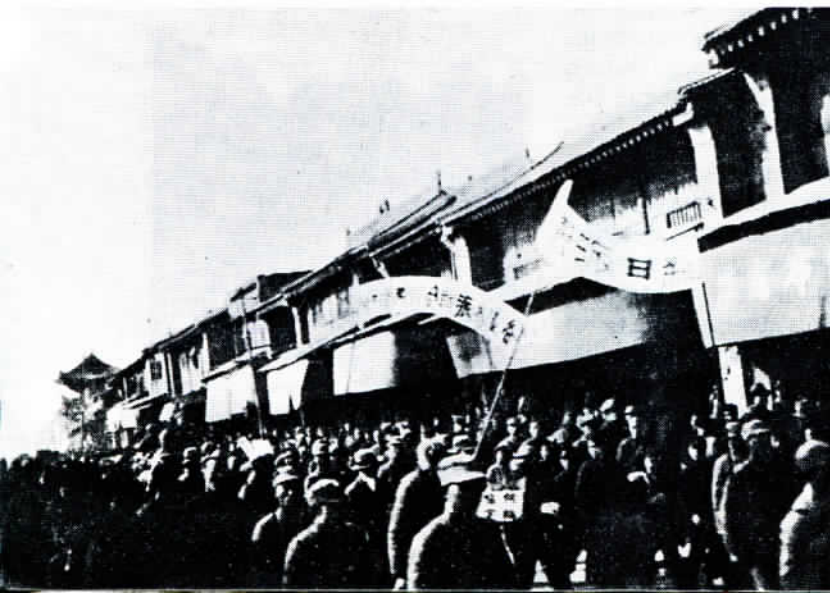
Chiang Kai-shek came in person to Xian at the beginning of December 1936 to press his generals, Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng, to show more enthusiasm in fighting the Chinese Communist Party and the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army under its leadership and in suppressing the swelling anti-Japanese national salvation movement in northwest China. Chiang had his field headquarters in Huaqingchi.

Why were Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng, both senior Kuomintang generals, so much in favour of uniting with the Communists and resisting Japanese aggression that they should detain their supreme commander, thereby causing the Xian Incident?

The local comrade who kindly acted as our guide told us about the historical background.

At the beginning of the 30s, Japanese imperialism intensified its moves to conquer China. In 1931, it seized the three provinces in the northeast. From 1935 onwards, it encroached upon north China on an ever large scale. China as a nation faced life or death. Chinese of every class and political leaning asked, "What is to be done?"

People and soldiers demonstrating in Xian, December 12, 1936.



The reactionary Kuomintang government headed by Chiang Kai-shek stubbornly continued its policy of anti-Communist civil war and non-resistance to Japanese aggression, and even signed a series of traitorous agreements with the enemy. That, of course, was vehemently denounced by the people and spurred the centrifugal forces inside the Kuomintang.

Units of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army reached northern Shaanxi one after another at the conclusion of the Long March. Assessing the changed situation, Comrade Mao Zedong came to the conclusion that the national contradiction between China and Japan had emerged as the principal one, while the contradictions among the classes at home had become secondary and subordinate. Accordingly, he worked out the political line for an Anti-Japanese National United Front, a line that called for the formation of a most extensive front comprising all sections of the people willing to resist Japan, except traitors and enemy agents. This political line was welcomed by the people of various circles, as it fully met their wishes.

The Northeast Army under the command of Zhang Xueliang and the Northwest Army under the command of Yang Hucheng were deployed along the front against the Communists. They sustained heavy losses and met defeat after defeat at the hands of the Communist-led forces. This taught them how futile it was for them to try to "annihilate the Communists." They were also made aware of the danger the nation faced. They gradually came to see the correctness of the policies put forward by the Communist Party: Stop the civil war, unite to resist Japan, establish an Anti-Japanese National United Front. Consequently, long before the Xian Incident, they had secretly entered into an agreement with the Red Army, which called for each side not to attack the other, and to send delegates to and assist the other in preparation for resistance to Japan. A national united front in northwest China had actually been formed.

There was a row of five tile-roofed rooms at the back part of Huaqingchi. From its commanding height we got a full view of the garden. Our guide told us this was where Chiang Kai-shek lived when he was arrested. Some days before the incident, Chiang had told his two generals, Zhang and Yang, that either they attacked the Red Army as he ordered, or they would be transferred.

Both were unacceptable to Zhang and Yang. They had repeatedly represented to Chiang Kai-shek the importance of uniting with the Communists and resisting Japanese to save China, but each time they were sternly rebuked by Chiang. The contradiction came to a head. Pointing to two holes in the window panes, our guide told us that they were made by bullets when Chiang's guards tried to resist.

A Peaceful Settlement

The Xian Incident created strong repercussions at home and abroad. Japanese imperialism tried to take advantage of it to enlarge China's civil war so that it could realize its scheme to conquer China. The pro-Japanese faction inside the Kuomintang clamoured for a "punitive expedition" to enable them to put Chiang Kai-shek out of the way and let them take over. They advocated sending planes to bomb Xian. Britain and America favoured a compromise between Nanjing, where the Kuomintang had its government, and Xian. They wanted to protect their own interests in China and prevent the pro-Japanese faction from seizing power and Japan from running China as its own bailiwick. The pro-British and pro-American faction in the Kuomintang, with Chiang Kai-shek's wife Soong Mei Ling and T.V. Soong as their representatives, was firmly opposed to any military action. They opted for peaceful means to save Chiang Kai-shek's life.

Developments hinged on how the Xian Incident would be settled.

As soon as they had Chiang arrested, Zhang and Yang cabled the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to send a delegation to Xian to jointly work out measures in the interests of national salvation.

Our Party saw the incident as a means of bringing about a nationwide Anti-Japanese National United Front to fight Japanese aggression and save the nation. We sympathized with and supported Zhang and Yang. Although Chiang Kai-shek, the head of the Nanjing government, was then a virtual prisoner, he still had great influence. Besides, the pro-Japanese faction in the Kuomintang was bent on putting Chiang out of the way so it could capitulate to the invaders. If the matter was not handled properly, civil war could break out on a larger scale and this would jeopardize the cause of united resistance to Japan. Out of these considerations, our Party was all for a peaceful settlement on the basis of united resistance to



Zhou Enlai returning to Yanan after the peaceful settlement of the Xian Incident.

Japan, and was firmly against another civil war. A delegation headed by Comrade Zhou Enlai set out for Xian immediately through the snow.

In an enclosure in the southeastern part of the city we visited the building which had accommodated the delegation of the Chinese Communist Party. It had been the residence of Zhang Xueliang. There were three separate, elegant, small storeyed buildings standing in a garden. Zhang Xueliang and his family had occupied the west building. Zhang arranged for our delegation to be lodged in the east building. The three buildings are still in good condition.

The arrest of Chiang in Xian made the political situation in the city more complicated and also confused the people. Zhang Xueliang was for letting Chiang Kai-shek go free once he promised to resist Japan. Yang Hucheng was against that. He said Chiang was a treacherous and unscrupulous brute who would wreak vengeance on them if he were allowed to go back to Nanjing. The officers under the two generals were even more divided over the matter. The people of Xian were very elated by

the arrest of Chiang Kai-shek. They called for putting him on trial publicly and shouted for his head. Even the progressive American writer Agnes Smedley then in Xian had shouted with excitement, "Down with Chiang Kai-shek!" when she heard of his arrest.

Our delegation had a hard time trying to get everyone to put the country's interest first, our guide said. The lights in the east building were on throughout the night in those critical days. Members of our delegation first persuaded Zhang and Yang to agree on what to do, then they helped to work on those officers under Zhang and Yang who wanted Chiang dead. At the same time, Comrade Zhou Enlai went in person to talk with various people with influence in Xian, calling on them to help the masses see that events must develop in the direction favourable to forming a united front of resistance to Japan.

A week after the outbreak of the incident, T.V. Soong, Chiang's brother-in-law, flew to Xian to negotiate for Chiang's release. Soong was a very influential figure in the Kuomintang, and it was important to win him over. Comrade Zhou Enlai arranged to have a long talk with him, impressing upon him the vital importance of the Kuomintang taking the path of united resistance to Japan, and telling him why he must help persuade Chiang to abandon the erroneous policy of the past.

We also visited the place where Chiang Kai-shek had been held after his arrest. Chiang was first held in the Xian Peace Preservation Headquarters and later was moved to a mansion not far from Zhang Xueliang's residence. Our guide told us that it was there that Comrade Zhou Enlai met Chiang Kai-shek after the latter had been pressured to approve an agreement which included "rescinding the policy of annihilating the Communists, and uniting with the Red Army to resist Japan." Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out to Chiang that under the circumstances, our people could not hope to survive without resisting Japanese aggression, and our nation could not be saved without national unity. Civil war was self-destructive. The only way out was to cease civil war and unite to resist Japan. Chiang Kai-shek was said to have nodded approvingly. He thought our Party would never let him leave alive as he had slaughtered so many Communists. It was beyond his expectation that, on the basis of unity and resistance to Japan, our Party had pressed for his release instead of seeking his death.

Heroes of the Nation

The peaceful settlement of the Xian Incident put an end to the civil war that had raged for ten years after Chiang's betrayal in



General Zhang Xueliang at the time of the Xian Incident.

1927 of the first united front between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. The Chinese Communist Party's proposal for the establishment of an Anti-Japanese National United Front began to be adopted on a nationwide scale. When the Japanese launched large-scale offensives against China the following year (1937), the whole of China was united in resistance, something which had never happened in the past hundred years. As Chairman Mao Zedong said: "The peaceful settlement of the Xian Incident became the turning point; under the new circumstances internal co-operation took shape and the nationwide War of Resistance Against Japan began." (*On Coalition Government*, April 1945.)

However, to the indignation of the nation, Generals Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng, who had rendered such splendid service to the nation, were cruelly persecuted by Chiang Kai-shek shortly after the peaceful settlement which



General Yang Hucheng at the time of the Xian Incident.

saved his life. Zhang Xueliang is still held in captivity in Taiwan Province, after more than 40 years. Yang Hucheng was ruthlessly murdered by Chiang in Chongqing on the eve of nationwide liberation in 1949 after spending 12 years in captivity.

But the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will never forget Generals Zhang and Yang and all those who contributed to the cause of the nation. Their names will for ever be held in reverence by posterity.

While we were in Xian, modern drama and

local traditional opera troupes were staging the play entitled "The Xian Incident" written by themselves. Loud applause greeted the appearance on stage of the people's leaders — Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Zhu De, and those two stalwart sons of the nation, Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng.

The peaceful settlement of the Xian Incident was followed by the establishment of the Anti-Japanese National United Front between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. Chiang Kai-shek, however, was not reconciled to the turn of events. He was passive in resisting Japan and active in opposing the Communists. This made the struggle in the eight years of the War of Resistance Against Japan from 1937 to 1945 a very tortuous and complicated one. On the other hand, our Party did whatever it could to safeguard the united front and independently organize the masses, expand the armed forces, fight the invaders and oppose traitors. These efforts laid a firm basis for the complete victory of the revolution in China.

Revolutionary Beacon—Yanan

IN January 1937, soon after the peaceful resolution of the Xian Incident, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party entered and set up its headquarters in Yanan. This ancient city on the northern Shaanxi plateau became the centre of the Chinese revolutionary forces until 1947.

It took us an hour to fly from Xian, capital of Shaanxi Province, to Yanan. Though Yanan and Xian were not far from each other, before Xian was liberated in 1949, they were worlds apart! Yanan was the general headquarters of the revolution while Xian was the Kuomintang's supreme anti-Communist headquarters for northwest China.

Comrade Mao Zedong's first residence in Yanan lay at the foot of the Fenghuang Mountain. It was a cave house with three connected rooms — a reception room in the centre, a bedroom for the guards on the left and a room of less than 20 square metres on the right where Chairman Mao worked and rested. It was here that Comrade Mao Zedong wrote *On Practice*, *On Contradiction* and other famous works, which laid down the Marxist philosophical basis for the Chinese Communists.

It was here too that Chairman Mao wrote *Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against*

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Japan, On Protracted War and other essays, in which he incisively analysed the basic features of both China and Japan and set forth the law governing the development of the War of Resistance Against Japan. He pointed out that because the enemy was strong and we were weak, China could not win a quick victory; however, Japan was a small country and its war was a barbaric, unjust war of aggression, therefore internationally it had meagre support; China was a big country and was engaging in a progressive, just war against aggression and therefore internationally it enjoyed abundant support. This determined that Japan would ultimately be defeated and China would not be subjugated. He predicted that the War of Resistance Against Japan would have to go through three stages: strategic defence, strategic stalemate and strategic counter-offensive. He put forward the strategy and tactics for destroying the enemy in a people's war.

Comrade Mao Zedong wrote many works during the ten years and more when he was in Yanan. Of the 158 articles included in the first four volumes of *Selected Works of Mao Zedong*, 92 were written in Yanan.

Hard Times

From late 1938 to early 1943 Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and other leaders lived in cave-dwellings in Yangjialing, located on the slopes of the Qingliang Mountain on the outskirts of Yanan. During 1941 and 1942, the most difficult times for the anti-Japanese forces, the armymen and people in Yanan had a scanty supply of food and cloth. Our guide told us that in those days Chairman Mao led the drive to bring wasteland under cultivation, Commander-in-Chief Zhu De personally collected manure and Comrade Zhou Enlai, who had just returned to Yanan for temporary work, also found time to engage in spinning. (He was then stationed in Chongqing, the provisional capital of the Kuomintang government, as the representative of the Chinese Communist Party.) On the wall of the cave-dwelling where Chairman Mao lived was a picture of Chairman Mao in patchy trousers giving a report.

Why was the situation so difficult? The guide explained to us: After the War of Resistance Against Japan broke out on July 7, 1937, the Kuomintang troops were completely routed and large expanses of land fell into enemy hands. Led by the Communist Party, the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies persistently plagued the Japanese forces by penetrat-



Comrade Mao Zedong giving a report to cadres in Yanan.

ing deep into their rear, opening up vast anti-Japanese base areas and waging guerrilla warfare. After the Japanese troops occupied Wuhan in central China at the end of 1938, they halted their advance on the Kuomintang and instead gradually shifted their main forces to the rear in order to launch a mopping-up operation of "burning all, killing all and looting all" tactics against the Communist-led base areas. The Kuomintang troops then launched a military encirclement and an economic blockade against the base areas in co-ordination with the Japanese aggressors. They mounted three successive anti-Communist assaults. The pincer attack of the advancing enemy and the perfidious Kuomintang caused serious setbacks to the revolutionary forces; the size of population in the base areas decreased from 100 million to less than 50 million and the ranks of the Eighth Route Army were depleted, dropping from 500,000 men to 300,000 or so.

The comrade accompanying us said that even under such trying circumstances, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao directed armymen and civilians in the base areas to resist the Japanese offensive and smash the

Kuomintang diehards' plot to split the Anti-Japanese National United Front. The Central Committee also initiated a dynamic mass production campaign to overcome material difficulties.

At the same time, Comrade Mao Zedong summed up the experiences of the Chinese revolution and put forward three principal magic weapons for defeating the enemy: the united front, armed struggle and Party building. He pointed out: "Having a correct grasp of these three questions and their interrelations is tantamount to giving correct leadership to the whole Chinese revolution." (*Introducing "The Communist,"* 1939.) Then in his *On New Democracy* published in 1940, Comrade Mao Zedong put forward a complete series of theories, programmes and line for the democratic revolution. He pointed out that the Chinese revolution must be carried out in two steps, the first being the new-democratic revolution and the second the socialist revolution. The former is the necessary preparation for the latter, and the latter the inevitable sequence of the former.

As we were listening to the account, we felt that we were seeing a ship on the sea which under the guidance of a beacon light had broken through storm and stress, bypassed dangerous shoals and hidden rocks, and safely reached its destination. It was under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought that the Chinese revolutionary forces had grown from small to big, from weak to strong, and had finally won their victory.

Centre of Hope

Yanan in those years was not only like a beacon light illuminating the road to victory for the Chinese revolution, but a magnet attracting tens of millions of revolutionary people.

In the reference room of the Yanan Revolutionary Museum, we saw the reminiscences of the noted writer Liu Baiyu, now vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, about his trip to Yanan at the age of 22. He wrote:

The War of Resistance Against Japan had broken out. How soul-stirring and disaster-ridden those years were! The sky over China was blazing and the earth was glistening with blood. The hundreds of millions of people who refused to be slaves of a foreign

nation were filled with anger and eagerness for revenge. But the Kuomintang reactionaries, corrupt and impotent, had brought ruin to the country. In these circumstances, which way should we go and what was our future? These were the weighty questions that people were compelled to think about.

In the severely cold days of February 1938, I crossed the broken ice of the Huanghe River and climbed up the plateau in northwest China to come to Yanan.

Yanan was really beautiful in spring-time and the powerful current of the anti-Japanese war was surging through the city.

The exhibits in the museum showed that a powerful anti-Japanese current really was surging through Yanan. The Chinese Communist Party held high the banner of the Anti-Japanese National United Front. Group after group of Yanan fighters went to the front to fight the aggressors; batch after batch of aspiring youths, overseas Chinese and patriots risked their lives to travel thousands of miles from the enemy-occupied areas, the Kuomintang-held zones and abroad to reach Yanan. Yanan was seen as the hope for the survival of the Chinese nation.

With the influx of large numbers of young people determined to make revolution, Yanan set up more than 20 cadre colleges and schools, including the Central Party School, the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College, the Lu Xun Academy of Arts, the Marxist-Leninist College, the Chinese Women's University and the In-

Revolutionary youths on their way to Yanan.



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stitute for Nationalities, which trained large numbers of outstanding cadres for the Chinese revolution. Many have now become the backbone force in Party and government organizations, in army units and in the economic and cultural fields.

International Support

Yanan also attracted the attention of foreign friends. Norman Bethune, a Canadian, traveled thousands of miles to China. Breaking through the Kuomintang blockades, he arrived in Yanan at a time when life was quite harsh. The day after his arrival, Chairman Mao Zedong met and talked with him for three hours. Later, on a north China battlefield behind the enemy lines, he unfortunately contracted blood poisoning while operating on a wounded Chinese soldier, thus giving his precious life for the Chinese revolution. His dedication prompted Chairman Mao to write an article entitled *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, which called on the Chinese people to learn from Bethune's selfless internationalist spirit. Some exhibits in the museum warmly eulogized this great internationalist fighter.

The Indian China-Aid Medical Team also went to Yanan. A huge photo is on display in the museum showing Comrade Mao Zedong with Nandanlal Atal, Kotnis and other members of the medical team, demonstrating the profound friendship forged between the great Chinese and Indian peoples during the war years.

Before they ventured to the revolutionary centre, one member of the medical team had written in his diary in 1938:

"When I came to areas in China under Chiang Kai-shek rule, I found them as dark as India. The war had broken out, but the Kuomintang was not putting up any resistance; on the contrary, it was retreating as fast as it could. This was really distressing and disappointing. The Kuomintang's troops were not in a position to resist the Japanese aggressors. We decided to go to Yanan."

In the Yanan Revolutionary Museum, we also saw a great deal of historical data about Edgar Snow, the noted American journalist. Pointing to a picture of Snow, a museum guide told us how this faithful friend of the Chinese people had risked his life to make a four-month secret trip to northern Shaanxi in 1936, a year before the War of Resistance Against Japan broke out.



Comrade Mao Zedong meeting with members of the Indian China-Aid Medical Team.

In his book *Red Star Over China*, Snow told the world about his experiences in northern Shaanxi. He wrote: "The movement for social revolution in China may suffer defeats, may temporarily retreat . . . but it will not only continue to mature; in one mutation or another it will eventually win."

During his second trip to northern Shaanxi in 1939, Snow visited Yanan and other places. Later, he reported how the armymen and people led by the Chinese Communist Party dauntlessly fought against the Japanese invaders. He also joined with Rewi Alley, a New Zealand writer, and others in founding a Chinese co-operative organization, called "Gong Ho" for short, to support China's struggle against the Japanese aggressors.

The comrade accompanying us said: "The War of Resistance was an important component of the world's anti-fascist war and many international friends have given us genuine support in our struggle. The Chinese people will never forget all those international friends who have helped us in the course of our revolution."

Unity and Victory

We drove to Zaoyuan (date orchard) Village on the western outskirts of Yanan where we

saw a gurgling canal which had been built in 1943 on the suggestion of Chairman Mao Zedong who also worked on its construction. As this village had suffered from water shortages for a long period of time, the villagers named it Happy Canal as an expression of their gratitude to the Communist Party.

In the middle of one courtyard in Zaoyuan which is planted with thriving trees, there is a brick building where the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee held its meetings. It was customarily referred to as a small auditorium. The comrade told us that at every Spring Festival (Chinese Lunar New Year), leaders of the Party Central Committee would celebrate the holiday with the peasants living nearby. Peasants would enter the courtyard beating their drums and gongs and dancing the *yangge*. The leaders would receive them cordially at the gate and watch the performances together with the peasants.

Once in the small auditorium, Comrade Mao Zedong extended his congratulations to 24 old peasants of the village on their birthdays. The elders who had suffered greatly in the old society were moved to tears.

As we walked into the courtyard, we saw rows of cave-dwellings built close to the hills which were the residences of Mao Zedong and other Party leaders between 1943 and 1945. It was here that Chairman Mao prepared his political report *On Coalition Government* and his concluding speech *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* for the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China held in Yanan in April 1945. This greeted the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan in the autumn of that year.

After the Zunyi Meeting which was held in January 1935, the revolutionary situation developed rapidly under the correct leadership of the Party Central Committee. From 1942 to 1944, the Party launched a rectification movement — a Marxist-Leninist education movement — aimed mainly at eliminating the influence of the erroneous "Left" line pushed between 1931 and 1934 and characterized by dogmatism, sectarianism and stereotyped Party writing. (The erroneous line was corrected at the Zunyi Meeting, but due to the Long March and the War of Resistance, its influence had not been completely eliminated.) The movement was also designed to encourage and carry forward such fine styles of work as seeking truth from facts, maintaining close ties with the masses, and car-

rying out criticism and self-criticism. Through this movement, the Party immensely raised its ideological level and became united as never before.

The number of Party members grew from 40,000 at the time of the outbreak of the War of Resistance to 1.21 million when the Seventh National Congress of the Party was held in 1945. It was a congress of unity and victory, which indicated the road for defeating the aggressors and founding a new China, summed up the experiences in Party building and made full preparations for carrying the War of Resistance to victory and bringing about a bright future for China.

Taihang Mountains

We left Yanan in Shaanxi and crossed into Shanxi Province and then drove southeast from Taiyuan, the provincial capital, into the towering Taihang Mountains. This was where the Eighth Route Army led by the Communist Party during the War of Resistance Against Japan had its headquarters, the centre of the guerrilla warfare in north China.

We visited the revolutionary museum in Wuxiang County, one of 42 counties of the Taihang Mountain base area. The exhibits brought back to us vividly the years when the Eighth Route Army moved into the Taihang Mountains, set up base areas and fought a people's war.

Go to the Enemy's Rear

On July 7, 1937, when the Japanese aggressors attacked Lugou Bridge (also known as Marco Polo Bridge) in the southwest suburbs of Beiping (now Beijing), the Chinese army stationed there rose in resistance. This led to eight years of war to drive out the invaders.

Our guide recounted to us before a map how arrogant the Japanese were at the onset of the war. They overran Beiping and Tianjin in the north and attacked Shanghai in the south and bragged that they would have the whole of China in their pockets within three months. The map showed how some 300,000 Japanese drove into north China from three routes, supported by aircraft and artillery. The 800,000-strong Kuomintang army melted away without putting up any resistance. Hundreds of thousands of square kilometres of our territory instantly fell into enemy hands.



Eighth Route Army men on their way to areas behind enemy lines.

We found in a war record this actual dialogue between an Eighth Route Army man heading for the front and a Kuomintang soldier leaving the front:

Eighth Route Army man: What is the enemy strength ahead?

KMT soldier: Couldn't count them all.

Question: Why are you falling back?

Answer: They have planes and tanks. They throw more artillery shells at us than we have bullets for our machine guns.

Question: Why didn't you even try to fight them?

Answer: Our officers have run away. How can we fight without officers?

With the Kuomintang troops in full retreat, the Red Army in northwest China was redesignated the Eighth Route Army of the National Revolutionary Army towards late August 1937 in accordance with an agreement reached with the Kuomintang to form a united front. The Eighth Route Army moved swiftly east, crossed the Huanghe River and took on the advancing Japanese in north China.

The Eighth Route Army, with some 30,000 men organized into the 115th, 120th and 129th Divisions, attacked the enemy on three fronts in co-ordination with Kuomintang troops. The 115th Division in an ambush at Pingxing Pass in northeastern Shanxi Province annihilated 3,000 Japanese aggressors at one stroke to rack up the first major victory since the outbreak of the anti-Japanese war. The other two divi-

sions also wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives in a series of sudden attacks.

The Kuomintang troops kept retreating, and the Eighth Route Army was not strong enough to stem the enemy advance. Taiyuan fell on November 8, 1937.

At that moment, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "In northern China, regular warfare in which the Kuomintang played the chief role has ended, and guerrilla warfare in which the Communist Party is playing the chief role has become primary." (*The Situation and Tasks in the Anti-Japanese War After the Fall of Shanghai and Taiyuan.*)

An old comrade working in the museum told us that under the guidance of this policy, the Eighth Route Army headquarters and the 129th Division under Commander-in-Chief Zhu De and Deputy Commander-in-Chief Peng Dehuai moved into the Taihang Mountains in November 1937 to set up base areas behind enemy lines to fight the aggressors. At the same time, a part of the 115th Division under Comrade Nie Rongzhen, (now Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee) and fighters of the 120th Division under Comrade He Long (this veteran revolutionary, persecuted by Lin Biao and the gang of four, died in 1969) went to the Wutai and Luliang Mountains to establish guerrilla base areas. Guerrilla warfare in north China against the invaders spread like a prairie fire.

Power of People's War

The base areas provided the guerrillas with strategic bases to carry out their militant tasks and achieve the aim of preserving and expanding their own forces and repelling and annihilating the enemy. The Wuxiang County Museum gave us an excellent description of how the base areas were set up and consolidated.

A huge photo of the 129th Division entering the Taihang Mountains greeted us at the entrance. On arriving at Wuxiang County, the Eighth Route Army dispersed among the people in the villages and towns to tell them why and how to resist the enemy and save the nation. With the help of the army, people who refused to be slaves of a foreign nation speedily set up among themselves national salvation



Zhu De and Peng Dehuai in the Taihang Mountain base area.

organizations of workers, peasants, youths, women and children and organized people's non-regular armed forces, such as the self-defence corps, the militia and the guerrillas. Then local anti-Japanese organs of power were formed at county, district and village levels.

"In those days, everyone in Wuxiang County, old and young, men and women, took up whatever weapons they had to carry on the war," our museum guide told us. "Money and muscles were contributed freely to fight the invaders. Young men carried ammunition and our wounded. Women made shoes and mended uniforms for the soldiers. Children served as sentries and the militia fought in close coordination with the regular army against the enemy. We had a population of 130,000 in Wuxiang, and more than 1,500 of our young men were in the Eighth Route Army."

Wuxiang is only one of 42 counties in the Taihang Mountain base area. During the war of resistance, the Party had 19 base areas, one of which was the Shanxi-Hebei-Henan Border Region with the Taihang Mountains as its centre. The Taihang Mountain base area was only a small base area of the border region.

Chairman Mao predicted: "The mobilization of the common people throughout the country

will create a vast sea in which to drown the enemy." (*On Protracted War.*) The numerous exhibits in the museum eloquently illustrated this immense power of people's war. We saw written accounts, pictures, and relics of those heroic days of resistance.

A peasant named Wang Laifa and other militiamen of his village wiped out 120 enemy soldiers with homemade mines and took 40 prisoners.

During one Japanese-mounted "mopping up" campaign, a young militiawoman was surrounded by the enemy when she was covering villagers moving to places of safety. She killed two of her attackers and got back safely.

Li Aimin, 13, was a sentinel and messenger for the army. Once he was captured on a mission and tortured to make him talk. But the lad never said a thing.

There was also an account of Bao Lianzi and her three daughters who nursed over 100 wounded soldiers back to health.

The long list of heroes and heroines was moving to read and the exhibits helped us recall those stirring days and deeds.

Wall of Bronze

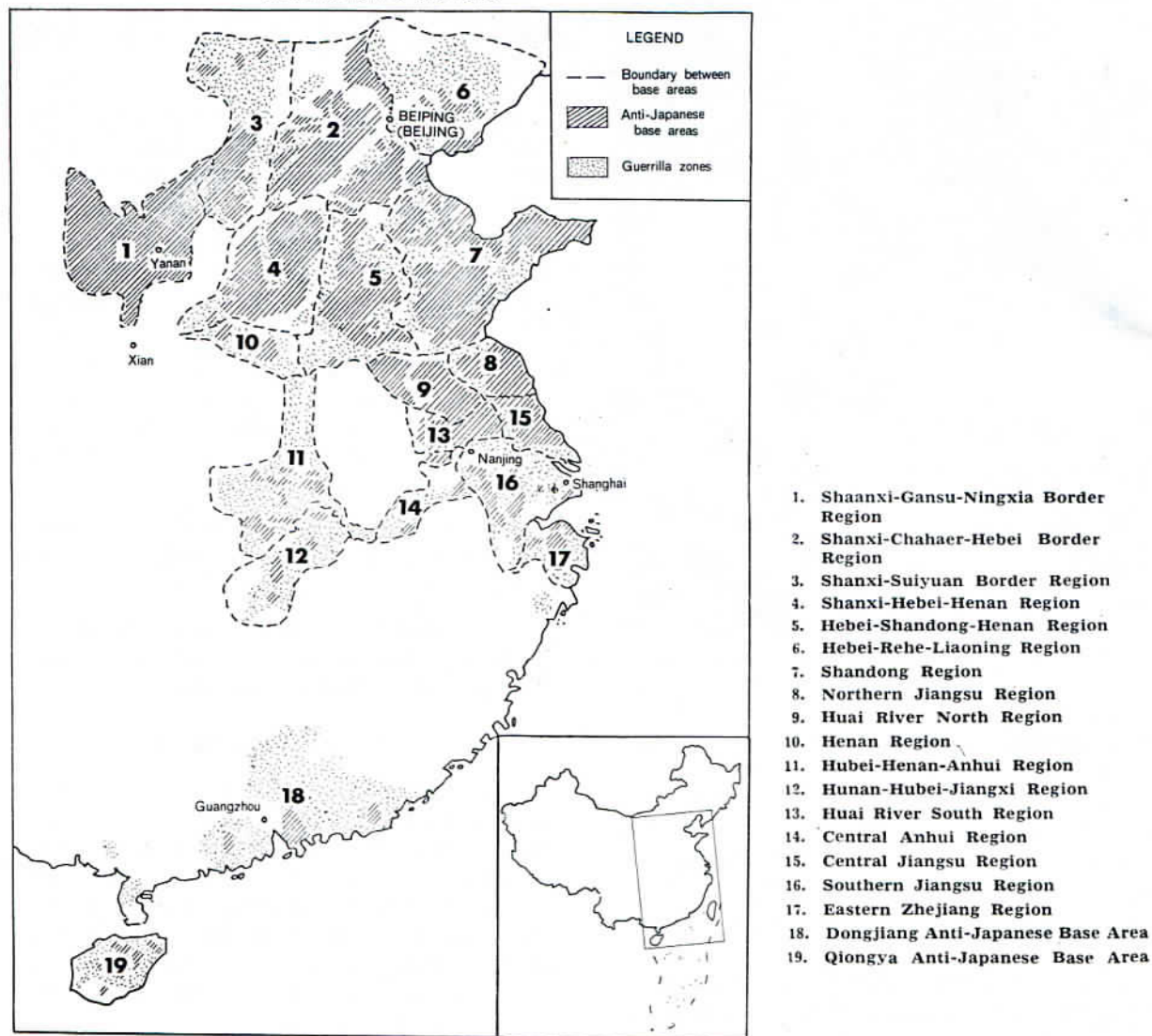
One early morning, Comrade Li, deputy director of the office of the Wuxiang county Party committee, took us to Wangjiayu and Zhuanbicun, where the Eighth Route Army headquarters had once been. We drove along the meandering Zhanghe River for 30 kilometres, crossed the dry riverbed and then up a narrow ravine until we came to a little hamlet astride a creek.

"This is Wangjiayu where Commander-in-Chief Zhu De lived for almost a year," Li said. Inside the former residence of Comrade Zhu De, we saw on the wall the words "Persist in the war of resistance in north China, persist in the protracted war" in his handwriting. Our guide told us that Comrade Zhu De had written this at the time he was fighting in the Taihang Mountains. Many anti-fascist fighters from abroad, Korean, British, Indian, and Japanese members of the Taihang Branch of the Japan Anti-War League, had often called at the headquarters and talked with Comrade Zhu De in this house.

Our host pointed to a tall poplar by the creek not far from Zhu De's residence. "This was planted by Zhu De," he said, and he picked up a fallen branch and broke it in two. The

SKETCH MAP OF BASE AREAS DURING THE WAR OF RESISTANCE AGAINST JAPAN

(From late 1944 to early 1945)



by Shi Yitu

centres of the broken ends were in the shape of a five-point star, the star on Red Army men's caps. An old peasant with us added, "Commander-in-Chief Zhu De left us that tree with our army insignia because he knew how we felt about our Eighth Route Army." Not a scientific explanation, but it showed how highly the people of Taihang thought of their army.

We drove on to visit Zhuanbicun, another former site of the headquarters of the Eighth Route Army. It was deep in the mountains and we had to go over difficult gully-riven terrain. The narrow path zigzagging up the mountain was its only access to the outside. The

Japanese army had tried very hard to locate this headquarters, but in vain.

The elders of Zhuanbicun had many anecdotes to tell—how Zhu De talked to the peasants about the need to resist the Japanese invaders and save the country as he helped them mill flour, how he listened to their opinions about the army while playing *xiangqi* (Chinese chess) with them, how he organized the headquarters staff to solve the water shortage. . . .

One night, as we sat talking, several former guerrillas broke into the popular wartime song

(Continued on p. 26.)

The Non-Aligned Movement Continues to Advance

THE Sixth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries has come to a close after seven days of complicated and sharp struggle inside and outside the Havana conference hall. A notable achievement of the summit is that in its Political Declaration it upholds the fundamental principles of the non-aligned movement and thus frustrates the attempt of the Soviet lackey, Cuba, to align the movement with the Soviet Union.

Disruptive and Divisive Intrigues

The summit was convened at a time when the non-aligned movement was under unprecedentedly heavy pressure from within and without. Along with its increased contention with another superpower for world hegemony, Soviet social-imperialism, the self-proclaimed "natural ally" of the non-aligned movement, has since the last summit intensified its interference in and division of the movement in an attempt to bring the movement under its influence to strengthen its position in its rivalry with the United States. It has exploited certain differences among the non-aligned nations to provoke incidents, create conflicts and divide the non-aligned nations into two categories, the so-called "progressives" and the "reactionaries," in a deliberate attempt to split the movement. It has instigated Cuba and Viet Nam to intervene in and invade other non-aligned nations by force, openly trampling underfoot the United Nations Charter and the fundamental principles of the non-aligned movement. It has used Cuba to engage in disruptive activities within the movement in order to align it with the Kremlin and, thus, change its aim and orientation. It is precisely because of such intrigues that the movement is facing a grave crisis. The overwhelming majority of the member nations have upheld the movement's principles and correct orientation in their struggle against the internal and external forces that

are trying to undermine and split the movement. The struggle has become increasingly acute and this was reflected, of course, at the Havana summit.

Cuba took advantage of its host-country status at the summit to manipulate the conference and control speeches by the most outrageous and despicable means, trying to make the conference cater to the Soviet blueprint for destroying the movement and having it augment the Soviet global strategic position. It peddled in a disguised form the Soviet fallacy of a "natural ally" in the draft declaration of the conference and repeatedly asserted that the movement should "co-operate" with the so-called "progressive forces" and "progressive nations." Cuba actually meant that the movement should "co-operate" with the Soviet Union. In its opening speech, Cuba made no mention of blocs, bloc confrontation and superpower rivalry for hegemony, but kept on clamouring about the importance of maintaining a close relationship with the Soviet Union, compelling other non-aligned nations to accept its point of view on the pretext that to do otherwise would be a sign of ingratitude towards Moscow.

Persistent Struggles

The Cuban authorities' open betrayal of the non-aligned movement, which was echoed by Viet Nam and acclaimed by the Soviet Union, was rebuffed and opposed by most of the non-aligned countries. In their speeches at the summit, many delegates stressed the necessity to defend and maintain the inherent independent and non-bloc character of the movement.

Yugoslav President J.B. Tito, one of the founders of the non-aligned movement, pointed out that the movement "has from the very outset been consistently opposed to bloc policies and foreign domination, to all forms of political

and economic hegemony." "We have never consented to be anyone's rubber stamp or reserve, as this is incompatible with the essence of the policy of non-alignment," he added.

Through the persistent struggles of the majority of the non-aligned countries, important amendments were made to the summit's draft declaration which was full of "Cuban ideology."

The Political Declaration adopted by the summit reaffirmed the fundamental principles of the non-aligned movement: opposition to superpower politics, bloc politics, colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid and all forms of aggression, occupation, intervention and hegemony. Thus, the attempt of Cuba and the Soviet Union behind it to change the movement's fundamental principles and orientation ended in failure.

Representation of Democratic Kampuchea

The representation of Democratic Kampuchea touched off a heated debate at the very beginning of the summit. Working hand in glove with Hanoi, Cuba arbitrarily manipulated the conference to bar the representative of Democratic Kampuchea and to try and seat the Heng Samrin clique, Viet Nam's puppet, so as to legalize Hanoi's aggression against Kampuchea. To safeguard the fundamental principles of the movement, numerous justice-upholding states vehemently denounced Viet Nam for its aggression against Kampuchea, rejected Cuba's despicable acts, refuted the fallacies spread by Cuba to bar the representative of Democratic Kampuchea and declared that they did "not recognize the situation in Kampuchea created by foreign military intervention." Some pointed out that by obstructing the representative of Democratic Kampuchea from attending the summit, Cuba had "created a serious precedent" of "violating all the rules and procedures of the non-aligned movement." Thanks to the opposition of many non-aligned states, the puppet Phnom Penh regime's representative was unable to take part in the conference. But the representative of Democratic Kampuchea was also prevented from attending the summit as a result of the tricks played by the Soviet Union, Cuba and Viet Nam, who vociferously regarded the results — which ran counter to the will of the majority of the member nations — as a "great victory." These actions clearly reveal their unbridled ambitions.

The summit took a major step towards strengthening the democratization of relations

among the non-aligned countries by deciding to increase the number of member states on the co-ordinating bureau from 25 to 36. However, Cuba's truculent acts at the summit raised doubts about whether the new bureau could carry out its work in a democratic way.

China Backs the Non-Aligned Movement

Before and during the conference, Moscow set its propaganda machine in motion in an effort to dictate to the non-aligned movement. It preached the need for the movement to adopt the political line of alliance with the Soviet Union and lavished praises on its lackeys, Cuba and Viet Nam, in an attempt to boost their position. Working in concert with each other inside and outside the conference, Cuba, Viet Nam and the Soviet Union maligned China as the movement's "deadly enemy" which was trying to "split the non-aligned movement," to "lead the movement away from its ultimate goal."

They hoped to use these fabrications to confuse numerous non-aligned countries which had made efforts to stop Cuba from sabotaging the movement. But their anti-China performance was so ugly that, far from being supported in any significant way, it was detested by the majority of the non-aligned countries. Facts speak for themselves: China, though not a member of the non-aligned movement, has always held in high regard the non-aligned movement and its independent and non-bloc principles and policy. It has consistently supported the movement's just stand of opposing imperialism, colonialism, racism and all forms of outside domination and hegemony.

China has always sincerely hoped that the non-aligned countries would play a greater role in the struggle for maintaining state sov-



"Non-Alignment." Cartoon by Wang Yisheng

ereignty, developing their national economies and cultures, establishing a new international economic order and realizing world peace, by strengthening unity and co-operation among themselves, getting rid of outside interference and settling their disputes and disagreements by peaceful means. China's open and above-board position on the non-aligned movement is obvious to all. It is in conformity with the stand of the majority of the non-aligned countries which resolutely defend the fundamental principles of the movement.

Moscow — the Most Dangerous Enemy

In vilifying China, the Soviet Union and its junior partners, Cuba and Viet Nam, actually have in mind those non-aligned countries which have opposed their sabotage of the movement. This further confirms that the Soviet Union is really the most dangerous enemy of the non-aligned movement.

It is no accident that a fierce struggle took place at the sixth summit conference. In recent years, the Soviet Union, by exploiting its ever increasing military might, has been going in for more adventures. Acting as the string-puller, Moscow has been using the Cuban and Vietnamese mercenaries to carry out expansion and aggression abroad, thus throwing Africa, the Middle East, Asia and many important

parts of Latin America into an intense and unstable situation. It is in these circumstances that Cuba and Viet Nam, counting on the support of the Soviet Union, have had the audacity to sing a different tune within the non-aligned movement. However, the recent summit shows that any tricks to undermine and split the non-aligned movement are sure to be frustrated so long as the non-aligned countries adhere to their principles and unity and persist in struggle.

The Havana summit also had the positive aspect of making many non-aligned countries see more clearly the true colours of the "non-aligned" Cuba and Viet Nam and realize their own strength of unity in struggle. One can predict that Cuba and Viet Nam, instigated by the Soviet Union, will place all sorts of obstacles along the path of the non-aligned movement. In particular, the Cuban authorities will abuse their power as "the current chairman" to push the Soviet conspiracy to sabotage the fundamental principles and orientation of the movement. However, the sixth non-aligned summit has shown that the collective will of the majority of the non-aligned member states is irresistible. They will overcome all the difficulties and continuously advance along their own road to victory.

(*"Renmin Ribao" editorial, September 14. Subheads are ours.*)

Report From Havana

The Struggle Will Go On

by Xinhua Correspondent Peng Di

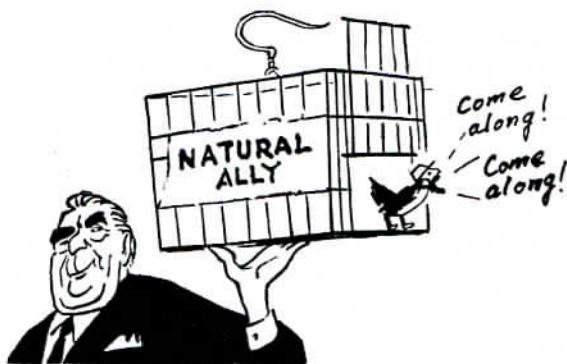
THE Sixth Non-Aligned Summit closed on the morning of September 9 in Havana, but the life-and-death struggle provoked by the summit's host, Fidel Castro, is far from over.

Kremlin's Doughty Warriors

In his opening speech, Castro actually threw down the gauntlet to the movement in, as the Yugoslav paper *Politika* described, a shrill tone. Instead of mentioning the independent and non-bloc character of the non-aligned movement, he

dwelt on the need for close ties with the Soviet Union. Instead of censuring hegemonism, he hurled abuses and invectives at those third world countries which object to the Kremlin's line, particularly China. Castro proved himself to be an out-and-out flunkey of the Soviet hegemonists and their bloc.

History will judge whether his speech represents a disservice or contribution to the non-aligned movement.



The Inveigler.

Cartoon by Ying Tao

Seconding him was Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Cuba of the East, now well-known for its invasion of Kampuchea and the dumping of its own citizens overseas. He had the gall to claim that Viet Nam's aggression against Kampuchea is well within its legitimate rights and the audacity to hold others responsible for its export of refugees.

These doughty warriors of the Kremlin practically declared the principle of non-alignment obsolete.

In the first two days of the conference, many representatives took a wait-and-see attitude and, in their speeches, tried to find common ground and set aside differences for the sake of unity. However, as Castro became more and more aggressive, the unavoidable struggle over the movement's basic principles broke out in every area of the conference.

Cuba's High-Handedness

The struggle first took place in the course of preparing the conference documents. The first draft of the final declaration was tainted with alignment jargon and praises of the Vietnamese aggressor. When this was rejected, the second draft still retained much of what Cuba had tried to smuggle in. Yugoslavia, India, Egypt and many other countries made amendments and alternative proposals and the draft was examined and altered article by article. As a result, most of the Cuban formulations were removed or modified and the inherent principles of the movement were reaffirmed in the declaration.

The struggle over Kampuchea's representation was even more scintillating. This struggle for or against aggression and hegemonism, which broke out in Maputo, then in Colombo, took a violent turn for the worse when the venue moved to Havana.

After Castro's desperate attempt to get the representative of the Phnom Penh puppets into the conference encountered widespread and firm opposition, he presented a motion to leave the seat for Kampuchea vacant. Having found that opposition to the motion was just as vehement, the Cuban foreign minister actually declared that further deliberation was unnecessary and submitted the motion to the summit as representing the consensus of the foreign ministers' meeting.

This unheard-of high-handedness led to a written protest signed by well over 20 foreign ministers.

The third manoeuvre was to get this proposal to the presidium of the summit for examination. Later, it was announced as a decision representing the consensus of the presidium. But when asked by this correspondent, quite a number of the delegates replied, "I have not been invited to comment on it" or "We don't agree." Many of them expressed in unmistakable terms their strong disapproval of the scandalous practices of the host country.

Other Scandalous Practices

Contrary to the usual practice at international conferences, Cuba kept the order of speakers at the meetings an absolute secret. Many delegates had to wait from morning to afternoon and into the evening and still did not know when their turn would come. Deeply angered, some simply distributed the texts of their speeches without delivering them.

This unusual arrangement was far from insignificant. Actual proceedings showed that many of the speeches delivered at the beginning of the meetings were to Cuba's taste, while those made around midnight or even in the early hours of the morning were contrary to Cuba's viewpoints.

There were exceptions, of course. At four o'clock in the morning of September 5, Pham Van Dong suddenly mounted the rostrum again and hurled a torrent of abuses against Malaysia and Singapore. The chairman declared the session ended, thereby making it impossible for the two insulted countries to respond.

The Cuban authorities arranged for certain delegates whom they favoured to give press conferences. These conferences constituted a second front opened by Cuba outside the summit meetings. The Vietnamese delegate gave three press conferences and at each he bitterly

attacked China. Meanwhile, at the press conferences given by Singapore Foreign Minister Rajaratnam and others who disagreed with Cuba, there were pressmen evidently organized by the host country putting hostile questions. However, these well-thought-out arrangements were counter-productive. It is not without reason that Pakistan delegate Shahi in his speech at the summit praised China in very warm terms. Nor is it accidental that the Burmese Prime Minister declared at the summit that Burma will have nothing to do with the policy of alignment.

A Spectacular Result

Cuba and Viet Nam were already notorious in Africa and Asia as agents for Soviet aggression. Their sabotage within the non-aligned movement on behalf of the Soviet Union was also

abhorred. Although the summit was held under extremely undesirable conditions in Havana, thanks to the efforts of Yugoslavia and many other member states, the principles of non-alignment, non-bloc and independence were basically preserved and the just stand of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism was reaffirmed. The resolution adopted at the summit frustrated the attempt to seat the Vietnamese puppet, Heng Samrin, and safeguarded the principle of opposing aggression and interference.

The fact that the Soviet agents have torn off their mask of non-alignment can be considered as a spectacular result of the conference. Now the friends and the enemies of the movement can be clearly distinguished. This will greatly further the development of the non-aligned movement, a movement of great vitality.

Cuba—Moscow's Advance Post In Western Hemisphere

FOR years the Soviet Union has wanted to turn Cuba into its "unsinkable aircraft carrier" 90 miles from the United States and make this island its bridgehead for expansion into the Western Hemisphere.

Moscow recently has been shipping large amounts of weapons and a great many military personnel into Cuba and expanding military installations there. The news that a Soviet 2,000-3,000-man combat brigade equipped with tanks and artillery has been stationed in Cuba has worried the world public. This is seen as a move to bring the United States within easy striking distance of strategic weapons, as Moscow is trying to wrest spheres of influence from the United States in its own "backyard" to serve the Kremlin's global strategy.

This "new challenge" the Soviet Union has posed right outside the United States' front door, as American public opinion sees it, is part and parcel of the recent Soviet escalation of actions in the Caribbean Sea. In mid-August this year, a Soviet task fleet sailed into the Caribbean Sea via Mona Strait to show its flag for a week or so in the waters south of the Dominican Re-

public and Haiti. It was closely watched by American warships and planes. Meanwhile, an official of the U.S. defence department disclosed that the Soviet Union was hastening to increase Cuban naval combat capability. The Soviet military hardware brought into Cuba in 1978-79 includes submarines, patrol craft and mosquito craft with ship-to-ship missiles. What is more, a comprehensive Soviet plan to help modernize Cuban armed forces is being put into effect. According to reliable sources, Moscow in the past few years has been increasing Cuban troops and re-equipping them with the latest weapons to replace those used in African battlefronts. Sophisticated weapons introduced include Mig-23 fighter-bombers, T-62 tanks, newly developed ground-to-air anti-aircraft missiles, Mig-8 helicopters, long-range artillery and new-type mortars. The estimates for 1978 alone show an extraordinary increase in military equipment in the Cuban armed forces: Warships went up from 97 in 1977 to 119 in 1978; tanks from 800 to about 1,000; aircraft of various types from 379 to over 550. By the end of last year, total Soviet military "aid" to Cuba to supply weaponry had topped 3,000 million U.S. dollars. The American press

points out that the Soviet Union has been sending arms to Cuba in quantities far surpassing Cuba's defensive needs.

The Soviet Union is carefully building up a contingent of mercenaries on the island to serve in its future military adventures. Over 20,000 Soviet military advisers and experts are already in Cuba to help boost Cuban military might. Construction of large numbers of military projects is under way, military organizations are being upgraded, more military academies have sprung up and extensive military training is given to large numbers of Cuban reserves, militiamen and students. On the basis of the extensive studies of Cuba's geology, topography and territorial waters made by Soviet scientific and technological personnel, Moscow has set up modern military bases on the island, including airstrips, munition dumps, and nuclear submarine and weapons repairing centres. In addition, there have been military command communication centres such as satellite communications and long-wave radio stations, and also wireless surveillance centres.

Soviet planes are free to use the three existing Cuban air bases. Soviet long-range high-altitude strategic reconnaissance aircraft have frequently appeared over the Caribbean Sea on reconnaissance and information-

collecting missions. Soviet pilots even flew Cuban air defence missions, while their Cuban counterparts were sent to fight in Africa. All Cuban ports are open to Soviet warships. Ports like Havana, Santiago and Cienfuegos have to be dredged or expanded for Soviet warships to sail in. Part of the work has been completed while the rest is under way. The Soviet Union is also helping Cuba to build a strategic central highway down the length of the whole island and a central railway linking ten provinces. This is intended to tighten control over the interior provinces and facilitate shipments of military personnel, weapons and military materials to serve further Soviet military expansion.

These Soviet moves have evoked a strong response from the United States. The press there points out that Washington is getting increasingly anxious about the scale and aim of the Soviet military buildup in Cuba. It is also worried that Moscow would employ the 200,000 Cuban mercenary troops in other adventures. Exposing Soviet global strategy, Latin American commentaries point out that the Soviet drive to turn Cuba into a forward position and to continue the military buildup there is not only directed against the United States, but also against Latin American countries, or even countries as far away as those in Asia and Africa.

(Continued from p. 20.)

In the Taihang Mountains:

*The sun shines red in the east,
The Spirit of Freedom sings sweetly.
Look, myriad mountains and vales,
Form a wall of iron and bronze.
The anti-Japanese fire burns fiercely on
Taihang,
Flames rise high into the sky.
Hark! Mothers urge their sons to fight,
Wives see husbands off to the front.
Up in the Taihang Mountains, up in the
Taihang Mountains,
Where the forests are thick and the men
are strong.
Wherever the enemies attack, there they'll
meet their end!*

The flames of the anti-Japanese war spread throughout China. By August 1945, when Japan surrendered, there were 19 base areas under

Communist Party leadership. When the war broke out, there was only one base area—the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region. The population in the base areas went up from 1.5 million to over 100 million, and the people's armed forces grew from 40,000 to 1.2 million.

In the eight years of the war of resistance, the army and people led by the Communist Party of China pinned down more than half the Japanese invaders and almost the entire puppet army (troops who had surrendered to the enemy) and fought more than one hundred thousand battles against them in which 1.71 million enemy effectives were put out of action (520,000 Japanese and more than 1.18 million puppet troops).

Victory in the anti-Japanese war and the immense expansion of the people's forces provided extremely favourable conditions for victory in the civil war launched by Chiang Kai-shek in the late 40s and for nationwide liberation in 1949.

JAPAN'S NORTHERN ISLANDS

"Preventive Tactics"

Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda's visit to Hokkaido to inspect the four northern islands on September 8 and 9 was approved by Japanese public opinion but attacked by Moscow. A TASS commentary published on September 10 claimed that Sonoda's remarks and visit were "unfriendly" and accused the foreign minister of exploiting the territory question at a press conference on September 9 "for general election purposes."

The Japanese House of Representatives is scheduled for election to begin on September 17 with October 7 as the voting day, so it is not strange that Japanese politicians should put forward views and policies which fit the wishes of the people. However, no political party has yet included the return of the four islands as part of its political platform.

Moscow's precipitate attack on Foreign Minister Sonoda's remarks and visit is directly related to the Japanese people's increasingly insistent demand for the return of their northern islands in recent months. In early July, a national rally convened in Tokyo for the return of the islands was attended by people from an unprecedentedly large segment of the political spectrum. In late August, representatives of Hokkaido and six northeast prefectures meeting at Sapporo demonstrated the strong aspirations and the spirit of solidarity among the Japanese people for the return

of their islands. The Prime Minister's Office and the local government of Hokkaido held a rally in early September at Okayama, in which the 2,000 participants demanded that the Soviet Union must return all four islands together. The International Appeal Committee of Japan will send a 300-member delegation to the United Nations in October to urge the governments of all countries to support this demand. Thus support for the Japanese people's just struggle will be worldwide, in the home media and internationally. If calls for the return of the four islands grow to a crescendo during the election, the question of Soviet occupation of Japanese territory will put the Soviet leading clique in a spot.

Preemptive measures by the Soviet Union to silence Japanese candidates and to stop them from putting up the call demanding the return of the northern islands will not help Moscow. The Japanese Foreign Minister told newsmen in Hokkaido that the purpose of inspecting the northern islands was aimed primarily at making Moscow understand that it was the cherished desire of every Japanese to recover their four islands. This national desire of the Japanese people will ultimately be realized because it is historically inevitable.

INDIA

Unstable Political Situation

Indian President Sanjiva Reddy on August 22 dissolved the Lok Sabha (Lower House) and ordered a mid-term election

for November in an attempt to pull the country out of its gravest political crisis since independence.

The next election should be held in 1982 as the present members of the Lower House were elected in March 1977 to a term of five years. The governments of both Desai and Singh have had to resign because not one political party had an absolute majority in the Lower House. Singh's government was in office for 24 days, the shortest term for any government since India won its independence.

The fall of the Singh government is not accidental, as he had no solid base. When he formed his government on July 28, it is said that he had had the support of Indira Gandhi's Congress Party on certain conditions he and Indira Gandhi had reached in a "secret agreement." Its main points were: to repeal the charges against her during her emergency rule, and not to include in the council any of the former ministers who had opposed her. But pressure from Deputy Prime Minister Yeshmantrao Chavan made it impossible for Singh to abide by the above agreement. He allowed the special court to question Indira Gandhi and also had to appoint people who had been hostile to her as new ministers. So the lady did not keep her end of the bargain and withdrew her support at the crucial moment.

Opposition from the Janata Party also played a role in forcing Singh to resign.

The Janata Party was strongly against President Reddy dissolving the Lower

House and holding mid-term elections and not agreeing to let the untouchable caste leader Jagjivan Ram try forming a government. The Janata Party has formed a four-member panel to prepare a case for impeaching the President and to present an indictment motion before the Rajya Sabha (Upper House).

All main political parties are rallying their forces for the election race. The three big contenders are: Ram's Janata Party, Indira Gandhi's Congress Party and Singh's Janata Party (Secular) which may form an alliance with Chavan's Official Congress Party, persons united around the Finance Minister of the caretaker government H.N. Bahuguna and others.

ROTTERDAM

Dockers and Tugboat Men Strike

More than 8,000 dockers and tugboat men in Rotterdam, the world's largest port, on September 10 decided to continue their strike for higher wages, better medical treatment and improved safety measures.

The tugboat men began their strike on August 23 and 10,000 dockers joined the action on August 28. Despite the trade union and the port authorities reaching an agreement for a new labour-capital contract, the workers decided to go on with the strike because their demands were not completely met. On September 4, thousands of striking workers demonstrated in the centre of the city and the tugboat men occupied the headquarters of

their employers the following night.

The petrochemical workers in Rotterdam and dockers in Amsterdam walked out in sympathy with the Rotterdam workers.

Rotterdam, "gateway to Europe," has 13,000 dockers, and in 1978, about 40,000 vessels loaded and off-loaded 200 million tons of goods in this port city.

A spokesman of the Rotterdam port authorities said that the strike had caused losses of about 7.5 million guilders in harbour dues. Several hundred vessels have had to be re-routed to other ports since the strike began.

CANADA

Workers Communist Party (M-L) Founded

The Workers Communist Party (M-L) of Canada was founded at its congress held in Quebec on September 1 and 2.

The congress dissolved the Canadian Communist League (M-L), the pre-Party organization that had fought for four years to build the Party, and unanimously adopted the Political Report of the Central Committee, the Party's Political Programme and the Party's Constitution.

At its first meeting, the Party Central Committee elected a Political Bureau with Roger Rashi as Chairman and Ian Anderson, Vice-Chairman.

VENDA

Rigged-Up "Black State"

On September 13, another "black state" given the name of Venda by its creator, the South African racist regime, has pro-

claimed itself "independent." This is the third bogus "black state" set up after Transkei and Bophuthatswana.

In 1959, the South African white regime concocted the Group Areas Act and a Bantustan policy and began to drive the 18 million black people, more than 80 per cent of the population, into nine "black homelands," which make up only 14 per cent of the country's territory. As the black people's struggle for liberation in the south mounted, the South African white regime proclaimed a number of "black homelands" and "independent black states" in an attempt to perpetuate and legalize its apartheid policy, and cover up its bestial oppression and exploitation of the black people.

This new "state of Venda" in northeast South Africa has about 500,000 inhabitants and an area of 6,500 square kilometres. The population is predominantly of Venda nationality. The land is lean and unproductive without any known natural resources and is economically more dependent on South Africa than the other "black states." Of its 36.4-million-rand 1978-79 budget, more than 30 million rands come from South Africa. Upwards of 67 per cent of its male labour force must work in the white regions to earn a living. As even some South African newspapers have pointed out, Venda's "independence" makes mockery of genuine independence and is merely a newer form of segregation.

CORRECTION: On page 11 of issue No. 37, the first sentence in the footnote should read: "This was a school of prose in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), so named because the founders of this school were natives of Tong Cheng in east China."

● **Hydropower Station On the Huanghe**

Construction has been completed on the Bapanxia hydro-power station situated to the west of Lanzhou city, capital of Gansu Province, and it has been put into operation.

This hydropower station is one of the major works built to harness China's second longest river, the Huanghe, and make use of its water resources. The station has a total capacity of 180,000 kw. The last generator to be installed, with a capacity of 36,000 kw., began operating at the beginning of August.

There are now six large hydropower stations on the Huanghe River; one of them is the 1,225,000-kw. Liujiaxia hydropower station, the biggest of its kind in China. The 1.5 million-kw. Longyangxia hydropower station is being constructed on the upper reaches of the Huanghe.

● **Bee-Keeping**

Bee-keeping is flourishing in all parts of China, even on the

sparsely populated Tibetan Plateau, the roof of the world.

Last year the state purchased 90,000 tons of honey, 44 per cent more than in 1977. Honey production in the first half of this year was much higher than the same period in 1978.

China now has 4 million bee colonies, almost half are native varieties which are diligent collectors, can live in a fairly wide range of temperatures and are strongly resistant to diseases.

In recent years, south China bee-keepers in hilly areas have paid more attention to breeding better bees and preventing diseases which ravage the bee population. Sichuan and Fujian Provinces have made notable improvements to bee-keeping methods and their efforts have been amply rewarded.

More than 1,000 queen bees of Italian, Caucasian and other fine varieties have been introduced recently from abroad. Wuxian County in Jiangsu Province and Tianshui city in Gansu Province have establish-

ed bee nurseries to propagate better bee varieties.

Courses on breeding, prevention and control of bee diseases and insect pests and on artificial insemination of queen bees have been run by the research institute of apiculture under the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and local research units. Several hundred thousand copies of the *Bee-Keeping Handbook* compiled by the institute has been sold throughout the country.

● **Criticism Works**

Sanhe County in Hebei Province reaped a rich summer harvest of wheat this year. Record per-*mu* yields of grain were reported last year and the peasants' average income was 20 yuan higher than that in 1977.

But a few years ago, the county's situation was quite different. Farm production was badly affected by two serious natural calamities—an earthquake in 1976 and a flood in 1977—coupled with a strong bureaucratic streak in the county Party committee.

The county Party committee disregarded the plight of many people who had no permanent houses because of the earthquake and allocated funds to build an auditorium and big meeting rooms, arousing widespread popular discontent. The Party Central Committee severely criticized the Sanhe County Party committee and circulated a notice of criticism throughout the country.

The criticism has had a sobering effect on the leading county



Sichuan bee-keepers harvesting rape-blossom honey.

members. They travelled in groups to the disaster areas to make self-criticisms and hear what the people had to say. They had damaged houses repaired or reconstructed and put a freeze on all non-productive projects, including the auditorium and meeting rooms which were already under way.

In order to strengthen its bonds with the masses, the county Party committee has established a system for meeting with the people who come to call and for handling people's letters.

Last year when more than 20,000 *mu* of fertile land and over 30 villages in Sanhe County were flooded as a result of a big rainstorm, the leading members of the county Party committee and other cadres immediately visited the afflicted areas and joined with the people to fight the floods, in addition to sending coal, grain and loans for restoring production. Every means was used to help the commune members keep their standard of living.

"Now, our cadres always keep us peasants in mind." This remark by one commune member shows the local people's high regard for the county Party committee for its courage to accept the masses' criticism and firmly correct its mistakes.

● **Automatic Hydrographic and Weather Station**

China's first automatic hydrographic and weather station on the sea has been put into operation in the southern Huanghai (Yellow) Sea near the mouth of the Changjiang River.

The station consists of three cabins, a mast and a platform and is moored by three anchors.



A temple on Wutai Mountain.

It collects hydrographic and meteorological data which ordinary weather stations can't get in bad weather.

Last July, the station began transmitting the sea temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind velocity and direction every day to a shore receiver.

● **Wutai Mountain**

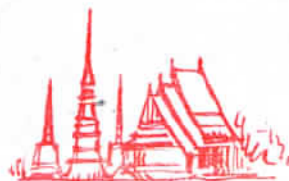
Situated in the northeastern part of Shanxi Province, Wutai (Five-Top) Mountain features towering peaks, luxuriant vegetation and clear streams and creeks winding through forests of poplar and pine trees. The area's natural beauty and ancient temples have made it a famous summer resort, with more tourists than ever visiting in summer this year.

Wutai Mountain is a sacred Buddhist spot. Buddhist activities were recorded in this area as far back as A.D. 58, when two Indian monks were reported to have arrived there to preach and build a temple. Buddhism in the Wutai area reached its zenith between the 7th and the 10th centuries, when there were 360 temples and monasteries on the mountain.

The famous Nanchan and Foguang Temples — two of the oldest structures — are being preserved by the state.

Fifty-two monks, 20 lamas and six nuns of Han, Mongolian and Tibetan nationalities now live on Wutai Mountain. They have enough time for their religious activities. Some of them are in charge of the forests or act as tourist guides. They receive food and clothing allowances from the government and enjoy free medical care. They are also allowed to accept alms from believers. More than 200 Buddhists from various parts of the country and abroad have gone there on a pilgrimage since January this year.

According to the Constitution, Chinese citizens have the freedom to believe or not to believe in religion and to propagate atheism.





LETTERS FROM READERS

Clash Between Chinese and Foreign Students

I would like to say something about the report in *Beijing Review* issue No. 31 concerning the clash between Chinese and foreign students in Shanghai.

Some of my black friends read about the incident in *le Monde* on July 10. Evidently the French paper gave a different version of the story.

I am very glad that *Beijing Review* has published a news report about the incident. I will let my black friends read it so that they will correct their wrong views on China. I believed from the very beginning that the Chinese authorities would handle the incident in the proper way.

I think it is very good that *Beijing Review* reported the facts in a self-critical way about allowing those contradictions to develop. This has strengthened my confidence in China.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your new style of writing about shortcomings and the things that should be corrected in your country.

Pierre Coupiaac
Martigues, France

Here in the U.S. we constantly hear of incidents happening in China. For the most part, we have no way of confirming or denying these things, and they are hardly ever mentioned in the Chinese press. Most of the time when we do find out the truth, it is different than what the Western press says. For example, in the latest issue of *Beijing Review* there is an article on the demonstration by foreign students in Shanghai. The article tells a different story, and a more reasonable one, too, than what we were told here. The most important

thing is that we have the Chinese version of this event so that we can see both sides. I hope that in the future *Beijing Review* makes more of an effort to give the Chinese side to what passes for news here in the West.

Bill McCart
New York, U.S.A.

Now I would like to give my opinions on your news item concerning the clash between Chinese and foreign students. Though I oppose any form of violence, I deeply sympathize with the Chinese students. I know very well what it is like if people living in the same building do not give any consideration to the others. I moved out of my dormitory only a few days ago, because I couldn't endure any longer the clamorous music from the many stereo tape recorders. In the last few months I could only go to sleep after taking sleeping pills or putting on ear-plugs.

I think those who really want to study have no need for loud music. The Chinese students should stop those who make noise, but it would be better for them to take a more effective way than violence.

Hildegard Nurnus
Weilburg, W. Germany

Revolution in Viet Nam Is Full of Hope

The article "Viet Nam Stands Accused" in issue No. 31 vividly reflects the defensive position in which Viet Nam now finds itself. World opinion is not only concerned with the question of protecting the refugees, but has begun to take notice of its political cause. As reported in the press, the Vietnamese revolutionary Hoang Van Hoan gave a press conference in Beijing a short time ago. The fact that such rebellion on the part of the Vietnamese people against the Soviet Union and its lackeys has come into the open shows that the revolution in Viet Nam is full of hope. I heartily support and welcome it. This also shows that it is the internal cause which plays the principal role in any country and that the people's wisdom is the main motive force in bringing about progress in that country.

Osamu Nakane
Ehime, Japan

The Vietnamese policy and actions in Southeast Asia are ex-

pressed very truthfully in your paper. Especially the articles on the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations have proved the real condemnable politics of the Vietnamese authorities

Pekka Vedenpää
Iisalmi, Finland

Encyclopaedia Sinica

I hail with enthusiasm the compilation of Encyclopaedia Sinica which was announced in the July 27, 1979 issue of *Beijing Review*. This monumental endeavour, the first of its kind in Chinese history, is long overdue.

As a reliable source of information about the many significant events that took place in China, it should stand tall among other similar works. Although a library series entitled Encyclopaedic Knowledge to be issued every one to two months will be useful in carrying tentative items and soliciting readers' comments, a Sinica Book of the Year should later be published every year to keep the volumes up to date.

Tsung O. Cheng
Washington, U.S.A.

Meat-Eating Is Detrimental

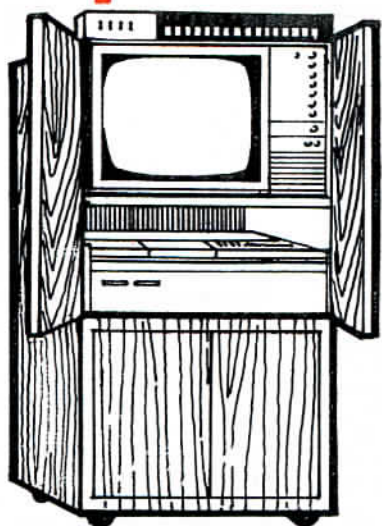
I read the article "A Suggestion: Priority to Animal Husbandry" (issue No. 34) with great interest, because this suggestion was put forward so boldly by Liu Zhenbang of the Research Institute of World Economy under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

The shift from taking grain as the key link to animal husbandry will not bring any development in agriculture but will bring destruction and ill-health to the healthy Chinese people. Meat-eating is detrimental to human health. This has been proved beyond reasonable doubt by most European countries.

China should learn from the mistakes made by other countries, because through rapid modernization most countries have lost their traditional dietary practices and customs and they have even sacrificed their happiness due to blind and unscrutinized modernization.

The Chinese people should adhere to their traditional dietary practices which have enabled them to maintain robust health.

Dr. H.M. Mgulo
Östersund, Sweden



VIDEO ADVERTISING IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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