

PEKING REVIEW

48

November 26, 1976

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Thakin Ba Thein Tin and
Vice-Chairman Thakin Pe Tint**

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Hydrogen Bomb Test**

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The Nation***

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Chairman Hua Meets Chairman Thakin Ba Thein Tin And Vice-Chairman Thakin Pe Tint

HUA Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation on the afternoon of November 18 with Thakin Ba Thein Tin and Thakin Pe Tint, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma.

Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Li Yi-meng,

Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, were present.

After the meeting, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng gave a banquet in honour of Chairman Thakin Ba Thein Tin and Vice-Chairman Thakin Pe Tint. At the banquet which was brimming with revolutionary feelings of united struggle, the comrades-in-arms of both countries drank toasts to the continuous growth of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two Parties of China and Burma.



Chairman Hua Kuo-feng shakes hands with Chairman Thakin Ba Thein Tin.

President Bokassa Ends Visit to China

Salah Addin Ahmed Bokassa, President of the Central African Republic and President of the Central African Council of Revolution, Mrs. Bokassa, Third Vice-Premier Alphonse Koyamba and other distinguished guests accompanying the President left Kwangchow for home on November 22 at the end of a visit to China.

Before leaving Peking, President Bokassa gave a grand banquet at the Great Hall of the People on November 17. Vice-Premiers Li Hsien-nien and Wang Chen and Vice-Chairman Li Su-wen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress were present.

President Bokassa said at the banquet that the visit vividly shows a profound friendship between the peoples of China and the Central African Republic. Both the talks and the working sessions held between the two delegations had been a brilliant success, he noted.

The President said that the well-being of the third world countries lies in a close co-operation among themselves and that, by concrete facts, the People's Republic of China and the Central African Republic may be pleased to serve as an example.

He stated that it is beneficial and necessary for the development of the economy of various countries to proceed, on the basis of respect for state sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit, with economic and technical exchanges in order to complement each other.

The President said that owing to their constant vigilance, the people and the Communist Party of China have unmasked in time and smashed the "gang of four."

Thus, the People's Republic of China had once again set an example for the peoples of the world fighting for complete independence, he stressed.

The President said that the people of the Central African Republic who are united in the Movement for the Social Evolution of Black Africa (MSEBA), have confidence in both the internal and external policy of the Council of the Central African Republic over which I preside — its socialist, anti-colonialist, anti-imperialist, anti-social-imperialist and anti-hegemonist policy.

The President went on to say that the Central African Republic condemns most severely the policy of apartheid of South Africa which is so much condemned, the pseudo-independence of Transkei which is nothing but a new form of the policy of Bantustans.

The President said: "I repeat here, as I have always proclaimed on the rostrum of the United Nations, that since I became the President my one and only desire is to see eventually the entire African continent free and independent."

The President declared "a sole aim to achieve: Complete independence of the great African continent without the smallest part being ceded to colonialism, to imperialism, or to the hegemonism of big powers."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said at the banquet: "The visit of His Excellency the President and Mrs. Bokassa to China has added a new chapter to the annals of the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng met His Excellency the President and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him. Our two sides held sincere and friendly talks on international issues of common concern and on strengthening the friendly rela-

tions and co-operation between our two countries. Our two countries signed an agreement on economic and technical co-operation and an agreement on trade, thus laying a solid foundation for the further development of the friendly relations and co-operation between both countries.

"His Excellency the President has warmly praised China for her assistance to third world countries. This is an encouragement and a spur to us. We have always held that the just struggles of the peoples of various countries in the world support each other. It is our bounden internationalist duty to assist third world countries to the best of our ability. We always maintain that all countries, whether big or small, rich or poor, strong or weak, should treat each other as equals. We are firmly opposed to hegemonism and power politics wherein the big bully the small, the rich oppress the poor and the strong domineer over the weak. Following our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's teachings, China is not and will never become a superpower. Our friends may rest assured that the Chinese people will for ever stand on the side of the African people in their just and united struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

Accompanied by Vice-Chairman Li Su-wen, President Bokassa, Mrs. Bokassa and his party visited Nanking and Kwangchow where they were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary committees and the local people.

Chinese N.P.C. Delegation Visits Iran

The Delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China with Ulanfu, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, as leader and Chi Peng-fei, Secretary-General of the N.P.C.

Standing Committee, as deputy leader left Teheran by special plane on November 22 after a one-week friendly visit to Iran. The delegation was invited by the Iranian Senate on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Pahlavi Dynasty.

In Teheran Shahanshah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi received the delegation. The leader of the delegation Ulanfu conveyed Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's regards to the Shahanshah who, in return, asked Ulanfu to convey his best wishes to Chairman Hua. The delegation called on Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda. And it separately met with President of the Senate Jaafar Sharif Emami and Speaker of the Majlis Abdollah Riazi.

President Emami gave a banquet for the delegation.

President Emami said in his speech at the banquet: "The friendly visit of our dear guests is undoubtedly an outstanding symbol of the friendship, understanding and amiable relations between the two ancient countries, the People's Republic of China and Iran." "History recorded the over 2,000-year-old friendly relations between us and the ties between our civilization and culture, the influence and manifestation of which can still be seen in the life of our two peoples," he added. "Today we are very happy to note that the time-honoured relations between our two countries have been revived on a solid basis and necessary efforts are being made for the development of these relations through goodwill and mutual respect," he stated.

"The visits of Her Imperial Majesty the Shahbanou of Iran, Their Highnesses the Princesses and Princes, the Prime Minister, other Iranian personages and the Parliament Delegation of Iran to your country, the visits of high-ranking officials and personages of the People's Republic

of China and the current visit of the honourable Delegation of the National People's Congress to Iran, and the trade and air transport agreements concluded between the two countries, have all served to lay a good foundation for the development of our relations," he added.

The President emphasized: "Besides the constant efforts for safeguarding world peace, the Iranian people are going all out in their struggle to maintain national independence and state sovereignty and oppose aggression of all types. Our systems are different but this point in common requires that we co-operate in the political and economic fields."

The delegation leader Ulanfu said in his speech: "The Iranian people are a great people. Historically, they created the magnificent Persian culture and made an important contribution to human civilization. In modern times, your country experienced a period of great suffering owing to imperialist oppression and bullying. But your people never did submit, and an independent Iran has always stood proudly in the western part of Asia. Today, under the leadership of His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah, the Iranian people have persevered in efforts to defend state sovereignty and national independence and oppose the expansion and interference of big-power hegemonism, and have made unremitting efforts and achieved gratifying successes in building a prosperous and strong Iran. The Chinese people sincerely wish you greater successes on your road of advance."

Ulanfu continued: "The world today is very intranquil; the superpowers are frantically contending for world hegemony and in particular, the superpower zealously chanting 'detente' and 'disarmament' is more greedy, extending its tentacles and carrying out expansion everywhere. The Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean where your country is situated are no exception. That superpower

has sent numerous warships to these waters, sought to establish military bases wherever possible, sown discord, incited trouble and interfered in the internal affairs of other countries, thus seriously endangering the independence and security of the countries in this area." "Committing aggression and expansion everywhere and doing the utmost evil, the superpowers are stimulating the people in this region and of all other countries to greater resistance, and the cry for a united struggle against hegemony is rising ever higher. We are happy to note that under the leadership of His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah, the Imperial Government of Iran has made efforts to strengthen Iran's defence capabilities and build up the country, while at the same time it has actively strengthened Iran's unity and co-operation with other countries in this region and other third world countries, rendering each other support, thus making a useful contribution to the joint anti-hegemonic cause of the people of all countries. To this, we express our support and appreciation."

Ulanfu said: "Not long ago, the Chinese people were bereaved of their great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung. His passing away evoked immense grief in the hearts of the people of all nationalities throughout China. Their Imperial Majesties, the Shahanshah and the Shahbanou of Iran, His Excellency the Prime Minister and His Excellency the President of the Senate all sent messages of condolence over the passing of Chairman Mao. For this, we here extend our heartfelt thanks."

Ulanfu added: "At present the domestic situation in China is excellent. With sublime revolutionary pride and enthusiasm, the Chinese people are determined to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman

(Continued on p. 11)

Hunan People Hail Comrade Hua Kuo-feng As Our Party's Wise Leader

WHEN the extraordinarily happy news of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's assuming the posts of Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and that of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng smashing at one stroke the plot of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique to usurp Party and state power reached Hunan Province's Hsiangtan and Yuehyang Prefectures where Chairman Hua once worked, the local people were greatly overjoyed and determined to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat through to the end.

Hsiangtan Prefecture

For days on end, all five million people in Hsiangtan Prefecture — Chairman Mao's native place — where Chairman Hua worked for many years were immensely elated and happy. The whole prefecture was a sea of red flags and songs of victory resounded everywhere from the scenic Shaoshan irrigation area to the rice-producing banks of the Liuyang River.

The first to benefit from brilliant Mao Tsetung Thought, the cadres and the masses in the prefecture, who had worked for many years under the direct leadership of Chairman Hua, were all the more elated during these joyous days. Some leading comrades of the Hsiangtan prefectural Party committee recalled how in the 1950s and early 1960s Chairman Hua, then its secretary, who is loyal to the Party, selfless and open and forthright and serves the people wholeheartedly, led the people of the whole prefecture in carrying forward the movement for agricultural co-operation and the movement to set up people's communes and withstanding the evil wind of *san zi yi bao** and "four freedoms"*** whipped up by Liu Shao-chi, and resolutely implemented and defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They particularly recalled that in the most difficult period from the

* The extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of farm output quotas for individual households with each on its own.

** Freedom to practise usury, hire labour, buy and sell land and engage in private enterprises.

beginning of this year when our country was hit by serious natural disasters and the "four pests" — Wang, Chang, Chiang and Yao — were on the rampage, Chairman Hua, under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, had withstood the adverse current, done away with interference, overcome difficulties and correctly handled a series of important questions both internally and externally. At the critical moment when our Party and country were confronted with the grave danger of turning revisionist following the death of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua shattered at one blow the criminal plot of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power and won a victory of decisive significance for the proletariat in counterattacking the onslaught of the bourgeoisie, thus saving the revolution and the Party and making a great contribution to the Party. These leading cadres said: Chairman Mao wrote to Chairman Hua in his own handwriting: "With you in charge, I'm at ease." This shows Chairman Mao's trust in Chairman Hua. Having noble qualities, outstanding ability and talent, revolutionary boldness and brilliant farsightedness, our respected and beloved Chairman Hua is worthy of his reputation as our Party's wise leader and the helmsman steering forward the revolutionary cause in China pioneered by Chairman Mao. We resolutely support him!

When the glad tidings reached the Chinglien Production Brigade of the Chiangshe Commune in Hsiangtan County, where Chairman Hua once stayed and worked to gain experience at the grassroots level, this quiet hamlet was astir. The people there recalled that during the three years (1959-61) of temporary difficulties for the national economy, Chairman Hua came to their place where he ate, lived and took part in physical labour alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants and led them in conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's works and repulsing the evil wind of *san zi yi bao* fanned up by Liu Shao-chi. They said: Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has always followed Chairman Mao closely, remained loyal to the cause of the Party, modest and prudent, approachable, stood firmly on the side of the masses of the people and has been of one heart with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Communist Party member Tan Wen-tien rushed home at midnight from where the commune Party committee is located to break the happy news to his 81-year-old grandmother who had been forced to become a beggar

in the old society. Recalling the days when Chairman Hua lived in her home, she was moved as she saw the bed once used by Chairman Hua. In total disregard of difficulties in moving due to her age, she went in high spirits to take part in the celebration meeting at the commune headquarters a kilometre away. Back home, she carefully cut a portrait of Chairman Hua from a newspaper, put it in a red frame and asked her son to hang it beside Chairman Mao's portrait. She told her son and grandchildren to look at the portraits of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua every day, always follow Chairman Mao's teaching and march forward with Chairman Hua for ever.

During these days, red flags fluttered and red lanterns hung high in Shuikou in Lingsien County at the western foot of the Ching Kang Mountains. Standing atop the mountains, the people there turned their faces to the direction of Tien An Men, honouring the memory of Chairman Mao and expressing their loyalty to Chairman Hua. The Shuikou people will never forget that at the critical juncture of the fierce struggle between the two lines during the difficult years of the struggle in the Ching Kang Mountains after the autumn of 1927, the great leader Chairman Mao personally led the Red Army to Shuikou on three occasions and fought against great odds to save the revolution. Under his personal direction right then and there, Party branches were set up at the company level that year to establish the absolute leadership of the Party over the army, thereby laying a solid foundation for the people's army and ensuring that the Chinese revolution advanced from victory to still greater victory. They will never forget that in 1964 when they were dealing head-on blows to the interference of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and carrying out the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng himself came to Shuikou to investigate and study local conditions. In his heart-to-heart talks with the cadres and the masses, he encouraged the Shuikou people to always act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and follow the Party, earnestly learn from Tachai and keep to the socialist orientation. Chairman Mao's teachings and Chairman Hua's solicitude were a great inspiration to the people there. After the death of Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua faithfully carried out Chairman Mao's behests and, with the boldness and vision of proletarian revolutionaries, smashed at one stroke the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique. How can the people not be overjoyed and elated!

Some veterans of the Red Guards and insurrectionary detachments and old poor peasants who, under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, had taken part in the struggle to defeat the "Left" and Right opportunist lines in the Party, said in great delight: With the "gang of four" ferreted out, we all feel at ease. Just like 49 years ago when we greeted Chairman Mao, then Secretary of the Party's Front Committee, and 27 years ago when we celebrated the birth of New China, this truly is a red-letter event and a very good thing for the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Many workers in the factories and mines of Hsiangtan Prefecture composed poems to express their wholehearted love and esteem for Chairman Hua. An old worker at the Hsiangtan Textile Printing and Dyeing Mill wrote: "We warmly hail Chairman Hua as our Party's leader; in one voice we sing the praises of Chairman Mao for the wise arrangement he made prior to his death. We textile workers weave our immense pride and ardent love into a brocade to be presented to Chairman Hua and spread the brocade out all the way to Chungnanhai. We will closely follow the Party Central Committee and march forward towards the bright future."

Yuehyang Prefecture

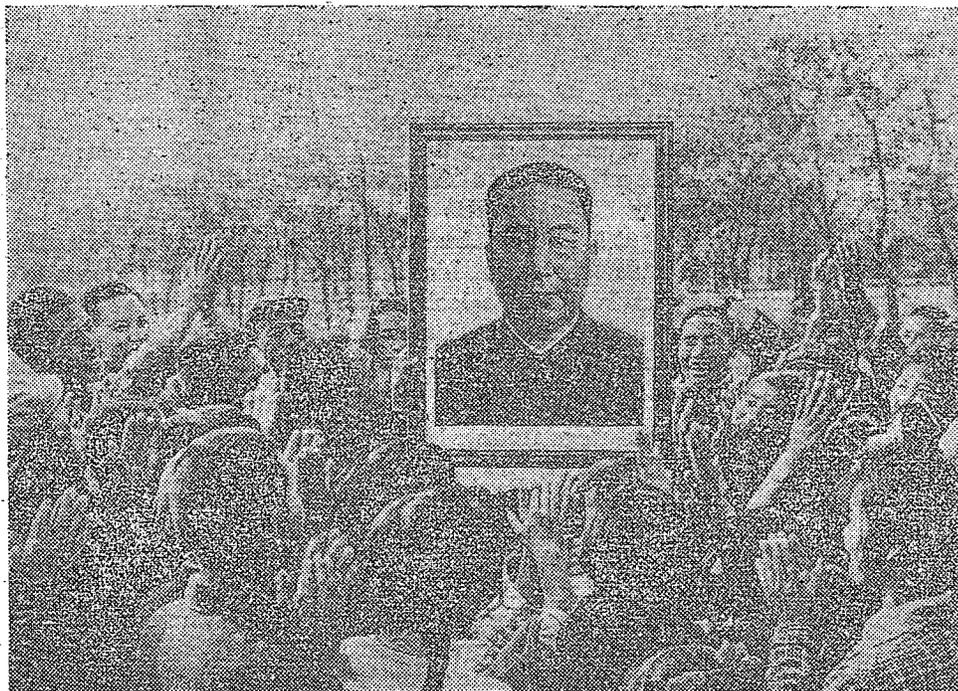
Throughout the prefecture on the shores of the Tungting Lake—in the places Chairman Hua once worked, at the advanced units in learning from Tachai in agriculture which were nurtured by Chairman Hua himself and in the factories, villages, offices and schools where Chairman Hua visited on inspection tours, all the people recalled with profound proletarian feelings Chairman Hua's glorious revolutionary practice and eulogized his great contributions to the Chinese revolution. The four million armymen and people there were extremely happy that Chairman Hua is at the helm of our Party and state.

In Hsiangyin, a county where Chairman Hua once worked, many poor and lower-middle peasants clearly remembered that at the time of the county's liberation in 1949, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng went there, bringing to the poor and lower-middle peasants the warm solicitude of the Party. Under oil lamps, he guided the poor and lower-middle peasants to study revolutionary theory; he led them in struggling against landlords and local despots on the rice threshing grounds; right in front of thatched huts, he helped them work out blueprints for construction; he joined them in sowing, planting and harvesting in the fields. . . . During his two years' work in Hsiangyin, he left his footprints everywhere, working tirelessly day and night for the benefit of the masses. His brilliant image was deeply imprinted in the minds of the local people. In the days of rejoicing, Yi Ting-cheng, a 76-year-old poor peasant in the Chinfeng Production Brigade of the Chinlung Commune, again and again recalled how Chairman Hua lived in his hut during the land reform, carried water and tilled the land together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and led them in struggling against landlords and making revolution. With these happy scenes still vivid in his mind, he said with deep emotion: Chairman Hua is closest and dearest to the poor and lower-middle peasants and his heart beats at one with ours. Chairman Hua led us in struggling against landlords at that time and today he again has led us in ousting the "gang of four" which weighed down on the people of the whole country. The "gang of four" are a bunch of vermin more poisonous than scorpions and more ferocious than wolves. Vainly trying to usurp Party and state power and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, they wanted to drag us back to that miserable old society and make us suffer

again. We will absolutely not allow this to happen! With Chairman Hua as our Party's leader and our helmsman, we poor and lower-middle peasants have full trust in him and are at ease!

While celebrating the smashing of the "gang of four," veteran Red Armyman Wu Sheng-ming who had followed Chairman Mao in the epic Long March recalled the brilliant Tsunyi Meeting in 1935. He said: At the dangerous moment when the Chinese revolution faced defeat because of the serious losses brought on the Party and the Red Army by Wang Ming's opportunist line, it was the great leader Chairman Mao, who, defying all difficulty and hardship, defeated opportunism and saved the revolution and the Party. The Tsunyi Meeting firmly established Chairman Mao's leading position in the whole Party. Since then, the Chinese revolution has advanced continuously from victory to victory. After Chairman Mao's death, the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua squashed the "gang of four" and the revolution and the Party were saved again. Like the Tsunyi Meeting, this great historic victory will shine for ever in our Party's history. Under Chairman Hua's wise leadership, our revolutionary cause will surely win one victory after another.

Leading members of the Yuehyang prefectural Party committee, while repeatedly studying the revolutionary teachers' expositions on the relationship between leaders, the political party, classes and the masses and the basic principles of the "three do's and three don'ts" put forward by Chairman Mao, have heartily extolled Chairman Hua and vehemently denounced the "gang of four." Speaking of Chairman Hua, whether old comrades who marched south together with him and were educated by him for many years or new cadres who have grown up and become mature by his side, all said with deep feeling: Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has been long-tested and has accumulated a wealth of experience in the new-democratic revolution and socialist revolution and construction, during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and in the acute and complex struggle at home and internationally. He is an outstanding Marxist leader and the worthy leader of our Party. The great victory of smashing the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power fully demonstrates the outstanding talent and ability of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as our Party's leader. We love and esteem Chairman Hua from the bottom of our hearts, resolutely support him and have boundless trust in him!



People in Hunan Province's Hsiangtan warmly hail Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as our Party's leader.

On the occasion of celebrating the great victory, the people in Yuehyang Prefecture looked back on the revolutionary practice by Chairman Hua who all along has unswervingly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and found it still fresh in their minds that Chairman Hua possesses such fine qualities as being loyal to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, selfless, open and aboveboard, modest and prudent, good at uniting with other comrades and maintaining close ties with the masses.

Commune members of the Tungtingwei Production Brigade of the Tungting Commune in Hsiangying County will never forget that when Liu Shao-chi drastically slashed the number of agricultural producers' co-operatives, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng sent a work team to Tungtingwei to establish the first advanced agricultural producers' co-op in Hunan Province. They also remember that when the evil wind of *san zi yi bao* and "four freedoms" arose here and there, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng himself came to the production brigade on two occasions to organize the cadres and commune members to study Chairman Mao's teachings on class struggle and to propagate the great truth that "only socialism can save China," and led the poor and lower-middle peasants in a resolute struggle against the revisionist line and keeping to the socialist road. With meaningful words, Lo Teh-pao, secretary of the brigade's Party branch, said: A ship needs a helmsman to navigate a long trip; likewise, a leader is needed to guide the revolution along its militant course. Chairman Hua is boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and his revolutionary line. With Chairman Hua as our Party's leader and the helmsman of the revolution, our Party will thrive still more, our

country will have bright prospects and our people will enjoy infinite happiness!

The Maotien area in Yuehyang County is a red banner in learning from Tachai in agriculture which Chairman Hua erected for the whole province to follow as its example. While honouring the memory of Chairman Mao for his profound feelings towards the Maotien people, the cadres and the masses in the area were very happy during these jubilant days when they recalled Chairman Hua's warm support and encouragement to the Maotien people's revolutionary spirit. During the three years of temporary difficulties for the national economy, the people there displayed valuable revolutionary drive in staving off the interference of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, overcoming the difficulties caused by natural disasters and reshaping mountains and harnessing rivers on a large scale to transform the mountainous area. Adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and enthusiastically supporting the Maotien people, the respected and beloved Chairman Hua went there on many occasions and, together with the cadres and the masses, climbed the mountains to make investigations and study plans for transforming nature. He also wrote articles praising Maotien and encouraging and educating the local people to always follow Chairman Mao's teachings and continue their victorious advance along the bright road of socialism. In 1963 when the great leader Chairman Mao made an inspection tour of Hunan Province, he asked about Maotien with warm concern and recommended and encouraged the people there. This is a great motive force for inspiring the Maotien people to always keep pressing forward. For the past ten years and more, the people of Maotien have learnt from the basic experience of Tachai, persisted in taking class struggle as the key link, adhered to the Party's basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. As a result, their per-mu (one-fifteenth of a hectare) grain yield has surpassed 500 kilogrammes and commune- or brigade-run enterprises have been flourishing with each passing day. Contrasting the past with the present, the commune members were full of excitement, saying: Chairman Mao had boundless trust in Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is the worthy successor selected by Chairman Mao himself. We must closely follow Chairman Hua and be loyal to him for ever!

When the very happy news that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng became Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee reached the Changshou Commune in Pingchiang County, the poor and lower-middle peasants were highly elated when they associated the golden waves of rice and snowy-white fields of cotton before their eyes with what had happened 13 years ago when Chairman Hua himself came to Changshou to look into the effects of a long dry spell and encouraged the masses to surmount it.

When Changshou Commune was hit by an unprecedented drought in 1963, resulting in ponds drying up

and the land cracking, a few people lost confidence in combating the disaster. It was at this time that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng made light of a long journey and arrived in Changshou. He asked after the commune members at their homes, consulted with the local Party organization about ways and means of doing relief work, led the cadres and the masses in studying Chairman Mao's teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle and "irrigation ... is the lifeblood of agriculture," and encouraged the commune members to carry out the anti-drought struggle through self-reliance. A few days afterwards, Chairman Hua sent water-conservancy technicians there to help survey sites for reservoir projects. Thanks to Chairman Hua's warm concern and encouragement, the Changshou people worked hard for several years and built the Huangchinyen Reservoir, thus enabling their 38,000 mu of paddyfields to give stable yields despite dry spells or excessive rain. A place where water was dearer than oil in the past, Changshou today has water flowing where it is diverted to and has gathered rich harvests every year. The commune's total grain output last year doubled that of 1962.

The cadres and the masses of the Milo Commune in the county of the same name drew tremendous strength for their continuous advance from Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's inspection tour there during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. At that time, he was working at the provincial level. When he got to the commune, he heard reports from its Party committee on the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works by the poor and lower-middle peasants, joined them in attending a class run by a production brigade to help the masses study philosophy, warmly supported the socialist new things and spoke highly of them. Later, he organized the responsible comrades of the prefectures and counties throughout the province to hold an on-the-spot meeting in Milo Commune and personally read out the decision of the Hunan provincial Party committee on learning from this commune, calling on the whole province to speedily start a new upsurge in studying Mao Tsetung Thought. Recalling this happy episode and brimming with enthusiasm, the commune members said: Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has always stood in the van of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and steadfastly implemented and defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. He is a brilliant example for us to follow all our lives.

The armymen and people in Yuehyang Prefecture have instilled their profound feeling of love and respect for Chairman Hua Kuo-feng into their actions in implementing the Party Central Committee's calls. Everywhere a new high tide in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao has been brought about and there are battlefields for repudiating the "gang of four." The enthusiasm of the cadres and the masses for socialist construction has erupted like a volcano. The whole prefecture is a bustling scene of "fighting shoulder to shoulder to wipe out the four pests and going all out to promote production." By the

end of October, the prefecture had fulfilled 87 per cent of its annual plan in terms of total industrial output value, with an increase of 9.6 and 10.8 per cent in October over September and the corresponding period of last year respectively. Autumn harvesting and sowing in the rural areas this year proceeded at a faster pace than

ever before and the quality of sowing was higher than any previous year. The army and people of the whole prefecture are determined to win honour for the wise leader Chairman Hua by making outstanding achievements in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

China Successfully Conducts A New Hydrogen Bomb Test

Press Communique

CHINA successfully conducted a new hydrogen bomb test on November 17, 1976 at a time of jubilation when the whole country was warmly celebrating Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and warmly celebrating the great victory of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in smashing at one stroke the scheme of the anti-Party "gang of four" of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan to usurp Party and state power; the test took place in the excellent situation in which fresh victories have been won one after another in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

With the cordial attention and under the leadership of our wise leader and supreme commander Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the Party Central Committee, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and workers, scientific and technical personnel and revolutionary cadres, carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, firmly taking class struggle as the key link, resolutely upholding the Party's basic line, persisting in the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, conscientiously studying the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and indignantly denouncing, exposing and repudiating the towering crimes of the "gang of four," are fired with greater socialist enthusiasm and creativity and have given full play to the style of fighting — courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue and continuous fighting — and, united as one, they have made energetic and concerted efforts, earnestly implemented Chairman Hua's instruction "Be meticulous in organization and direction," worked seriously and conscientiously and attended to minute details, and carried out this new hydrogen bomb test with complete success, thereby raising the level of our country's nuclear weapons to a new height and making new contributions to the de-

velopment of the current excellent situation and the strengthening of our country's national defence capability. This is a great victory for Mao Tsetung Thought and yet another fruitful result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council and the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee extend warm congratulations to the workers, P.L.A. commanders and fighters, engineers and technicians, scientific workers and revolutionary cadres engaged in the research, manufacture and tests of nuclear weapons and all other personnel concerned. It is hoped that they will continue to exert themselves, make consistent and untiring efforts, energetically grasp revolution and vigorously promote production, and strive for new and still greater achievements in the struggle to further strengthen the building of our country's national defence and realize its modernization.

China has successfully conducted four nuclear tests this year. This is a tremendous inspiration to the people of the whole country, a heavy blow to the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States which are pursuing hegemonism and trying to practise nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail, and at the same time a tremendous encouragement and support to the third world people and the people of the whole world.

The conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests and development of nuclear weapons by China is entirely for the purpose of defence, for breaking the nuclear monopoly by the superpowers and for the ultimate abolition of nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government declares once again that at no time and under no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, make common efforts with the other peoples and peace-loving countries in the world to achieve the lofty goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

(Hsinhua News Agency, November 17, 1976)

Morale of Revolutionary People Greatly Heightened

"Renmin Ribao" Commentary

WITH the cordial attention and under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, our country successfully conducted a new hydrogen bomb test on November 17. The success of this test has raised the level of China's nuclear weapons to a new height and is a reflection of the tremendous achievements in China's science and technology. It is a great victory for Mao Tsetung Thought and a fruitful result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The people have been greatly inspired by this exhilarating news. We warmly acclaim this new victory and salute all comrades engaged in the research, manufacture and testing of nuclear weapons.

The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has smashed at one stroke the scheme of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan to usurp Party and state power and thus saved the revolution and the Party at a critical juncture of historical development. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country wholeheartedly support our wise leader Chairman Hua. With ease of mind and high morale, the people in their hundreds of millions have displayed tremendous enthusiasm for socialism. The whole country is seething with revolutionary fervour and production is on the upswing. The success of this hydrogen bomb test was won under the excellent situation that prevails in the whole country. Now that the "gang of four" has been shattered and the interference of its counter-revolutionary revisionist line removed, there is no doubt whatsoever that the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, will surely advance with even greater strides and score even greater

achievements on the broad road of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung said: "We cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace. We must break away from convention and adopt as many advanced techniques as possible in order to build our country into a powerful modern socialist state in not too long a historical period." Chairman Mao's teaching has guided the people of our country to aim high and have lofty aspirations and ceaselessly scale the heights of science and technology. In the course of carrying out the latest hydrogen bomb test, Chairman Hua made the important instruction "Be meticulous in organization and direction," which tremendously inspired the comrades participating in the test. We must earnestly follow Chairman Mao's teaching and Chairman Hua's instruction, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line and strive to do a good job in every undertaking with high revolutionary enthusiasm and the attitude of being meticulous, serious and conscientious and attending to minute details in everything.

The success of China's new hydrogen bomb test has greatly heightened the morale of the revolutionary people all over the world and deflated the arrogance of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, and it is yet another heavy blow to the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers. The Chinese people firmly support the solemn and just stand which the Chinese Government has consistently taken on the issue of nuclear weapons. We will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. We will, together with the people of other countries in the world, strive for the achievement of the lofty goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

(November 18)

(Continued from p. 5.)

Mao, adhere to the Party's basic line and strive to build our country into a powerful socialist country and make a greater contribution to humanity. We will unswervingly continue to implement the revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs laid down personally by Chairman Mao, strengthen our unity with the op-

pressed nations and oppressed people all over the world, strengthen our unity with the people of the third world countries and together carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism and superpower hegemonism."

Ulanfu expressed satisfaction with the rapid development of friendly relations in the political, economic,

cultural and other fields in the five years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Iran. He pointed out that this development accords with the fundamental interests of the two peoples and serves the interest of the third world's cause of unity against hegemony.

The delegation visited Isfahan and Shiraz, ancient cities of Iran.

"Gang of Four": A Scourge Of the Nation

— Criticizing the crimes of the anti-Party "gang of four" in sabotaging the efforts to grasp revolution and promote production

by Jen Ping

BASING himself on the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao summed up the experience in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and laid down for our Party the great principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production." This principle is a scientific reflection of the dialectical relationship between revolution and production, between the superstructure and the economic base, and between the relations of production and the productive forces. It points out the only correct road for the speedy development of the national economy in the socialist direction. In order to usurp Party and state power, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan did their utmost to tamper with and oppose this principle. They spread numerous fallacies and committed many evils to undermine revolution and production and to bring calamity to the country and people. Their crimes are monstrous.

The "gang of four" does not know how to work machines, grow crops or fight battles. Truth is not in their hands and they do not have mass support. Only by using a big stick and labelling people did they manage to get along. They did not engage in production and opposed those who did. If anyone mentioned anything about production or did something to promote it, they flew into a rage and indiscriminately condemned him as a follower of the "theory of productive forces" talking only about production and not about revolution.

Is going in for production synonymous with the theory of productive forces? No! The "gang of four" completely reversed right and wrong on this question in order to create confusion.

The theory of productive forces is a revisionist theory that one-sidedly exaggerates the decisive role of the productive forces while negating the powerful reaction of the relations of production on the productive forces and the tremendous reaction of the superstructure on the economic base; it negates taking class struggle as the key link and putting politics in command, and it negates the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it."

"Moreover, ideology and politics are the commander, the soul." Lenin pointed out: "Politics cannot but have precedence over economics. To argue differently means forgetting the A B C of Marxism." (*Once Again on the Trade Unions, the Current Situation and the Mistakes of Trotsky and Bukharin.*) The relationship between revolution and production represents the unity of opposites. Of the two, revolution is the principal aspect of the contradiction and plays the leading role. It determines the orientation and the line guiding the development of production and is at the same time a powerful motive force for this development. The relationship between revolution and production and between politics and economics is one between the key link and the subordinate links, between the commander and the commanded. It is wrong to reverse this relationship or to take an eclectic attitude towards it. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes and class struggle; only when we persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, effectively grasp revolution and continuously readjust the inharmonious portions between the relations of production and the superstructure can we develop the social productive forces rapidly, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism. In criticizing Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, Chairman Mao explicitly said: "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work." We must at all times persevere in giving first place to revolution and putting proletarian politics in command. Teng Hsiao-ping was entirely wrong when he preached "taking the three directives as the key link" and said that "whether they are white or black cats, so long as they can catch mice, they are good cats." We are opposed to the theory of productive forces at all times, past, present and future. But this must not be construed to mean that we are opposed to promoting production. The "gang of four" deliberately confused the two different concepts and equated the theory of productive forces with efforts to promote production; they brought insolent charges against other people so that no one would dare or be able to promote production. Their criminal aim was to undermine both production and revolution. The confusion created by the "gang of four" must be criticized and cleared up. The Marxist principle on this is very

clear. The correct handling of the relationship between revolution and production is to grasp revolution and promote production. This is definitely not the theory of productive forces.

In stressing the commanding role of revolution, we do not mean that production is not important, still less do we mean it is dispensable. Marxists regard man's activity in production as the most fundamental practical activity and material production as the basis for the subsistence and development of mankind. Engels said: A simple fact in human history is "that mankind must first of all eat, drink, have shelter and clothing, before it can pursue politics, science, art, religion, etc.; that therefore the production of the immediate material means of subsistence and consequently the degree of economic development attained by a given people or during a given epoch form the foundation." (*Speech at the Graveside of Karl Marx.*) Lenin also pointed out in explicit terms: "In the last analysis, productivity of labour is the most important, the principal thing for the victory of the new social system." (*A Great Beginning.*)

Chairman Mao taught us: "Class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country. These movements are a sure guarantee that Communists will be free from bureaucracy and immune against revisionism and dogmatism, and will for ever remain invincible. They are a reliable guarantee that the proletariat will be able to unite with the broad working masses and realize a democratic dictatorship." In the period of socialism, only by taking class struggle as the key link, developing production actively and building socialism successfully can we provide a solid material basis for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, build up a powerful national defence, support the world revolution better, improve the material and cultural well-being of the working people step by step, and create the material conditions for the gradual elimination of the three major differences, for the triumph of socialism over capitalism and the realization of the ultimate goal of communism. Therefore, striving for the expansion of socialist production and doing a good job in building socialism is a basic task of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a glorious duty of the working class and all other labouring people. The "gang of four" frantically advocated metaphysics. With ulterior motives, they set revolution against production, politics against economics, class struggle against the struggle for production, and the dictatorship of the proletariat against socialist construction. They were against promoting production and construction. This would not only undermine the growth of production but inevitably endanger the great cause of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. According to their logic, when the "satellites go up to the sky," then inevitably "the red flag will fall to the ground." According to them, if the 800 million people want to "make revolution," they should feed on the winter wind. Isn't passing such

"theory" off as Marxism a monstrous insult to Marxism?

We the proletariat want both to keep the red flag flying from generation to generation and send up satellites; we want to ensure that our country will never change its political colour and will grow prosperous and strong.

Concerning the relationship between revolution and production, the "gang of four" preached that "production will automatically rise when revolution is carried out well." This also was said with an ulterior motive. It must be affirmed that the struggle for production hinges on class struggle. To develop production, we must first of all firmly grasp class struggle and the two-line struggle. Facts have shown that if revolution is not done well, production will certainly suffer and go astray. Doing a really good job in revolution will surely spur production. To develop socialist production, however, we must also conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and strive to grasp the laws governing production and solve the contradictions arising in the course of production. We must strengthen Party leadership, rely wholeheartedly on the working class and the masses of the people, establish and improve rational rules and regulations, do a better job in economic accounting, lower production costs, increase the accumulation of funds, carry out technical innovations and technical revolution, launch socialist emulation in work, raise labour productivity, and so forth. Economic work must be done with increasing care. How can production go up automatically without doing an enormous amount of hard work and solving specific practical problems? Socialist production needs leadership; it must be developed proportionately in a planned way and in the socialist direction. By clamouring that "production will automatically rise," the "gang of four" aimed at negating Party leadership and throwing production into chaos so that the socialist economy would "automatically" decline into a state of anarchy and capitalism would be restored.

The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao gang of careerists and conspirators shouted themselves hoarse about "revolution" and "class struggle." Were they really making revolution? No! Certainly not! They were sham revolutionaries; they were counter-revolutionaries.

The "gang of four" indulged in revisionist, split-tist and conspiratorial activities. What they dreamt of day and night was how to usurp Party and state power! They did not care a fig for the development of production or the safety of the people. After the strong earthquake in Tangshan, Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee showed great solicitude, and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng himself visited the quake-stricken area to express sympathy for the people there. But the vicious "gang of four" said that "the earthquake affected only a few hundred square kilometres of land and is only a matter of a few months." Compared with their "great cause" of counter-revolutionary restoration, it was only a matter of minor and "partial" importance.

After the Tangshan earthquake, leading comrades in charge of anti-quake and relief work pointed out that it was necessary to do this work well and ensure the safety of Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and the people. But the "gang of four" outrageously slandered these comrades, alleging that they "ignored politics and class struggle." What kind of "politics" did these scoundrels want? Lying in expensive beds designed to protect them in the event of an earthquake, they hummed such verses as "let the mountains fall and the earth split, it's of little importance," and they quoted lines from an old poem, "When the earth turns, it augurs the emergence of a new land; when the heavens whirl, it gives rise to an everlasting heavenly dynasty" as an expression of their counter-revolutionary pipe dream to "rule all the land" and restore capitalism. Such was their "politics"!

In the name of "revolution," the "gang of four" poked their noses into everything and made trouble everywhere. "Don't be afraid to stop production or work," they shouted, so as to undermine the national economic plan and the strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." Wherever they went, they brought bourgeois factionalism and splits to undermine Party leadership and split the ranks of the working class. They upset the management of enterprises, disrupted government financial and economic policies and whipped up an evil wind of economism. They incited and supported people to engage in beatings, smashings and robberies, and used the reactionary slogan of "attack by reasoning but defend yourselves by force" to oppose Chairman Mao's instruction that when there is a debate, "it should be conducted by reasoning, not by coercion or force." In this way, they provoked the use of force which affected the national economy and brought serious losses in some areas. In short, the "gang of four" was elated to destroy the socialist economy and topple the dictatorship of the proletariat. How vicious and sinister their design was!

The "gang of four" is a typical group of counter-revolutionary double-dealers. They masqueraded as heroes against "direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned," but actually tried hard to enforce a kind of dictatorship with the "gang of four" at the core. They railed against "material incentives," but in fact resorted to material incentives themselves. They abused others for advocating "servility to things foreign" while they themselves worshipped things foreign, fawned on foreigners, maintained illicit foreign relationships and engaged in flagrant activities of capitulationism and national betrayal. They chanted loudly about "restricting bourgeois right," but they outdid the capitalists and were preoccupied with expanding bourgeois right. They appropriated at will the fruits of labour of the people, squandered money as they pleased and led a decadent and dissolute life, indulging in eating, drinking, pleasure-seeking, hunting, riding and watching old operas and indecent films. They are out-

and-out bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers.

The "gang of four" is the chief culprit in sabotaging the people's efforts to grasp revolution and promote production. Like a heavy rock, they weighed on the heads of millions of people. Since the anti-Party "gang of four" was smashed, the people in their hundreds of millions have shown unprecedented enthusiasm for socialism. The revolution is forging ahead and production is taking on a new look. Many factories and mines have topped their production quotas every day, and their output is at an all-time high. In those places and organizations which suffered seriously from interference and sabotage by the "gang of four," the situation in revolution and production has rapidly turned for the better, and the people there are determined to work most energetically to make up for the losses caused by the "gang of four." The situation in those places is excellent and inspiring. Facts eloquently prove that revolution is the locomotive of history and the powerful motive force for the development of production.

Chairman Mao formulated for us the Marxist-Leninist principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production" and set up the two bright red banners of Taching and Tachai as examples for us to learn from and catch up with. We must rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, adhere to the Party's basic line, and penetratingly criticize and thoroughly settle accounts with the "gang of four" for their counter-revolutionary crimes. We must uphold the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, deepen the mass movements. In industry, learn from Taching and in agriculture, learn from Tachai, do still better in implementing the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company,* take the road of being both red and expert, work energetically and in high spirits to seize victories in both revolution and production and strive to fulfil or overfulfil the national economic plan. The working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the masses of people in China have high aspirations and confidence and the ability to surmount difficulties and push the national economy forward at a still faster pace, and strive to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, accomplish the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and build China into a powerful socialist country before the end of the century and realize the ultimate goal of communism.

(*"Renmin Ribao," November 14*)

* This refers to the basic principles laid down by Chairman Mao in running socialist enterprises in China. They are: keep politics firmly in command; strengthen Party leadership; launch vigorous mass movements; institute the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among workers, cadres and technicians; and go full steam ahead with the technical innovations and technical revolution.

Production Goes Up After Wiping Out "Four Pests"

UNDER the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, people throughout China have launched a tremendous campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four." At the same time, the masses have gone in for production with surging enthusiasm and greater drive. They say: "The time lost due to the interference and sabotage by the 'gang of four' must be seized back!" "The losses they caused must be made up!"

With the "four pests" — Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan — having been eliminated, Chairman Mao's principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production" has been better implemented. Where production went on successfully before, a still better job is being done in this respect, and where it was affected and sabotaged to a rather serious degree by the "gang of four," the situation is rapidly turning good. People are rejoicing and their enthusiasm for socialism has grown many fold because the "gang of four" has been overthrown. News of production successes is pouring in from all parts of the country.

Hitting an all-time high, Peking's total industrial output value in October was 17 per cent higher than in the same period last year. The situation has become still more gratifying since the beginning of November. Everywhere at the Shoutou Iron and Steel Company, whether in the mining area, in front of the furnaces, at the rolling mills or on the construction site, workers have been working consciously and energetically for socialism. The company's October output for the principal products — steel, rolled steel, pig iron and iron ore — registered a fairly big increase over that of September. October coal output at the coal mines under the Peking Mining Bureau went up by 11.8 per cent as compared with the same month last year, and electricity generated that month by the power industry workers of the municipality set a new record.

In Shanghai, China's largest industrial city, where "the gang of four" had committed numerous crimes, ten million people turned out to celebrate the victory over the gang. People were as happy as at the time of grand festivals, and their enthusiasm for building socialism,

suppressed up to then by this gang, burst forth like a volcano. Production in many enterprises has kept increasing, with targets topped time and again.

Compared with the same period last year, Shanghai's total industrial output value in October increased by 5.5 per cent. The output value of the meters and instruments industry rose 24.6 per cent, textiles 13.8 per cent, and production of TV sets and picture tubes doubled. Total output value of handicrafts rose 8 per cent in October and quality of products was improved. The volume of cargo handled by the port of Shanghai overfulfilled the plan by 8.6 per cent.

The Hangchow Silk Printing and Dyeing Complex is the biggest of its kind in China. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Wang Hung-wen, one of the "gang of four," went to the complex many times to split the ranks of cadres and workers and brought production there to a halt on many occasions. Since the gang was smashed, big changes have been made. The cadres and workers have exerted themselves and surmounted every difficulty and, as a result, normal production was quickly resumed. Since October 20, the complex's daily total output value jumped 69.8 per cent above that of the ten days in the middle of the month and silk and satin output increased 2.3-fold.

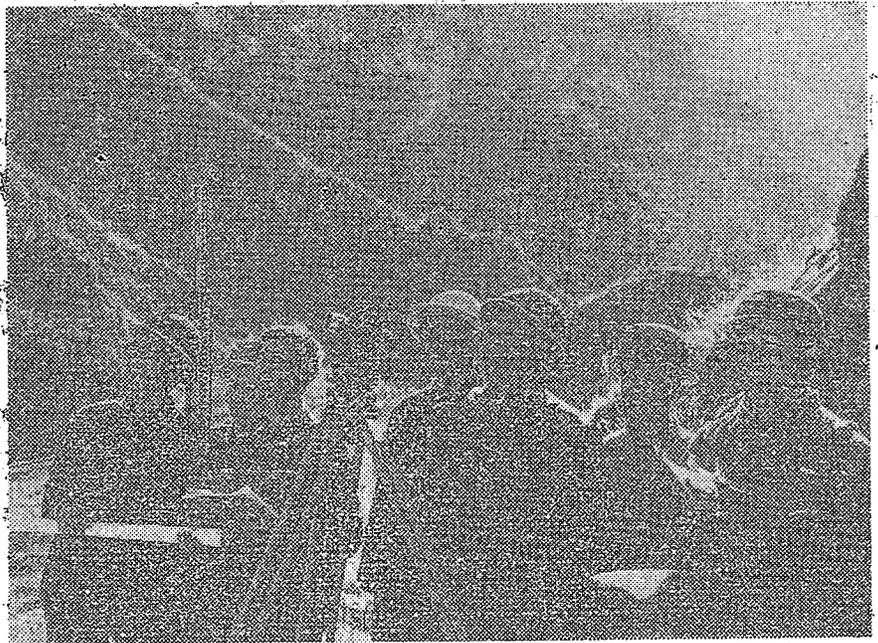
The Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, an important iron and steel enterprise in China, averaged in October a 39.4 per cent increase in steel output and a 40 per cent increase in iron every day as against the month before.

Many other factories and mines have fulfilled the state plan for the year ahead of time.

There also were happy tidings from railway transport. Compared with September, the number of passengers and the volume of freight handled by the Shanghai Railway Bureau in October rose 11.5 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively. The Kwangchow Railway Bureau set a monthly volume of freight record in October. As for the Tsinan Railway Bureau, it overfulfilled the state transport plan for the month of October. The "gang of four" had meddled in railway transport and undermined its unified command. Some of the neces-

sary rules and regulations were arbitrarily slandered by them as "controlling, checking and suppressing" the workers. They even vilified efforts to ensure normal and smooth traffic on the railway as trying to "lead to capitalism" and clamoured that they "would rather have socialist trains late than revisionist punctuality." All this seriously dampened the socialist enthusiasm of the railway cadres and workers. Now the workers, full of wrath, have criticized their counter-revolutionary fallacies aimed at ruining socialist production, thereby developing railway transportation daily.

In order to restore capitalism, the "gang of four" did all they could to undermine socialist agriculture. In September last year when the National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture was convened in Tachai and again in September this year, Chiang Ching, one of the "gang of four," slipped into Tachai to engage in criminal activities in an attempt to pull down the red banner of Tachai raised by Chairman Mao himself and sabotage the national movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. But Tachai's cadres and commune members firmly withstood this evil wind and, after conquering many natural calamities, wrested greater victories in both revolution and production. As Tachai's people put it: "Although we had the heaviest political pressure and very serious natural calamities this year, we've made great achievements as regards our thinking and material wealth."

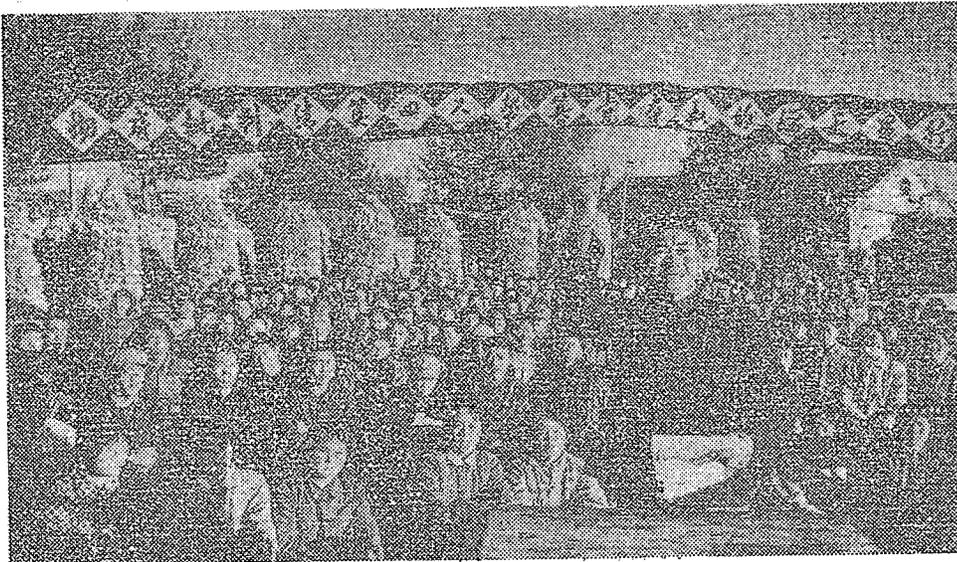


After overfulfilling this year's state plan, workers and cadres of an iron mine in Kansu Province are prospecting for new ore beds.

After eliminating the interference by the "gang of four," the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture has developed vigorously. In Hunan Province, where Chairman Hua once worked, another work team was sent not long ago by the provincial Party committee to the countryside to help unfold the movement to learn from Tachai. In October of last year, after the National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture had closed, the provincial Party committee immediately organized a large number of cadres to go to the western and southern parts of the province to help carry out the conference's resolution. The "gang of four,"

however, abused the power they had usurped and tried to instigate the cadres to leave the countryside. Fighting resolutely against the gang's malicious attempt, the Hunan provincial Party committee continued to make big efforts to develop the movement, thus scoring great achievements in the socialist revolution and production in the countryside.

Successes also have been reported in farming in other parts of the country. For example, in Peking's suburban areas, Hopei and Honan Provinces, sowing winter wheat has been completed following the autumn harvest, over a larger acreage and of better quality than last year.



Commune members of a production brigade in Shantung Province criticize the "gang of four" and pledge to gather in a bigger harvest.

The "Gang of Four" Sabotages Anti-Earthquake and Relief Work

— People in Tangshan area vehemently denounce anti-Party clique

THE cadres and the masses in Tangshan and Fengnan have held meetings to warmly hail our Party again having its wise leader, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and indignantly debunk and repudiate the towering crimes of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique in plotting to usurp Party and state power and undermining anti-quake and relief work:

When the Tangshan-Fengnan area was seriously hit by a strong earthquake on July 28 this year which caused extremely heavy losses to people's lives and property, Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee showed deep concern for the people there. That same day, the Party Central Committee sent a message of sympathy to the afflicted people and dispatched large numbers of P.L.A. men to Tangshan to do rescue work. Shortly afterwards, a central delegation headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng arrived in the stricken area to express warm solicitude and sympathy to the local people. Many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions also sent in a large number of medical teams and work teams and huge quantities of relief materials. In striking contrast to all this, the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique, paying no heed to the conditions of the afflicted people, not only refused to go to the stricken area but did not bother to listen to briefings on the effects of the quake. At that time, Premier Hua Kuo-feng and other leading comrades in the central organs worked day and night to take effective measures to overcome the quake's effects and combat further tremors. The "gang of four," however, did all they could to put up obstacles and brought unfounded charges against the Party Central Committee, vilifying its grasping anti-quake and relief work as "not grasping class struggle" and attacking it by saying that "a few people are trying to use anti-quake and relief work to brush aside revolution" and "brush aside the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping." With ulterior motives, they clamoured that "no matter where an earthquake takes place, whether in the east or in the west, the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping must not be watered down!" Yao Wen-yuan, a member of the "gang of four," even copied out a 19th-century poem and directed his followers to insert it in an article. The

poem said: "When the earth turns, it augurs the emergence of a new land; when the heavens whirl, it gives rise to an everlasting new heavenly dynasty." It means that the occurrence of an earthquake with "the earth turning" and "the heavens whirling" denotes that the time for a change of dynasties has arrived. This shows how they gloated over the quake and took it as an opportune moment to establish a "new dynasty" in which they could rule the roost.

The interruption of the power supply at the Kailan Coal Mine caused water to rise rapidly in the pits. When the workers there wanted to promptly drain the water and restore production, the "gang of four" went so far as to say that this was putting the "theory of productive forces" into practice and they dismissed the request to drain away the water as the "ideas of the capitalist-roaders." Doing as they pleased, they even commandeered a train used for carrying relief materials and indulged in extravagant eating and drinking and merry-making on board. They ordered the train to start and stop wherever they liked, thus upsetting railway schedules and hampering transport of relief materials. Particularly intolerable was their frantic outcry that "the whole of Tangshan only has a population of a million, while the whole country has 800 million people and covers an area of 9.6 million square kilometres. What matter if Tangshan is wiped off the map?" Hearing such wolfish howling, the people of Tangshan and Fengnan were filled with indignation and said that the "gang of four" is a pack of wolves in sheep's clothing.

With deep emotion, Tsao Kuo-cheng, a cadre of the Tangshan colliery, recounted: The morning of the day the earthquake struck, Li Yu-lin, Tsui Chih-liang and himself drove to Peking to report to the Party Central Committee. On meeting them, responsible comrades of the central organs warmly embraced them, anxiously asking: "How are the Tangshan people? How are the Kailan workers down in the pits? You are from the stricken area and have the right to speak. We will do as you say." When they said that they were in urgent need of help from the People's Liberation Army, the leading comrades of the Party Central Committee im-

mediately telephoned P.L.A. units to send their men to Tangshan. Tsao Kuo-cheng added: Only the leaders of the proletariat are so concerned about us. Full of high sounding words, the "gang of four" was, in fact, the inveterate enemy of the working people.

Holding a photo showing Chairman Hua warmly shaking hands with her, Li Yen-hsia, a Communist Party member from the town of Hsukechuang in Fengnan County, said with feeling at a criticism meeting: Chairman Mao showed concern for the people in the stricken area even when he was ill. Chairman Hua personally came to express sympathy to us after the earthquake, despite sweltering midsummer heat. Other leading comrades of the Party Central Committee, with profound proletarian feelings for the people, also travelled to Tangshan to express their solicitude. The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique, however, did nothing but railed: "What matter if Tangshan is wiped off the map?" This was indeed outrageous! After the earthquake struck, the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries gleefully alleged that Tangshan had vanished from the earth. The "gang of four" sang exactly the same tune.

In criticizing the hysterical clamour by the "gang of four" that doing anti-quake and relief work in Tangshan amounted to "using one million people to brush aside 800 million people" and "brushing aside revolution," all those who came to the rescue from all parts of the country expressed: Their clamour is poppycock, pure and simple! Tangshan is an inalienable part of the motherland and the Tangshan people are class brothers and sisters close and dear to the people of the whole country. Since liberation, the people in the Tangshan area have made great contributions to the socialist revolution and construction. In 1975 alone, the area produced for the state more than 27 million tons of coal, over 880,000 tons of steel, 3,100 million kwh. of electricity, 1.2 million tons of cement, more than 67 million metres of cotton cloth, over 135 million pieces of ceramics, more than 415,000 tons of grain and many other materials, with a total industrial and agricultural output value of more than 4,400 million yuan. The people across the country regarded the disaster to the Tangshan people as their own. In trying to sow dissension between Tangshan and the rest of the country and disrupting the unity of the people of the whole country, the "gang of four" fully revealed its true colours as the most ferocious enemy of the people of Tangshan and the country as a whole.

People from Peking, Shanghai and other places pointed out that the people of the whole country had come to Tangshan's aid in accordance with Chairman



Miners of Kailan pledge to win still greater victories in grasping revolution and promoting production under the leadership of the Party Central Committee.

Mao's revolutionary line and this was a manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system. Wantonly censuring this, the "gang of four" was, in fact, opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and opposing the socialist system. Comrades in the medical team from Shanghai said that the whole country aided Tangshan and that the whole country could learn from Tangshan. People who had gone to help Tangshan from all over the country were tremendously moved and encouraged by what they saw — the high level of political consciousness of the people of Tangshan, their fearless, death-defying revolutionary spirit in the face of disaster and their selfless communist style of not sparing themselves to save others and state property. When the first group of 800 medical workers who had hurried to Tangshan returned to Shanghai, they gave reports to hundreds of thousands, telling them about the heroism of the Tangshan people. Moved to tears by what they had heard, tens of thousands applied to go to the aid of Tangshan. This fully demonstrated that the anti-quake and relief work had helped raise the level of class consciousness, develop class love and promote revolution. According to the "gang of four's" logic, the people in other parts of the country should not have lifted a finger to help Tangshan. This, of course, shows how "revolutionary" this gang was. They were sham revolu-

tionaries and counter-revolutionaries who, under the signboard of "revolution," were vainly trying to cause more difficulties and create confusion so as to muddy the waters and usurp Party and state power.

Miners at Kailan said: Restoring production was what Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee wanted us to do. It was a glorious and arduous task we miners had to take on right after the earthquake. According to the logic of the "gang of four," not getting any coal out was "taking class struggle as the key link" and "revolutionary." This is pure nonsense. While they went around criticizing this and that and finding fault everywhere, they were really trying to ruin the revolution and sabotage production.

The crimes of the "gang of four" in inciting the masses and persecuting revolutionary cadres were also exposed. While Wang Hung-wen made false and defamatory charges against leading comrades of the Party committee of Hopei Province, accusing them of being "the chief villains sabotaging anti-quake and relief work," Chiang Ching slandered leading comrades of the central authorities and of Hopei Province and Tangshan giving leadership to the anti-quake and relief work as "capitalist-roaders in a state of panic." But the people in the quake-stricken area indignantly replied that the chief leading comrade on the provincial Party committee, who was in his sixties, had arrived in Tangshan the morning of the earthquake and, together with P.L.A. leading comrades, had worked night and day, sharing weal and woe with the people in the front line for more than two months. Leading cadres of the provincial Party committee and the P.L.A. had resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's and Chairman Hua's directives and, according to measures laid down by the central authorities, had mobilized and organized the people so that they knew what to do and had confidence, drive and zeal. It was at such leading cadres that the "gang of four" levelled the charge of "sabotaging anti-quake and relief work" and labelled them the "chief villains." Members of the "gang of four" are worse than venomous snakes and scorpions!

A deputy secretary of the Fengnan county Party committee said: After persecuting our great leader Chairman Mao and our respected and beloved Premier Chou, that "gang of four" attacked the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and

made defamatory charges against leading comrades of the Hopei provincial Party committee. Their attempt was to bring down a large number of leading cadres working at the central and local levels so as to usurp Party and state power and restore capitalism.

The "gang of four's" criminal scheme was utterly smashed. Their vile attempt to sabotage anti-quake and relief work also was defeated. After three months of arduous struggle, great victories were won in anti-quake and relief work. More than 300,000 modest buildings that can withstand earthquakes, cold and fire have been put up so that the masses will have no housing problem this winter. Food and grain distribution centres have been restored and there is now a network of shops supplying daily necessities. Adequate food, clothing, water, medical services and other amenities have been arranged for the masses. Social order throughout the stricken areas is stable, the dictatorship of the proletariat has been consolidated, the revolutionary fervour of the masses is high and much headway has been made in restoring industrial and agricultural production. By the end of October, 68 per cent of all enterprises in the Tangshan Prefecture had completely or partially restored production. Coal is coming out of most mines in Kailan. The Tangshan Iron and Steel Company is turning out steel and rolled steel. The power station went back into operation a long time ago. The small plants in the Tangshan Prefecture directly aiding agriculture are expected to fulfil or overfulfil their production plans this year. A vigorous mass movement is now gaining momentum in Tangshan to expose and repudiate the "gang of four" anti-Party clique.



P.L.A. soldiers helping commune members in Tangshan move into new homes.

Messages Greeting Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Assuming Posts of Chairman of C.P.C. Central Committee And Chairman of Its Military Commission

Letter From Chairman Wen Ming Chuan of Communist Party of North Kalimantan

Wen Ming Chuan, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of North Kalimantan, sent a letter on October 25 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The letter reads:

We warmly congratulate Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on his appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and warmly hail the great victory won by the Communist Party of China in shattering the plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan to usurp Party and state power.

In recent days in the grand demonstrations held by hundreds of millions of Chinese people in different parts of the country and at the solemn rally held by one million armymen and people in Peking, all the participants were elated and joyful, warmly congratulating themselves on having again a reliable helmsman of their own. They indignantly denounced in one voice the towering crimes of Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao.

We rejoice from the bottoms of our hearts because in great socialist China, the powerful revolutionary bastion of the proletariat of the world, there is a successor in whom Chairman Mao Tsetung had boundless confidence and trust, a helmsman heartily beloved and supported by all the Chinese people.

The gang of Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao betrayed the teachings of Chairman Mao Tsetung and practised revisionism in the guise of Marxism. They did all kinds of evils, lorded it over others, and even plotted to usurp Party and state power. At this critical moment, the Communist Party of China under the leadership of the Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has taken resolute measures to smash their plot. This is another great victory for Mao Tsetung Thought.

Revolutionary practice for a long time has repeatedly shown that it is far from easy to crush the Communist Party of China. The Communist Party of China is

worthy of its reputation as a great, glorious and correct Party.

We thank very much the Communist Party of China for her tremendous support and profound solicitude for us. We cherish boundless hope in the Communist Party of China.

We are deeply convinced that under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, there will appear very soon in China "a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness." We are deeply convinced that in such a political situation the Chinese people with still higher morale and spirits follow the basic line set forth by Chairman Mao Tsetung, continue to take class struggle as the key link, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and build their country into a modern socialist power; continue to adhere to proletarian internationalism, make biggest contribution to mankind and march on valiantly for the final realization of communism.

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Message From First Secretary Lefebvre Of Marxist-Leninist Communist Party Of Belgium

Fernand Lefebvre, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium, sent a message on October 29 to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The message reads:

The Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium and all its members greet your election to the functions of Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. We are convinced that under the leadership of their Communist Party, the Chinese people will persevere in the glorious road pioneered by Chairman Mao, strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, develop the victories

of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, pursue his correct revolutionary line in foreign policy, smash the class enemies who have infiltrated into the Party and build a splendid socialist future. Long live invincible Mao Tsetung Thought!

Message From Central Leading Organ Of Marxist-Leninist Organization of Italian Bolshevik Communists

The Central Leading Organ of the Marxist-Leninist Organization of the Italian Bolshevik Communists sent a message on October 24 to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, warmly congratulating Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on his appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and its Military Commission.

The message says: "Full of joy and revolutionary enthusiasm, we hail the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and hail the brilliant victory you have scored against the anti-Party clique. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, designated as Chairman by Comrade Mao Tsetung himself, is worthy of this new heavy responsibility that he assumes. In the course of struggle, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has succeeded to Chairman Mao's fighting post and leadership. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has repeatedly manifested his fidelity to Chairman Mao, has all along defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and carried out the will of Chairman Mao."

The message continues: "Comrade Hua Kuo-feng led the entire Central Committee and the entire Party to expose the scheme of the scoundrels Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan. These scoundrels went against the aspirations of Chairman Mao, distorted his thought and his proletarian revolutionary line, maintained illicit foreign relations and attempted to usurp Party and state power."

The message notes: "Applying Chairman Mao's correct instruction and revolutionary theory on continuing the revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is skilled in arousing the whole Party, the whole army and the whole people to use their iron fists to smash the den of the poisonous revisionist snakes. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has saved the Communist Party of China, has saved China, and also the entire international communist movement, freeing them from the harms done by revisionism."

The message concludes: "Dear comrades, today your Party has got rid of four pieces of political refuse and

found a leader of your own, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, worthy successor to Chairman Mao's cause." "China will make daily great contributions to the proletarian revolutionary cause, and to the cause of emancipation of the oppressed nations and peoples."

Message From Central Committee of Communist Party of Malaya

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya on October 26 sent a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The message reads:

We have learnt of the greatest happy news that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng had been appointed Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and that the scheme of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan to usurp Party and state power had been victoriously smashed. We, on behalf of the entire membership of the Malayan Communist Party, all commanders and fighters of the Malayan National Liberation Army and the Malayan people, extend to you and, through you, to the entire membership of the Communist Party of China, all commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the 800 million fraternal Chinese people our warmest congratulations.

With Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, selected by the great teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung himself as his successor, becoming the leader of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese P.L.A. and the Chinese people, the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao has thus had a reliable helmsman. This is a great happy news not only to the Chinese people but also to the revolutionary people the world over.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng holds aloft the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and resolutely implements Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The recently published decision on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung and the decision on the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and the preparations for the publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung* reflect the common aspirations of the revolutionary people in our country and those in other countries of the world. We express our full support for it.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has defeated the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan at a critical moment of the Chinese revolution, rapidly realizing the wise decision made by Chairman Mao. This is a great victory for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, a great victory for Mao Tsetung Thought. This victory has

dealt a heavy blow to imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and will exert far-reaching influence on the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. We, together with the Chinese people, warmly hail this victory of great historic significance and pay lofty respects to you.

We most heartily wish the Communist Party and the people of China under the wise leadership of the C.P.C. Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng fresh and still more splendid victories in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction and in

the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, particularly against hegemonism practised by the two superpowers — the Soviet Union and the United States.

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

(To be continued.)

New Tsars' Bombast Cannot Deceive the African People

THE Soviet social-imperialists have shown unusual "concern" over southern Africa recently, raising a hullabaloo about their "support" for the liberation struggle there and alleging that their stand "fully accords with the basic interests and hopes of the African people."

But lies can never cover up stark reality. This propaganda offensive is entirely for their own needs in the scramble for hegemony in southern Africa with the United States. By no means is it out of concern for "the basic interests and hopes of the African people."

The two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have always regarded southern Africa, which is strategically important and abundant in natural resources, as a juicy piece of meat, each trying to cheat and outwit the other in contending for this area. With their rivalry for domination in Europe and the world proceeding at an accelerated rate, their contention for southern Africa is becoming more acute. Eager to replace U.S. imperialism in southern Africa, the Soviet social-imperialists have in recent years intensified their penetration and expansion into the area under the signboard of "support" for the liberation struggle.

At the very moment when the Kremlin chieftains were dreaming complacently of dominating southern Africa, the U.S. Government made an adjustment in its policies, sending Kissinger and other high officials to visit Africa in succession to engage in "shuttle diplomacy." It dished out the U.S.-British plan, advocating the idea of "bringing about majority rule and

ensuring minority rights" in Zimbabwe and Namibia. It also urged the Smith racist authorities to negotiate with the Zimbabwean liberation organizations to settle the problem of Rhodesia. In doing this, Washington attempted to alleviate the U.S. contradictions with the African people, hinder the development of the liberation movement and strengthen its position in contending for hegemony with the Soviet Union, trying hard to hold on to its vested interests in southern Africa. The Zimbabwean liberation organizations and the African front states have decided to carry on tit-for-tat struggles against the racist authorities during the negotiations while persevering in and intensifying the armed struggle. This development of events "has struck a nerve in Moscow" and upset the Soviet plan for aggression and expansion in southern Africa. Flying into a shameful rage, the Soviet revisionists set their propaganda machine in motion to abuse U.S. imperialism while flaunting the tattered flag of "concern" and "support" for the liberation struggle in an attempt to bring the development of the situation in southern Africa into their orbit. Referring to the motive of the Soviet propaganda offensive, one Western news agency penetratingly pointed out: "A main reason is the fear that any success achieved by Dr. Kissinger's shuttle mission would be at the expense of Soviet influence — as happened in the Middle East."

To carry out aggression and expansion under the guise of "liberation of all nations" is the old trick of the old tsars. Engels said: "There was no land-grab, no outrage, no repression on the part of czarism which was not carried out under the pretext of enlightenment,

of liberalism, of the liberation of nations." *The Great Soviet Encyclopaedia* and the *Soviet History* published in the Soviet Union always describe tsarist Russia's aggression against other countries as "supporting" liberation struggles and call the tsarist aggressor troops "volunteers" in "support" of liberation struggles. The "support" for the national-liberation struggle now profusely advertised by the new tsars is in fact the same kind of "support" offered by the old tsars, that is, support in words, but aggression and expansion in deeds. It was precisely by flaunting the banner of "supporting" the Arab people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism that the Soviet Union infiltrated into the Middle East and expanded its influence in the Mediterranean. All its actions in the Middle East have brought home to the Arab people that "the Russians are always evilly disposed towards us Arabs," and that the Soviet Union "is an enemy in friend's clothing."

The Soviet performance in southern Africa is even more notorious. Everyone knows that after the collapse of Portuguese colonial rule in Angola, "the basic interests and hopes of the African people" lie in establishing a national unity government and building up the country jointly by the three Angolan liberation organizations. But the Soviet Union did its utmost to split the Angolan liberation movement by stirring up a fratricidal war among the three liberation organizations. It claimed that its military personnel and mercenaries were sent to Angola to "oppose the invasion of South African racist troops." However, long after the withdrawal of the South African troops, the Soviet military personnel and mercenaries are now hanging on and even trying to perpetuate their military occupation of the country. With their control and interference in Angola arousing strong resentment among the Angolan people, the new tsars have unleashed a brutal suppression in that country, arresting many innocent people or putting them in prison. Rather than support for the struggle, it is obviously an act of using the liberation movement to disrupt and put down this movement. Neither is it opposition to imperialism and racism, but clear evidence of the new tsars' imposition of neo-colonialist rule.

It is still fresh in people's memories that when the racist regimes resorted to the "detente" scheme last year, the Soviet social-imperialists, the much publicized "supporter" of the Zimbabwean armed struggle, sanctimoniously advocated acceptance of "detente," describing it as a "correct strategic line." Now, their true features as a crafty speculator have been thoroughly exposed when they shifted on to the stand of "supporting" the Zimbabwean armed struggle. Anyone with a discerning eye can easily see that their tall talk is only a rival show to counter the U.S. proposal for a "peaceful solution" in their scramble for hegemony.

The long-tested heroic African people are not cowed by the U.S. imperialists' bluster about the serious consequences of a "racial war," nor will they be deceived by the honied words of "support" for the liberation struggle uttered by the Soviet social-imperialists. The Zairian paper *Elima* said in an article that what the Soviet Union has done in some areas of southern Africa "has fully revealed the true features of social-imperialism which does not in the least differ from imperialism in all its forms." The Soviet acts "have shocked and enraged the innocents who believed in the Kremlin's anti-imperialist professions," it added.

The Kenyan newspaper *Daily Nation* said in an editorial: "Russia obviously has a plan for Africa in the context of its global strategy." "Africa must end colonialism on the continent and she will in time remove the last vestiges of an obnoxious system. But as we have said on many occasions before, let us do it ourselves without inviting a new breed of aliens to take the place of those we are seeking to get rid of," it noted.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said: "The future of Africa will be decided in the final analysis by the African people themselves." "We do not want our friends from foreign countries to come to liberate Africa for us," the Zambian President stressed, adding that liberating Africa is the Africans' task and "we are going to liberate it ourselves."

Referring to the superpowers, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere said: "Certainly we are not inviting them to come to southern Africa." "We are liberating ourselves," he noted.

Africa belongs to the African people. Southern Africa belongs to the southern African people; they will never allow the superpowers to run amuck there. They are able to drive the wolf out of the front gate and prevent the tiger from entering through the back door. No matter how crafty the superpowers and how obdurate the racists are, and whatever difficulties and dangers they may encounter on the road of advance; the southern African people will certainly win final victory so long as they heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persist in the armed struggle self-reliantly.

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao said: "The evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the black people." The southern African people's great struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racism will certainly make great contributions to mankind.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

ROUND THE WORLD

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL

Viet Nam's Application for U.N. Membership Widely Supported

The U.N. Security Council recently again discussed the recommendation to the General Assembly for the admission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations.

Representatives of many Security Council member states and non-council member states spoke at the discussions in support of the Vietnamese application for U.N. membership.

A draft resolution recommending the admission of Viet Nam to the United Nations was jointly sponsored by 11 members of the Security Council including China, Benin, Guyana, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Tanzania and France.

Chinese Representative Huang Hua said at a meeting on November 12: "On August 10, 1976, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam submitted an application for admission to the United Nations. The Chinese Delegation holds that in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is fully qualified for membership in the United Nations. Therefore, we firmly support its application and maintain that the Security Council should forthwith recommend the admission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations."

Huang Hua said: "In our view, it is unjustifiable for any country to obstruct the admission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations under whatever pretext. We are convinced that upon her admission to the United Nations, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

will make positive contributions to the realization of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter together with all the other justice-upholding member states."

Representatives of Tanzania, Syria, and Mali also expressed support for Viet Nam's admission to the United Nations.

The vote on November 15 was 14 for, one against. A U.S. veto killed the recommendation.

After the voting, representatives from many countries pointed out in their speeches that though the recommendation had been vetoed, they were confident the Vietnamese people will ultimately enjoy their legitimate rights in the United Nations.

Chinese Representative Lai Ya-li said in his speech: "In August and September last year when the Security Council was considering the applications of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam for membership in the United Nations, the United States tried to make a so-called 'package deal' by linking them with the so-called application of south Korea and used this as a pretext to obstruct the admission of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam to the United Nations. This time when the Security Council is considering the application of the unified Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for membership in the United Nations, the United States, under the unjustifiable pretext of demanding an 'accounting for those missing in action,' once again used the veto to obstruct the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam from being admitted into the United Nations. Such a practice on the part of the United States is in complete violation of the

relevant provisions of the U.N. Charter on the admission of new members. The Chinese Delegation expresses serious regret at such a crude and unwarranted act of the United States. Such an arbitrary practice on the part of the United States, far from doing any harm to the Vietnamese people, can only land the United States itself in isolation."

UNITED STATES

25 Million Poverty-Stricken People

The economic crisis and skyrocketing prices in the United States have steadily increased the number of poverty-stricken people.

In 1975, precisely 25.9 million, or 12.3 per cent of the total population, were living below the official poverty line, the highest percentage since 1970. This was 2.5 million more than in 1974. Poor blacks below the poverty line accounted for 31.3 per cent of the total U.S. black population last year.

One of the causes for the mounting poverty figure is soaring prices. U.S. family purchasing power dropped by 2.7 per cent in 1975, the fourth drop in six years. Per capita income in the first quarter of 1976 increased only 1.8 per cent as compared with the same period of 1973 while the cost of living rose nearly 30 per cent.

Another factor in the growing poverty figure is increasing unemployment under the impact of the economic crisis. The 1975 annual unemployment rate reached 8.5 per cent, the highest since 1941, far surpassing that of 4.7 per cent in November 1973, the beginning of the current economic crisis. A total of 4.3 million were out of work so long last year they exhausted all their unemployment benefits. This figure more than doubled that in 1974.

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