

PEKING REVIEW

37

September 15, 1978

北
京
周
報

**China Solves Its Clothing
Problem**

**Korea's 30th National Day
Celebrated**

Pseudo-Leftism and Reality

— Criticizing the "gang of four"

PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

BEIJING ZHOUBAO

Vol. 21, No. 37 September 15, 1978

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

CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
Second Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Passing	
Korea's National Day Celebrated	
Chairman Hua Meets Kampuchean Comrades	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
Solving Clothing Problem — Chung Fang	7
Pseudo-Leftism and Reality:	
"Behave at the Docks as Masters, Not as Slaves to Cargo Tonnage"	11
Can an Enterprise Be Run Without Rules and Regulations?	12
"Good Service Is Apt to Foster Revisionism"	13
Fruit of Scientific Research: "Divine Insect" — Age-Old Pest Under Control	14
Korea's Achievements in Construction	15
Hanoi Talks: Viet Nam Should Abide by the 1955 Agreement	17
Journey to Five European Countries — Our Staff Correspondent Keng Yu-hsing	20
Explanatory Notes to Volume V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" (17)	23
CULTURE AND SCIENCE	25
Mao Tsetung Portrayed on Stage	
More Institutions of Higher Learning	
ON THE HOME FRONT	27
Machinist Team and Driver Honoured	
Tientsin Expands Foreign Trade	
Another Super-Deep Well	
Serve the People	
FRIENDSHIP NOTES	29
Desert Highway in Somalia	
Peking Invitational Basketball Tournament	
Symphonic Satellite TV Meeting	
ROUND THE WORLD	31
Buenos Aires: Conference on Technical Co-operation	

Second Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Passing

September 9 this year was the second anniversary of the death of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.

That day, newspapers in Peking and other cities throughout the country published three poems by Chairman Mao. They were: Poem — to the tune of *Ho Hsin Lang*, written in 1923; *Mourning Comrade Lo Jung-huan**, a *lu shih*, written in 1963; and *Reading History* — to the tune of *Ho Hsin Lang*, written in 1964.

In commemoration of the occasion, newspapers published the article "Chairman Mao Will Live For Ever in Our Hearts" by Hsu Shih-yu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Commander of the P.L.A. Kwangchow Units, and the article "Going Deep Into Reality and Maintaining Close Ties With the Masses" by Li Teh-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Commander of the P.L.A. Shenyang Units. Hsu Shih-yu in his article recalled the solicitude and education he had received from Chairman Mao and expressed the determination to work hard in his old age, make

*Lo Jung-huan (1902-63), an outstanding leader of our Party and army, was Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

new contributions in combating and preventing revisionism, continue the revolution and live up to Chairman Mao's expectations of the veteran cadres. Li Teh-sheng pointed out in his article that the idea of democratic centralism penetratingly expounded by Chairman Mao is the fundamental principle guiding Party building, army building and national construction. Leading comrades at all levels should firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, go deep into reality, maintain close ties with the masses and thoroughly do away with bureaucracy, commandism and formalism.

The nation cherishes the memory of Chairman Mao.

At the inauguration of the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall held on September 9 last year, Chairman Hua said: "All the victories of the Chinese revolution should be attributed to Chairman Mao's theoretical and practical activity. Like a great beacon, Mao Tsetung Thought has shone with resplendence, piercing through the darkness; it has illuminated and will forever illuminate the long and militant course of the Chinese revolution." Since the inauguration, more than 2 million people from various parts of the country have come to the memorial hall to pay their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao. To show their profound feelings for Chairman Mao, the people are devoting their efforts to the realization of Chairman Mao's behest, that is, the great cause of transforming China into a

modern, powerful socialist country by the end of this century.

On September 9, the modern play *Yang Kai-hui*, in which the artistic image of Chairman Mao is portrayed, was transmitted to all parts of the country by the Central TV Station and was warmly received by the masses. The play records the revolutionary activities of Chairman Mao and his wife, Yang Kai-hui, in the years 1920-30. Yang Kai-hui died a martyr in 1930.

Korea's National Day Celebrated

Last week Peking warmly celebrated the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, China's fraternal neighbor.

After waging armed struggles for 15 years, the Korean people, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, overthrew the 36-year-long colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and won liberation on August 15, 1945. The Supreme People's Assembly democratically elected by the Korean people proclaimed on September 9, 1948 the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The date has since become the National Day of the Republic.

Message From Chairman Hua And Chairman Yeh

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Yeh Chien-ying, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, sent on September 7 a



Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping calls on President Kim Il Sung.

message to President Kim Il Sung and Premier Li Jong Ok, expressing their warmest congratulations. The message reads in part:

“Thirty years have passed since the heroic Korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Workers’ Party of Korea, founded the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, the first people’s political power in Korea’s history with the people as the masters of their own country. In these 30 years, the Korean people have traversed a brilliant course, performing many heroic and inspiring deeds. They have stood the test of war in resisting the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists and defended their revolutionary political power with their blood and lives. On

the war ruins, they have rebuilt their happy homeland, working hard and sparing no labour and sweat. Carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and holding high the red banner of the three great revolutions — ideological, technical and cultural — the Korean people have, under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung’s revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence, vigorously unfolded a *Chollima* movement and developed the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea into a socialist country with a solid and self-sustaining national economic base, a powerful nationwide defence system and a splendid national culture. Today, the Korean people are striving to achieve the grand goal of their Second

Seven-Year Plan. The presence of a powerful socialist Korea in the East is not only of great significance for the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world but also a great source of inspiration to the revolutionary people of the world in the struggle for national liberation and against superpower aggression and interference.

“The Workers’ Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea have upheld proletarian internationalism, actively supported the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries and resolutely opposed imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and domination, thus playing an ever more important role in international affairs and making a major contribution to the revolutionary

cause of the people of the world. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is enjoying an ever higher international prestige. The Korean people have friends all over the world.

"Over these 30 years, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government have made continued efforts for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The three principles and five-point programme put forward by President Kim Il Sung have pointed out the clear orientation for this reunification. The Chinese Communist Party, Government and people resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people in this regard. The 'U.N. command' must be disbanded, and the United States must withdraw from south Korea all its aggressor troops, arms and equipment. The Korean question must be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any external interference. The Chinese people firmly believe that the national aspiration of all the Korean people for reunification will become a reality.

"The great Sino-Korean friendship has stood historical tests and is full of vitality. The seed of friendship sown by the Party and state leaders of the two countries has struck deep root in the hearts of our two peoples. Holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, the Chinese people will cherish this friendship from generation to generation."

On September 8, Korean Ambassador to China Jon Myong Su gave a reception in Peking to mark the occasion. It was

attended by Vice-Chairmen Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

A Korean film week was organized by the Chinese Ministry of Culture. During the week which started on September 7, four Korean films were shown in Peking and 15 other Chinese cities.

Vice-Chairman Teng in Korea

The Chinese Party and Government Delegation with Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping of the C.P.C. Central Committee as its leader and Peng Chung, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, as its deputy leader arrived in Pyongyang on September 8 to take part in the National Day celebrations.

On September 8, Vice-Chairman Teng called on President Kim Il Sung who gave a luncheon in honour of the Vice-Chairman. They had a very cordial talk.

On September 9, a grand celebration was held in Pyongyang. President Kim Il Sung made an important report. That evening, President Kim gave a grand National Day banquet. Vice-Chairman Teng and Comrade Peng Chung attended both the celebration and the banquet.

On September 10, some one million people of Pyongyang held a parade which was reviewed by President Kim Il Sung. Vice-Chairman Teng was on the rostrum. The Chinese delegation also attended a mass garden party and a firework display.

On September 11, Vice-Chairman Teng visited Hamhung, an industrial city on the eastern coast of Korea. In his speech at a meeting of tens of thousands of welcomers, he highly appraised the achievements won by the Korean people under the leadership of their beloved great leader President Kim Il Sung and praised the President for consistently following the Marxist-Leninist line, integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of Korea and unswervingly leading the Korean people in their struggle for reunification, independence and prosperity of their fatherland.

Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and President Kim Il Sung held talks in Pyongyang on September 12, at which they exchanged views on a wide range of problems concerning the current international situation and problems of common interest, and their views were most harmonious. The talks proceeded in a sincere, cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chairman Hua Meets Kampuchean Comrades

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on September 6 met with the Delegation of the People's Congress of Kampuchea led by Nuon Chea, Deputy Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Chairman of the Congress' Permanent Committee. Chairman Hua said to the Kampuchean comrades: Relations between the Parties and countries of China and Kampuchea are very good. We will unite more closely, learn from and support each other.

Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, on September 4 had a cordial meeting with Chairman Nuon Chea and his party.

In his speech at the banquet given on September 3 by the N.P.C. Standing Committee to welcome the Kampuchean comrades, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Ulanfu praised the Kampuchean people for their victory in the revolutionary war of national liberation and for their new achievements thereafter in defending national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, consolidating the revolutionary regime, rehabilitating and developing the national economy and, in particular, for their heroic resistance against armed invasions by Viet Nam since the beginning of this year and their smashing of the enemy's subversive schemes. He said: China firmly supports the Kampuchean people in developing and strengthening their friendly relations with other third world countries, non-aligned countries and Southeast Asian countries and their just struggle against aggression and in defence of their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Chairman Nuon Chea in his speech warmly congratulated China on its achievements in various fields after the downfall of the "gang of four." He de-

nounced Viet Nam for trying to undermine the friendship between Kampuchea and China and for ruthlessly persecuting Chinese residents. Viet Nam, he added, also schemes to split the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Communist Party and hoodwink the governments of Southeast Asian countries. Its aim is to carry out the expansionist policy of a big expansionist nation in the Southeast Asian region. But these schemes, Chairman Nuon Chea pointed out, have met with failure too. The Southeast Asian countries and their people have come to see more and more clearly that Viet Nam is only a cheap tool of that big expansionist nation.

Chairman Nuon Chea and his party arrived in Peking on September 2 and ended their visit to China on September 7.

IN THE NEWS

• Chairman Hua on September 9 met with General S. Poto-car, Member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and the Yugoslav People's Army Delegation led by him. Chairman Hua said to General Poto-car that relations between the Parties, countries and armies of China and Yugoslavia were developing extremely well.

• Chairman Hua on September 10 met and had a cordial talk with Professor Chao Chung Ting.

• Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on September 6 met with a delegation of Japanese news commentators and answered their questions on the current international situation, economic, technical and trade exchanges between China and Japan, and prospects for the development of their friendly relations after the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty.

• Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on September 6 gave a banquet in honour of His Highness Prince Abdul Reza Pahlavi, brother of Shahanshah of Iran, and his entourage.

• Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on September 7 met with Agha Shahi, Adviser for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan. During the meeting, Vice-Premier Li had a friendly talk with him on the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries and on issues of common interest.

• Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with Subramaniam Swamy, Janata Party M.P. of India, and Mrs. Swamy. They had a cordial and friendly talk on the development of friendly relations between China and India.

• The Chinese Military Friendship Delegation led by Vice-Minister of National Defence Su Yu paid a friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from August 18 to September 1. The delegation was received by President Kim Il Sung.

Solving Clothing Problem

by Chung Fang

AFTER 28 years' efforts since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, China has basically solved the problem of clothing its 800 million people. Now the textile industry is speeding up its tempo of development.

The Present Situation

China's textile industry has now become an industrial system which has achieved self-sufficiency in raw materials and equipment, includes all departments and is dispersed geographically according to a rational plan.

The textile industry in old China, relatively speaking, was regarded as a branch of industry with a firm base. In the 50 years since the first cotton mill was built in the 1890s, the industry had expanded to only 5 million spindles. What is more, nearly half of the mills were controlled by foreign capital.

Strenuous efforts have been made by the state since the nationwide liberation in 1949 to solve the pressing problem of clothing for the people. Emphasis has been put on developing cotton textiles. The newly added spindles in the ten years of the 1950s surpassed the total for over 50 years in old China. The production capacity of China's cotton textile industry has been tripled as compared with early post-liberation years. The woollen, flax and silk textile industries have also expanded at a quick tempo. In the last two decades or more, the production capacity of woollen textiles has seen a more than threefold increase, flax fivefold and silk sixfold. Because of high operation capacity and constant technical improvement, the output has increased rapidly. As compared with 1949, output of cotton yarn in 1977 had risen sevenfold, cotton cloth fivefold, silk 15-fold and woollen fabrics 14-fold, while new chemical fibre products were being put out.

The development of the textile industry, in general, outstripped the rate of the nation's population growth. Therefore, it has been able to meet the basic needs of clothing 800 million people though the standard is still low. The miserable rags and tatters in which many were dressed have long been done away with.

Since the 1970s, China has been among the world's several top countries in the production of cotton yarn and cotton cloth. With China's enormous population, the amount of cloth for each individual is still very limited.

China has adopted rationing of cotton cloth as a method of ensuring the basic needs of everyone, except woollen cloth, knitting wool, silk fabrics, linen and some other materials which are always available on the urban and rural markets. Proceeding from our present standard of "adequate clothing," great efforts must be made to reach the level of "ample clothing."

Formerly, China's textile industries were concentrated in a few coastal cities, such as Shanghai, Tientsin and Tsingtao. Shanghai alone had 47 per cent of the nation's cotton textile equipment and 75 per cent of its woollen textile equipment. Since nationwide liberation, a large number of modern textile factories have been constructed by the state in those interior areas where cotton and wool are abundant. New emerging industrial bases of textile industry are gradually taking shape in Peking, Shihchia-chuang, Hantan, Chengchow, Sian, Lanchow, Urumchi and other cities. Now every province and autonomous region in China has its own modern textile plants. This is so even in Tibet — the "Roof of the World" — where a new plant producing fine woollen textiles has been built. In the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, a remote area on China's northwest

border, textile mills of considerable size have been established north and south of the Tianshan Mountains. The region is now self-sufficient in cotton cloth and woollen textiles.

Meanwhile, China has built a relatively comprehensive industry for making textile machinery. Complete sets of equipment are now being produced in large numbers for factories producing cotton, woollen, silk fabrics and linen, for knitting, printing and dyeing works and for chemical fibre reeling.

In the last two decades, China's textiles have gradually come out on the international market, with exports to over 100 countries and regions. All-cotton textiles and pure woollen fabrics are widely known for their good quality. Raw silk and pure silk fabrics, in particular, are favourites in many countries.

Prospects

In line with the general plan for developing the national economy, China's textile industry has drawn up 8-year and 23-year plans which contain the following points:

- Making concerted efforts to increase chemical fibre production and enlarge the proportion of chemical fibre in the production of raw materials for the textile industry.
- Greatly increasing the output of cotton, woollen and flax textiles and restoring silk textile production to its former position.
- A big increase in exports of textiles.

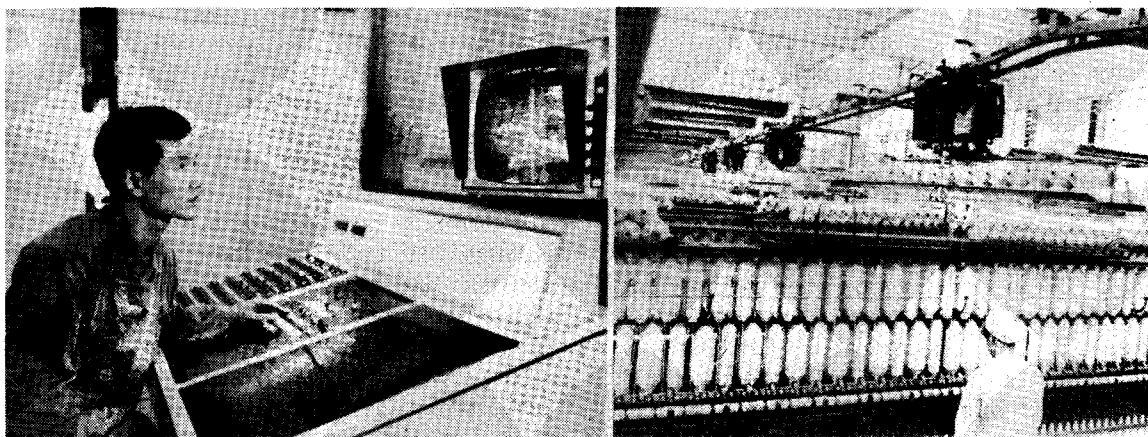
- Textile goods of rich variety, fine quality and low price should be greatly expanded so that per capita consumption of textile products will grow by a fairly big margin.

On the basis of this, another 15 years of hard work are needed so that the textile industry will be fully modernized by the end of this century and will equal or surpass advanced world levels.

More Raw Materials

To speed up expansion of the textile industry, we should increase the supply of raw materials. Just as Chairman Hua pointed out, we should "strive to increase the farm raw materials and vigorously develop chemical fabrics."

China has favourable natural conditions for exploiting sources of cotton, wool, linen and silkworm cocoon raw materials on a large scale. But in old China, foreign countries held the sources of raw materials in their grip. According to the 1949 production level, raw cotton output only met the needs of producing some 2 million bales of cotton yarn. But now even the output of cotton yarn has increased several fold, raw cotton in the main relies on domestic production. In the past, 80 per cent of the wool used was imported from abroad, while now the same amount of wool is supplied domestically. A similar case is that of the jute textile industry. The output of silkworm cocoons has gone up over fivefold in the last two decades or more. The textile industry is a processing industry. Therefore, its develop-



Computer technology and TV control in a Shanghai cotton textile mill.

ment is guaranteed if its raw materials mainly come from home sources.

Cotton, wool, ramee, flax, jute, silkworm cocoons and other products of agriculture and animal husbandry now account for 90 per cent of the raw materials used in China's textile industry. While energetically increasing agricultural raw materials, we must vigorously develop chemical fibre. Only in this way can we really solve the problem of textile raw materials for a country like China with a big population and limited cultivated area. We should concentrate our efforts to increase the output of chemical fabrics in the years to come. Our country's rich oil reserves provide favourable conditions for this. In recent years we have introduced advanced technology from abroad and are constructing several large chemical fibre enterprises. Among them, the Shanghai Chinshan General Petrochemical Works has been completed and put into commission. The Liaoyang General Petrochemical Works in northeast China, the Szechuan Vinylon Plant in southwest China and the Tientsin Chemical Fibre Plant are all under construction. At the same time, preparations are under way to build a number of petrochemical fibre plants with more sophisticated equipment. In the next eight years, the scope of construction in the chemical fibre industry will far exceed the total amount set up in the last 28 years. By 1985, chemical fibre will amount to around 40 per cent of the textile industry's raw materials.

Tap Potentials

While building new plants, the main stress will be on tapping the potentials of existing equipment through technical innovations and transformation, and adopting new techniques. This will achieve better results with less investment.

The development of Shanghai's textile industry is a case in point. This old base of the textile industry has constantly tapped its potentials. Although the number of spindles was reduced by one-fifth in the last 28 years, output



Workers of a silk weaving plant in north China's Shihchiachuang swap experience.

of cotton yarn rose 2.4-fold, labour productivity 3.5-fold and total output value of the textile industry sixfold. The total number of workers and staff in Shanghai's textile industry accounts for 14 per cent of the nation's total in this branch, but the output value amounts to 24 per cent. The profits and taxes it hands over make up 31 per cent of the state revenues in this branch. There are over a dozen provinces in China that have several hundred thousand spindles. If they tap potentials and raise labour productivity, they surely can quicken their tempo of development without adding new equipment.

Changchow, a medium-sized city in Kiangsu Province, also has valuable experiences in this respect. By making fuller use of existing equipment, the city's textile industry has made continual progress by relying on its own efforts and tapping potentials. Although no new cotton textile plants have been built, the number of spindles has increased from 70,000 in the early post-liberation years to 180,000 at present. The annual output of cotton yarn has gone up from 28,000 to 190,000 bales. At the same time, through the transformation of existing equipment, production efficiency also rose markedly. Compared with the early post-liberation years, one spindle now does the work of two and a half spindles.

Through construction after liberation, a considerable base has been laid for China's textile industry, materially and technically. By

vigorously developing technical innovation and strengthening scientific research, many factories will be able to raise labour productivity markedly in a short time.

Better Quality

Most of China's textiles wear and wash well. But problems in cotton cloth still exist, such as the high rate of shrinkage, deformation of textiles and fading of colours. The technique in printing, dyeing and the finishing processes leaves much to be desired as compared with some foreign countries, while patterns and designs are too plain and unattractive. These problems urgently need to be solved. Departments of the textile industry now stress putting out more top-quality cotton yarn, cotton cloth, woollen fabrics, silk material and other products as well as more chemical and silk fibre of better quality. New technology is being adopted for putting out sanforized and wrinkle-proof material.

Recently, many factories have launched a movement for socialist labour emulation with the "10,000 metres of cloth without a single defect" and "100,000 metres of cloth without a single colour staining" as its main objectives. It has yielded gratifying results in raising quality. For instance, Feng Chin-ying, a 25-year-old weaver, has set an excellent record by weaving 500,000 metres of flawless cloth, breaking the

record of 400,000 metres achieved by Mao Hsinhsien, also a well-known weaver. At the same time, 22-year-old satin weaver Huang I-yen set a new record of 25 months running for weaving flawless material.

Chiafeng Cotton Mill in Shanghai has all along paid strict attention to quality. Its cotton cloth is widely recognized and highly appraised both at home and abroad. Everyone in the mill persists in making strict demands in doing a first-rate job, which is known as the "Chiafeng style" throughout the textile industry. Its experiences are being popularized across the country.

To improve quality and increase variety, the Ministry of Textile Industry recently instructed factories to restore the production of certain traditional products familiar to the masses; to put out more popular brands which both private and industrial consumers have confidence in; in the wake of vigorous development of chemical fibres, to increase the production of mixed chemical fibres; to speedily liquidate the pernicious influence of the cultural autocracy exercised by the "gang of four" in the field of textile designing; and to expand creative work and do away with plain dull designs.

It can be said that quicker and better results will be achieved in solving the clothing problem of the Chinese people.



Silk from Hangchow for the market.

Pseudo-Leftism and Reality

The Chinese people are continuing their criticism of the "gang of four," with the focal point now on its pseudo-Left demagogy. The gang took over revolutionary slogans and with feigned revolutionary zeal swung them to an ultra-"Left" extreme. This was highly deceptive. In so doing, the gang succeeded in leading quite a number of people astray. What they had in mind was, of course, to stir up trouble and carry on sabotage. And their actions did, in fact, produce harmful effects on various aspects of life.

Newspapers throughout the country have lately carried numerous articles criticizing this aspect of the gang's activities. The following articles, selected from Shanghai dailies, describe some of the things that happened in different fields of work which demonstrate that the "gang of four" were really a bunch of dyed-in-the-wool ultra-Rightists. For a theoretical analysis of this subject, see articles published in our issues No. 6 and No. 15 this year. — Ed.

"Behave at the Docks as Masters, Not as Slaves to Cargo Tonnage"

— How this slogan harmed work at the Shanghai Harbour

IN early 1974, two Shanghai dailies published an article under the title mentioned above. It was said to have appeared first as a big-character poster written by a number of workers at the No. 5 Loading and Unloading District of the Shanghai Harbour.

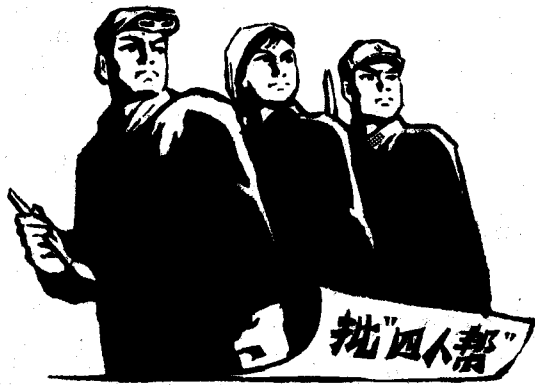
Until then all was well at District No. 5, where the dockers had fulfilled the 1973 plan for loading and unloading 32 days ahead of schedule. Up until then no one had ever thought

up such a slogan, still less written a big-character poster about it. But when the gang's followers in Shanghai heard about the dockers' overfulfilling the 1973 plan, they immediately sent people down to hold a meeting with the dockers. The people then in power who actually raised the slogan at the meeting charged the leadership of District No. 5 with the mistake of "putting tonnage in command." After the meeting, they egged some workers on to write a big-character poster based on this viewpoint. The draft of the poster was secretly sent to Yao Wenyuan (visiting Shanghai at the time) for approval.

At first glance, the slogan seemed eye-catching enough.

In old China, the means of production, including factories and docks, were owned by the capitalists while the workers owned nothing but their labour power, which they sold as a commodity. Thus, the greater the amount of work done by them, the greater was the profit made by the capitalists and the more heavily the workers were exploited. In those bygone days, there really had been reason for the dockers not to be slaves to cargo tonnage but to fight to become masters of the docks.

Now under socialism things are entirely different. In China today, the working class who has become master of the country and therefore master of its enterprises is no longer subjected to exploitation. Our workers know that our country will become prosperous and powerful and our people live better and better only when everyone in the country does his job well and carries out his production tasks with vim and vigour. When a docker starts out with a bang to handle as much cargo as he can, that is, when he attaches importance to the fulfilment of a state plan, he is showing his sense of responsibility as a master of the country and



of the enterprise he works in. For a worker to become his own master and to do all he can to promote production are not contradictory in the least, but two sides of the same coin.

Under that erroneous slogan, however, to be a master of the country and a worker helping to promote production were considered inconsistent. This implies that when one becomes a master of the country, he doesn't need to worry about the amount of cargo handled or to fulfil production plans; that when a docker works hard, he cannot be a master of the docks but a slave to tonnage!

By all rights, it should be a good thing to fulfil plans ahead of schedule, but why did the "gang of four" and their followers say that the leadership of District No. 5 of the Shanghai Harbour was in the wrong? At that time, we know, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius had just begun and the gang were anxious to make use of this opportunity to throw the whole country into chaos so that they could seize power in the midst of the turmoil. They raised this pseudo-Leftist slogan for the purpose of confusing right and wrong, and District No. 5 was only one of their victims.

From the very beginning the Party committee of District No. 5 and many of the workers disagreed with the viewpoint presented in the poster and were not convinced by the "instances" cited in it. But the followers of the gang would not let them speak up, saying: "This big-character poster was not put up for the purpose of solving the problem of District No. 5; it is of nationwide significance." True enough, very soon it appeared in *Renmin Ribao* (then under the gang's control) and the slogan

was made known throughout the country. Many similar slogans came forth in its wake before long, such as "Don't be a slave to manufactured goods," "Don't be a slave to square metres (floor space in the building industry)," or "Don't be a slave to work-points (in the rural communes)," etc. The gang's followers using these slogans to sabotage production in the various trades everywhere inflicted serious losses on the national economy.

Meanwhile, at the Shanghai Harbour, cadres who handled the work of loading and unloading in a no-nonsense manner were labelled "petty despots," and "petty bloodsuckers"; hard-working dockers were sneeringly nicknamed "old slaves" or "little lambs." The authority of those in charge collapsed. There were no fixed quotas for work, and no one cared how much work, if any, got done. For some time since early 1974, the tonnage of cargo handled by District No. 5 dropped by 10 per cent and the cost of loading and unloading went up by 18 per cent. This was covered up by lies in the mass media controlled by the gang which claimed that "thanks to the criticism against 'putting tonnage in command,' the situation in both revolution and production at this district has been excellent!"

Can an Enterprise Be Run Without Rules and Regulations?

— As workers of Hsinhua Printing House see it

PRIOR to the Great Cultural Revolution, under the influence of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, some of the rules and regulations in a number of factories and enterprises were either based on capitalist rules and regulations of the old society or revisionist ones of the Soviet Union. These rules and regulations dampened the workers' initiative and creativeness. According to Chairman Mao's instructions, one of the tasks of the Cultural Revolution was "the reform of irrational rules and regulations." Taking over this slogan, Lin Piao and the "gang of four," however, incited anarchism and indiscriminately dismissed all rational rules and regulations as well — dubbing them a means of "controlling, curbing and suppressing" the working class. Great confusion ensued.

In the light of the situation, Premier Chou in his political report to the Tenth Party Congress (1973) said that "rational rules and regulations must be improved." Both workers and staff members in the country warmly supported the idea and many enterprises started to tackle this problem. Chang Chun-chiao, however, with something up his sleeve, suggested setting up "enterprises without rules and regulations."

Marx said: "All combined labour on a large scale requires, more or less, a directing authority, in order to secure the harmonious working of the individual activities." (*Capital*, Chapter XIII, Volume I, 1867.) Without a unified directing authority, without necessary rules and regulations, production in a modern enterprise where hundreds, thousands or tens of thousands of people work together can be paralysed. Moreover, the workers' personal safety cannot be ensured. Chang Chun-chiao and his cohorts, who were well aware of this fact, were going out of their way to make trouble.

This ultra-"Left" fallacy had a bad effect on the Hsinhua Printing House. No one was held responsible for his job, no investigation was made when an accident occurred, there was no order of procedure in work, no labour discipline, no cost accounting, and no quality specifications for products. For instance, in 1972 when the system of personal responsibility for one's post was established on the basis of mass discussion, irrational consumption of paper in the course of production was reduced from 661 reams in the previous year to 541 reams; when this system was abolished by the followers of the gang in 1973, the consumption increased to 833 reams in 1974, to 2,856 reams in 1975 and 5,779 reams in 1976, a loss nearly 11 times that in 1972.

"Good Service Is Apt to Foster Revisionism"

— Effects of this slogan at the Szechuan Restaurant

WHY was it attendants in some catering establishments were rude to the customers? One important reason was that some

people at the instigation of the gang spread the idea that "good service is apt to foster revisionism." Their strange logic ran like this: Workers and peasants lead a simple life and love labour; they don't like others to wait on them. Good service is something from the old society; only the upper strata and bourgeois gentlemen crave it; this is what makes it a "hotbed of revisionism."

At our restaurant customers picked up what they wanted themselves at the refreshment counter and the snack bar, but otherwise people sat at the tables and were served. This was changed under the influence of that slogan; all customers had to take care of themselves, queue up to buy tickets, carry the food to the table themselves and even wash the plates and glasses and wipe the table. Before he could eat, a customer had to stand in three lines. How inconvenient, and what a waste of time! The followers of the gang, however, euphemistically called this "service automation" and even proposed to "sum up and popularize" this "advanced experience" as a "newborn thing."



Chinese cuisine is well known and each locality fosters its own special culinary arts. This restaurant used to be very popular for a number of special dishes and other delicacies. Later, all these goodies disappeared from the menu and only a few simple dishes remained. The followers of the gang, however, euphemistically called this "popularization" to meet the needs of the working people. It soon became the talk of the town and the public was offended.

The catering trades should give their customers good service, just as a factory should turn out more and better products. This is common sense. After liberation, we did away with

(Continued on p. 19.)

"Divine Insect" — Age-Old Pest Under Control

A RMYWORM, a crop pest that can destroy an estimated 2.5 million tons of grain a year in our country, has at long last been brought under effective control, now that China's plant protection scientists are in a position to give timely and accurate forecasts and warnings of an impending attack of armyworm swarms. This is one of the achievements in scientific research of an advanced standard.

The armyworm is widespread in China. By its "sudder appearance" and rapaciousness it leaves devastation in its wake, making it one of the country's main crop pests. Many instances of attacks by armyworms can be found in Chinese historical records. For example, in 1724 the whole county of Chihsia in Shantung Province was stripped of its wheat crop when swarming armyworms passed through.

In old China, the armyworm was known to the peasants as the "divine insect." They were at a total loss before it and all they could do was build temples and offer sacrifices, begging "the lord in heaven" to call off his "divine insect." Relics of these temples can still be seen in some places in China today.

In 1956, more than 20 research institutes in the country got together and set out to unravel the mystery of the "divine insect."

Scientists and technicians, after many laboratory tests, found that the larvae cannot live longer than 30 days at zero degree centigrade. Their investigations in many parts of the country led to the discovery that armyworms do not winter in north China, but in areas south of the 33rd parallel, north latitude.

After perusing through reams of data on hand, Li Kuang-po, member of the armyworm control group, went down to the countryside to find out for himself the life habits of this "divine insect." Later, he and his colleagues came up

with the suggestion that the armyworm might be migratory.

To find evidence for this conjecture, scientists and technicians placed bundles of straw in the fields where armyworms were about to wind up their depredations. The bundles, strewn with substances armyworm moths like to eat, served to lure in swarms of them so that they could be sprayed with staining agents for later identification. The presence of stained moths in many localities was later reported.

The secrets of the life cycle of the "divine insect" were subsequently brought to light. There are altogether five areas for its generation in the eastern part of the country. They spend winter in the two generation areas south of the 33rd parallel, either in hibernation or devouring plants. Transforming into moths in March and April, they then fly to the three other generation areas in the north, where they devour and ruin crops before returning to the south again towards the end of September.

In tracing the whereabouts of the armyworms and keeping tabs on their life habits, many units in the country worked together in co-ordination. In 1963 alone, altogether 1.3 million of them were marked in seven provinces during various periods of their activities. They were later retrieved by thousands of cadres at the grass-roots level and by commune members living in various parts of the country.

When fishermen at the seaside in Shantung sent in a report that swarms of armyworm were found drifting on the Pohai Sea, people from some research institutes, with the help of the navigation department, went there three times catching them. Their investigations yielded confirming evidence of their migration. The Air Force of the People's Liberation Army also lent a hand by providing searchlights at night to help departments concerned to find out

the altitude at which the insects flew, and it was discovered that they habitually fly at a low altitude.

Once the law of their migration came to be known, monitoring stations were set up in key geographical locations to report promptly the time of occurrence of armyworms, their movements and efficacy of control measures. The Plant Protection Institute under the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science would then

make forecasts of the time for the occurrence of the next generation of armyworms and their development in the light of their speed of migration, the amount of eggs produced, changes in climate and other environmental factors. The 40 forecasts made since 1964 all turned out to be accurate. Warned beforehand, the traditionally affected areas are now in a position to take effective measures to wipe them out before they can do much harm.

Korea's Achievements in Construction

IN the past 30 years, the heroic Korean people, following the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence advanced by their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, have scored brilliant achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Their country, formerly poverty-stricken and backward, has emerged as a socialist state with modern industry and advanced agriculture.

During this period, Korea has achieved rapid industrial development and various industrial sectors have been set up. During the course of the Six-Year Plan (1971-76), it built 1,055 factories, mines and major workshops, which laid a material foundation for the socialist economy. At present, the industrial output value produced in five days is equivalent to that of the entire year of 1944.

Since liberation, a number of hydro-electric and thermal power stations have been built; the country's power output is enough for both production and household needs.

Some coal mines have been expanded, and a number of new ones built. Coal production has been adequate for the requirements of the various economic sectors.

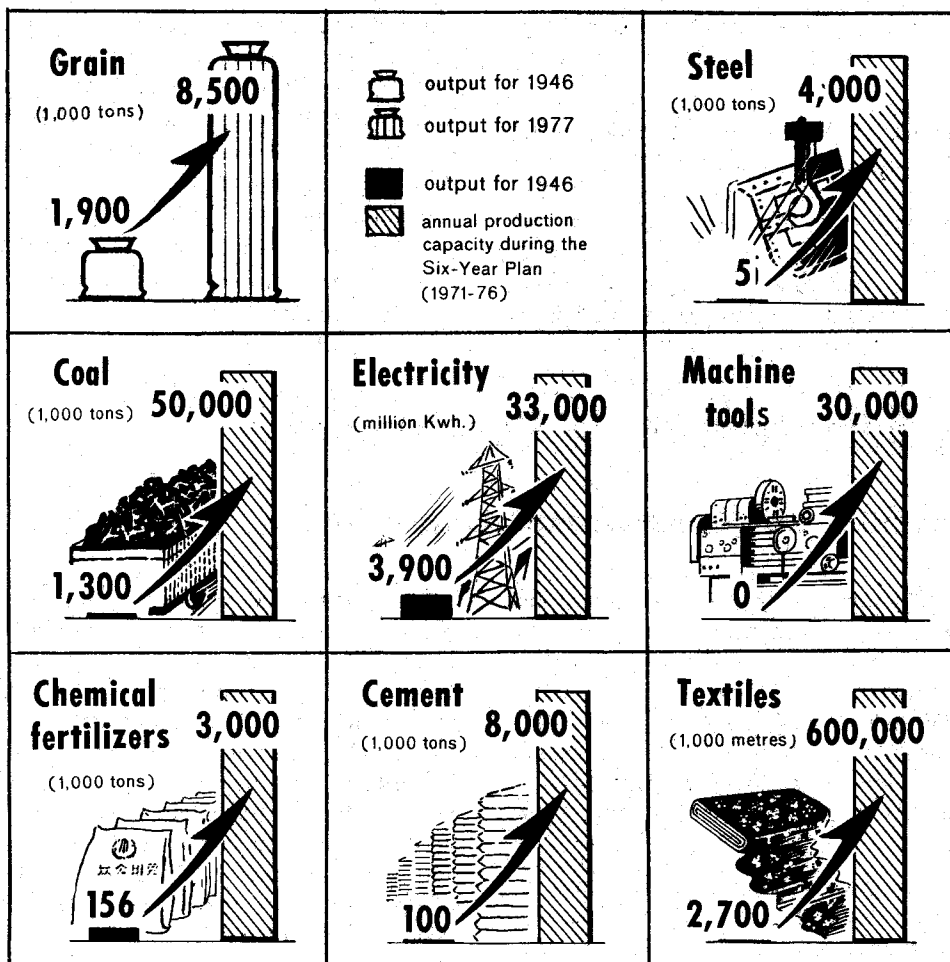
Rapid progress has been made in iron and steel production. The Kim Chaek, the Hwanghae, the Kangson, the Songjin and other iron and steel complexes have been rebuilt and expanded. A number of new complexes have been built.

In order to modernize all the economic sectors, energetic efforts have been made to expand the machine-building industry. Today this sector is able to produce all types of heavy-duty machinery and equipment including 100-ton trucks, electric locomotives and 20,000-ton freighters. At the same time, the various complete sets of equipment it turns out provide the national economy with a strong material and technical backing. Over 98 per cent of the country's machinery and equipment is produced at home.

A number of textile mills have also been built in the last few years, so that there is at least one in each province and each county. This has solved the problem of clothing the people and meeting the needs of other industries for fabrics.

During the same period, transport and communications throughout the country have shown marked advance. Trunk railway lines have now been electrified.

Agricultural machinery, electric power, irrigation networks, and chemical fertilizers all contribute to the rapid growth of agricultural production across the country. In the countryside before liberation, even simple farm tools were scarce. But now there are 80,000 tractors, many trucks and other farm machines in use, while more than 1,500 reservoirs have been built and canals with a total length of 40,000 kilometres have been dug. Total grain output last year was over four times that of 1946.



Vigorous development is seen in sciences, education, culture and the arts. Before liberation, there were no universities and very few primary or secondary schools in the northern part of the Republic, where about 80 per cent of the population were illiterate. At present, there are over 150 colleges and universities and 600 professional and technical institutes, while primary and secondary schools have been established in the urban and rural areas throughout the country. The number of students enrolled comes to more than 5.6 million. The gratifying progress made by scientific workers in various fields of research includes using domestic fuel to smelt iron, low-thermo coal to heat boilers and tide-water to generate electricity, manufacturing agricultural machinery, turning out artificial diamonds and producing synthetic rubber and weed killers

from domestic raw materials. Literary and art workers have gone deep into the real life of the people, and their efforts have borne fruit in the publication of a large number of new works.

With the growth of production, the living standards of the Korean people have gone up markedly. Since the end of the war, wages have been raised on seven occasions while prices for daily necessities have been reduced in a planned way. Large numbers of new buildings go up every year to provide better housing for the people. Hospitals, clinics, sanitary facilities and health stations have been set up in cities and rural areas, showing a tremendous expansion in medical service.

The Korean people are now making greater efforts to realize Korea's Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-84).

Hanoi Talks

Viet Nam Should Abide by the 1955 Agreement

CHINA and Viet Nam held the fifth session of their talks on the question of Chinese nationals residing in Viet Nam on September 7 in Hanoi.

China Reaffirms Sincerity

At the start of the session Chinese delegation leader Chung Hsi-tung reaffirmed China's sincerity in regard to the talks. He said: "There have been four sessions since the talks began, but no progress has been made, the cause of which can be traced to the Vietnamese side. On August 25, the Vietnamese authorities created a bloody, grave incident at Yu Yi Kuan. The Chinese and just-minded people of the world expressed intense indignation at this incident. This incident proves again that the Vietnamese authorities cannot evade the responsibility for the persecution and expulsion of Chinese nationals. Yet in his speech on September 1 at a mass rally in Hanoi marking Viet Nam's National Day, the Vietnamese Prime Minister utterly ignored the facts and tried to shift the blame for the expulsion of Chinese nationals en masse on to the Chinese side. Furthermore, he levelled unwarranted charges against China. This is most unjustified, and we cannot but express our deep regret. Nevertheless, motivated by a sincere desire to uphold the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and seek a solution to the question of Chinese residents in Viet Nam, the Chinese Government Delegation has exercised great restraint and continued to hold talks with the Vietnamese Government Delegation." Chung Hsi-tung stated that he was recalled to China on August 28 to report on his work and returned

promptly to Hanoi on September 4. This, he went on, showed China's sincerity and determination to carry on these talks.

Suggestions for Settlement

In his statement at the fifth session, Chung Hsi-tung concentrated on explaining the views and suggestions of the Chinese side on the question of Chinese residents in south Viet Nam. He pointed out that the principles and spirit of the 1955 agreement* between the Chinese and Vietnamese Parties on the question of Chinese residents in north Viet Nam should serve as the guide to seeking a settlement of the question of Chinese residents in south Viet Nam.

Consultations between the Chinese and Vietnamese Parties held in 1955 on the question of Chinese residents, he pointed out, did cover all Chinese nationals residing in Viet Nam. As south Viet Nam was then under the reactionary rule of a U.S.-puppet regime and conditions were not ripe for solving the question of Chinese residents there, the Chinese and Vietnamese Parties after consultations reached the following agreement: The Chinese side would be temporarily responsible for leading the work among the Chinese residents in south Viet Nam and after the liberation of south Viet Nam the two countries would seek a solution of the ques-

* In the 1955 agreement, the two Parties acknowledged that the Chinese residents in north Viet Nam, on condition of their enjoying equal rights as the Vietnamese and after being given sustained and patient persuasion and ideological education, may gradually become citizens of Viet Nam on a voluntary basis. (See *Peking Review* No. 33, p. 26, 1978).

tion of Chinese nationals through consultations and education would be carried out among the Chinese nationals for their gradual adoption of Vietnamese nationality. However, right after the liberation of south Viet Nam, the Vietnamese authorities, departing from the agreement between the two Parties, unilaterally took a series of measures to coerce Chinese nationals into adopting Vietnamese nationality.

Chung Hsi-tung pointed out that the fundamental reason why the question of Chinese residents in south Viet Nam has become so acute is that the Vietnamese Government has pursued the policy of discrimination and ostracism, persecution and expulsion against the masses of Chinese nationals.

In conclusion, Chung Hsi-tung proposed two suggestions for settling the question of Chinese residents in south Viet Nam. They are:

1. The Vietnamese Government should stop forthwith its discrimination against and ostracism, persecution and expulsion of the masses of Chinese residents in south Viet Nam. In the case of those displaced Chinese nationals who have suffered persecution and are without means of livelihood, the Vietnamese Government should allow them to return to their original places of residence in Viet Nam if they so desire and undertake to resettle them properly. Those who have been illegally arrested and put in gaol should be freed at once. Illegally confiscated properties, particularly means of livelihood, accrued through labour by Chinese nationals, should be returned or restituted, and the livelihood of the masses of Chinese residents should be guaranteed so that they may have no misgivings about staying on in south Viet Nam.

2. In conformity with the spirit of the 1955 agreement between the two Parties and in the light of the actual conditions in south Viet Nam, both the Chinese and the Vietnamese sides should try, through education and guidance, to effect the gradual adoption by Chinese residents there of Vietnamese nationality on a voluntary basis. With the understanding that the forced naturalization under the reactionary Ngo Dinh Diem regime is not to be recognized, the Chinese side will respect the desire of all those who have adopted Vietnamese nationality of their

own free will either before or after the liberation of south Viet Nam. In order to create favourable conditions for the voluntary adoption of Vietnamese nationality by Chinese residents who have not yet done so, the Vietnamese Government should, for a certain period, follow the approach it took towards the Chinese residents in the north, accord them equal treatment, refrain from discrimination and, through patient persuasion and education, gradually guide them on to the course of adopting Vietnamese nationality. The Chinese side will render its co-operation and assistance in this regard and will actively encourage and urge these Chinese residents to adopt Vietnamese nationality in line with its consistent policy.

4-Point Proposal

At the third session held on August 19, Chung Hsi-tung made a 4-point proposal to solve the question of Chinese residents in north Viet Nam.

1. The Vietnamese side should stop its erroneous practice of discriminating against and ostracizing, persecuting and expelling Chinese residents and in the spirit of the 1955 agreement between the Chinese and Vietnamese Parties, create favourable conditions for their continued residence in Viet Nam by guaranteeing their legitimate political, economic, cultural and social rights and interests.

2. The Vietnamese side should desist from illegal measures to coerce Chinese residents into changing their nationality and, in conformity with the spirit of the 1955 agreement between the two Parties, guide them gradually on to the course of adopting Vietnamese nationality voluntarily through patient persuasion and education. The Chinese side will, as always, continue to encourage and advise the Chinese residents to take up Vietnamese nationality on a voluntary basis.

3. As for the Chinese nationals driven by the Vietnamese side to areas in the Vietnamese territory along the Sino-Vietnamese border and stranded there because they have not gone through entry and exit formalities, the Vietnamese side should try through persuasion to send them back to their original places of resi-

dence in Viet Nam. The Vietnamese side should publicly guarantee and take measures to effectively ensure their personal safety and resettle them properly after they return to their original places of residence in Viet Nam and guarantee their livelihood and employment and freedom from discrimination.

4. Because the Vietnamese side pursued a policy of persecuting and expelling Chinese residents in violation of the 1955 agreement between the two Parties, more than 160,000 people have been driven on to Chinese territory, among them Vietnamese citizens of Chinese origin and some Vietnamese including those of Viet Nam's minority nationalities. Out of humanitarian considerations, the Chinese side could not but make necessary arrangements to receive and resettle all these people including Vietnamese citizens. Regarding these Vietnamese citizens, the Vietnamese side is duty-bound to receive them back and make proper arrangements for resettling them in Viet Nam. The Chinese side is willing to discuss this question in the concrete with the Vietnamese side. The Chinese side is ready to provide them with all necessary facilities and courteously send them across the border.

Among the Chinese nationals driven back to China, there are many families who have lived in Viet Nam for many generations and have very close ties with the Vietnamese people. Some of these families have now been divided.

(Continued from p. 13.)

the bad old habit of working only for money; our new motto is: Serve the people wholeheartedly.

Our customers address the attendants as "comrades" and our attendants have always refused tips. The relation between attendants and our customers is not one of the marketplace, but one between revolutionary comrades. We serve them when they come to our restaurant; they, in turn, serve us at their respec-

Many returnees still have close relatives in Viet Nam. The Chinese side will also provide facilities to those among them who wish to return to their original places of residence in Viet Nam, and it is hoped that the Vietnamese side will make proper arrangements to receive and resettle them and refrain from discriminating against them.

In regard to the above-mentioned proposals of the Chinese delegation, the Vietnamese side not only did not respond in a spirit of consultations on an equal footing, they hurled lies and made slanderous attacks against China at the negotiating table. This was borne out by the speech made by Hoang Bich Son, leader of the Vietnamese delegation, at the fifth session.

Chung Hsi-tung lodged a strong protest with the Vietnamese side against its attack on China's Party and state leaders which named names and was couched in malicious language. The vicious attack by Vietnamese delegation leader Hoang Bich Son in his speech at the session, he pointed out, "can only be considered as another expression of the grave move taken by the Vietnamese authorities to escalate their anti-China campaign." "Does the Vietnamese side really want to conduct serious negotiations on the question of Chinese nationals residing in Viet Nam or just want to use negotiations as an anti-China forum?" The statement of Hoang Bich Son "can only be regarded as an act to erect a new barrier to the talks and cast a new shadow over their prospects," he added.

tive posts directly or indirectly. The question of "waiting on the upper strata and bourgeois gentlemen" simply does not exist.

With the development of production, people are gradually improving their standard of living; different ways of living and a variety of needs must be considered. Can it be that socialism is a synonym for scarcity and tedious uniformity? What nonsense it is to say that good service is apt to foster revisionism!

(To be concluded.)

Journey to Five European Countries

by Our Staff Correspondent Keng Yu-hsing

FROM the end of May to early July, I visited Finland, Sweden, Norway, Iceland and the Federal Republic of Germany as a member of a Chinese journalists' delegation.

This interesting trip gave us a chance to see how the people in these countries live and go about their work and how they are preoccupied. Following are some vignettes of the trip.

Green Gold

Travelling west from Helsinki, we arrived at a secluded and very fair farm after driving through what seemed an endless stretch of forest. It was a Sunday, and Finland's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Agriculture and Forestry Johannes Virolainen had just returned from planting trees in his private tract of woodland to receive us.

"We Finnish people call the forests green gold, for without these forests our farmers and the country would not be able to survive." Our host started the ball rolling.

Indeed, forests cover 71 per cent of Finland's land mass, averaging five hectares per capita. Statistics show that the country has a total timber resource of 1,500 million cubic metres, with an annual growth of 57 million cubic metres. Timber is a most important source of income directly affecting the national economy and the people's livelihood. Finland which began to industrialize in the 1860s kicked off by exploiting and utilizing its timber resources on a large scale. Today, its forestry industry makes up more than 25 per cent of the national industrial output value, and timber and its products account for 52 per cent of the country's total export. Finland is

second only to Canada in the export of boards and paper.

The Deputy Prime Minister told us that his government pays great attention to protecting forestry. For example, it makes sure of a reasonable price for timber, economically promotes the forestry industry and gives technical guidance to forest management. The government lays down that timber felling must be planned and planting of saplings timely to replace the felled trees. These measures ensure the rapid growth and continuous replenishment of the forests despite decentralized management and wholesale felling.

Although forestry is the pillar of Finland's economy, the Finnish people are not content with a mono-economic structure and have set up metallurgical and other industries. The metal working, machine-building and ship-building industries have made great headway particularly in the postwar years and are being equipped with what is latest in technology. Today, the metal industry's output value and number of people employed by the industry top those of all other industries. The chemical, food and textile industries have developed too. Whereas before the war half the population were engaged in agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding, today the number has dropped to only about 12 per cent.

Countries, big or small, all have their strong points and weak points. The development of Finland's forests, forestry industry and other economic branches may be cited as an example. During our visit to the other four countries we found, too, that each country has its special characteristics in its construction and develop-

ment by which we can profit in our effort to modernize our country.

Gunpowder Smell in Peace Time

Ruin and devastation lay before us. Broken walls, rubble, smashed tiles and bricks met the eye everywhere. The wreckage of aeroplanes and smashed-up trucks lay close by. Suddenly, we heard groans behind us and on turning round we saw several civil defence workers clamber out of the cellar beneath the rubble. They had rescued an old man with an injured arm. After we got to the first aid station in all haste, civil defence workers were bringing in on a stretcher an old man with serious head injuries. His wife was following, weeping. The medics carried the man in and gave him treatment while others tried to comfort his wife. . . .

This was a scene we saw when we visited Sweden's Rosersberg civil defence training centre. The ruins were specially preserved for civil defence training. Although it was only a training exercise, the earnestness of the participants and the victims, acted out by civil defence personnel, made one feel that he was in the midst of a battlefield with guns roaring and the acrid smell of cordite everywhere.

The people of Sweden love peace. In the two world wars, Sweden suffered no damage. This has given the Swedish people a long period of peace and time for construction. Towards the end of the last century, Sweden was still an impoverished and backward agricultural country in Europe. However, the Swedish economy picked up in succeeding decades. Today, with the establishment of a modern national economy, Sweden has become one of the countries with the highest national income per capita in the world.

Precisely because peace has brought enormous benefits to Sweden, successive governments have all taken it as their basic principle in foreign policy "not to enter into alliances in peacetime so as to remain neutral in wartime."

However, the international situation today is vastly different from the past. Contention and arms race between the superpowers are growing ever sharper. A glance at Europe shows that behind the facade of "detente" gleam bayonets and swords. Even in the Baltic Sea washing the shores of Sweden, which has been called the "sea of peace," ominous billows are raging. Stark realities have made Sweden realize that the policy of neutrality must be backed up with the strength of national defence. The Swedish Government stresses that the policy of neutrality it upholds is "armed neutrality." When she received us, Foreign Minister Karin Soeder pointed out that to safeguard its neutrality, Sweden must maintain a powerful national defence and the equipment of its armed forces must be as up-to-date as possible.

The civil defence training we saw was just a part of Sweden's defence building effort. Today, Sweden has built up a fairly comprehensive arms industry. Our hosts told us that by making use of the rocky feature of its territory, Sweden has built a huge network of underground national defence bases. In time of war, the air force can operate from concealed underground hangars and fighter planes can get on to the airfields by underground runways; the navy's warships can be repaired in subterranean docks; the army has underground logistic depots and underground bases for producing guided missiles, electronic equipment and other industries. Sweden has a numerically small but highly modernized armed force. It also has a strict military service system and a system of giving demobilized servicemen regular refresher courses. It is officially estimated that in wartime, Sweden can call up for military service 10 per cent of its population, that is, 750,000 people.

A Swedish journalist friend told us: "Sweden is a small country, but if a superpower dares to invade us, we can certainly fight to the very end. Although we may not be able to defeat the aggressors, we will inflict such

heavy losses on them that they will be forced to realize that aggression against us will not pay."

A Warm Heart in Bergen

A fast launch took us to Bergen —Norway's second biggest city. It was already dark and lights were on in all houses.

As soon as we got on to the pier, a big, tall and cheerful middle-aged man extended a warm welcome to us. He was Professor Thorolf Rafto of the Faculty of History of the University of Bergen and also President of the History Association. A few days earlier, while he was giving a lecture in Oslo, he had learnt from the newspapers and the Chinese Embassy the time of our arrival in Bergen and had specially driven over to welcome us.

The professor presented each one of us in the delegation with a card he had written expressing best wishes on our visit to Bergen. At the bottom of the card between the two big words "Peking" and "Bergen" he had drawn a heart to portray his cordial feelings for Sino-Norwegian friendship. That evening he called at our hotel and we had a good talk, and the next day he came along on our visit so that we could carry on our conversation.

Professor Rafto told us that he was very interested in the epic Long March made by the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in the 30s and he believed that it was an outstanding feat in human history. He had spent a year in China visiting the places the Red Army had passed through on its Long March to carry out on-the-spot study and collect materials on it. At present, he is working on a book about China's Long March.

We visited the famous Norwegian composer Harald Saeverud at his home on a bush-clad, quiet and beautiful small hill in the suburbs of Bergen. The 81-year-old composer, his wife and daughter-in-law treated us to their home-made fruit brandies. We had a merry

get-together and time and again drank to friendship between the Chinese and Norwegian peoples. Mr. Saeverud recalled the visit not long ago of Li Ming-chiang, a musician who was a member of a Chinese cultural delegation, and expressed his delight at the growing people-to-people contacts between the two countries. He and his wife played several of his compositions on the piano for us. We were like old friends, although we had just made each other's acquaintance.

We met quite a few friends like Professor Rafto and composer Harald Saeverud in other parts of Norway.

In Oslo, we also visited the Norway-China Friendship Association which sets itself the task of fostering friendship between the two countries. It publishes a magazine called *China and Us* which specializes in reports on China and has a shop called Panda Store to sell Chinese commodities, books and magazines and handicrafts. A responsible member of the association told us that it was organizing eight groups of Norwegian friends to visit China this year and that next year there will be 15 groups, exclusive of visits by government and other circles. Meanwhile, through the efforts of the governments of both countries, trade, economic co-operation and cultural exchanges between China and Norway are developing smoothly.

We met many good friends of China during our visit to the other countries, too. They are fascinated by our ancient yet developing country and rejoice at our achievements and show concern over the problems facing China. Many of them work tirelessly to promote their people's understanding of China in friendship organizations or by other means. According to these friends, more and more Europeans are beginning to take a great interest in China. It is clear that there is a broad basis for China to develop its relations with these European countries. And this basis is expanding with each day.

(To be continued.)

Explanatory Notes to Volume V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" (17)

They (these co-operatives) are mostly semi-socialist

(See p. 187, Vol. V, Eng. Ed.)

This refers to elementary agricultural producers' co-operatives. They were semi-socialist in nature because, on the one hand, they made unified use of land and rational use of farm tools, and their members engaged in common labour, basically implemented the principle "to each according to his work" and possessed relatively more public property. These co-ops therefore had some socialist elements. On the other hand, their members still retained their private ownership of land and other means of production. They still received dividends for the land they had pooled in the co-operatives as shares and certain remunerations for the farm tools and draught animals they had handed over. These agricultural producers' co-operatives were a form of transition to fully socialist agricultural producers' co-operatives owned by the collective.

State-operated agriculture

(See p. 187.)

This refers to agriculture managed with state investments and owned by the whole people. Its main form is the socialist state farm whose means of production belong to the whole people and whose food grain and other farm and side-line products are distributed by the state in a unified way. Some state farms also set up industrial enterprises directly serving agricultural production.

In China there is another major form of state-operated socialist agriculture owned by the whole people, and that is the production and construction corps of the P.L.A. This is a comprehensive state-operated farming unit which engages mainly in agriculture and at

the same time goes in for industry, transport and communications, building and other industries.

A policy that was called "resolute contraction"

(See p. 190.)

The erroneous policy of "resolute contraction" was trotted out by Liu Shao-chi behind the backs of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. In 1955 when the movement for agricultural co-operation was developing with momentum under the inspiration of Chairman Mao's call, Liu Shao-chi who took a Right opportunist stand alleged that the plan for co-operation was too ambitious and adventurist. He put forward the erroneous policy of "resolute contraction," and personally approved a plan for slashing the co-operatives. As a result, more than 200,000 co-operatives in various parts of the country were dissolved in only a little over two months.

This aroused great dissatisfaction among the masses and the cadres. Chairman Mao promptly pointed out that it was wrong to slash the co-operatives and equally wrong to take such a major measure without the approval of the Party Central Committee. After Chairman Mao made this criticism, this erroneous policy was quickly rectified and the movement for agricultural co-operation again went full steam ahead.

The principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit

(See p. 192.)

These were basic principles Chairman Mao laid down for agricultural co-operation after summing up the historical experience in mutual aid and co-operation in our country. Voluntary participation means that, in the

course of agricultural co-operation, we must not force or order the peasants to join the co-operatives against their will, particularly those who did not want to do so for the time being, but should adopt the method of persuasion and education and wait patiently until they were politically more conscious, and we should use typical examples to guide them to consciously and voluntarily take the socialist road. Mutual benefit means that, in handling economic questions such as the means of production handed over to the co-operatives and the distribution of incomes, the poor and the middle peasants should be taken into consideration so that both would benefit and not suffer any loss. Adherence to the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit was an important guarantee for success in agricultural co-operation.

Payment based on land shares

(See p. 192.)

The pooling of land as shares and the practice of unified management were adopted in the elementary agricultural producers' co-operatives, and remuneration was given according to the amount of land and labour a peasant contributed. The dividend for land shares was based on the amount and quality of the land pooled in the co-operative. Generally, payment for land shares was lower than remuneration for labour and was given as a fixed amount which was not increased with the development of production. Some elementary co-operatives adopted the method of allocating a definite percentage of annual real incomes, from which production, accumulation and welfare funds had been deducted, for use as payment for land shares. Payment based on land shares was given to the peasants in view of their level of political consciousness at that time; it helped promote the change-over from mutual-aid teams to elementary agricultural producers' co-operatives. Such payment was done away with when the higher-stage agricultural producers' co-operatives were set up.

Commodity grain

(See p. 196.)

This means marketable grain. In the early stage of the transformation of agriculture in

China, the level of production of commodity grain was low. At that time the sources of such grain were grain delivered to the state by state farms, grain paid as agricultural tax by agricultural producers' co-operatives and grain purchased by the state.

"Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside"

(See p. 235.)

Compiled in the latter half of 1955 by the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, this book contains 176 articles on the movement for agricultural co-operation in various parts of China and is a summary of the experience gained at that time. Chairman Mao who gave direct leadership to the editing work wrote the prefaces and editor's notes to 104 articles. Both the prefaces and editor's notes have played an important role in giving guidance to China's agricultural co-operative movement, socialist construction and Party work.

The story of Lord Yeh who professed to love dragons

(See p. 251.)

This was told by Liu Hsiang (77-6 B.C.) of the Han Dynasty in his *Hsin Hsu*. The story is about a Lord Yeh of ancient times who was so fond of dragons that he adorned his whole palace—beams, pillars, doors, windows and walls—with drawings and carvings of them. When a real dragon in heaven heard of this it was deeply moved by his infatuation and paid him a visit. When Lord Yeh saw the real dragon thrusting in its head through the window of his study and its tail moving in his palace, he was frightened out of his wits and ran out of the house for his life. Clearly, what Lord Yeh loved was not the real dragons.

Chairman Mao used this story here to warn leading cadres at various levels not to act like Lord Yeh. These cadres had talked about socialism for years but became frightened at the advent of the socialist agricultural co-operative movement.

(To be continued.)

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

Mao Tsetung Portrayed On Stage

In the new play *Yang Kai-hui*, Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, is portrayed as a young man in the years between 1920 and 1930 as he carried out revolutionary activities.

This is China's first drama to present a relatively lengthy portrayal of Mao Tsetung, showing him as the great leader and teacher of the Chinese revolution, and also one of the people, a dear friend and comrade of the working people.

Critics view the production as "a great event in the history of Chinese literature and art" which expresses "the desire of the people."

Yang Kai-hui, wife and close comrade of Chairman Mao, was one of China's pioneer women Communists. She was killed by a Kuomintang warlord in the winter of 1930, at the age of 29.

The first three acts of the play show Mao Tsetung and Yang Kai-hui leading the workers and peasants movements in Hunan Province and depict the sharp struggle they carried out against the Right opportunist line of the Party General Secretary Chen Tu-hsiu who suppressed the worker-peasant masses, sacrificed their class interests and advocated class capitulation to Chiang Kai-shek.

The fourth, fifth and sixth acts are set against the background of Chiang Kai-shek's

1927 massacre of Communists. The Communist Party had contributed much to mobilizing the worker-peasant masses in the Northern Expeditionary War against Chinese warlords supported by imperialist powers. It was at this critical moment of the Party that Mao Tsetung raised the banner of armed struggle and established the revolutionary base area in the Chingkang Mountains, thus opening up the correct road for the Chinese revolution of encircling the cities from the countryside and ultimately seizing political power throughout the country.

The seventh and last act shows Yang Kai-hui in prison, highlighting her loyalty to the Party and disdain for the enemy. An example of revolutionary romanticism is seen in the directing and design of the sequence: Mao Tsetung appears on stage in a soldier's uniform standing on the mountainside in the red base area, as Yang Kai-hui bids him farewell from her prison cell. The act ends with the image of glowing flames representing the heroine's death for the cause of the people's liberation.

The epilogue shows the young couple Mao Tsetung and Yang Kai-hui walking side by side in their home town near the Hsiangkiang River amidst plum blossoms.

The play is presented by the Central Drama Institute. The part of Mao Tsetung is played by a 41-year-old teacher of the institute, and a 23-year-old 1977 graduate plays the role of Yang Kai-hui.



Mao Tsetung and Yang Kai-hui in the play.



A scene in the fourth act.

With the basic facts true to history, the play creatively develops certain incidents and brings in a number of characters. The artists made a deep study of the social background and traits of the characters involved as well as the language of the time.

More Institutions of Higher Learning

The People's University of China, recently reopened at its old site in Peking, is planning to enrol 1,700 students and post-graduates this year.

This comprehensive university embracing various branches of social science has a revolutionary past; its predecessor, a university in the liberated area during the war years, had trained a large number of cadres for the Party. Established in 1950, the People's University of China has trained many theoreticians in social

science as well as personnel in economic management. Group after group of cadres, cadres of worker or peasant origin, and model workers have studied in its special classes and raised their educational and theoretical level and professional ability. It was forced to close down in 1970 due to disruption by the revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four."

Now all its 12 departments, including those of philosophy and political economy, and six research divisions on the history of Marxism-Leninism, population theory and four other subjects have been restored.

China has already reopened 20 institutes of higher learning which were forced to close down or merge with others by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Another 44 new institutions of higher learning have been set up. They include the Tibetan Institute of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, the Medical

College of the Yenpien Korean Autonomous Prefecture in Kirin Province and colleges in aeronautical engineering, petroleum, coal, geology, architectural engineering, light industry, farm machinery, finance and economics, meteorology, textiles, hydro-electric engineering, teacher training and physical culture.

This move is aimed at strengthening higher education in trades or areas where such facilities are lacking, as well as in border areas inhabited by national minorities. This is also a step towards gradually enabling higher education to meet the needs of China's socialist revolution and construction.

Art Exhibitions

Workers' and Peasants' Sculptures. The first of its kind ever held in Peking, the exhibition shows 120 sculptures by city workers in southwest China and peasants living on the plain along the middle reaches of the Yangtze River. The subject-matter is varied, vividly highlighting many different facets of the lives of the labouring people.

Peasants' Paintings. The 60 paintings by over 100 spare-time peasant artists of Fangshan County on the southwest outskirts of Peking are characterized by their plain portrayal of figures and bright colours. Some of the painters have shown their works at municipal or national art exhibitions.

CORRECTION: In the box on p. 15, No. 36, the number of primary schools in 1977 should be 982,163.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Machinist Team and Driver Honoured

TO mobilize the workers and enhance their enthusiasm for socialist modernization, China is now implementing the principle of combining moral encouragement and material reward, with the emphasis on the former. Model workers and pace-setters in all trades and professions are duly commended and awarded in recognition of their contributions to the socialist cause.

The Ma Heng-chang machinist team of the Tsitsihar No. 2 Machine Tools Plant in northeast China was awarded the honourable title of "Heroic Collective" on August 22 at the National Machine-Building Industry Conference on Learning From Taching convened in Peking. Wearing red flowers on their chests, the leader and several workers of the team attended the title-conferring ceremony at Peking's Great Hall of the People. Newspapers throughout the country front-paged the news.

Founded in April 1949, the team has distinguished itself by doing the work of 43 years and 10 months in 29 years, with over 99 per cent of its products up to the required standard. It has also won renown by renovating cutting tools, improving operational methods and steadily raising efficiency in production.

The team got its name from its first leader, Ma Heng-chang,

a nationally known model worker since the 50s. Though its members have changed many times since its formation and its present leader is the 13th, the team has upheld its fine traditions throughout the years. Ma Heng-chang who is now 70 years old is Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the plant's chief mechanical engineer.

The team has withstood severe tests in class struggle. When Lin Piao and the "gang of four" incited the workers to stop production, the team's members resisted and held steadfastly to their posts. For this, Ma Heng-chang and several other veteran workers were persecuted by the followers of the "gang of four." They were taken into custody for eight months and even subjected to corporal punishment.

The team's current leader Ma Chiang-lin, 37, said: Modernization needs new techniques, so we must constantly renovate our equipment and improve our technology. All 19 members of the team are learning basic theory and technology in spare-time schools or taking lesson broadcast over the radio, and they apply what they have learnt to production.

The State Planning Commission recently conferred the title of "Vanguard in Practising Economy" on Han Yung-hung,

a truck driver of the Motor Transport Company of Szechuan Province in southwest China. For 14 years he has been driving a heavy-duty truck over a mountainous area with a record of 577,785 kilometres of safe-running and has saved 59,757 litres of gasoline. This year he has set the record of 4.14 litres per 100 ton/kilometre, 51.57 per cent lower than the quota specified by the state for gasoline consumption.

Tientsin Expands Foreign Trade

TIENTSIN, a major industrial and port city in north China, is working out measures to expand the production of export commodities and bring in new technology from abroad.

Under consideration are measures for processing and assembling for foreign customers who supply the raw materials, designs or parts. Some industrial departments are drawing up plans to boost their capacity for producing goods for the international market. Some units have begun discussions with foreign firms and are running classes to train foreign trade personnel and technicians.

Lin Hu-chia, first secretary of the Tientsin municipal Party committee, called several meetings with responsible cadres of trade and industrial departments to discuss the matter. He pointed out that modernization of China's agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology should start with the

latest technology and stressed the need to introduce new technology from abroad.

He called on industrial departments to improve the work of disseminating technological information, step up the training of technical personnel and the teaching of foreign languages, organize tours abroad to study the international market and study advanced technology, and work out plans for buying foreign equipment, production lines and patents and employing foreign experts. Equipping China's industry with advanced foreign technology, he said, will increase its ability for self-reliance and raise its standard of modernization.

Another Super-Deep Well

AN oil drilling team recently sunk a well of 7,175 metres in Szechuan Province, which is rich in oil and natural gas deposits. This is the second well of such depth in China, marking a new level in her drilling technique.

The same drilling team, the No. 7001, sunk a well of 7,058 metres in July last year. A well of 6,011 metres was drilled in the same province some years ago.

The new well is located in a transitional zone between two different geological structures. Geological and gas logging has provided 334,000 pieces of data and more than 30 oil, gas and water shows and abnormal intervals. It provides a picture of



Chang Ping-kuei (left) giving a demonstration in selling candies.

oil and gas deposits waiting to be exploited.

Serve the People

Model Shop Assistant. Chang Ping-kuei works in the candy section of Peking's biggest department store which receives some 100,000 customers every day.

For 23 years, Chang has enthusiastically served customers. In China, there are "opinion-books" in shops for customers to write down their criticisms or suggestions. "Patient," "sincere" and "considerate" are comments customers have put down in the store's many opinion-books, praising this veteran shop assistant.

In order to be more proficient, he has memorized the prices of 80 varieties of candy at his counter. He figures up the bill precisely and quicker in his head than by using the customary abacus. To know the goods

he is selling, Chang Ping-kuei has visited confectionaries on his holidays and learnt the whole process of candy making, and has paid after-work calls on doctors in a hospital to get information on the nutritive value of the candies.

Chang had been a child labourer and suffered a lot in the old society. He joined the Party after liberation and came to understand that socialist commerce aims primarily at serving the people, not only at making money. "In New China the relations between shop assistants and customers are relations of comrades. It's not just a relation between buyer and seller any more," he said.

As a result of his outstanding service, he has been elected an advanced worker since 1957. He is a Deputy to the current National People's Congress, the highest organ of state power in China, and was elected to its Standing Committee last March.

Friendship Notes

Desert Highway in Somalia

Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua, accompanied by Vice-President Ismail Ali Abucar of Somalia, made a special trip to Burao where on August 1 a ceremony was held to mark the completion and the opening to traffic of a desert highway built with Chinese aid. The Chinese Vice-Premier and the Somali Vice-President cut the festive ribbons amid cheers.

The 970-kilometre highway runs northeastward from Belet Ven in southern Somalia, then turns to the northwest, and terminates in Burao in the Togdher region of northern Somalia. There was only a rough road in these parts in the past. In those days, a trip took more than a week by bus in the dry season, and when the rains

came traffic ground to a halt. Now, with this all-weather highway it's only a day's journey. The southern terminal links up with a direct route to Mogadishu, the capital, and the end of the highway in the north joins with Berbera Port. The completion of the highway brings a bonanza to the country's economy as the southern agricultural regions are thus linked with the northern pastoral areas.

Passing through vast wasteland and desert areas, the highway was completed on schedule in spite of the tropical heat, sometimes touching 50°C, shortage of water, sandstorms and other difficulties the road-builders from Somalia and China had to endure.

The Somali Government had asked at first Western countries to build this highway, but the request was turned down. The reason given was that construction of a highway through the desert needed large amounts of water and that would involve huge expenditures. The technical personnel and workers of the two countries overcame this difficulty by digging channels, wells and water caches and pushing a crash programme through the rainy season. In the course of laying the roadbed in the last three years, they reduced water consumption by 560,000 tons of water at a saving of more than seven million Somali shillings.

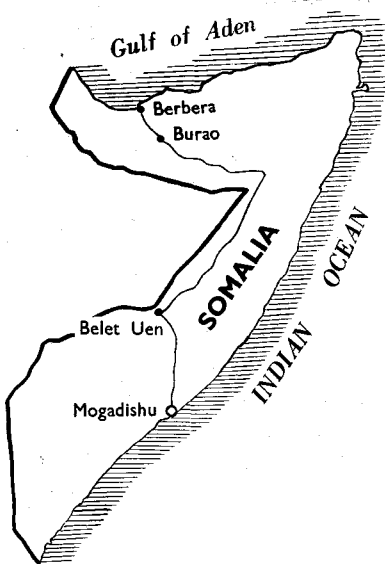
By using local resources, they also economized on labour and capital. Large quantities of

stones were needed. According to the original plan, the stones used for surfacing the highway were to be broken up in mechanical crushers. The technical personnel found plenty of suitable stones lying along the route. They separated them from the dirt and mixed them with a proper amount of machine-broken stones. The experience was adopted all along the route, and the problem of stone-supply was solved, saving 12 million shillings.

As work on the highway proceeded, the friendship between the Chinese and Somali technical personnel and workers grew and deepened. The Chinese unreservedly passed on their experience and helped train over 2,000 Somali technical workers. They got along well with the local residents. The Chinese drivers, knowing how precious water was in the desert regions, always carried extra big barrels of water for the people who lived along the way. A Somali government official in charge of the building of the highway said, "From my own experience, I feel that the Chinese people are the most sincere friends of the Somali people."

Peking Invitational Basketball Tournament

The 1978 Peking International Friendship Men's Basketball Invitational Tournament took place from August 5 to 13. The ten teams that took part came from 8 countries of Asia, Europe and Latin America: the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Mexico, Romania, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands and China (with three entries).





A performance by the Romanian "Cununa-carpatilor" Folk Song and Dance Ensemble last June before a Chinese audience in Peking.



Burma's Cultural Dance and Music Troupe's performance in Peking last July.

In the 8-day tournament, Romania carried off the championship, with Yugoslavia as runner-up and China's "August 1st" team in the third place.

The teams gave full play to their different forte and styles. The three European teams, the Netherlands, Romania and Yugoslavia, fielded tall players. With its advantage in height, the team from the Netherlands successfully employed the typical European style of powerful thrusts down the centre of the court and monopolizing the rebounds. Romania shone in tactics and played with clockwork precision. It was adept in fast-break attacks. Yugoslav players who had an edge in height distinguished themselves in speed and featured a fresh style of play. Aggressive in attacks, they generally swung from one side of the court to the other in a flash. They also had a tight defence. The Korean team won the admiration of spectators by its indomitable dogged spirit. The players from the Philippines showed a high level of all-round individual skill and excel-

led in some techniques. Although the Mexican team was not tall, the skill of individual players was impressive and their passing a delight to see. China's three teams displayed good sportsmanship and a fair level of skill which were appreciated by the spectators from other countries.

Play at the tournament gave an indication of the trend in world basketball: a faster game with vigorous attack and active defence to get control of the ball; more exacting demand on physique for high leaping and great speed and stamina; players required to be adept in both attack and defence; a sharp improvement in individual skill with more varied methods of shooting and more precise and co-ordinated tactics; and last but not least, a greater number of well-trained, up-and-coming young players.

Symphonie Satellite TV Meeting

Recently Chinese technicians in Nanking and their counterparts in Munich of the Federal

Republic of Germany held a meeting via Symphonie satellite television. This was the first time that China conducted such a meeting with a foreign country.

The meeting was conducted by the Electronics Society of China and the F.R.G. Ministry of Research and Technology by means of the German-French Symphonie satellite. The reception was clear, and the colours were bright and sharp, presenting a well defined image. The sound achieved a high level of fidelity.

In pursuance of an agreement between China and the Federal Republic of Germany on conducting the experiments in Symphonie satellite communications and data transmission, the ground station at Nanking, which was designed and manufactured in China, was the first Chinese station to join in the programme. Last April, this ground station demonstrated its television and telephone capabilities by linking up with a fellow station at Rasting near Munich.

ROUND THE WORLD

BUENOS AIRES

Conference on Technical Co-operation

The U.N. Conference on Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries, convened on the proposal of developing countries in Buenos Aires, capital of Argentina, from August 30 to September 12, was attended by delegates from more than 100 countries and a number of U.N. organizations. The convocation of the conference itself is a reflection of the dramatic changes in the international situation. With the third world as the main force, the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is developing in depth in the economic field. Many delegates pointed out in the general debate that the technical co-operation among developing countries will help promote the development of self-reliance, increase the use of the resources of the developing countries and build up a new international economic order.

Wei Yu-ming, Head of the Chinese Delegation and Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, said on August 31 that technical co-operation among developing countries was at once mutual assistance among them and a

vivid expression of their collective self-reliance. Expansion of this co-operation would definitely promote these countries' economic independence, help eradicate the poverty and backwardness brought on them by imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and hegemonism, raise the living standards of their people, increase their economic strength, and improve their capabilities to defend themselves against external subversion and aggression and safeguard their state sovereignty.

Wei Yu-ming pointed out that many developing countries have learnt from their own experience that to build an independent national economy they must follow the policy of taking self-reliance as primary and seeking external assistance as supplementary. Self-reliance is the foundation stone. A country can make effective use of foreign assistance and turn it into a positive factor benefiting its independent development only when its people integrate this assistance with the actual conditions in their country.

He continued: Some second world countries have increased their economic ties and technical exchange with third world countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, expressed willingness to revise certain unreasonable stipulations in their

technical co-operation with developing countries, provide technical assistance on relatively preferential terms and support technical co-operation among developing countries. We appreciate all this.

Wei pointed out that the developing countries encounter obstacles placed by the superpowers as they carry out technical co-operation among themselves and technical exchange with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. One superpower, trying hard to protect its vested interests and its monopoly and dominant position secured under the old international economic order, is opposed to the reform of unreasonable provisions in current technical co-operation policies. The late-coming superpower, while professing support for technical co-operation among developing countries, is actually working out every possible means to undermine it. Within its own "community," it bullies the weak, wilfully subjecting other member states to its control and exploitation. Yet it calls such unequal relationship a model for international co-operation and wants the third world countries to follow it. Its purpose is to divert the latter's technical co-operation on to a wrong course and incorporate it into its neocolonialist system of exploitation.

Wei Yu-ming said in conclusion that China is willing to develop and increase economic and technical co-operation with other developing countries.

Scientific and Technical Periodicals in Chinese

Quarterly

Mathematica Numerica Sinica
Acta Chimica Sinica
Vertebrata Palasiatica
Acta Biochimica et Biophysica
Sinica
Acta Phytotaxonomica Sinica
Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica
Acta Entomologica Sinica
Acta Geographica Sinica
Acta Astronomica Sinica

Acta Geophysica Sinica
Scientia Geologica Sinica
Acta Microbiologica Sinica
Acta Genetica Sinica
Acta Botanica Sinica
Acta Zoologica Sinica
Acta Pedologica Sinica
Acta Archaeologia Sinica
Oceanologia et Limnologia Sinica

*(with table of contents and abstracts of
main articles in English)*

Acta Mechanica Sinica
Acta Mathematicae Applagatae
Sinica
Acta Geologica Sinica
Scientia Atmospherica Sinica
Progress in Physiology
Chinese Journal of Medical Labor-
atory Technology
Chinese Journal of Obstetrics and
Gynecology
Chinese Journal of Tuberculosis and
Respiratory Diseases
Chinese Journal of Ophthalmology

Chinese Journal of Otolaryngology
Journal of the Chinese Silicate
Society
Journal of Stratigraphy
Chinese Forestry Science
Chinese Journal of Preventive
Medicine
Chinese Journal of Radiology
Chinese Journal of Pediatrics
Chinese Journal of Stomatology
Chinese Journal of Neurology and
Psychiatry

(with table of contents in English)

Practice and Knowledge of
Mathematics
Fossils
Journal of Zoology
Chinese Journal of Agriculture

Acta Physiologica Sinica
Acta Phytophysiological Sinica
Acta Biologiae Experimentalis
Sinica

Distributed by **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

Send orders or inquiries to your local dealer or write direct to the
Mail Order Dept., **GUOZI SHUDIAN**, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China