

# PEKING REVIEW

39

September 29, 1978

北  
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報

## **Women's Movement in China: Guidelines and Tasks**

### **Moscow's Global Strategy Has a New Strand**

### **Viet Nam Escalates Anti-China Campaign**

# PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

BELJING ZHOUBAO

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## Mobilizing Women for The New Long March

The Fourth National Women's Congress held in Peking September 8-17 was the biggest ever in the annals of the Chinese women's movement. Its aim was to mobilize women in their hundreds of millions to take part in the new Long March to accomplish socialist modernization by the end of this century.

Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing attended the opening ceremony.

On behalf of the Party Central Committee, Vice-Chairman Wang Tung-hsing extended his warm congratulations to the congress. He said in his speech that Chinese women had "shouldered half the sky," so to say, in the socialist revolution and construction. Noting that the current domestic and international situation is excellent, he added: "The great political revolution to expose and criticize the 'gang of four' has helped push the cause of socialism forward. The political situation characterized by stability and unity has given rise to a high tide in economic and cultural construction." He urged women throughout the nation to carry forward the revolutionary tradition, thoroughly emancipate their mind, enhance their political consciousness, raise their scientific and cultural level and work ability, do away with the pernicious influence of outdated ideas left over from the old so-

ciety and the backward and conservative forces of habit, and strive to build up a powerful and modern socialist motherland.

Nearly 2,000 delegates from the nation's 50-odd nationalities attended the congress. They discussed the report made by Kang Ke-ching on the work of the Third Executive Committee of the National Women's Federation (for excerpts of the report see p. 5), passed a resolution in which they expressed unanimous approval of the report, adopted a new constitution for the federation, and elected a new Executive Committee composed of 300 members and alternate members with Kang Ke-ching as its Chairman.

The congress, which ushered in a new era in the Chinese women's movement, summed up the experience gained in the last 21 years since the third national congress and set forth the tasks for women in the new period of China's socialist revolution and construction.

Tsai Chang, 76, presided over the opening ceremony at which Teng Ying-chao made the opening speech. Soong Ching Ling delivered a speech at the closing ceremony. These three veteran revolutionaries who have made outstanding contributions to the Chinese revolution and the cause of women's liberation were elected Honorary Chairmen of the National Women's Federation.

The previous three national women's congresses were held respectively in the post-libera-

tion years of 1949, 1953 and 1957. The fourth congress was attended by the largest number of delegates from the broadest sections of women. Among them were Members of the Party Central Committee, ministers, leading members of government organs in various localities, P.L.A. and militia heroines, women who had fought the "gang of four," experts from various circles, nurses, cooks, hair-dressers and model workers in the service trades, and leaders of "March 8 squads" engaged in oil-drilling, bridge construction, shipbuilding and other work previously not open to women in China.

Senior delegates to the congress included 85-year-old Wu Yi-fang, a veteran educationist and the first woman university president in China, and 70-year-old Li Chen who had taken part in the renowned 25,000-li Long March over 40 years ago and who headed the P.L.A. women delegates to this congress. The youngest were two 19-year-olds.

## President of Chad Welcomed

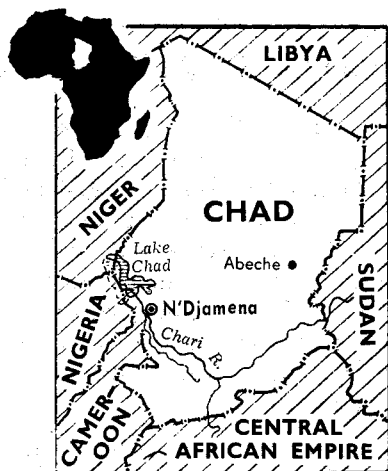
Chairman Hua on September 23 met with General Felix Malloum Ngakoutou Bey-Ndi, President of the Republic of Chad, and exchanged views with him on the further development of friendly relations between both countries and on international issues of common concern.

Located in central Africa and with a population of 4.2 million,

Chad became a French colony in the 1880s. After a protracted struggle for national liberation, the people of Chad won independence in 1960. In 1972 China and Chad established diplomatic relations.

When President Malloum arrived in Peking on September 20, he was welcomed at the airport by Chairman Hua. A banquet in honour of the President was given by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien that evening.

**Bilateral Relations.** In his speech at the banquet, Vice-Premier Li said that China and Chad have sympathized with and supported each other in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemony, and they have encouraged and helped each other in safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty and in economic construction. President Malloum pointed out in his speech that the amicable and fruitful relations between Chad and China have developed satisfactorily since the establishment of diplomatic relations and the signing of agreements on economic and technical co-operation and on trade.



**African Situation.** Vice-Premier Li also spoke of the current situation in Africa. He reiterated that China would steadfastly stand on the side of the African people and resolutely support the just cause of the African countries and their people.

President Malloum pointed out that rivalry between the big powers seems to be taking an unbridled course to the detriment of the African continent. One of the major preoccupations of African political circles in the recent period is the security of Africa which, he said, can only be guaranteed by the African people themselves within the framework of the Organization of African Unity. The President highly appreciated the position of the Chinese Government in resolutely staying out of the struggle for spheres of influence and giving support to the cause of the third world countries.

At the farewell banquet President Malloum gave in Peking, he stressed that his visit had further strengthened the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries. Pointing out that President Malloum's visit is the first contact between the leaders of the two countries, Vice-Premier Li said that gratifying results have been obtained.

An agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the two governments was signed in Peking on September 23.

#### IN THE NEWS

- Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on September 19 met with former

French Prime Minister and Mayor of Paris Jacques Chirac and Mme. Chirac. On September 21, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met and feted Mayor Chirac and his party.

- Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Yeh Chien-ying and Premier Hua Kuo-feng on September 19 sent a message to General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, warmly congratulating him on his assumption of the Presidency of Pakistan.

- Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Yeh Chien-ying on September 16 attended the farewell banquet given by Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Kampuchean People's Congress Nuon Chea. In their speeches at the banquet, Chairman Nuon Chea and N.P.C. Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Ulanfu expressed the wish that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Kampuchea would consolidate and develop with each passing day. Comrade Nuon Chea had continued his visit to China after attending the National Day celebrations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

- Vice-Premier Teng on September 22 met with Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Tengku Ismail and the other Malaysian guests.

- Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on September 14 met with Burmese Foreign Minister Brigadier-General Myint Maung and his party.

# Women's Movement in China: Guiding Concepts and New Tasks

by Kang Ke-ching

*Kang Ke-ching, one of the leaders of the Chinese women's movement and wife of the late Chu Teh, on September 9 at the Fourth National Women's Congress delivered a report on behalf of the Third Executive Committee of the National Women's Federation. The report is in three parts:*

- *The glorious road taken by the Chinese women.*
- *The lofty tasks of the Chinese women in the new period.*
- *Raising the work of the National Women's Federation to a new level.*

*Following are extracts from the first two parts of her speech. — Ed.*

## Chairman Mao's Theory And Line

**T**HE banner of Chairman Mao is the victorious banner for the liberation of Chinese women. Chairman Mao integrated the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese women's movement and personally laid down the theory and line guid-



ing the Chinese women's movement. It includes the following points.

**(1) Women are a great revolutionary force.** The Chinese revolution could not have won victory had the broad masses of women not joined it. Chairman Mao taught us: "Women make up one half of the total population; the economic status of working women and the fact that they suffer special oppression not only prove that women urgently need revolution but are also a decisive force for victory or failure of the revolution." Chairman Mao consistently stressed that the Party must strengthen its leadership over women's work, give full play to the great role played by women and wage a continuous struggle against attitudes which underestimate women's strength and abilities, and slight the women's movement.

**(2) The movement for the emancipation of women is an integral part of the proletarian revolution.** Chairman Mao taught us: The emancipation of working women is inseparably



Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh with delegates to the National Women's Congress.

bound up with the victory of the entire proletariat. Women can win genuine emancipation only with the victory of the class. The revolutionary line of Chairman Mao is the fundamental line for the women's movement and the central task of the Party at any period is the central task of the women's movement too. In fulfilling the central task put forward by the Party, we must actively develop work with women, raise women's political consciousness, arouse their enthusiasm, give full play to their strong points and strive for the overall victory of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the complete emancipation of women.

**(3) Taking part in social productive labour is a fundamental condition for women's liberation.** Chairman Mao paid great attention to mobilizing women to take part in the struggle for production. After the setting up of revolutionary base areas in the 20s, he repeatedly

taught us that production work done by women is as glorious and militant as the task of the men fighting at the front. The Party Central Committee clearly put forward the principle that the central task of women's work should be to arouse women to take part in production. During the period of socialism, Chairman Mao time and again pointed out: "China's women are a vast reserve of labour power." "In order to build a great socialist society, it is of the utmost importance to arouse the broad masses of women to join in productive activity." Only when the broadest section of women are fully mobilized and organized to join in social production can socialist construction be accelerated, the economic and political status of the women themselves be gradually improved, and adequate material and ideological conditions be laid down for the complete emancipation of women.

**(4) Integrate the fundamental interests of women with their immediate interests.** Chairman Mao in his work, *Be Concerned With the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work* written in 1934 taught us: "All such problems concerning the well-being of the masses should be placed on our agenda. We should discuss them, adopt and carry out decisions and check up on the results." "We should help them to proceed from these things to an understanding of the higher tasks which we have put forward" and "respond to our political appeals and fight to the end for victory in the revolution." In mobilizing women to join in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, we must pay close attention to the well-being of the women, reflect their demands and protect their vital interests. The principles of equality between men and women and equal pay for equal work should be strictly observed. There must be a correct approach to marriage and the family and a proper handling of the problems involved. Exploiting-class ideas and violations of law

and discipline that infringe on the interests of women should be combated.

(5) To develop the women's emancipation movement, women's organizations should be set up under the leadership of the Party, and full-time cadres should be appointed for women's work. Chairman Mao always stressed giving play to the role of women's organizations. As early as the great revolutionary period of 1924-27, Chairman Mao in praising the great revolutionary role of women spoke highly of the work of women's organizations. During the socialist period he emphatically pointed out that the women's organizations must be properly built and their role as the link between the Party and the women be given full play. Chairman Mao also paid great attention to training women cadres and pointed out that without a contingent of competent full-time cadres engaged in women's work, it was impossible to develop the women's movement. It is necessary to train not only a large contingent of women cadres armed with theory, but also a large contingent of cadres who are able to take up practical work in the women's movement. In the areas inhabited by national minorities attention must be paid to training women cadres from among the minority people. Outstanding women cadres must be se-

lected and placed in various leading posts and every front must pay attention to training professional women who are both red and expert.

(6) As the just struggles of the people of various countries are mutually supportive so is the cause of women's emancipation. Chairman Mao paid great attention to the unity and struggle of the women of the world. He met women's delegations from abroad on many occasions and talked earnestly with them about the theory and practice of the women's emancipation movement. Chairman Mao always taught us that it was our bounden internationalist duty to promote friendly contacts with women of other countries, learn from their strong points and support their just struggles.

## Tasks in the New Period

In February and March this year the Fifth National People's Congress drew up in accordance with the line of the 11th Party Congress of August 1977 the general task for the new period (the period after the smashing of the "gang of four" and the victorious



Mongolian singer performing for delegates.

conclusion of the first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution). The general task is to persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry forward the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and make China a great, powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of the century.

The realization of socialist modernization is a momentous undertaking which will bring about profound changes in our economic life, social situation and mental outlook and will push forward the emancipation of women to a brand-new stage.

The modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology needs women and women need these four modernizations. The realization of the four modernizations is necessary for building a powerful socialist country and paving the way for communism, and is the bright road to realizing the complete emancipation of women.

To fulfil this lofty task, in what fields should we strive to make contributions?

**One. Gain new merits in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.**

Class struggle is the motive force pushing history forward. Now and in the days ahead, we must take exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link and continue the struggle to the end. Lin Piao and the "gang of four," out of their counter-revolutionary needs to usurp Party and state power, stubbornly pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They did all they could to negate the great role played by women, and to fundamentally deny the correctness of the line and the tremendous achievements of the women's movement in China.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" attacked and persecuted veteran cadres engaged in women's work and revolutionary women cadres, the family members of revolutionary martyrs and revolutionary cadres, women labour

models and advanced workers, and women intellectuals and scientific and technical personnel; they crushed underfoot the enthusiasm of women for going all out to build socialism, sabotaged the women's and children's welfare facilities, and impaired the mental and physical health of the children and youth. Their perverse actions brought extremely grave consequences to the cause of women's emancipation. It will require long-term efforts to get rid of the pernicious effects and influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" from the women's movement, and to clean up their reactionary ideological influence.

The struggle for production is the central link in bringing about the four modernizations. We must mobilize all the women who are able to work to take an active part in the mass movements of learning from Tachai in agriculture and learning from Taching in industry. In production we should give full play to the strong points of women workers and take effective measures to help them master advanced techniques.

The Party's various economic policies must be conscientiously implemented on the production front; the principle of to each according to his work, with more pay for more work, must be firmly upheld; women must receive the same pay as men for equal work; and proper attention must be paid to the conditions peculiar to women so that allowance is made for menstruation, pregnancies, maternity leave and time needed for breast-feeding their infants. We must protect working women and enable them to keep up their high enthusiasm for production.

Scientific experiment is crucial to realizing the four modernizations. The women of all nationalities must enthusiastically respond to Chairman Hua's call on "the necessity for greatly raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation," and raise their cultural level and study science and technology. We are confident that the leaders in every field will make a point of training skilled women workers and technicians who know how to operate modern equipment, women peasants who understand modern agricultural techniques,



women managers and leaders who know how to run modern industry and agriculture and large numbers of women inventors, scientists, agronomists, writers, artists, educators, medical and health specialists, engineers, designers and other talented specialists.

**Two. Do a good job in the supportive services for realizing the four modernizations.** Socialist modernization requires a commensurate development of supportive services (nurseries,

kindergartens, schools, stores, medical institutions as well as public canteens, laundry and other services) so that all who work on the production front, on the scientific research front and in other fields of endeavour will be able to concentrate and do a better job without having extraneous worries to distract them.

The socialization and modernization of household chores is an important aspect of developing supportive work. In the course of



**Chang Li-yen, leader of a women's drilling team at the Kungchangling Iron Ore Mine.**

**Assistant researcher Li Pei-li (left) of the Shanghai Organic Chemistry Research Institute.**



**Sun Shu-chen, a primary school teacher in Changchun.**



**Atoti (right), of Uighur nationality, Party committee secretary of a Sinkiang people's commune.**

**Barefoot doctors of a fishing brigade of Kwangtung Province.**



striving for the four modernizations, material and technical conditions will be continuously provided for bringing about the socialization and modernization of household chores; this will in turn progressively free women for production work and continuously provide reinforcements for realizing the four modernizations.

The women's federations must actively aid and co-operate with departments concerned, and take effective measures to gradually turn "petty housekeeping... into a large-scale, socialist economy" so that people will have more time to study political theory, acquire more scientific and cultural knowledge and have more time for rest and recreation.

Running creches, nurseries and kindergartens is an important aspect of socializing household work. The masses of women must pay attention to these undertakings and, together with departments concerned, run them well. Other services which must be improved are public canteens, sewing and mending centres, laundries, sales agencies, and other establishments geared to the needs of daily life.

**Three. Bring up successors to the revolution with care.** The future of the revolution and the hopes of the motherland rest with the children. The children of today will be the powerful force in the next century propelling our country towards communism. Every year in our country some ten million children are born and there are already two hundred million children in our country. The bringing up of such a mammoth new force is a great undertaking for the whole of society, and primarily, for the women.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" poisoned the minds of the children and youth with such extremely corrupt and reactionary ideas as "creating disturbances in order to become officials" and "studying is useless." Parents today, especially the mothers, thank the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua from the bottom of their hearts for saving the next generation and are bringing up successors to the

proletarian revolution who will be morally, intellectually and physically sound.

Following Chairman Mao's teachings and Chairman Hua's instructions, we must inculcate in our children the lofty ideals of communism, build them up physically from an early age, foster their communist feelings and styles as well as collective heroism, arouse their interest in science, and help them form good habits of studying and applying science.

We should adopt a communist attitude towards children. We should look upon them as the precious treasure of the nation and not the private property of individuals. From the viewpoint of the interests of the revolution, we should be concerned about bringing them up as worthy successors to the revolutionary cause. We should respond to Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping's call at the National Educational Work Conference: "Every family will pay close attention to the ideological and political progress of children and young people," and everyone should take an interest in the upbringing of the next generation of revolutionaries.

The school, society and the family should work closely together to educate the children well. We sincerely hope that teachers, nurses, literary and art workers, scientific and educational personnel and women activists in neighbourhood communities will, with proletarian feelings, use their wisdom and energies to bring up these children well.

**Four. Use socialist ideology to deal correctly with marriage and family matters.** A correct attitude towards love and marriage is based on socialist ideology. For some years, because of interference from Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the practice of buying brides and arranging marriages reappeared in some places, while bourgeois and feudal ideas began to spread and cases of oppression of women have been reported. In the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four," we must destroy the old and establish the new, change old customs

and habits, smash all the evil practices of feudalism and capitalism, establish a proletarian view in regard to marriage and a communist morality. We should publicize the idea of marriage based on the free will of both parties, and encourage reasonable late marriage. Couples are encouraged to observe frugality in arranging wedding celebrations and all venal marriages or arbitrary arrangements by others should be opposed.

Parents should respect the will of their children in marriage, refrain from dominating the arrangements and even more, they should not look upon their children as commodities. Young men and women should not base their love on the pursuit of money and material things but on working for common revolutionary objectives.

Our Constitution stipulates: "The state protects marriage, the family, and the mother and child."

Families should be revolutionary new families where all members have a say and get on well with each other. Members of families should help each other politically, assist and support one another in their work, and be considerate to each other in their day-to-day life. The household should be managed industriously and thriftily. Men and women should be equal and should share the housework. Elderly people should be respected and well taken care of, and the children educated by their parents. A family should discuss things together and contradictions should be democratically settled through discussions. The feudal patriarchal style of behaviour and selfish bourgeois ideas must be thoroughly done away with.

Family planning and planned population growth help the planned development of the national economy, are conducive to production, work and study of the broad masses, help improve the physique of the Chinese nation and protect the health of mothers and children. Women's federations should work hand in hand with the departments concerned and patiently

and painstakingly do this work well. They should also actively support and co-operate with other departments concerned to continuously develop the medical care work for women and children so as to improve their health.

**Five. Strengthen and develop the national and international united front in women's work.** The united front work of women is an important component of the Party's united front work, and plays an important role in uniting all women who can be united with inside and outside the country, activating all positive factors in building socialism and promoting the progress of mankind. The "gang of four," ultra-Left in appearance, actually pushed an ultra-Right counter-revolutionary line, slandered us as promoting "class capitulation" and made numerous people in China's various fields who should be included in the united front targets of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This gravely disrupted the united front work and gave rise to serious consequences. This must be conscientiously corrected.

Chairman Mao taught us: "We should unite with everyone provided he truly makes a clear distinction between the people and the enemy and serves the people." We must firmly uphold this policy, rely on women workers and peasants and revolutionary women intellectuals of all nationalities, and unite with all patriotic women, with our women compatriots of Taiwan, Hong-kong and Macao, and with the overseas Chinese women, returned overseas Chinese women and their dependents.

Following Chairman Mao's thesis on the differentiation of the three worlds and his teaching on placing our hopes on the people of all countries, we should strengthen and develop our friendly contacts with women of other lands. We should unite with the women's anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, anti-hegemonist forces of various countries, form a broad united front and wage resolute struggles against the hegemonist actions and war machinations of the social-imperialists and imperialists.

# A New Move in the Kremlin's Global Strategy

"Renmin Ribao" editorial



SINCE the beginning of this year, the Soviet Union has launched a sustained offensive in certain parts of Africa and Asia. This cannot but arouse grave concern all over the world.

Europe, the key area in Soviet-U.S. contention, faces a growing, direct military threat from the Soviet Union and the situation there is as tense as ever. However, for the present, this contention is most acute in Africa, the Middle East, the Red Sea and the Gulf areas—the southern flank of Europe. And Africa in particular has become a hot spot in superpower rivalry. The Soviet Union has quickened its pace of aggression and expansion in these areas, while stepping up its expansionist activities in Southeast Asia. This is an obvious move in the Kremlin's strategic offensive.

## A Series of Incidents

Looking back over the past six months or more, one finds that the Kremlin has master-minded or engineered a number of grave incidents of aggression, intervention or subversion in Africa and Asia:

It has been using Cuban mercenaries to continue to suppress and massacre the Angolan people, thereby reinforcing its control over the country.

Last February and March, it instigated and then involved itself in the military conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia. Within a short space of time, it sent arms there to the value of 1,000 million U.S. dollars together with more than 10,000 Soviet and Cuban military personnel.

Later, it time and again engineered upheavals in South Asia to enlarge its foothold there in an all-out effort to gain a gateway

to the Indian Ocean. At about the same time, it hatched unsuccessful subversive plots in a number of countries.

Last May, it once again organized a surprise attack by its mercenaries against Zaire and touched off another war in Sabah Province.

Last June, it stepped up its interference in the Red Sea area to stir up turmoils there.

## Picture of Expansionism

These major incidents show that the Kremlin has in recent months unleashed one offensive after another in Africa and Asia with great momentum, at an accelerated tempo and by the most treacherous means. Thus, a clear picture of current Soviet expansionism in Africa and Asia has presented itself to the whole world.

In central and southern Africa, the Soviet Union is tightening its grip over Angola as a springboard for its expansion into other parts of the continent. It has twice engineered armed incursions into Zaire in an attempt to topple its present government. This, it hopes, will lead to the establishment of "a pro-Soviet belt" across the waist of the continent and pave the way for its further penetration into southern Africa.

With regard to the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea area, by resorting to military intervention and subversion it has sent military personnel to the area, where they remain stationed with military bases in order to gain more and important ports on both shores of the Red Sea and control the Red Sea lane. The attempt is to get a bridgehead for a Soviet thrust into Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf area,

menacing and controlling the flow of vital oil supply to the West.

As for South Asia, it wants to consolidate its foothold and exacerbate the turmoil there with a view to pushing southward to the Indian Ocean to realize the old tsars' fond dreams of maritime hegemony.

It is obvious that the all-round intensification of the aggressive, expansionist activities of Soviet social-imperialism in Africa, the Middle East and the Gulf area dovetails with its overall strategic design, that is, to outflank Western Europe in preparation for a new world war. The above-mentioned areas possess rich deposits of oil and other strategic resources vital to the survival of the West. They are strategically situated, overlooking the "lifeline of the West" — the sea lane linking the Indian Ocean with the Atlantic.

The confrontation of the two blocs in Europe itself makes it difficult for the Kremlin to press on there. That is why it attempts to break through the weak link in the chain of the West's strategy outside Europe and clear up the southern flank for a push towards Europe. This

is a major strategic move of the Kremlin towards world domination. If the Soviet effort succeeds in these areas, a radical change will take place in the situation in Europe with the result that the whole of Western Europe will be crippled in the event of a Soviet offensive on the continent.

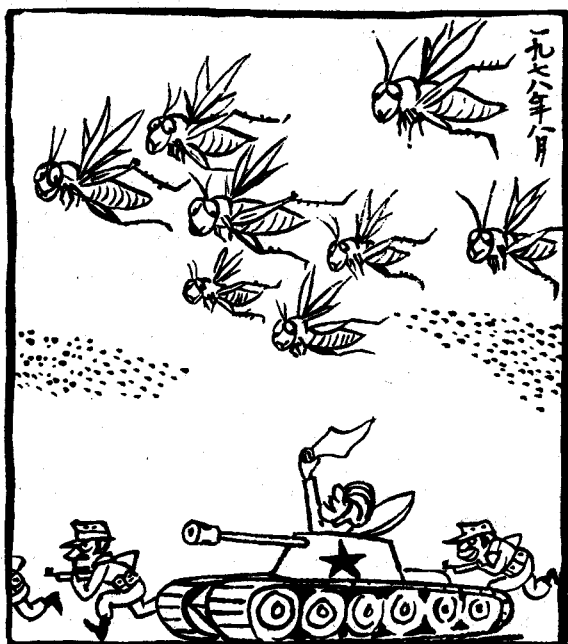
Meanwhile, availing itself of the Vietnamese authorities' regional hegemonist designs, the Soviet Union pursues expansion and penetration in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region. Striving to turn Viet Nam into another Cuba, it has egged on and supported the Vietnamese authorities' armed invasion of Kampuchea in the hope of bringing the whole of Indochina under its control. It has incited the Vietnamese authorities to unleash the anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign and gone out of its way to poison China's relations with the Southeast Asian nations. Changing their tone about the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations which they denounced not long ago, the Kremlin and the Vietnamese authorities began to woo these countries with proposals for a "zone of peace" in Southeast Asia, which are actually a revamped version of the notorious old proposal for an "Asian collective security system."

At present, the Soviet Pacific Fleet can use the existing military bases in Viet Nam whenever it likes and thus has pushed its forward bases several thousand kilometres southward from Haishenwei (Vladivostok). This poses a greater menace to the vital sea lanes of the United States and Japan and an immediate threat to the security of the countries of the Southeast Asian and Pacific regions. This is also an integral part of the Kremlin's global strategic dispositions.

### New Features

Attention must be called to the fact that the Kremlin's recent aggressive and expansionist activities have become more truculent than ever and reveal some new features:

One is its unscrupulous use of Cuban proxy forces and agents to launch outright military intervention in some African and Asian countries, seize strategic points and hang on there.



Horn of Africa: natural allies and locusts.

by Hua Chun-wu

As the Kremlin's hatchet-man, Cuba now maintains some 50,000 of its military personnel in about a dozen countries and is playing a role otherwise very difficult for the Kremlin to perform itself. The Soviet Union is also looking for and fostering Cuban-style agents for war in Southeast Asia and other regions. Blustering, it described this form of military aggression and intervention as quite "legitimate" and a kind of "assistance" to Africa. It is clear that using foreign mercenaries as cannon-fodder has become an important means of Soviet aggression and expansion overseas.

A second feature is that wherever possible it backs pro-Soviet forces in creating social upheavals and stops at neither coups nor murder to subvert governments of the day and replace them with regimes subservient to it.

In dealing with the third world countries, it often adopts the double-faced tactics of wooing and simultaneously coercing the existing governments as it covertly directs the local pro-Soviet forces to create disturbances and carry out subversive plots whenever an opportunity presents itself.

In order to tighten its control over a number of Asian and African countries, it showers blessings on those who submit to it and does all it can to subvert those who resist. It does not tolerate leaders who are inclined to act more or less independently and tries to get rid of them by any means, including the most ghastly one of physical elimination. This, too, has currently become an important Soviet means of carrying on aggression and expansion overseas.

With the intensification of the Kremlin's aggression and intervention, conflicts have become frequent and disturbances have occurred continually in some parts of Asia and Africa. The Soviet strategic move to outflank Western Europe has resulted in strengthening the factors for a new world war. Whether pursuing expansionism in Africa and the Middle East, or carrying out intervention in the Red Sea and the Gulf areas, or stirring up trouble in Southeast Asia, the Kremlin not only flagrantly violates the independence, peace and security of the countries there and gravely threatens the West European nations and people, but also seriously menaces world peace and security.

Facts prove that this late-coming imperialist power, the Soviet Union, is more dangerous and adventurous than the old-time imperialist powers and that it is the most dangerous source of a new world war and the most ferocious enemy of the people of the world.

### Pressing Tasks

In the face of the increasing threat of war from the Soviet Union, the pressing tasks for the people of all countries are:

1. To heighten their vigilance, increase their self-defence capabilities and make earnest preparations against a possible war of aggression. The whole third world, and the second world countries, too, must be prepared for such an eventuality. It is imperative first of all to prepare the people mentally and warn them against social-imperialism's siren song of "detente," "disarmament" and "peace." This, of course, does not mean that a new world war will break out tomorrow. When everyone is prepared for the worst, the warmongers will have to think twice before unleashing a war and once war really breaks out, the people of all countries will have the initiative in their hands.

2. To constantly upset the global strategic dispositions of the two superpowers, Soviet social-imperialism in particular, and wage tit-for-tat struggles against superpower hegemonism. The monstrous claws of the Soviet Union must be chopped off wherever they stretch. The Soviet Union must be defeated wherever it perpetrates aggression and expansion. The interference and aggression by Soviet and Cuban troops in Africa and the Middle East pose a grave threat to world peace. The people of the whole world, therefore, should support the African and Arab countries in ousting the Soviet and Cuban mercenaries from Africa and the Middle East. As the Soviet Union scrambles for strategic outposts in Asia and Africa, the people of various countries must wage active struggles to curb its aggression and expansion and upset its timetable for war.

3. To constantly expose and combat the appeasement policy. The notion and practice of seeking compromises, conciliation and concession and settling for ease and comfort at the expense of principles in face of Soviet war threats, or using trade and supplying credits

and technology as the means of containing Soviet hegemonism can only sow the seeds of trouble in the future. It is expediting the outbreak of a new world war. Experience in the past shows, as it does at present, that the appeasement policy serves as a catalyst of war and must be firmly opposed.

Today, anti-hegemonic forces the world over are steadily growing in strength. Things are getting hard for the superpowers engaged in a futile attempt to dominate the world. It is absolutely not one or two superpowers, but the people of the world in their hundreds of millions that determine the destiny of the world.

## Refuting Lin Piao's Claim: "Every Sentence Is Truth"

ON the question of the proper approach to Mao Tsetung Thought, Lin Piao concocted a series of demagogic, revisionist slogans. Among them, probably the one which had the widest influence was the statement "Whatever Chairman Mao says—every sentence is the truth; one sentence equals ten thousand." By this Lin Piao and the "gang of four" started emasculating Mao Tsetung Thought and fragmenting it into separate phrases in a vain attempt to serve their sinister purpose of tampering with Mao Tsetung Thought which is an integrated scientific ideological system.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is a science used by the proletariat for understanding and changing the world; it reflects the law of development of the objective world. Since the objective world is a unified whole, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, which explains the laws of development of the objective world, is also of necessity a comprehensive system. There is an organic inner connection in the system between its various component parts and principles, which are mutually related. Once they are

Mankind has an infinitely bright future. So long as all the countries and people suffering from superpower aggression, interference, control, subversion and bullying get united and form the broadest international united front against hegemonism to wage an unflinching struggle against superpower aggression and expansion, it is quite possible to retard the outbreak of a new world war. Hegemonism, a monster which goes against the tide of history and the people, will inevitably be eliminated by the people of the world!

(September 19, subheads are ours.)



broken into individual sentences independent of one another, they cease to constitute a science as such, and are no longer the truth.

To mutilate Marxism as an integral system is a stock-in-trade in the revisionists' struggle against Marxism. After the death of Marx and Engels, Russia's opportunists and revisionists Bukharin and Bogdanov destroyed the comprehensiveness of Marxist philosophy in a vain attempt to exclude historical materialism, the great achievement of Marx and Engels in scientific thought, from the Marxist philosophical system. In defending the comprehensiveness of Marxist philosophy, Lenin pointed out sharply: "From this Marxist philosophy, which is cast from a single piece of steel, you cannot eliminate one basic premise, one essential part, without departing from objective truth, without falling a prey to a bourgeois-reactionary falsehood." (*Materialism and Empirio-Criticism*.) This is exactly how things stand. Comprehensiveness and accuracy are basic to this scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Once its basic feature is destroyed, it may be twisted into something else that is absurd.

When calling every sentence of what Chairman Mao said the truth, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were using the trick of the old-time revisionists to mutilate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

What does "every sentence is the truth" mean? It means splitting up the comprehensiveness of the views of the revolutionary teachers, seizing on a particular point without taking the rest into account, and substituting the part for the whole. Objective things are complicated; the inner part of a thing often combines many kinds of contradictions, each one of which has its particular aspects. When a revolutionary teacher reveals a law of the development of a thing, he often expounds it from different angles and aspects. Only when these expositions are put together can they correctly reflect an objective thing in its entirety. For example, as is well known, Chairman Mao had dealt thoroughly with the relationship between red and expert, between politics and economics, and between revolution and production. But he did not necessarily make his point in one single statement. It is possible that at one time he emphasized one particular aspect of the question and at another time, another aspect. The relationship between what he stressed on different occasions is one of unity of opposites. Only when we have gone through all the statements which he made at different times on the same question can we come to understand and grasp their essence completely. Lin Piao and the "gang of four," however, tried to distort all that was said by Chairman Mao on this question simply by picking out statements which laid emphasis on politics and revolution, or even by quoting just one single sentence in these statements. In this way, they completely wrote off Chairman Mao's important instructions on the need to study technology, to do economic work well and to develop production, and negated the identity between politics and vocational work, between politics and economics and between revolution and production. They thus drew absurd conclusions such as "politics can override everything else," and "production will go up as a matter of course when revolution is carried out successfully." Their purpose was, of course, to undermine the revolution and disrupt production.

Again, when Chairman Mao raised the famous slogan, "It is right to rebel," he had elaborated on it. "For thousands of years," he stated, "it had been said that it was right to oppress, it was right to exploit, and it was wrong to rebel. This old verdict was only reversed with the appearance of Marxism. This is a great contribution. It was through struggle that the proletariat learnt this truth, and Marx drew the conclusion. And from this truth there follows resistance, struggle, the fight for socialism." To rebel here referred in general to opposing exploitation, oppression and rebelling against the reactionaries; at the time he said this, he was referring to the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat, the aim of which is to attain socialism. Lin Piao and the "gang of four," however, quoted the slogan out of the context. This blurred the quintessence of the statement and divested it of its revolutionary content. They used this slogan sweepingly as the theoretical basis for waging "all-out civil war" and advocating "down with everything." The concept that it is right for the proletariat to rebel against the reactionaries was in this way twisted to imply "it is right for the bourgeoisie to rebel against the proletariat."

The fallacy that "every sentence is the truth" also means isolating a statement of the revolutionary teacher from its context and quoting it at random, irrespective of time, place and conditions, in order to twist it and pervert it. Each of a revolutionary teacher's statements on any question has a specific premise and background. Departing from the given premise and the background will turn truth into falsehood. For instance, on the question of the fatherland, Marx and Engels drew up different formulations under different conditions to deal with different situations. In the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* they said "The working men have no country" and called on the workers of all countries to unite. But under other circumstances, they more than once advocated "defending the fatherland" and called for a national war to fight against national oppression. Both principles, embodying proletarian internationalism and patriotism, represent the fundamental interests of the proletariat. During World War I, however, the revisionists in the Second International, catering to the imperialists' need for war, flaunted the



banner of "defending the fatherland" to cover up the nature of the imperialist war and incited mutual slaughter among the workers, thereby turning this revolutionary slogan into a reactionary one. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in our country, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" did many things in much the same way. Opposing idealist empiricism, Chairman Mao in the 50s said: "The main danger is empiricism"; the gang took over the slogan in the 70s to oppose a large number of veteran cadres with rich revolutionary experience.

"Every sentence is the truth" also implies that a revolutionary teacher conceives of truth as existing in a straight line. With this Lin Piao and the "gang of four" tried to lead people into the quagmire of idealist philosophy. As we know, the natural world or human society, generally speaking, develops in an upward movement, but in the course of advance, there are bound to be ups and downs, with forward and backward movements, sometimes advancing rapidly and sometimes slowly. Advance is made in twists and turns, in waves. This is a universal law. Only through this process of development are the contradictions in a thing fully revealed. For this reason, it is impossible for any person including revolutionary teachers, to know the objective truth in a straight line. The course of cognition can only advance spirally through the cyclic order of "practice — knowledge — again practice — again knowledge," carried out repeatedly. Chairman Mao said clearly in 1962 that our Party did not grasp the law of the Chinese revolution all at once. "If anyone claims that any comrade — for instance, any comrade of the Central Committee, or for that matter I myself — completely understood the laws governing the Chinese revolution right from the start, then he is a braggart and you must on no account believe him. It just wasn't so." (*Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.*) During the period of the democratic revolution, it was only after we had experienced victory, then defeat, victory again, then defeat again, only after we had twice drawn comparisons, that our Party came to understand this objective world of China and won complete victory in the new-democratic revolution. After nationwide liberation, our

Party and Chairman Mao did not come to know the law of socialist revolution along a straight line. For instance, in giving leadership to the revolutionary movement of forming people's communes, on the question whether or not there should be plots for private use in the countryside, whether or not we should persist in allotting points according to work done in applying the remuneration system of "to each according to his work," and whether or not we should adopt a form of ownership with the production team as the basic accounting unit, we have gone through a spiral course of cognition, that of yes — no — yes again.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" completely ignored the curved course in the development of things. When preaching "every sentence is the truth," they held up the revolutionary teacher as one who knows the objective law of things from the start; in other words, they completely denied the fact that correct understanding can be arrived at only after repeated cycles of practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge. They freely cut the curved line of the revolutionary teacher's knowledge of truth into "segments" and "splinters" and then picked out a single segment, blew it up one-sidedly, made it into a straight one, and turned it into something divorced from reality in order to destroy the scientific truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

To Lin Piao and the "gang of four," this bunch of bourgeois careerists and conspirators, objective truth did not exist at all. What they believed in was pragmatism, namely, "what is useful is the truth." In fact, they themselves did not believe their own claim that "every sentence is the truth and one sentence equals ten thousand" or follow their own call to "act in accordance with every sentence said." On this question Chairman Mao had trenchantly pointed out: One sentence is one sentence, how can it equal ten thousand? There shall be no chairman of the state, I don't want to become the chairman of the state and I've said this on six occasions. Suppose what I said each time is counted



as one sentence, then I must have said as many as 60,000 sentences. But they wouldn't listen to me, what I said didn't equal even half a sentence, it was equal to zero. Chairman Mao warned Wang, Chang, Chiang and Yao many times: "Don't function as a gang of four," and repeatedly enjoined them to practise Marxism, not revisionism; to unite, and don't split; to be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire. But as before, they

just did not listen to this single sentence. Obviously their real intention was a sinister one: to tamper with Mao Tsetung Thought behind the facade of "every sentence is the truth." In so doing, they hoped to pass themselves off as "genuine Leftists" and use their position as a big stick to attack the revolutionary cadres. Their design, for pure viciousness and danger, has few equals.

## How to Get High Yields in Agriculture

— Soochow Prefecture has a good answer

by Liu Pang

FOUR hundred million tons of grain in 1985!" China's 700 million peasants are striving to attain this target.

In the 29 years since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, China's peasants relying mainly on manual labour have increased grain output 2.5-fold and tremendously raised the production of various industrial crops. With less than 7 per cent of the world's total cultivated land, our agriculture has supported more than one-fifth of the world's population. One important factor contributing to this achievement consists in relying on collective strength to engage in large-scale farmland capital construction (building water conservancy works, terracing fields, improving soil, etc.), increase the ability to combat natural disasters and practise meticulous farming.

Although China is accelerating the tempo of farm mechanization and raising the scientific and technical level of agriculture, she will not waver in following the above-mentioned experience already gained.



China has a population of 800 million, but only 100 million hectares of farmland. Moreover, drought and waterlogging haunt 10 million hectares of farmland to varying degrees every year and reduce yields on 60 or 70 per cent of them. China's average per-hectare yield of grain is not lower than that of some developed countries, however, the average per-capita amount of grain is much lower. It is obvious that in a country like ours, the main efforts towards increasing grain output by a wide margin should be spent in raising per-unit yield, in addition to planned reclamation of wasteland. (China is planning to open up 13 million hectares of wasteland by 1985.)

### Ton Per "Mu"

As early as 21 years ago, Chairman Mao Tsetung said: "In my opinion, China must depend on intensive cultivation to feed itself. One day China will become the world's number one high-yield country. Some of our counties are already producing one thousand catties [half a ton] per *mu* [one-fifteenth of a hectare]. Will it be possible to reach two thousand catties per *mu* in half a century? In future will it be possible for the region north of the Yellow River to produce eight hundred catties per *mu*, that

north of the Huai River one thousand catties and that south of it two thousand? There are still a few decades left before these targets are reached at the beginning of the 21st century, or maybe it won't take that long." (*Be Activists in Promoting the Revolution*, 1957.)

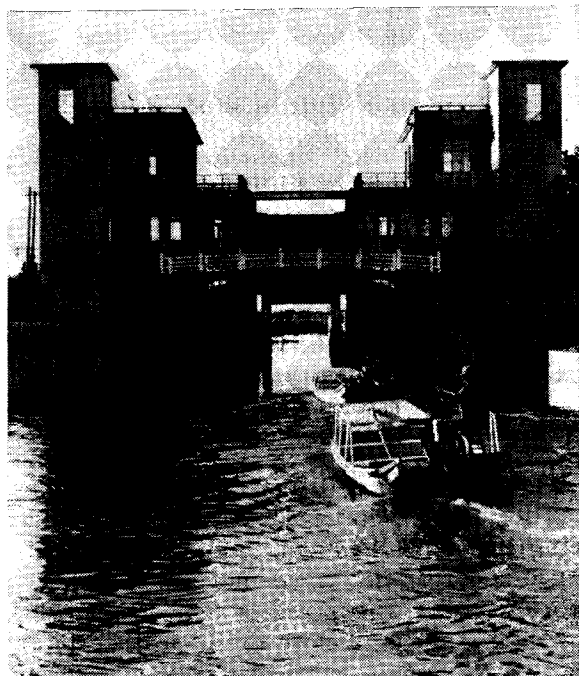
This idea of Chairman Mao's has already been realized by the Tachai brigade, China's noted pace-setter in agriculture, and many advanced units in learning from Tachai as well. Last year, there were 19 counties north of the Yellow River producing more than 0.4 ton per *mu*, while five counties north of the Huai River produced more than 0.5 ton per *mu*. The Soochow Prefecture in Kiangsu Province south of the Huai River already produced one ton per *mu* (15 tons per hectare) over large tracts of farmland last year.

The record of one ton per *mu* shows that with effort, the target of 400 million tons of grain for 1985 can be reached.

I chanced to visit Soochow recently and was impressed by what I saw and heard.

Known for its beautiful scenery and landscape gardening, Soochow city is also famous far and wide for its colourful, exquisite embroidery. Now the people of Soochow Prefecture are "embroidering" their farmland. Bent on building one-ton-per-*mu* farmland, they are reconstructing the landscape under a unified plan embracing every hill, river, field, forest, road, bridge and village. Present-day Soochow visitors will be attracted not only by its ancient gardens, but by the Lungchiao brigade in Wuh sien County, the per-*mu* yield of which has reached 1.2 tons, that is, over 18 tons per hectare. Besides, there are the Huahsi brigade in Chiangyin County, which is noted for its development of diversified economy (embracing farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations, fishery and brigade-run industry), and the Tungting brigade in Wusih County, which has built high-standard one-ton-per-*mu* farmland irrigated by underground channels.

Situated in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River and along the shores of Taihu Lake, Soochow Prefecture has rich water resources, fertile land and a mild climate. Yet the area is often threatened by flood and waterlogging.



A drainage station in Wusih County.

Historical records show that during a span of 1,300 years before liberation, 107 fairly big floods hit the place. In early post-liberation days, its per-hectare yield of grain was about three tons. The high yields of grain in recent years are by no means gifts from nature, but the result of hard labour by the local people.

Since 1975, on the basis of the capital construction of previous years, Soochow Prefecture has extensively mobilized its commune members to build one-ton-per-*mu* farmland. They built 30,000 hectares of this type of farmland every year. Now they have finished off nearly one-fourth of the prefecture's 380,000 hectares.

In 1976, the average per-hectare yield of rice and wheat in this prefecture reached 10.7 tons. In particular, there were seven brigades and 218 production teams which harvested 18 tons from each hectare, quite a figure for per-unit grain yield in the world.

Last year the region withstood 12 snowstorms and typhoons of rare severity. Yet because of its high standard farmland, losses were held to a minimum. The harvest brought in remained at a high level. Summer harvest this

year topped the prefecture's records for both total output and per-unit yield.

### Marvels of Embroidered Work

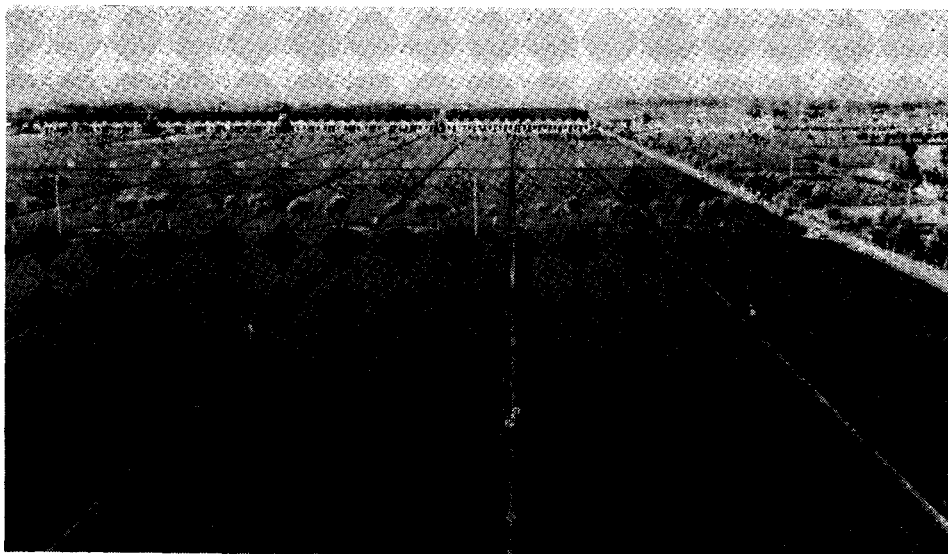
The Fengchiao Commune lies five kilometres to the west of Soochow city. A bird's-eye view from the three-storey building of the commune's agrotechnical station takes in a wide expanse of rearranged paddy-rice fields lying like a flat green chessboard. The criss-cross rivers, channels, highways and roads flanked by trees or mulberry orchards serve as the lines on the chessboard. The tree shadows reflected in the water add lustre to it.

Tsai Shui-yuan, secretary of the commune Party committee, briefed me on the local situation. Before liberation, the crops were so meagre that the peasants could not support themselves. Many poor peasants went to Shanghai to seek a living. Before the large-scale farmland capital construction was undertaken after liberation, the fields were uneven and scattered around in small pieces. The river-ways curved in and out and were no help at all in times of waterlogging or drought. Yields were poor. In 1975, the commune began to mobilize its members to build one-ton-per-*mu* fields. The result was that per-*mu* yields of grain in the following year reached 850 kg.—not far from the target.

The Tungting brigade in Wusih County was my second stop. When I set foot on its soil, I felt as if I were striding over a large green carpet with a square design. No channels can be seen on the surface, for they lie one or two metres underground. The big and small channels for irrigation and drainage spread out under the soil like a spider-web. By means of sluice gates, both irrigation and drainage can be easily controlled and geared to the needs of the growing crops. One visitor jokingly congratulated the local peasants for having tap water for their fields.

The three criteria for the one-ton-per-*mu* farmland in Tungting are: The fields should be flat, square, and adapted for machine operation; they should be equipped with a high-standard irrigation and drainage system which will reduce the effects of drought and waterlogging to a minimum and guarantee water for growing three crops a year; they should have a thick layer of fertile, loose topsoil adaptable to the needs of high-yield crops.

In 1976, Tungting's per-*mu* yield of rice and wheat reached 1.16 tons. The brigade's farmland averages 0.04 hectare per person. In recent years, the annual marketable grain the brigade supplied to the state amounted to 350 tons. At the same time, the living standard



Ton-per-*mu* farmland of Wuhsten County.

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### Basic Information About Soochow Prefecture

Population	6.4 million
Farmland	428,000 hectares (6.42 million <i>mu</i> )
Counties	8
Communes	222
Production brigades	3,960
Production teams	49,575

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of this densely populated brigade has been substantially improved.

### Where the Funds Come From

How much is needed by way of funds, material, equipment and labour force to build one *mu* of farmland with an annual yield of one ton of grain? According to figures from Wusih County, it takes 200 work days, plus 150 yuan for equipment and other material. The county had enough manpower, but where was the money to come from? According to Wusih's expenses, the whole of Soochow Prefecture would need 800 million yuan (about 400 million U.S. dollars) to renovate all its farmland. The problem can be solved by selling farm products, but to accumulate the required sum would take 20 or 30 years. How could this be done in several years only? The method adopted by the prefecture was to take the road of comprehensive development of agriculture, side-line occupations and industry. This provides the money needed for building one-ton-per-*mu* farmland.

Wusih County's tempo in developing commune- or brigade-run industry and building high-yielding farmland is the quickest in the whole of Soochow Prefecture. In the three

years from 1975-77, the average annual accumulation of these industrial enterprises exceeded 60 million yuan, 15 per cent of which went directly into farmland capital construction. In addition, the county set up 60-odd cement factories, tile, brick and lime kilns, to provide the materials needed. With these problems solved, the local peasants dug and moved 119 million cubic metres of earth in three years and built 40 per cent of the county's farmland into fields annually producing one ton of grain per *mu*.

There is no contradiction between mechanization and intensive cultivation to raise per-unit yield. The peasants of Soochow Prefecture grow three crops a year while undertaking various projects of farmland construction involving 300 million cubic metres of earth. They could not possibly do it by manual labour alone. Under these circumstances farm mechanization is all the more pressing. Wusih is also in the lead in this respect. In 1965, the county had only six walking tractors, a few pumps and diesel engines. Last year the county boosted 4,764 walking tractors and 80 big or medium-sized ones. About half of the farm work there has been done by machines. Irrigation, drainage, threshing, plant protection, tilling as well as grain and fodder processing and river transport have been mechanized or semi-mechanized. Other counties in the prefecture also mainly use power-operated pumps in irrigation and drainage.

### Significance

The experience of Soochow Prefecture is of great importance. If only one-third of the nation's farmland produces one ton of grain per *mu* annually, China will reap 400 million tons — the target set for 1985.

The recent national conference on farmland capital construction convened by the State Council spared no effort in propagating the experience of Soochow and of Shantung Province (another good example in this field in the north). What Soochow has been able to achieve will sooner or later be achieved by other plains and delta or lake-side areas where conditions are similar.

## **Viet Nam Escalates Anti-China Campaign**

THE China-Viet Nam talks on the question of Chinese nationals in Viet Nam went into the sixth and seventh sessions on September 12 and 19 respectively.

**Four Propositions.** Chinese delegation leader Chung Hsi-tung put forward four propositions for an overall settlement at the sixth session. As a first step towards settlement, the Vietnamese side should forthwith stop its discrimination against and ostracism, persecution and expulsion of Chinese residents. It should receive those Chinese nationals who have been driven by the Vietnamese side back to China and who are now willing to return to their original places of residence in Viet Nam, and make arrangements for their proper resettlement. It has the duty to take back to Viet Nam those Vietnamese citizens who have been driven to China.

Secondly, regarding the Chinese residents in north Viet Nam, the Chinese side, following the principles of the 1955 agreement between the two Parties, favours and encourages, as before, their adoption of Vietnamese nationality on a voluntary basis. The Vietnamese side is obliged to adhere to the provisions of that agreement and create favourable conditions for the Chinese residents to adopt Vietnamese nationality. The few Chinese residents who insist on retaining Chinese nationality can do so after completing the necessary procedures.

Thirdly, regarding the Chinese residents in south Viet Nam, China proposes that the Chinese and Vietnamese sides issue a joint statement, declaring illegal and null and void the reactionary Vietnamese Ngo Dinh Diem regime's decree compelling Chinese residents to adopt Vietnamese nationality. The Chinese side is willing to abide by the 1955 understanding

and principles agreed on between the two Parties in solving the question of Chinese residents in south Viet Nam.

As to those people of Chinese origin who did adopt Vietnamese nationality of their own accord before or after the Ngo Dinh Diem regime published the above-mentioned decree, the Chinese Government will respect their choice and recognize them as Vietnamese citizens who no longer hold Chinese nationality. Those who insist on retaining Chinese nationality can do so after completing the necessary procedures.

Fourthly, as to those Chinese nationals residing in north and south Viet Nam who retain Chinese nationality, the Chinese Government hopes that the Vietnamese Government will safeguard their proper rights and interests in employment, education, medical care and other welfare measures, and refrain from discrimination against them.

**Bad Faith.** At the seventh session, Hoang Bich Son, leader of the Vietnamese delegation, adopting a totally negative attitude, flatly rejected the four propositions put forward by the Chinese side. He alleged that the propositions have "no practical significance" and represent "a sinister move to use Hoa people to oppose and undermine Viet Nam and carry out hostile activities against it."

The Chinese delegation leader pointed out in his second speech at the session that turning down China's four propositions off-hand and in the most explicit terms, without leaving room for further consultation shows that the Vietnamese side has not the slightest intention to settle the question of Chinese residents in Viet Nam, let alone any good faith for such settlement. Chung Hsi-tung made clear that

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## Protest Against Viet Nam's Encroachments Upon Chinese Territory

**T**HE Chinese Foreign Ministry in a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in Peking on September 18 protested against the encroachment upon Chinese territorial integrity and sovereignty by troops and armed police dispatched by the Vietnamese authorities.

Of late, the note says, the Vietnamese side has sent armed personnel and militiamen across the Sino-Vietnamese boundary deliberately to carry out provocations against Chinese frontier guards and border inhabitants and create incidents. They set up barbed wire entanglements, dug trenches and erected barricades in many areas on the Chinese side of the Sino-Vietnamese boundary. This is a se-

rious step taken by the Vietnamese side to encroach upon Chinese territorial integrity and sovereignty and further aggravate the relations between the two countries.

Viet Nam, the note points out, has intruded into places scores or even hundreds of metres deep in Chinese territory—in Ponien Ridge, Puchai Ridge, and Nunghuai areas in the vicinity of Yu Yi Kuan of the city of Pinghsiang, and in Chingsi County, the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region and in Hokou County, Yunnan Province. The note also cites the incidents of Viet Nam's intrusion into Chinese territory and wounding of Chinese personnel.

The note demands an immediate end to all such encroachments by the Vietnamese side and the removal of all its fortifications, installations and mines on Chinese territory.

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the Vietnamese authorities have used the question of Chinese residents as a "political trump card" in pushing their anti-China policy. It is to serve their anti-China policy that the Vietnamese authorities have been subjecting Chinese residents in Viet Nam to ostracism and expulsion, he said.

**"Hegemonism" Slander Refuted.** At the seventh session, repudiating Hoang Bich Son's slander that China pursues a line of "hegemonism" and "expansionism," Chung Hsi-tung said sternly: "You have failed to give any proof to show that China pursues a line of 'hegemonism.' China has not a single soldier outside its territory; it has no military bases abroad; it has subjected no country to its control, has never occupied the territory of any country or engaged in subversive activities against any country, or used its ground, naval and air forces to embark on aggression against any country, or laid its hand on any country. We have again and again stated publicly that China will never seek hegemony and our deeds square with our words.

"At the same time, we publicly state our opposition to any form of hegemonism, worldwide or regional. On this account we have offended those seekers of hegemony who see in China the biggest obstacle to their hegemonism and consequently use the most abusive language against China in the hope of discrediting it. This is what the Soviet social-imperialists are doing. But China stands rock-firm in the East. Can it be that you want to follow in their footsteps?"

**Viet Nam Practises Regional Hegemonism.** Chung Hsi-tung said: "Hoang Bich Son has asked me more than once: What factual basis is there to say that Viet Nam pursues a line of regional hegemonism? Let me cite a few facts: You have sent large numbers of troops to garrison a neighbouring country for a long period of time; you have manoeuvred to control a friendly country; you have once occupied Kampuchea's Way Island; you have carried out one plot after another to subvert the Kampuchean Government; you have used your ground, naval and air forces to launch a war of aggres-

sion against Kampuchea and this war is still going on; you go to great pains to get into the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in the hope of changing the character of this organization;..."

**What Can Viet Nam Get Out of Its Anti-China Campaign?** Hoang Bich Son denied that Viet Nam is anti-China. What good, he asked, can Viet Nam get out of it? Chung Hsi-tung said: The question is well put. Indeed, the Vietnamese authorities will do nothing good for the Vietnamese people by abandoning the policy of friendship with China and adopting an anti-China and anti-Chinese policy. Besides, we believe that this is by no means the will of the Vietnamese people. But the present Vietnamese authorities assess it in an entirely different light. After the victory of the war of resistance against U.S. aggression, the Vietnamese authorities thought that, with a powerful army and a huge stockpile of munitions, they could realize their long-cherished plan of "the Indochina federation" and proceed to establish their hegemony in Southeast Asia.

He went on: In seeking regional hegemonism, the Vietnamese authorities have the need of a patron. As a matter of fact, they have long made up their mind to choose the Soviet Union as their ideal patron. As for the Soviet Union, it wants to push its global hegemonism and control the Southeast Asian countries as well as the routes linking the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, thus threatening the oil transport routes to Japan and other countries and strengthening its strategic position in its rivalry for hegemony with the United States in the West Pacific. Therefore, it needs the service of Viet Nam's regional hegemonism and wants it to play the "role of an outpost in Southeast Asia." The Soviet Union has the need to use Viet Nam while Viet Nam has the need of Soviet patronage, and such is the relationship between the two. A socialist country, China is resolutely opposed to hegemonism practised by any country and, therefore, it has become a tremendous obstacle to hegemonism. This is the true background and root cause of the anti-China activities jointly perpetrated by the Soviet Union and Viet Nam.

## **Explanatory Notes to Volume V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" (18)**



### **In the Tsunhua County co-operative movement there is the Wang Kuo-fan Co-operative**

(See p. 244, Vol. V, Eng. Ed.)

In October 1952, the first agricultural producers' co-operative was set up in Hsipu Village of Tsunhua County, Hopei Province, and Communist Party member Wang Kuo-fan was its head. Hence the name Wang Kuo-fan Co-operative.

In its initial stage, this co-operative had only 23 poor peasant households with a little over 200 *mu* of barren hilly land (one *mu* equals one-fifteenth of a hectare). It had no funds or seeds and was short of farm tools and food

grains. It owned only three-quarters or "three legs" of a donkey belonging to several co-op members and several other peasants who had not yet joined the co-operative. This was why the co-op was ridiculed as a "paupers' co-op."

Poor as they were, the co-op members had lofty ideals and refused to be subdued by difficulties or to dissolve their co-op. Wang Kuo-fan led them to collect firewood in the hills which they sold and used the money to buy a donkey, an ox and a dozen sheep, an old cart as well as seeds and grain. In this way they tided over the difficulties and consolidated their co-op. The members said metaphorically that they had "obtained their means of production from the hills." After a year's hard work,



they reaped a good harvest and their grain output quadrupled that of the individual farming households. This demonstrated the superiority of the co-operative.

In 1956, the Wang Kuo-fan Co-operative became an advanced agricultural producers' co-operative and in 1958 it became one of the production brigades of the Chienming People's Commune in Tsunhua County.

### **Men and women must receive equal pay for equal work**

(See p. 263.)

According to the provisions laid down in the Resolution on the Development of the Agricultural Producers' Co-operatives adopted by the Party Central Committee in December 1953, the principle was that equal pay should be given to men and women labourers according to the amount and quality of the work done. For instance, women co-op members doing the same kind and amount of work with the same good quality should receive the same pay as men; if they do more work, they should get more, and less pay for less work. At the same time, in assigning work to women, their physiological conditions should be taken into consideration.

### **17-article document**

(See p. 277.)

The 17-article document concerning agriculture put forward by Chairman Mao was later developed into the 40-article document entitled "the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-67)." On January 25, 1956, while discussing the draft 40-article document at the Supreme State Conference, Chairman Mao said that a high tide in the great socialist revolution had emerged in China. The founding of the People's Republic of China marked the change-over of the Chinese revolution from bourgeois-democratic revolution to socialist revolution, that is to say, the country had entered the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. In the previous six years, work in the first three years centred mainly on rehabilitating the national economy and carrying out social reforms, primarily agrarian reform, which were left unaccomplished in the previous revolutionary stage. Chairman Mao

added that since the summer of the year before, socialist transformation or socialist revolution, had greatly developed both in scope and in depth.

Chairman Mao said: Socialist revolution aims at liberating the productive forces. The change-over from individual to socialist, collective ownership in agriculture and handicrafts and from capitalist to socialist ownership in private industry and commerce is bound to bring about a tremendous liberation of the productive forces. Thus the social conditions are being created for the tremendous expansion of industrial and agricultural production.

Chairman Mao pointed out that the political situation in our country at that time had undergone a fundamental change. A basic change had taken place in the situation in which difficulties in agriculture were numerous before the summer of the previous year. Many things considered impossible before had now been accomplished, and China's First Five-Year Plan could be fulfilled ahead of schedule or overfulfilled. It was on the basis of the upsurge of socialist transformation and socialist construction that the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-67) pointed out the prospects for the future development of agricultural production and rural work and set a goal of struggle for the peasants and workers in the agricultural field. Work in other fields must quickly catch up so as to meet the requirements of the new situation of a high tide in socialist revolution.

Chairman Mao said in conclusion: The Chinese people should have a great and far-reaching plan and strive to change China's economic and scientific and cultural backwardness within several decades and enable it rapidly to reach advanced world levels. The all-deciding factors in realizing this great goal are to have cadres and a sufficient number of outstanding scientific and technological experts and, at the same time, to continue to consolidate and expand the people's democratic united front by uniting all the forces that can be united. The Chinese people should also unite with the people of all other countries and struggle together in defence of world peace.

(To be continued.)

# CULTURE AND SCIENCE

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## *Textbooks Revised*

Primary and middle schools throughout China are using new textbooks printed in the Han, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uighur, Kazakh and Korean languages this semester.

In the period when the "gang of four" sabotaged the work of education, textbooks neglected basic knowledge on the pretext of linking theory with practice. Systematic scientific education was disrupted and the quality of teaching declined drastically.

The new textbooks emphasize the teaching of the basic knowledge of modern science and technology and the related basic technical training (such as the ability to do experiments and to combine theory with practice). Advanced scientific knowledge is also introduced.

For example in mathematics, the new textbooks not only include some concepts of such current theories as set theory and correspondence, but give a preliminary knowledge of calculus, probability statistics and logic algebra.

In physics, the study of man-made earth satellites, semi-conductors, laser, atomic energy is introduced, and some important concepts in modern physics like mass-energy relations, elementary particles and strata viewpoint of the struc-

ture of matter have been added.

In chemistry, the new textbooks emphasize understanding the structure of matter and the law of changes from the angle of microscopic quantitative determination. Modern advances in chemistry, their application and trend of development are included, with subject matter on new sources of energy, new materials, environmental protection and chemical simulation of biological nitrogen fixation.

Foreign languages textbooks aim at raising students' ability in listening, speaking, reading, writing and translating with emphasis on reading ability, especially of scientific and technical material. Political jargon has been done away with.

These books have been compiled mainly by experienced university, middle and primary school teachers. Forty-five experts have been invited as advisers. Suggestions from scientists, technicians and teachers were solicited while recent science textbooks from Britain, the United States, France, West Germany and Japan were used for reference.

## *Puppet Show*

Wang Chia-fan, a construction worker in Hailun County in northeast China's Heilungkiang Province, has a penchant for puppetry. He came up with a new kind of mechanical puppet. Each of his dolls stands 1.2 metres high and weighs 1,050 grammes, and consists of 400 parts linked with 12 connecting rods. By manipulating the six cogs at its feet which control the rods, the puppet-master can



Peking Puppet Troupe at rehearsal.

make the puppet somersault or jump up.

A favourite among children and even grownups, the puppet show goes back 2,000 years in China. Among the different forms and styles of Chinese puppets are hand puppets of stuffed cloth manipulated by the operator's fingers, and marionettes held in suspension and controlled by strings in the hands of operators above. But the most popular are rod puppets, activated by three wooden sticks attached to the head and hands. Manipulation has become all the more handy with Wang Chia-fan's innovation.

A new puppet play based on an episode from *Pilgrimage to the West*, a classical Chinese novel, was staged in Hailun County. The Monk Tripitaka is on a journey to the Western Heaven to fetch Buddhist scriptures back to China, so the story goes, when he encounters, and is deluded by, the White-Bone Demon disguised as a charming woman. He is in danger of being devoured. With discerning eyes Monkey, one of the monk's three disciples, instantly sees through the ruse. After the third battle with the demon he kills it and saves his marooned master.

The play is comic and romantic, and this is enhanced through the vivid and artistic performance of the newly devised mechanical puppets. So far the play has been staged 150 times and

always to a packed house. It was recently televised in Peking.

The Chinese puppet art has come into its own again since the downfall of the "gang of four." Last May Shanghai completed a 1,000-seat puppet theatre with modern acoustic and lighting equipment. A puppet troupe was set up not long ago in Tientsin, the port city in north China. In east China's seaboard province of Fukien, puppet shows are so popular that many of its counties have their own puppet troupes. These troupes entertain the local people, mostly peasants and fishermen, with a repertoire distinctive for its local flavour.

### **New Drug for Malaria**

*Ching hao su* (substance of apiaceus wormwood) has proved to be a new anti-malarial drug of higher efficacy, quicker effect and lower toxicity, as compared with the widely used chloroquine.

Chloroquine was found to have lost its efficacy because certain species of plasmodia had become resistant. Chinese medical researchers started developing new anti-plasmodial drugs in 1967. Members of the Institute of Traditional Chinese Pharmacology under the Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Peking and of institutes in other places studied and compared large numbers of prescriptions in traditional medicine and investigated

a great many medicinal herbs which have a bearing on the treatment of malaria.

Finally the researchers succeeded in isolating the factor for treating malaria from apiaceus wormwood in 1971 and in extracting its crystalline structure the following year. It was named *ching hao su*, a new anti-plasmodial composition.

The new drug can be administered orally or by intramuscular injection. It cannot yet completely prevent relapses, and Chinese pharmacologists are continuing their efforts to improve it.

### **New Publications**

**"Complete Works of William Shakespeare."** An 11-volume Chinese translation which includes 37 plays, two long poems, 154 sonnets and four other poems of Shakespeare.

**"Memories of Lu Hsun."** A collection of 41 articles (including some recent ones) by Soong Ching Ling, Mao Tun, Pa Chin and others.

**"Selected Short Stories Since the Founding of New China."** The first volume, published in Shanghai, contains 41 stories varying widely in subject and form.

**Uighur Edition of "The Dream of Red Chamber."** The translator combines use of the Uighur literary language and every-day speech to retain the original style of this 18th-century classic.

# ROUND THE WORLD

## LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

### "Unilateral Legislation" Rejected

The Seventh Session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea which resumed on August 21 ended its final meeting on September 15 in New York. This session was a follow-up of the eight-week Geneva conference held last spring.

Representatives from more than 140 countries and regions and some international organizations attended the conference which took up such "hard core" issues as deep seabed mining and the definition of the continental shelf. While differences on some points were narrowed down, progress eluded the key issues. On the question of the definition of the outer limit of the continental shelf, the Soviet Union still clung to the proposal that the continental shelf be limited to 300 miles, which it put forward at the Geneva session. On the project to exploit the deep sea mineral resources, some major industrialized powers plumped for "unilateral legislation."

This was categorically rejected by small and medium-sized countries. Speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, Fiji's Representative Satya N. Nandan pointed out that since it is a well-established principle that the seabed and its resources are the common heritage of mankind,

any unilateral exploitation is a clear violation of international law.

Chinese Representative Ke Tsai-shuo expressed his full support for the just stand taken by the small and medium-sized countries.

He said that in the past ten years the various countries, especially the third world countries, have made untiring efforts to establish an equitable international regime for the administration of seabed resources. Many sessions had been called by the seabed committee. The current U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea which began in 1973 has been going on for six years and has held seven sessions. Despite the various obstacles erected by the superpowers and the difficulties cropping up in the course of the negotiations, the conference has yielded positive results. The people of various countries are hopeful that an international seabed regime in conformity with the interests of the people of the world will be established.

In such circumstances, any unilateral legislation or other actions on the exploitation of the international seabed resources not only would be a gross violation of the solemn resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly but also directly affect the negotiations currently going on at the Law of the Sea Conference. Such actions disregarding world opinion and endangering the interests of the people

of the world will undoubtedly meet with stiff opposition and boycott, he stressed.

The session decided to hold its eighth session in Geneva next March to fulfil its declared objective.

## SOUTH KOREA

### Students Fight "Yusin System"

Students on the campuses of the Seoul University and the Koryo University in south Korea held meetings and demonstrations on September 13 and 14 to demand that the "Yusin (reform) system" be scrapped and democracy and freedom be ensured in the universities.

As Pak's police cracked down on them, the students shouted slogans demanding "abolition of Yusin" and hurled rocks at the police. Some of the students were arrested.

South Korean students are calling for united action to stay away from the classrooms on October 7 to protest against the Pak Jung Hi clique's "Yusin system," which came into operation six years ago that day.

In Pyongyang, the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued a communique on September 15 condemning the Pak clique for its barbarous suppression of the students. The communique says that the incidents indicate that the Pak clique wants to put down at gunpoint this struggle against fascism and for democracy by the south Korean students.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### Aid to Third World

Last year alone, Saudi Arabia's economic aid to Arab and other third world countries totalled 6,630 million U.S. dollars, or 16.55 per cent of its oil revenue.

Although Saudi Arabia is rich in oil, its income from this source was limited thanks to imperialist exploitation before the 70s. In recent years, however, Saudi Arabia and other OPEC countries, with the support of other third world countries, have waged resolute struggles one after another in defence of their oil rights and interests. Especially during the 1973 Middle East War oil producing Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia, used oil as a weapon and gained the right to decide the price of oil, while dealing a telling blow to the Israeli aggressors and their supporters. As a result, the oil price which stood unreasonably low quadrupled. In 1970, oil earned Saudi Arabia only 1,200 million U.S. dollars, but in 1974 the figure rose to 22,500 million dollars and in 1977 40,000 million dollars, more than 33 times the 1970 figure. And yet oil output in the same period increased less than 4 times.

Apart from providing sufficient capital for the development of its own national economy, the growing oil income has put Saudi Arabia in a position to help other third world countries.

Saudi Arabia's aid to other countries consists of four forms. First, military and strategic aid. Its massive financial aid to

Egypt, Syria, Jordan and other front-line countries has reinforced their defence capabilities in the struggle against the Israeli aggressors. The Palestine Liberation Organization also receives large sums in grant every year. Timely economic aid has been extended to third world countries when they were bullied by that superpower which styles itself as their "natural ally."

Second, Saudi Arabia provides many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America with loans to finance their construction projects. According to the *Middle East Economic Digest*, by the end of last May, the Saudi Arabian Development Fund had advanced to about 30 countries and regions 40 loans totalling 1,500 million dollars.

Third, it has offered donations to countries hit by natural disasters and to cultural and religious institutions in Islamic states.

Fourth, Saudi Arabia has contributed funds to some international or regional economic bodies of which it is a member as indirect support to third world countries.

At the Arab and African Summit Conference held in Cairo in March 1977, Saudi Arabia was at the head of three other oil producing Arab countries in extending 1,500 million dollars in aid to African and Arab states beset with economic difficulties. Saudi Arabia and six other Arab states also decided to offer 11 million dollars as financial aid to African liberation organizations. All this has done much to promote Arab-African cooperation and reinforce the

African national-liberation movements.

## BOTSWANA

### Tsetse Fly Under Control

Tsetse flies used to plague the Okavango Delta, in north-west Botswana. Between 1967 and 1969, ground-spraying of dieldrin was carried out in the delta, but tsetse flies in the areas inaccessible to ground-spraying multiplied and began to spread into the tsetse-free areas. In 1972, experimental aerial spraying with endosulphan over vast tracts by the Botswana Government proved very successful. By April 1978, no tsetse flies could be found inside the experimental area.

When evaluating methods of tsetse control, consideration was given to the ecological impact. The insecticide currently in use in Botswana is endosulphan, a non-systemic insecticide and a member of the chlorinated hydrocarbon group. It is fairly rapidly discharged in animals, does not accumulate in milk, fat or muscle and is hydrolyzed slowly to alcohol and sulphur dioxide in sunlight. This makes endosulphan an excellent insecticide to control and eradicate tsetse flies. Botswana's fight to control and eradicate the tsetse fly has attracted the attention of many African countries and recently a leading pest-control official of Botswana gave an account of tsetse-eradication work to the Eastern and Southern African Subregional Conference on Cooperation in the Control of Animal Health and the Promotion of Livestock Production.

# ON THE HOME FRONT

## **Environmental Protection Exhibition**

**T**HE second national exhibition on environmental protection is now open in Peking, five years after the first one.

It is sponsored by the environmental protection leading group of the State Council. Through pictures, charts, models and other exhibits, the exhibition describes more than 380 achievements made by the petroleum, chemical, metallurgical, communications, building material and light industries in handling three industrial wastes (solid, liquid and gas wastes) and in preventing mercury contamination. Improvements are also cited in electroplating, elimination of smoke and noise control.

Visitors are greatly interested in the experiences of eight units in particular, including the Changling Petroleum Refinery in Hunan Province, the Shenyang Chemical Plant and the Shanghai Carbon Black Factory. With pollution from the three industrial wastes fundamentally under control, these factories are landscaped with flourishing trees and flowers within the compound. Sturdy crops promise a bumper harvest outside. Local people are calling them "clean units" now.

Interest is also focused on over 50 devices for monitoring

and analysing pollution designed and made by Chinese scientific researchers and workers.

Additional displays include a series of data collected by environmental protection departments, scientific and health units and pollution monitoring stations, and large numbers of letters from the public. All these provide an accurate indication of China's current environmental conditions.

Visitors come to understand that though a great deal of work has been done in this respect in the past few years, pollution has not yet been brought under control throughout the country. In fact, the situation in some areas is getting worse. Unless an effective solution is found, pollution will pose a "new challenge" to our socialist modernization. The exhibition reminds people of paying more attention to environmental protection.

## **People's Commune Assembles Watches**

**W**ITH the help of the Peking Wristwatch Factory, an assembly workshop run by the Ming Tombs People's Commune on the outskirts of Peking has since its establishment in 1975 assembled 315,000 watches. All were up to the required standard.

Thus a new trail has been blazed by this commune-run workshop in serving industrial enterprises in the cities. In the past, commune-run industries engaged mainly in producing farm implements and processing farm and side-line products.

The assembly shop was built with the commune's own investments, but the watch parts and accessories as well as technical guidance are provided by the wristwatch factory. The factory pays the workshop for its assembling and sells the watches to the state.

One-sixth of the 920,000 watches produced by the watch factory last year were assembled by this workshop. This helped increase the commune's income.

## **More Edible Oil From Trees**

**E**XPANDING the cultivation of oil-bearing trees will play an important role in meeting the Chinese people's needs for edible oil.

More than 90 per cent of China's current edible oil supply comes from rapeseed, peanuts, soyabeans, sesame seeds and other oil-bearing plants which are now grown over 5.8 per cent of the nation's farmland. As our country cannot spare more farmland for this purpose, it is advisable to grow oil-bearing trees on un-reclaimed mountainsides, hill

slopes, roadsides and in courtyards.

There are dozens of species of wild oil-bearing trees in China in addition to the dozen or so cultivated ones. Olives, walnuts and the seeds of the tea oil and yellow horn trees contain a large proportion of highly nutritive oil. And they can be cultivated in many areas. One million hectares of tea oil trees in Hunan, central China, are providing half the province's edible oil supply.

### **Community Service Centres**

**M**EASURES have been taken in Shanghai, one of China's big industrial cities, to gradually ease the burden of household chores particularly for working couples. This is something urgently needed by millions of such couples in the nation.

Wang Cheng-tsung and his wife Chen Shih-ying, technician and worker respectively at the Shanghai Puchiang Electric Meter Plant, are the parents of two daughters, aged eleven and four. They used to spend four or five hours a day at washing, cooking and other household chores.

Now a community service centre in their lane has helped solve their problem. The younger daughter has entered a full-time nursery while the eleven-year-old who is at school can have meals at the community-run canteen when her parents are not at home. Clothes to be washed go to the laundry of a comprehensive service station, which also does sewing, mending, repairing and haircutting and sells daily necessities.

Along Chapu Street where the couple live, there are 13 lanes with a total of 17,000

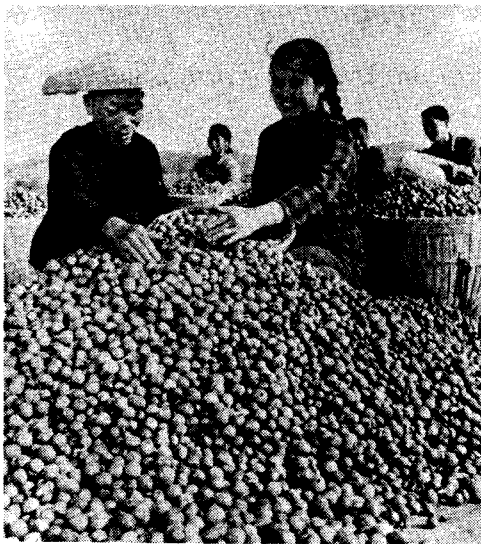
households. Altogether six canteens, eight nurseries and kindergartens as well as eight comprehensive service stations have been established. These service centres have now sprung up in over 1,000 city lanes.

Some of the community-run canteens stay open around the clock to accommodate workers on different shifts. Hot meals are delivered to elderly people without anyone at home to take care of them, and children of working couples also receive special attention.

Parents can send their children to nurseries or kindergartens at any time and take them home whenever they wish.

Most of the personnel in these service centres are former housewives. Yeh Hsing-chu of the Chunying nursery in Tungchangchih Street has won high praise from parents for her meticulous, loving care of the children in her charge. Last year, she was elected a deputy to the municipal people's congress. "I feel my job is really important," she said. "If I take good care of the children, this puts their parents' minds at ease — then they can do a better job and contribute more to our country's modernization."

People working at these centres enjoy the same labour-insurance welfare benefits as staff members of collectively-owned enterprises, including full pay on sick leave and free medical care.



**Harvesting tea oil nuts in Hunan.**

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