

PEKING REVIEW

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北
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報

**Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping
At Tokyo Press Conference**

**Basic Principle for Trade Union
In the New Period**

How Much Further Will Hanoi Go?

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北京周報

BELJING ZHOUBAO

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Mexican President in Peking

Jose Lopez Portillo, President of the United States of Mexico, and Mrs. Lopez Portillo arrived in Peking on October 24 for a state visit.

Chairman Hua and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Yeh Chien-ying met with the Mexican President on separate occasions in the afternoon of their arrival and on the following day.

At the banquet he gave in honour of the Mexican guests on the evening of October 24, Chairman Hua spoke highly of the positive contributions made by the Mexican Government and people to the strengthening of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonist cause of the Latin American and other third world countries. He stressed that in international affairs, China's consistent position is to establish and develop relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. "We are ready to establish and develop relations with more Latin American countries and increase our understanding and friendship with them," Chairman Hua said. "The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Latin American countries in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence."

In his speech President Lopez Portillo pointed out that, growing in the struggle against colonialism, the Mexican people today stand firmly and permanently in the struggle against all forms of persistent will of foreign imposition.

"The far-sighted policies of the present leaders of China," he added, "merit acknowledgement and appreciation. We express our respects to illustrious Hua Kuo-feng." He noted that the relations between his country and China were excellent and friendship between the two peoples had a solid foundation. "We hope that such relations will be expanded and developed on the basis of mutual benefit," he went on.

During his visit to Peking University, President Lopez Portillo accepted the title of honorary professor and a certificate presented to him by Kao Tieh, Vice-President of the university.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and President Lopez Portillo held talks in Peking.

On the evening of October 27, the Mexican President gave a return banquet. A cultural agreement and an agreement on co-operation in tourist work between China and Mexico were signed that evening at a ceremony attended by Chairman Hua and President Lopez Portillo.

That afternoon the Mexican President gave a press conference. He said that Mexico and China have many things in common in international relations. Referring to the bilateral

relations, the President considered it very important to maintain growing active relations with China.

Vice-Premier Teng Ends Visit to Japan

"Our visit is short, but our friendship is long-lasting. There is every reason for us to believe that the prospects of Sino-Japanese relations are broad and highly promising," said Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in his speech at the reciprocal banquet he gave in Tokyo on October 25.

After attending the ceremony for exchanging the instruments of ratification of the China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship by the Foreign Ministers of both countries on October 23 (see our last issue), Vice-Premier Teng continued his visit to Japan. He left Osaka by special plane for home on October 29 and was welcomed back to Peking by Chairman Hua and other state leaders.

During his continued visit, Vice-Premier Teng's main activities included:

- Another round of talks with Prime Minister Fukuda.

- Separately calling on former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and Secretary-General of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan and former Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, two people who had played a big role in normalizing Sino-Japanese relations; renewal of his friendship with many old friends



Vice-Premier Teng
at the cocktail party
given by the Diet
leaders.

and striking up many new friendships.

- Attendance at: a cocktail party given jointly by the Speaker of the House of Representatives Shigeru Hori and the President of the House of Councillors Ken Yasui; two luncheons, one given by Japanese economic circles, the other by economic circles of Kansai; and meetings with friends in political, economic and other circles of Japan to exchange views on further expanding contacts and co-operation between the two countries and to thank them for their contributions to the development of friendly relations between China and Japan.

- Attendance at a cocktail party jointly hosted by ten Japanese friendly organizations. The Vice-Premier met friends from amity organizations and friendly personages from all walks of life who have devoted themselves for many years to the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship as well as family representatives of deceased well-

known friendly personages, and expressed to them the warm regards of the Chinese Government and people.

- A press conference called by the Japan National Press Centre at which he made a statement and answered reporters' questions (see p. 14).

- Visits to other cities as well as Tokyo—Kyoto, Nara and Osaka. He inspected the Zama Plant of the Nissan Motor Company, the Kimitsu Works of the Nippon Steel Corporation and the Ibaraki Plant of the Matsushita Electric Industrial Company. He also toured Kyoto's noted scenic spot Mount Arashi, which the late Premier Chou En-lai had visited 59 years ago.

Vice-Premier Teng's eight-day visit enabled both sides to deepen their mutual understanding and increase their friendship. The Vice-Premier and his party saw the great efforts and achievements of the industrious and valiant Japanese people in developing their national culture

and building up their country. Vice-Premier Teng said: "We have personally experienced the Japanese people's profound friendship towards the Chinese people. This friendship started with the contacts between our two peoples more than 2,000 years ago and it shows our sincere desire to remain friends for ever."

Vice-Premier Teng's visit is a major event in the annals of Sino-Japanese relations. Before leaving Japan, he made a statement to the Japanese press at the Royal Hotel in Osaka: "Thanks to the warm hospitality and careful arrangements of the Japanese Government and friends of various circles, we have successfully fulfilled the various activities of our friendship visit. China and Japan have exchanged the instruments of ratification and solemnly proclaimed the implementation of the China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship. We have together fulfilled a historic task of major significance."

China and Japan are close neighbours. The China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship officially coming into force ushers in a new stage in their relations of peace, friendship and co-operation and under the new historical conditions is bound to open up fresh and broader prospects for enlarging the friendly exchanges between the two peoples and promoting extensive intercourse and co-operation between the two countries in politics, economy, culture, science, technology and other fields. By implementing the treaty's anti-hegemony clause, China and Japan will make a positive contribution to the maintenance of peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region.

New Starting Point for Workers' Movement

The 11-day Ninth National Congress of Chinese Trade Unions closed in Peking on October 21. It was a meeting to mobilize workers throughout the country to strive to turn China into a powerful modern country as early as possible. Owing to sabotage by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the All-China Federation of Trade Unions was forced to stop functioning for 11 years.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Yeh Chien-ying wrote inscriptions for the congress.

On October 11, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing and other Party and

state leaders attended the opening ceremony. Vice-Chairman Teng made a speech on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council. (For full text see issue No. 42.)

On the following day Ni Chih-fu gave a report on the work of the trade unions entitled "New, Great Historic Mission of the Chinese Working Class" (for excerpts see page 7.) Kang Yung-ho gave a report on the revision of the constitution of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

On October 13, the congress heard a report by Vice-Premier Yu Chiu-li on the tremendous changes in China's economy following the smashing of the "gang of four." The Vice-Premier put forward measures to be taken immediately so as to make China a powerful socialist country with modernized agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. He also set forth requirements and hopes for the nation's workers and staff and trade union workers.

A report by Vice-Premier Fang Yi, who was abroad on a visit at that time, was read out at the congress on October 14. In this report he stressed: In the long run, we should depend mainly on science and technology to raise labour productivity. So our slogan should be "exertion plus science." We should concentrate our energy on science and technology and vigorously carry out technical innovations and technical revolution.

Among the 1,967 representatives of 30 nationalities attend-

ing the congress were outstanding workers from all fields of endeavour including industry, communications, capital construction, agriculture and forestry, finance and trade, culture and education, science and technology, public health and sports, model workers of the revolutionary war years and post-liberation years, veteran comrades engaged in the workers' movement during the great revolution (1924-27), valiant fighters who came to the fore during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and workers of Taiwan Province origin and from among returned overseas Chinese. The oldest representative was 81 and the youngest 20.

During the congress, 41 representatives spoke at the plenary sessions and another 56 made written speeches.

The congress unanimously adopted a resolution on the report made by Comrade Ni Chih-fu on behalf of the eighth executive council of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and a resolution on the revision of the federation's constitution.

It elected the ninth executive council of the federation which is composed of 193 members and 85 alternate members.

At the first plenary session of the ninth executive council held on October 22, Ni Chih-fu was elected president and Chu Hsueh-fan, Ma Chun-ku, Kang Yung-ho and seven other comrades vice-presidents of the federation.

A lively atmosphere prevailed from beginning to end. The congress confirmed the pre-

dominance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the workers' movement and trade union work in China since the founding of the People's Republic. It set for the new period the historic mission of the Chinese working class, the principles guiding trade union work and the tasks of the trade unions. All representatives pledged to propagate the guideline of the congress after returning to their posts and make it known to every worker and at the same time promptly translate the militant call of the Party Central Committee into conscious action.

For Early and Complete Elimination of Snail Fever

The leading group directly under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in charge of preventing and curing schistosomiasis (or snail fever) in 11 provinces, one autonomous region and one municipality in the southern parts of the country held a large forum in Shanghai on October 3 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's poem *Farewell to the God of Plague*. Chairman Mao wrote this poem in 1958 when he read in *Renmin Ribao* that snail fever had been wiped out in Yukiang County, Kiangsi Province. The late Chairman described the dreary scene of the affected areas in the old society as "Hundreds of villages choked with weeds, men wasted away; Thousands of homes deserted, ghosts chanted mournfully." He was overjoyed at the news that the scourge had been eliminated and that the people there were now leading a joy-

ous life and building their home villages anew, as was attested by these two lines in his poem: "Crimson rain swirls in waves under our will, Green mountains turn to bridges at our wish."

Participants in the forum discussed Chairman Hua's recent instruction calling for continued efforts to realize Chairman Mao's wish that snail fever must be wiped out.

On the eve of country-wide liberation in 1949, this disease seriously endangered the lives of the people in almost half of China. There were at that time about 10 million victims and another 100 million under constant menace.

In 1955 Chairman Mao issued the call that "snail fever must be wiped out," and three years later he wrote the above-mentioned poem. Over the past two decades, nearly 80 per cent of the snail-infested areas have been cleared of snails, the disease-carrying hosts, and the same percentage of patients cured.

But in the years when Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were making trouble everywhere, large numbers of leading cadres and scientific and technical personnel engaged in preventing and curing snail fever were persecuted. As a result, the task of wiping out the disease was not fulfilled as scheduled. There are still 3,000 million square metres of snail breeding areas and 2.5 million patients in China.

Early this year, the Party Central Committee approved the 1978-85 plan for wiping out snail fever. The snail fever re-

search committee which suspended work for 12 years has been reactivated and worked out a plan for carrying out this task.

The forum called on the people in the stricken areas to join in preventive and curative work. At the same time the number of full-time snail fever fighters will be increased and relevant scientific research work stepped up.

IN THE NEWS

• Vice-Premier Yu Chiu-li on October 25 held talks with U.S. Secretary of Energy James R. Schlesinger. They explored possibilities of expanding energy co-operation between the two countries.

Secretary Schlesinger and the delegation he is leading arrived in Peking on October 24 on a two-week visit to China.

• Vice-Premier Chen Muhua on October 26 met a delegation of Dresdner Bank of the Federal Republic of Germany led by Hans Friderichs, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

• Vice-Premier Fang Yi on October 27 met a T.V. documentary film team of the U.S. National Broadcasting Company which is to shoot a documentary on how China is training personnel for socialist modernization. In 1972 N.B.C. shot in China the T.V. film *The Forbidden City*.

• Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Resources J.D. Anthony and his wife came to China on October 27 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Basic Principle for Trade Union Work in the New Period

by Ni Chih-fu

On October 12, 1978, Ni Chih-fu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and one of the leaders of Chinese trade unions, gave a work report at the Ninth National Congress of Chinese Trade Unions. Entitled "New, Great Historic Mission of the Chinese Working Class," the report consists of three parts:

- The militant course traversed by the Chinese working class.
- The new historic mission of the working class.
- The basic principle for trade union work in the new period.

Following are excerpts of the first and third parts with our changes in the title and subheads. — Ed.

Basic Experience of the Workers' Movement

HOW has the Chinese working class been able to give full play to its role as the leading class and main force during the long years of revolutionary struggles? What has been our basic experience? Based on Chairman Mao's teachings and the practice of the workers' movement in China, I shall speak of the following points.

1. **It is imperative to uphold Communist Party leadership of the workers' movement.** Chairman Mao pointed out: "From the moment it appeared on the revolutionary scene, the Chinese proletariat came under the leadership of its own revolutionary party — the Communist Party of China — and became the most politically conscious class in Chinese society." This is a salient feature of the Chinese working class. To emancipate itself and all mankind, the working



class must be led by a Marxist political party and armed with Marxist theory. As Marx put it, "the head of this emancipation is philosophy, its heart is the proletariat" and "as philosophy finds its material weapons in the proletariat, so the proletariat finds its spiritual weapons in philosophy." Only when the working class forms its own political party can it swing into action as a class, ensure victory in social revolution and realize the ultimate aim of this revolution — the abolition of classes.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese working class has mastered the ideological weapon of Marxism and thus is bursting with great revolutionary strength. As there was no economic basis for reformism in the semi-colonial and semi-feudal China, our working class did not come under the influence of the social democrats; it has wholeheartedly believed in the Chinese Communist Party, has had complete faith in our leader and teacher Chairman Mao and has unswervingly followed the Party and Chairman Mao. On the other hand, the Party and Chairman Mao have always relied wholeheartedly on the working class. This is the most fundamental experience gained by the Chinese working class that has enabled it to steer clear of hidden dangers, get rid of interference by "Left" and Right opportunist lines and win one victory after another in the protracted, arduous and complex struggle of the Chinese revolution.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four," however, replaced the Party with the trade union and the trade union with their own setup. They put the trade union above the Party in a vain attempt to use it as a tool to usurp Party and state power. They did great harm to the working class and the revolutionary cause. This serious lesson and our experience over the past decades have told us that the workers' movement will be victorious if it upholds Party leadership and will suffer setbacks when it departs from Party leadership.

2. The working class must give full play to its exemplary and vanguard role in both revolution and construction. Chairman Mao pointed out: The working class "is most far-sighted, most selfless and most thoroughly revolutionary." To fulfil its role as the leading class and main force, the working class must have a strong sense of responsibility, fully display and carry forward the revolutionary spirit characteristic of the advanced class in the struggle against class enemies, revisionism and opportunism and in socialist construction, always stand in the van of the struggle, and influence and lead the masses by its own exemplary actions.

During the democratic revolution, the working class set a good example by fighting valiantly to overthrow the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism at the cost of their blood and lives. After seizing political power throughout the country, the working class has fostered and carried forward the spirit of being masters of the country and led the people in energetically unfolding the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. It also has fulfilled its exemplary and vanguard role in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and carrying on socialist revolution and construction. It deserves to be called the leading class of the state.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" flaunted the banner that "the working class must exercise leadership over everything" and worked overtime to usurp Party and state power through underhand activities, but they encountered the workers' firm opposition and resistance. The followers of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" are only a tiny handful of scum in the ranks of the workers. They do not in the least tarnish the

brilliant image of the Chinese working class as the leading class.

3. The working class must continue to consolidate unity in its own ranks. The Chinese working class has been able to defeat enemies more powerful than itself because of its own monolithic unity and high degree of organization and discipline. Only by steadily strengthening and consolidating its own unity can the working class as a whole give full scope to its tremendous might, unite with the broad masses of people, overcome difficulties and hazards along the road ahead and successfully carry on the struggle to transform society and nature.

4. The working class must form a firm alliance with the peasantry. Chairman Mao said that the peasants are the most essential and most reliable ally of the working class. The working class can lead the revolution to victory only when it forges a firm alliance with the peasantry; the peasants can win their emancipation only under the leadership of the working class. A distinct advantage of the Chinese working class is that it has a natural link with the peasants, facilitating a close alliance with them. Throughout the Chinese revolution, the working class has always regarded the peasants as its closest brothers while the peasants have affectionately called the working class their big brother. During the revolutionary war period, land reform, the agricultural co-operative movement and the movement to set up people's communes, the working class fully supported the peasants' revolutionary actions and assisted farm production.

The worker-peasant alliance is the chief source of strength for achieving victory in China's revolution and construction and it will remain so for successfully fulfilling the general task in the new period. On the basis of the worker-peasant alliance, the working class must also unite with all other forces that can be united and continuously consolidate and develop the revolutionary united front.

5. While transforming the objective world, the working class must constantly remould itself. The sharp and complex class struggle in society is bound to find expression in the ranks of the working class. The working class is not only subjected to corrosion by the ideas of the feudal landlord class and the bourgeoisie, but is also constantly influenced by the ideas of the

petty bourgeoisie. The peasants and other small producers once occupied a predominant position in our country and many workers are former small producers. With the advance of socialist construction, large numbers of students and other youngsters have joined the ranks of the working class. But these new forces have unavoidably brought some petty-bourgeois ideas and habits into the ranks of the working class, such as the tendency towards following the beaten track, narrow-mindedness, selfishness, self-indulgence, aversion to discipline and vacillation. This is a burden to the working class in the course of revolution.

Chairman Mao taught us: "The working class remoulds the whole of society in class struggle and in the struggle against nature, and in the process it remoulds itself. It must ceaselessly learn in the course of work, gradually overcome its shortcomings and never stop doing so." Over the past decades or so, the Chinese workers, following Chairman Mao's teachings, have conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in the light of their revolutionary struggle and construction, worked hard to overcome non-proletarian ideas of all descriptions and kept raising the level of their class consciousness. Precisely because of this, they have succeeded in maintaining the vanguard nature of their own class.

Basic Principle for Trade Union Work In the New Period

THE Chinese working class and the trade union share the same historical mission in the new period. How can the trade union play a still better role in arousing and organizing the workers to fulfil their new historical mission? What is the basic principle for trade union work in the new period? Before answering these questions it is necessary to review Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, sum up the historical experience in trade union work and take the new historical conditions into consideration.

Chairman Mao attached great importance to trade union work during various periods of the Chinese revolution. He always considered the trade union as a mass organization of the working class and a link by which the Party

could maintain close ties with the workers. During the days of the Central Soviet Region, Chairman Mao clearly noted that the trade union was a cornerstone of the Soviet regime and a fortress protecting the workers' interests, and it was also a school for the masses of workers to study communism. On the eve of country-wide liberation, Chairman Mao further pointed out that after the working class had seized political power throughout the country, trade union work, like all other fields of work in the cities, "revolves around and serves the central task, production and construction." These and other instructions of Chairman Mao's are a scientific generalization of the trade union's nature and role from a Marxist-Leninist perspective.

Our trade union work has kept to the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao and the trade union has played an important role in the various historical periods of the Chinese revolution.

Disruption of the trade union by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in the last decade or so was catastrophic and unparalleled in the history of Chinese trade unions. Shortly after the Great Cultural Revolution began, the "gang of four" worked hand in glove with Lin Piao and Chen Po-ta to undermine trade union organizations, split the ranks of the workers and suppress the masses of workers. Alleging that "a sinister line dominates the workers' movement," they smeared our trade union as a "production trade union," a "welfare trade union" and a "trade union of the whole people" and agitated for "smashing the old trade union."

Large numbers of trade union cadres, trade union activists and model and veteran workers were accused of constituting a "social basis for Liu Shao-chi" and were subjected to ruthless persecution. In 1975 when the Central Committee of the Party decided to prepare for convening the ninth trade union congress, the "gang of four's" hatchet men usurped the leadership of the preparatory group and turned it into their secret liaison centre for carrying out underhand activities. They did considerable damage as they tried to make the trade union their tool to usurp Party and state power. Since the smashing of the gang, trade unions at all levels have criticized their counter-revolutionary

revisionist line, seized back that portion of power the gang had usurped, and resumed and carried on activities. Hence a new vigorous situation has emerged.

What, then, is the basic principle for trade union work in the new period? It is: Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the guidance of the line of the 11th Party Congress, the trade union should unite, educate and encourage the workers and staff to continuously raise their level of political consciousness, master modern science and technology, take an active part in enterprise management, extensively promote socialist labour emulation and improve labour productivity, and gradually improve the material and cultural life of the workers and staff on the basis of production growth, so as to strive for the fulfilment of the general task in the new period.

To implement this principle, stress should be placed on the following points:

1. Step up political education and cultural and technical training among the workers.

The trade union is a school for the workers to study communism. In the new period of development, this school should draw the workers into studying theory, politics, economics, management, science and technology and help them raise their educational level so as to turn the ranks of the workers into mighty industrial contingents which are highly revolutionized and well versed in modern science and technology.

The trade union should devote its energy to making political education among the workers a success. In connection with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, it should exert a sustained effort to arm the workers with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, carry out education in classes and class struggle, revolutionary traditions and current political events, rely on veteran and advanced workers to help those lagging behind make progress, and do painstaking and in-depth ideological and political work among the workers. The trade union should organize the workers to take an active part in the political movements launched by the Party. It should educate the workers to continually heighten

their sense of class struggle, consciously fight against evil-doers and wrongdoings, hit hard at the disruptive activities of class enemies, oppose embezzlement, theft and speculation, resist the unsavoury practices and noxious tendencies of the bourgeoisie and carry out mass public security work well so as to ensure that socialist ownership and state property will not be encroached upon. It is also necessary to educate the workers to fully understand the need to get prepared against war, to heighten their vigilance and to be ready at all times to deal with any possible aggression by social-imperialism and imperialism.

To help the workers and staff master the skills for bringing about modernization, the trade union should place emphasis on organizing them to study science and technology. Substantial efforts must be made to successfully run spare-time secondary schools, spare-time colleges and spare-time courses on special subjects for the workers and staff, to organize young workers to learn from experienced masters and to step up on-the-job technical training so as to systematically raise their scientific and technical level and enable them to master advanced technology and skills.

2. Draw the workers into managerial work and protect their democratic rights to be their own masters.

If the trade union is to become a pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and ensure that our state of proletarian dictatorship will not change its political colour, it must draw the workers into exercising the right to act as masters of the country and participating in running their own country, their own enterprises and all other undertakings. After the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin more than once spoke of worker participation in running the state, with special emphasis on the trade union's important task of drawing the workers into running the state and industry. Lenin said: The task of the trade union is to enable millions and tens of millions of people to "learn by their own experience how to run the state and industry. That is the only sure guarantee that the cause of socialism will completely triumph, precluding any chance of a reversion to the past." Chairman Mao also taught us time and again that attention must be

paid to the right of the labourers to run the state and manage production and he stressed the need to rely on the workers to run enterprises.

In socialist enterprises, the relationship between the leadership and the masses is one of comradely co-operation based on identity of fundamental interests. The trade union should educate and organize the workers to take an active part in enterprise management as masters of enterprises. It should educate the workers and staff to uphold the highly centralized leadership of management in enterprises, uphold the authority of the production command, play an exemplary role in applying the system of placing responsibility at each post, and consciously observe rules and regulations. The workers are required to do a good job in business accounting on the basis of accurate calculations and in the spirit of practising frugality and economy. The trade union should also give energetic assistance and powerful support to the enterprise leadership in correctly implementing the principles and policies laid down by the Party and state and fulfilling the state production plans.



Famous model worker Wang Chung-lun (left), Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, studying production problems with fellow workers.

Leading cadres at all levels of an enterprise must wholeheartedly rely on the working class and give full scope to democracy. Some leading cadres in our enterprises today do not have the knowledge and ability to run modern industry, nor do they follow the mass line and practise democratic centralism. They do their work according to the "will of the authorities" and resort to coercion, commandism and blind direction. The workers do not have much say about matters concerning production plans, management, personnel arrangement, welfare and labour protection in their own enterprises. Such a state of affairs is completely incompatible with the socialist nature of our enterprises. Owing to the lack of workers' supervision, some enterprises do not act according to economic laws, do not make earnest efforts to fulfil state plans or implement the Party's principles and policies, and wilfully violate discipline with regard to financial and economic matters; all this has not been exposed and corrected in good time. These defects constitute a serious obstacle to the realization of the four modernizations.

In the spirit of being highly responsible to the revolutionary cause, the trade union should be in the van in uniting and leading the workers to fight against bureaucratism, subjectivism and violations of the law and discipline and should truly protect the workers' democratic rights. To accomplish this, the trade union itself must be a model in practising democracy.

The system of holding congresses of the workers and staff under the leadership of Party committees is beneficial for drawing the workers and staff into enterprise management, giving scope to democracy in enterprises and supervising cadres. The trade union is a working body of the congress or general meeting of the workers and staff. It is essential for the trade union to keep to this system, do its day-to-day work well and play its role to the full. From now on, major issues in an enterprise must be discussed by the congress or general meeting of the workers and staff. Leading cadres of an enterprise should report their work to the workers and staff, listen to their opinions and accept their supervision. Workshop directors, section chiefs and group leaders should be elected by the workers.

Congresses of the workers and staff and trade union organizations should make regular assessments of the work in the whole enterprise and make criticisms and suggestions about the different fields of work. They have the right to suggest to the leading bodies at higher levels that certain leading or managerial personnel be punished or replaced because of serious negligence of duty or bad style of work. They should promptly report to the leadership at higher levels and obtain its approval for commending and rewarding those leading cadres of the Party, the management, the trade union and the Youth League who are good at practising democracy, bringing the workers' and staff's enthusiasm and initiative into play, and steadily improving the management and the well-being of the workers and staff. We must adapt ourselves to the new conditions, sum up new experiences and create new forms so as to constantly improve and perfect democratic management in enterprises.

3. Push socialist labour emulation to a new high.

The trade union should persist in centring its work around production. It is its duty to mobilize and organize the workers and staff to carry out socialist labour emulation, stress quality, high output and low consumption, strive to fulfil or overfulfil state plans in an all-round way and continuously raise labour productivity. A very important task at present is to improve quality.

To achieve all this, it is necessary both to guide the masses' enthusiasm to raising and improving technology and introducing new technology and to energetically carry out technical innovations and technical revolution. No one-sided stress should be placed on increasing labour intensity and working overtime. In labour emulation, activities should be organized on a wide scale to emulate, learn from, catch up with and surpass the advanced and help the less advanced and to let the masses make rational suggestions, carry out technical co-operation and exchanges. Meanwhile advanced experience should be popularized so as to speedily turn the advanced level attained by a few advanced enterprises or workers and staff into the level of the entire trade and even the entire society. Full attention must be paid to ensur-

ing labour protection and safe production and making good arrangements between work and rest, and good care must be taken of the women workers during menstruation, pregnancy, confinement and breast feeding, so that the workers and staff will keep up their labour enthusiasm.

4. Be concerned with the masses' well-being and protect the workers' interests.

The trade union must become a fortress protecting the workers' interests. Lenin pointed out after the October Revolution: "As regards the socialized enterprises, it is undoubtedly the duty of the trade unions to protect the interests of the working people, to facilitate as far as possible the improvement of their standard of living, and constantly to correct the blunders and excesses of business organizations resulting from bureaucratic distortions of the state apparatus."

The "gang of four," however, decried any mention of material benefits as "revisionist" and any concern for the workers' well-being as "exclusive stress on welfare." This is diametrically opposed to Marxism. Historical materialism tells us that in carrying out productive activities, people's aim is to obtain material benefits, and their ultimate aim in carrying out class struggle and revolution is the same. If socialism does not mean enabling all labourers to live a decent and happy life through greatly increasing the productive forces of society, but, as the "gang of four" maintained, the country should remain poor and the people's life miserable under socialism, what is the use of such "socialism" to the working class?

For the trade union to show concern for the workers' well-being has nothing to do with the gang's insinuations about "welfare trade union" and "exclusive stress on welfare." Only ideas and acts that abandon the overall and long-term interests of the working class and take into account only the local and immediate interests of individuals can be called "exclusive stress on welfare" which endangers the fundamental interests of the working class; and we are always against this.

With regard to the work of the trade union as a whole, the problem lies not in what is called "exclusive stress on welfare" but in not

showing enough concern or not daring to show concern for the workers' and staff's well-being. This deserves our serious attention. If the trade union is not concerned with the workers' interests and does not speak up for the workers, what use is the trade union to the workers? Chairman Mao said: "We have always advocated plain living and hard work and opposed putting personal material benefits above everything else; at the same time we have always advocated concern for the livelihood of the masses and opposed bureaucracy, which is callous to their well-being." Far from showing any concern for the well-being of the masses, some leading cadres in enterprises and government organs even encroach upon the personal interests of the workers and staff. The trade union must take a principled stand and support the masses in their struggle against such phenomena.

The principle "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" embodies the unity of overall and individual interests. We must resolutely apply this socialist principle of distribution, give more pay for more work, less pay for less work and no pay for those doing nothing, integrate moral encouragement with material reward, and award the advanced so as to put an end to situations in which no distinction is drawn between those who work and those who do not work, between those who do more work and those who do less and between those who do a good job and those who do a poor job. At the same time we must advocate taking a communist approach towards labour and displaying a communist style of work, bearing in mind the whole situation and overall interests, volunteering to take on difficulties while leaving convenience to others, promoting co-operation, unity and class solidarity.

Ours is an economically backward country. Moreover, owing to serious damage caused by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" to the national economy and shortcomings in our work over the years, workers and staff are still faced with many difficulties in their living. For instance, many of them do not have enough living space, many couples working in different places have been separated for a long time, workers on night shift cannot sleep well during the day, workers on underground jobs do not have hot

meals, non-staple foods are in short supply, workers suffering from occupational or chronic diseases are not provided with enough facilities for convalescence. The trade union must pay attention to these problems and urge and help the enterprise leadership and local government to work out the best possible methods to solve them. Where solutions can be found by relying on the strength of the masses, efforts should be made to organize them to help one another. The enthusiasm of the family members of the workers and staff must be brought into full play so that they will devote themselves to supportive service work. Wherever conditions are available, the workers and staff together with their family members should be organized to engage in farm production and side-line occupations just as at the Taching Oilfield.

The housing shortage is an outstanding problem. The departments concerned under the State Council have recently worked out a plan to speed up housing construction in the cities. We must mobilize the workers to co-operate with these departments and take an active part in fulfilling the plan so as to help gradually improve the living conditions of the masses. The trade union should do a good job in carrying out labour insurance provisions, run sanatoriums well, and help the enterprise leadership run canteens, nurseries and other collective welfare facilities, and do a good job of organizing sports and spare-time cultural activities for the workers and staff on an extensive scale. In a word, every effort must be made to improve the material and cultural life of the workers and staff. Family planning is a matter of great importance for it has a bearing on the planned development of the national economy, the strengthening of the physique of the entire Chinese nation and the work, study and life of the workers. The trade union must do this work well in active co-ordination with the departments concerned.

5. Truly consolidate and build up trade union organizations at all levels.

The present state of our trade union organizations at all levels is incompatible with the need to implement the basic principle for trade

(Continued on p. 24.)

New Upsurge in Friendly Relations Between China and Japan

VICE-PREMIER Teng Hsiao-ping addressed more than 400 Japanese and foreign correspondents at a press conference called by the Japan National Press Centre on October 25 in Tokyo. The Vice-Premier expressed the hope that China and Japan will strengthen their unity and mutual co-operation, implement and uphold the principles of their Treaty of Peace and Friendship, and work tirelessly for the peace and stability of the Asian-Pacific region.

He pointed out that the treaty was a major achievement of the two Governments and peoples which was concluded by joint efforts and by surmounting obstacles. It has further consolidated the foundation of good-neighbourly and friendly relations between China and Japan and opened broader vistas for friendly exchanges in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields.

He noted that both China and Japan face the real threat of hegemonism. The definite establishment of the anti-hegemony principle in the China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship is of great significance in the present international situation. He said: "The anti-hegemony clause is, first of all, a pledge of self-restraint on the part of China and Japan, who are not to seek hegemony. At the same time, it is a statement of opposition to the efforts of others to seek hegemony—opposition to whoever seeks hegemony." "This is the first time that such a stipulation has been included in an international treaty," he added.

Vice-Premier Teng said: "We Chinese people sympathize with the masses of Japanese people for what they went through during World War II and fully comprehend their

strong desire for peace. We, too, need a peaceful environment in which to build up our country and achieve the four modernizations as soon as possible. But we cannot ignore the fact that there is no tranquillity in the present-day world. The hegemonists, poking their hands everywhere, are posing a grave threat to world peace and international security. The danger of a new world war is an objective reality. It is necessary that we truthfully tell the people about the growing danger of war. It is possible to put off war if the people of all countries heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity, get prepared and upset the strategic plans of the hegemonists."

He reiterated that "China will never seek hegemony, neither today nor in the future when it realizes the four modernizations and becomes a powerful socialist country. This is a state policy laid down for us by the late Chairman Mao; and it has been explicitly written into China's Constitution. We hope that both the Chinese and Japanese sides will educate their younger generations so that they will always remain faithful to the anti-hegemony principle set forth in the China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship."

Vice-Premier Teng said: "There exists a traditional friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, whose friendly contacts date back to 2,000 years. This long-standing friendship is based on a solid foundation. Although there was an unfortunate period in the history of Sino-Japanese relations in which the Chinese people suffered terrible havoc and the Japanese people incurred considerable damage, it was after all a short episode compared with more than 2,000 years of friendship. A new upsurge in friendly contacts between our two countries is here. We should look forward to the future

and make joint efforts, so that our two peoples may live in friendship for generations and generations."

He continued: "After the overthrow of the 'gang of four,' there has emerged in China an excellent situation of stability, unity, greater drive and higher efficiency. Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people, in high spirits and with a high morale, have started a new Long March — an endeavour to develop China into a powerful socialist country with modernized agriculture, industry, national defence, science and technology before the end of this century. Of course, China is still backward in its economic, scientific and technological aspects, its industrial and agricultural production is still at a low level. Our task is therefore arduous. But we Chinese people have both the determination and the confidence to attain our aim through years of hard work. We shall maintain the principle of self-reliance and at the same time learn from all advanced experience of other countries. We wish to learn from the great Japanese people."

Replies to Reporters' Questions

At the press conference Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping also answered questions posed by reporters.

For Peace, We Must Oppose Hegemonism. Answering a Japanese reporter's question, Vice-Premier Teng stated that hegemonism was the basic cause of international insecurity and instability. He stressed that "anti-hegemonism is the nucleus of the China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship."

He said: "We cherish peace and friendship. We seek peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region and the world. We have no choice but to oppose hegemonism." "The Japanese Government has laid down the omni-directional foreign policy as a state policy. There is nothing reproachable about it. To my understanding, the omni-directional foreign policy means to seek friendship with all countries. If it can be understood in this sense, the Chinese diplomacy is also an omni-directional diplomacy. However, China has one more article to add. That

is, we are opposed to whoever seeks hegemony. In accordance with the import of the China-Japan Peace and Friendship Treaty, if anyone imposes hegemonism on Japan, I think the Japanese people will never agree to it."

The Vice-Premier declared: "We want to live on friendly terms with all countries. Unfortunately, there are some seeking hegemony in every part of the world. This hegemonism is the root cause of insecurity and instability in the world."

Broad Prospects for Sino-Japanese Economic Co-operation. Vice-Premier Teng stated that he anticipated a substantial growth in Sino-Japanese economic co-operation now that the Treaty of Peace and Friendship had been implemented. He also expected increased political, cultural, scientific and other civil and governmental exchanges between the two countries.

Speaking of the broad prospects for economic co-operation, Vice-Premier Teng said: "We have signed a long-term trade agreement between the two countries. But just one such agreement is not enough. The total business turnover involved in this agreement is 20 billion U.S. dollars. It will be doubled or trebled. The road will be even broader when our country is developed."

The Vice-Premier stated: "We have much to learn from Japan. There are many fields in which we can make use of Japanese scientific and technological achievements and even funds."

"There is a question," he continued, "European friends have asked: 'Why have you done so much with Japan? Does this mean that there is nothing for us to do any more?' I told them: 'Don't worry.' They need to compete with Japan."

Vice-Premier Teng stated: "It is only natural that with the conclusion and implementation of the China-Japan Peace and Friendship Treaty, co-operation between the two peoples will be strengthened. Co-operation between the two countries in political, economic, cultural and scientific fields will all be increased. The exchanges between the two peoples including the dispatch of students and mutual visits of civilians will also grow. Meanwhile, govern-

mental contacts will be increased. Of course, there is no need to have a fixed formula. In this respect, we shared the same view as Prime Minister Fukuda during our talks."

Answering another question, the Vice-Premier said that up to now China had not considered obtaining loans from the Japanese Government. "We will study this problem in the future," he said.

On Tiaoyu Island Question. Answering a question put forward by a Japanese journalist, Vice-Premier Teng stated that it was wise for the Governments of China and Japan to put aside the question of Tiaoyu Island.

"Our two sides agreed not to touch upon this question when diplomatic relations were normalized between China and Japan. This time when we were negotiating the Treaty of Peace and Friendship, the two sides again agreed not to touch on it," the Vice-Premier said.

Vice-Premier Teng warned that "some people seek to pick faults on this kind of question in an attempt to hinder the development of Sino-Japanese relations."

Vice-Premier Teng said jokingly: "We call it Tiaoyu Island but you call it by another name. It is true that the two sides maintain different views on this question."

He said: "It doesn't matter if this question is shelved for some time, say, ten years. Our generation is not wise enough to find common language on this question. Our next generation will certainly be wiser. They will surely find a solution acceptable to all."

Support for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea. Vice-Premier Teng reiterated China's consistent stand of support for the position taken by President Kim Il Sung and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

He told the press conference that during his talks with Prime Minister Fukuda that morning, the two sides exchanged their respective views on the Korean question and he had briefed the Japanese Prime Minister on China's stand.

Answering the question posed by a Japanese reporter that Korea and Viet Nam were the present centre of tension in Asia today. Vice-Premier Teng said: "We see no sign of tension in Korea." As for Viet Nam, Vice-Premier Teng said: "People call Viet Nam the Cuba of the East. I agree with this view."

The Vice-Premier continued: "I frankly told Prime Minister Fukuda that as far as we know, there is no question of actions being taken by the northern part of Korea. If south Korea does not take action, there will be no tension. The question there is to create conditions for north-south dialogue. That is, as President Kim Il Sung put it, to negotiate peacefully and independently the question of reunification between them." He pointed out: The United States must withdraw its armed forces from south Korea.

Vice-Premier Teng stated: "We maintain that the question of countries being artificially divided up will eventually be settled. The question of two Viet Nams was settled. Although Viet Nam is opposed to us, we hold that their efforts to settle the question of reunification of their country were righteous."

The Vice-Premier pointed out that many more questions of artificial division of countries remained to be settled. "Apart from 'two Koreas,' there are two Germanys, 'two Chinas,' and also the question of a country having one-hundredth of Japan. All these questions must be settled eventually. If they cannot be settled in ten years, or in a century, they will certainly be settled in a thousand years. Such national aspirations and current are irresistible."

On Normalization of Sino-U.S. Relations. Vice-Premier Teng stated that the normalization of relations between China and the United States was the trend of development, and the two sides were negotiating this question.

He said: "Since the Shanghai Joint Communiqué was issued in 1972 between China and the United States, the relations between the two countries have developed constantly and are continuing to develop. However, the relations are not yet normalized. The only hindrance is the Taiwan question. The three conditions for the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations we put to the United States are: The

United States must sever its so-called diplomatic relations with the Chiang clique, withdraw all its armed forces and military installations from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits area and abrogate its so-called 'mutual defence treaty' with the Chiang clique. We have been waiting for the consideration of the U.S. Government."

Gratitude for the Warm Hospitality of the Japanese Government and People. Vice-Premier Teng expressed satisfaction with his visit to Japan. "With a feeling of delight we came to Tokyo, and with the same feeling we will return to Peking," he said.

Answering a question about his impressions of the visit, Vice-Premier Teng said: "We were deeply moved by the hospitable, friendly

reception rendered us by the Japanese Government and people. During our visit here, we have fully exchanged views with Prime Minister Fukuda on the international situation and bilateral questions. It is important for the leaders of our two countries to meet each other annually and have frequent talks."

Vice-Premier Teng said: "We are grateful for the grand reception given us by Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress. We stayed with the Emperor for more than two hours, including the luncheon. We talked about the past. But, we noticed that His Majesty the Emperor looked even more towards the future. His Majesty showed deep interest in the conclusion of the China-Japan Peace and Friendship Treaty. We feel greatly satisfied with this."

Letters From the People

— A means of keeping contacts with the masses

by Our Correspondent Ting Yi

This is the first of the two articles on letters from the people. — Ed.

THE Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government have always valued visits and letters from the people as an important means of maintaining close ties between the leading cadres and the masses.

Soon after liberation in 1949, Chairman Mao instructed Party committees and people's governments at county levels and above to set up special organs for handling visits and letters from the people. He pointed out: "We must pay attention to letters from the people, handle them appropriately and satisfy the just demands of the masses, and we must regard this work as a means of strengthening the ties of the Communist Party and the People's Government with the people. Don't adopt a bureaucratic attitude by taking it lightly or ignoring it."

The new Constitution adopted at the Fifth National People's Congress also stipulated: "All organs of state must constantly maintain close contact with the masses of the people, rely on them, heed their opinions, be concerned for their weal and woe, . . ." (See Article 15.)

This correspondent visited Anhwei Province in east China. A staff member in the provincial office in charge of visits and letters from the people said: The principle guiding our work is to handle affairs with accuracy and dispatch. The responsible comrades of the province show great warmheartedness towards visits by and letters from the people. Between July 1977 and June this year, leading comrades of the provincial Party committee and the provincial revolutionary committee perused and gave instructions on more than 2,470 letters, 850 of which were read by Comrade Wan Li, first secretary of the Anhwei provincial Party committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. They always personal-



Letters from the people are dealt with seriously.

ly handle important letters from and visits by the people. From the people's letters and visits, leading cadres come to know what are on the minds of the masses, their difficulties and demands. This has been confirmed by Comrade Wan Li's speech at the Fifth People's Congress of Anhwei Province last January. He said: "Many of the important problems handled by the provincial Party committee were discovered from the people's letters."

Grievance Redressed

On December 17, 1977, the Anhwei provincial office in charge of letters and visits sent a letter to the responsible members of the provincial departments of culture and education which read: "The letter from Comrade Wang Kuan-ya of the Provincial *Huangmei* Opera Theatrical Troupe revealed how his wife Comrade Yen Feng-ying, a famous actress, was persecuted to death by the 'gang of four,' and demanded that the grievance be rectified." Comrade Wan Li wrote down a directive after he had read the letter: "The grievance should be redressed after the case is verified through investigation. How the case was handled should be reported to the provincial Party committee."

Comrade Yen Feng-ying began learning opera in 1945 when she was 15. As an ordinary female artist, she had no social status in old China. At the age of 17, she was driven from her home locality simply because she refused to bow to a junior Kuomintang officer in a street of Anching. Later when she resisted an-

other junior officer's insults, she was again threatened with a pistol.

After liberation, Yen began to live with the dignity of a human being. In 1954 she was given the first-class award for performers in east China for her unique performances and excellent singing.

Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Chu Teh of the N.P.C. Standing Committee watched her perform on many occasions when they were alive and extended a cordial reception to her. She was a guest in Premier Chou's home.

In response to Chairman Mao's call for literature and art to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, she went with other comrades in her theatrical troupe to perform in the countryside, despite her illness. When Premier Chou advocated modern dramas, she was afraid that her switching to modern opera might not be successful or to the satisfaction of the audiences since she had been trained as a classical performer. Nevertheless, she practised hard and performed in the *Huangmei* operas *The Red Propagandist*, *Daughter of the Party*, *After a Bumper Harvest*, *White-Haired Girl* and other full-length modern plays and short plays recommended by Premier Chou, which won the acclaim of her audiences. In 1961 she was admitted into the Communist Party of China. She was also a deputy to the People's Congress of Anhwei Province, a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, a member of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and a member of the National Women's Federation.

When the "gang of four" charged that literature and art had been under a "dictatorship of a sinister line" throughout the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution, this famous opera performer who had resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art was labelled a "follower of the sinister line." In 1968 she was also branded a "counter-revolutionary" and was persecuted to death.

After the downfall of the "gang of four," Comrade Yen Feng-ying's family saw that lead-



Yen Feng-ying playing the role of the Seventh Fairy.

ing members in the provincial literary and art circles were failing to redress fabricated cases and rehabilitate those who had been wronged, so they wrote directly to Comrade Wan Li. Last May, the Anhwei provincial Party committee criticized the few leading members in the literary and art circles who stuck to the wrong line. The provincial cultural bureau held a rehabilitation meeting for Comrade Yen Feng-ying. The departments concerned have assigned new jobs to her two children so that they can carry on their mother's unfulfilled work.

A film version of the *Huangmei* opera, *The Marriage of the Fairy Princess*,* in which Yen Feng-ying played the leading role, has been released again. Well-reputed before the Cultural Revolution, this fairy tale, however, was dubbed a poisonous play under the cultural autocracy of the "gang of four." Now as people once again enjoy Yen Feng-ying's performance, they cherish the profound memory of an

* The Seventh Fairy is the youngest daughter of the Emperor of Heaven. Weary of her solitary life in heaven, she came down to earth in violation of the taboo and married Tung Yung, a poor peasant whose parents had died. Through their hard work and with the help of six other fairies they had invited to come down, the couple tactfully freed themselves from the exploitation of the landlords and tyrants, and led a happy life. But the emperor finally called her back to heaven.

artist who had dedicated her life to the prosperity of the motherland's literature and art.

Developing One's Speciality

The "gang of four" and their agents in Anhwei attacked and persecuted the intellectuals. Many proficient technical personnel could not apply what they had learnt and their talents were thus stifled. Through their visits and in letters, many people revealed such instances and demanded that these technicians be reassigned to their specialized fields of work.

The Anhwei provincial Party committee instructed leading cadres in the departments concerned to conscientiously solve this problem. In the past year, 6,345 university graduates and professional technicians of the province have been reassigned to appropriate jobs.

Some technical personnel of an agricultural machinery plant in Wuhu Prefecture jointly wrote a letter about this matter to the provincial Party committee. During my recent visit to the factory, this correspondent learnt that their problem had been solved.

When the "gang of four" was on the rampage, a couple who graduated from the Nanking Engineering Institute in engineering mechanics were assigned to do ordinary technical work in the above-mentioned factory and could not use their training. They now have been reassigned to teach at the Chinese University of Science and Technology. A graduate from the Instrument and Meter Department of the Hofei Polytechnical University has been transferred to do technical research work in the Metrological Bureau in Wuhu Prefecture because he could not give free scope to his speciality in the above-said factory. Another young couple have also been transferred to work in a research institute in Peking. Three technicians and their spouses formerly worked in different localities. To solve this problem of separate couples, the spouses have been transferred, with their agreements, to work in the Hofei Polytechnical University and other departments.

There are now 28 technicians in the agricultural machinery plant, 14 of whom were university students who enrolled in 1961-65 and graduated successively during the Cultural



Hsu Chun-po teaching about a new technique.

Revolution. They had been workers but now have all become technical personnel. Seven others are veteran technical cadres and the remaining seven are recent university graduates. Some of them who were previously improperly placed now have been assigned to new jobs.

Rational Proposals

People also reported many problems about industrial and agricultural production to the provincial Party committee and offered good suggestions. The experiment on sparse sowing of sturdy early rice is a case in point.

Tangtu County, south of the Yangtze River, produces a high yield in grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops. The county boasts about 30,600 hectares of rice paddies with a double-cropping per-hectare yield of 9.435 tons. How to further raise the output? Deputy county Party committee secretary Hsu Chun-po, after analysing the experience of the local peasants and the results from his own experiments over the years, concluded that it was necessary to abandon the existing practice of close, early sowing and planting of early rice and adopt the method of sparse, delayed sowing and planting of early rice. Rotting rice shoots can be avoided, less rice seedlings are used and they are more hearty, thereby creating favourable conditions for good harvests.

To win the people's support for a new method of cultivation requires a process whereby people come to see its advantages. Hsu Chun-po's experiments on sparse sowing of sturdy seedlings, for instance, had met with resistance. Then he wrote a letter reporting this problem to the leading comrades of the provincial Party committee. They promptly replied and encouraged him to continue his experiment.

Hsu Chun-po consequently performed his experiment in two production brigades. The results proved fruitful: The single-cropping per-hectare yield on the two brigades' 276 hectares of rice paddies exceeded 4.875 tons, an increase of more than 0.375 tons above the record figure. Sparse sowing helped save 61.187 tons of rice seedlings. Not long ago, the Anhwei Provincial Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry and the Anhwei Provincial Academy of Agricultural Science conducted survey and confirmed the experiment.

The method of sparse sowing of sturdy seedlings now has been popularized in many people's communes and production brigades.

Concern for Deaf-Mutes

Tai Kuang-chun, a worker of Wuhu Shipyard, wrote to the Anhwei provincial revolutionary committee that his younger brother, a deaf-mute and a 1975 graduate from a deaf-mute school, had not yet been assigned a job though he had requested one.

The provincial revolutionary committee directed: Copies of this worker's letter are to be sent to leaders of the province's labour bureau, the bureau of civil affairs and the bureau of education, who are enjoined to make an investigation and study of the conditions of the deaf-mutes in the province and then report to the provincial revolutionary committee about their opinions on handling the problem.

On February 15 this year, the three bureaux sent a Report Concerning Employment for the Deaf-Mutes to the provincial revolutionary committee, in which they proposed that the deaf-mutes who had not yet assigned jobs should be given work. The resolution included these specific points:

• Deaf-mutes in cities and towns will be organized to take part in production. Where conditions are available, it is necessary to run well those factories which employ deaf-mutes as workers.

• In offering employment, the deaf-mutes should be included in the plan. In those factories where the number of workers and staff members decreased as a result of deaths or

retirement, manpower replenishment should be properly handled by recruiting some of the deaf-mutes.

• As to deaf-mutes in the rural areas, the people's communes and production brigades should organize them to take part in agricultural production. In assigning work, proper consideration should be given to their specific conditions.

CHINESE PRESS SURVEY

Persist in the Principle Of Socialist Democracy

RENMIN RIBAO published an article by its special commentator on the question of persisting in the principle of socialist democracy.

Grave Lesson

In the first part, the article points out: Lin Piao and the "gang of four," making themselves out to be extremely "Left," turned the dictatorship of the proletariat in the regions under their control into a fascist dictatorship, trampling people's democracy underfoot. This is a grave lesson for the whole Party and the whole nation.

"Never, never forget the dictatorship of the proletariat" was used as a disguise by Lin Piao for his spurious claim that "political power is power to suppress." The "gang of four," waving the banner of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, concocted their theory of "all-round dictatorship." Chang Chun-chiao in 1975 in his article "On Exercising All-Round Dictatorship Over the Bourgeoisie" said, "All-round dictatorship" means "exercising dictatorship" "in all spheres and at all stages."



His so-called "theory" fundamentally distorts the content and essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lenin in *The State and Revolution* pointed out, "The state must inevitably be a state that is democratic in a new way (for the proletariat and the propertyless in general) and dictatorial in a new way (against the bourgeoisie)." Comrade Mao Tsetung in his *On the People's Democratic Dictatorship* said, "The combination of these two aspects, democracy for the people and dictatorship over the reactionaries, is the people's democratic dictatorship." The dictatorship of the proletariat is made up of these two aspects, democracy for the people, and dictatorship over the handful of class enemies. These two aspects are bound together and are inseparable. The proletariat can practise only democracy within its own class and among the people, and only thus will the initiative of the whole nation be aroused to become a tremendous force exercising effective dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes. That is, only by exercising an effective dictatorship over the hostile classes, smashing all their resistance and sabotage can democracy within the proletariat and among the people be guaranteed. Democracy for the people is the precondition and the basis for exercising dictatorship over the enemy. This is the fundamental characteristic of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is this which led Lenin to call the proletarian dictatorship "proletarian democracy." (*The Fourth Anniversary of the October Revolution.*)

Distortion of the Marxist doctrine of the state by the revisionists to wreck the dictatorship of the proletariat takes two forms. One is from the Right; that is, while there are still classes and class struggle, to declare that democracy is extended to all the members of so-

ciety, to abolish dictatorship over the enemies and set up a "state of the whole people." The Khrushchov revisionists used this form to turn the Soviet dictatorship of the proletariat into a bourgeois dictatorship. The other form is from the extreme "Left"; that is, on the pretext of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat to overextend dictatorship to within the Party and among the people, to abolish inner-Party democracy and people's democracy and to exercise so-called "all-round dictatorship." Lin Piao and the "gang of four" tried to use this form to turn our country's dictatorship of the proletariat into a bourgeois dictatorship.

In the past, the Chinese Communist Party had exposed and criticized Khrushchov's theory of "the state of the whole people." Consequently our cadres and people could recognize this form of revisionism from the Right and guard against it. But when revisionism appeared in an ultra-"Left" form, many comrades were mentally unprepared and lacked the ability to discern it. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" exploited this weakness to push their counter-revolutionary "all-round dictatorship."

Thus, during the entire period of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, we must not only be on guard against Right revisionists who, on the pretext of enlarging democracy, negate the dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and in so doing wreck the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must also be particularly on our guard against the pseudo-Left, genuine Right revisionists who, on the pretext of strengthening the dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, negate people's democracy and in this way wreck the dictatorship of the proletariat.

On Guard Against Bureaucracy

The second part of the article stresses: The various democratic rights of the people stipulated in the Constitution — such as the right to participate in the management of state affairs and of all economic and cultural undertakings, freedom of person, freedom of speech, and the right to work and rest, the right to be paid according to one's work and so on — are legally guaranteed and not to be infringed upon by anyone; they do not end with their promulgation but each and every one of them must be enforced.

How are these rights of the people guaranteed against infringement? It is necessary to fully develop socialist democracy, improve and perfect democratic centralism and prevent cadres from becoming bureaucratic. All cadres (1) must be taught to understand that all power given them comes from the people and should be used only to serve the people, not their own private ends; (2) must always, no matter how high their post, put their work under the supervision of the masses; (3) must at all times safeguard the people's democratic rights provided by law, consciously abide by the socialist legal system, and never at any time violate the law; and (4) must in every word and deed reflect the interests of the people.

In the third part, the article points out: During the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China there is still in existence hostile classes and hostile forces working against the people and against democracy; the national economy has not yet been fully placed on a technological basis of large-scale production and vestiges of small production still exist; exploiting class ideas, particularly the old ideas and old traditions of the feudal autocracy are still very widespread; and the force of habit of small production persists to a grave extent.

Because of the above-mentioned factors, it is a long-term, arduous task to bring about the full realization of socialist democracy. In the course of leading the revolution the political party of the proletariat must infuse into the people the ideas of proletarian democracy and lead the masses to struggle for their democratic rights. For this education to be effective, to get the ideas of democracy to strike firm root in the minds of the masses, it is necessary to build and develop the socialist economy so as to lay a material basis for socialist democracy.

Educating Less Advanced Workers

RENMIN RIBAO recently published a report entitled "Party's Work Bears Fruit" by its correspondent, telling how the Party organization in northeast China's Anshan Iron and Steel Company attaches importance to political and

ideological education in helping the less advanced workers catch up with their mates.

The report said: The Anshan Iron and Steel Company, which was long under the control of the "gang of four," suffered heavy losses at the hands of the gang's followers. Not only production dropped drastically, but the people's minds were thrown into great confusion. A number of young people were corrupted by bourgeois ideas and anarchism. They took to bad habits and often deliberately created disturbances, thereby disrupting normal production and social order.

What's to be done with those youth who were guilty of minor disruptions against the social order which were not punishable by arrest? Some units in Anshan tried to reform them through labour, but the results were unsatisfactory. This showed that simply punishing them would not solve the problem.

The Party committee of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company considered that though these youngsters had many defects and some had even committed serious offences, they were still our class brothers. It was therefore necessary to do everything possible to help them rid themselves of the pernicious influences of the "gang of four." But how to bring about a change and turn them into positive forces in the interest of socialist construction? The young worker Shan Chao-shun's case shows that the correct and effective way is to mobilize the masses, particularly the veteran workers and the Party branches at the grass-roots level, to show concern for these youngsters and do meticulous ideological work among them.

When he first came to work, Shan gave a good account of himself. Later, however, he was corrupted by bourgeois ideas and became an idler. Some called him the "prodigal son," and some nicknamed him a "gnarled tree" that couldn't be straightened. But veteran worker Wang Yi-ling who was a Communist thought differently. He said the boy could change if greater care was given to him. So the Party organization entrusted him with the task of helping the boy.



Workers and technicians making technological innovations in the iron-smelting plant of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company.

Wang Yi-ling looked upon Shan who was orphaned in childhood as his own son. In the early morning, he had heart-to-heart talks with him when they were on their way to work, and he invited the boy to dine in his house on holidays and play with his own children. Whenever an opportunity offered, Wang told him about the differences between the old and new societies. When Shan showed the slightest progress, the veteran worker immediately encouraged him. As Shan was still unmarried, Wang introduced him to a girl and they later got married, with Wang helping arrange the wedding. The class sentiments shown by the veteran worker greatly moved Shan who said: The Party organization and Master Wang have been so kind to me and even helped me build a family. I must work hard in the future. Afterwards, Shan was commended as an advanced worker in his workshop.

While educating the less advanced workers, the Party committee of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company always combined ideological work with the criticism of the "gang of four" so as to help raise their class consciousness. Young worker Pa Ching-chu of the No. 1 Steel-Making Plant had been criticized on more than 30 occasions and had undergone one year's education through labour. When his comrades told him that he was sliding further and further down the wrong road because he

was under the influence of the "gang of four," he disagreed. Together, they patiently analyzed the causes of his mistakes. They pointed out that when the "gang of four" incited the young people to go against the leadership, he would find fault with responsible personnel for no reason whatsoever. When the gang trumpeted that to engage in beating, smashing and looting was "revolutionary action," he would pick fault and fight with others. When the gang instigated the workers to stop production "to make revolution" with the ulterior motive of sabotaging the socialist economy, he loafed around without doing any work. After hearing their analysis, Pa Ching-chu realized his mistakes and admitted that he had been misled by the "gang of four."

In educating the less advanced workers, what's to be done if they should relapse

into bad ways. The report said since the less advanced workers had been influenced by the "gang of four," it was easy for them to relapse after they had mended their ways. It was, therefore, necessary to go on educating them.

Accompanying the report was an editor's note which said that to accomplish the general task for the new period, it was important to help the less advanced workers make progress so as to turn passive factors into positive factors.

The less advanced workers, the note went on to say, are our class brothers. They were victims of the "gang of four's" counter-revolutionary revisionist line, so we must help them in an earnest way and bring their latent enthusiasm for building socialism into full play.

(Continued from p. 13.)

union work in the new period and give full play to the important role of the trade union. We must act according to Chairman Hua's directives and, under the leadership of Party committees at corresponding levels, make earnest efforts to consolidate and build up trade union organizations.

By trade union consolidation we mean, first and foremost, consolidation in the sphere of ideology.

Organizationally, the key to consolidation lies in reshuffling and strengthening the leading bodies.

The trade union must also rectify its style of work to ensure that it follows the mass line and maintains close ties with the masses. On a national scale, it serves as a bridge and link, or a "transmission belt" as Lenin put it, by which the Party keeps in touch with the entire working class. Lenin once likened the Party to the "very best motor" and the workers to "first-class machines" when he said: A factory "will be forced to remain idle if the transmission belts from the motors to the machines are damaged, so our work of socialist construction must meet with inevitable disaster if the trade unions —

the transmission belts for the Communist Party to the masses — are badly fitted or function badly."

Our Party is the vanguard of the proletariat; it belongs to the working class itself and works for the interests of the people. The mass line is our Party's fundamental line. It is on the basis of the Marxist world outlook — the masses of people are the makers of history — that the trade union, Youth League, women's federation and other mass organizations have been established as bridges and links by which the Party keeps in touch with the masses. The trade union must not for a single moment divorce itself from the masses; it must always maintain close ties with the masses, always pay attention to the workers' interests and respond to the workers' demands. Only in that way can it rally the masses round the Party and play its proper role. Trade union cadres must fully understand the need to identify their responsibility to the Party with their responsibility to the masses, forge close ties with the workers and become near and dear to them, so that the trade union will serve as an effective "transmission belt" between the Party and the workers, and a "workers' home" enjoying the workers' support and trust.

How Much Further Will Hanoi Go?

THE Vietnamese authorities have recently stepped up their anti-China campaign by further encroaching upon Chinese territory and sovereignty and exacerbating the tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Hanoi's escalation has caused grave concern among the Chinese people and other people of the world who are interested in the peace and stability of Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese authorities provoked a number of violent incidents on the Vietnamese side of the border before and after August 8 when talks began in Hanoi between the Chinese and Vietnamese vice-foreign ministers on the question of Chinese nationals residing in Viet Nam. Their expulsion and crack down on the Chinese stranded at the Chinese border passes heightened the tension along the border.

Since late August, Hanoi has gone a step further in its anti-China move. It sent armed personnel and militiamen to cross into Chinese territory hundreds of metres from the border where they put up barbed wire entanglements and roadblocks, laid mines, drove in bamboo stakes, dug trenches and built fortifications. They repeatedly sought trouble with Chinese frontier guards and border inhabitants. Firing shots into the air, they even threatened and assaulted Chinese guards on regular patrol and local inhabitants.

Since mid-September the situation has gone from bad to worse. Despite the Chinese Government's warnings and demands, Hanoi's encroachments and provocations continued. They blocked border traffic, disrupted normal production and inflicted casualties on the local residents, thereby menacing China's security. Meanwhile the Vietnamese authorities created an atmosphere of military tension by stepping up their war preparations in the border areas.

In total disregard of a host of evidence documenting Vietnamese acts, the Vietnamese authorities have stood the matter on its head. In

statements, memorandums and propaganda they accused China of "infringing upon Viet Nam's territory and sovereignty," "menacing Viet Nam's security" and creating "tension." With lies and fabrications, they have tried to confound right and wrong.

Hanoi's infringements of Chinese sovereignty and aggravation of tension in the border areas, like its other anti-China provocations, were instigated and backed by the Soviet Union. For more than a month, Moscow openly incited Hanoi "to hit back" at China and declared that Viet Nam "may today as it did yesterday count on the support of the Soviet Union." Moreover, the Kremlin has vastly increased its sea and air shipments of arms and military equipment to Viet Nam.

A *Washington Post* dispatch on September 2 noted that this was "the first such concentrated resupply" of Soviet arms to Viet Nam since the end of the Viet Nam war in 1975. It added that "Moscow's airlift was a quick shot in the arm for its major Asian ally."

The *Times Journal* of the Philippines wrote on September 16 that Moscow had offered to equip Hanoi with offensive missiles and "had suggested building such [missile] bases" in Viet Nam according to a report "attributed to Asian diplomatic sources."

These Soviet moves, the journal pointed out, "apparently have a bearing on the worsening . . . Viet Nam-China disputes. The Vietnamese, . . . have been emboldened by assurances of Soviet help."

Having captured enormous quantities of U.S. arms at the end of the war of resistance to U.S. aggression and now assured of continual and large replenishments from the Soviet arsenal, the Vietnamese authorities are bolder than ever in pursuing regional hegemonism. At present, they are mobilizing many divisions of their armed forces for a massive attack on Kampuchea at the onset of the dry season in

Chinese Foreign Ministry Protest

ON October 26 the Chinese Foreign Ministry lodged a strong protest against Viet Nam's encroachments upon Chinese territorial integrity and sovereignty and its deliberate anti-China provocations.

In a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in Peking, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said: Since mid-September "the Vietnamese side, disregarding China's frequent stern demands and protests, has continued to dispatch armed personnel and militiamen across the Sino-Vietnamese boundary to carry out provocations against the Chinese frontier guards and border inhabitants, and even fire their guns in an intimidating manner and beat Chinese personnel. Meanwhile, they are continuing such activities as setting up barbed wire entanglements, erecting barricades, digging trenches, planting mines and driving in sharpened bamboo stakes on the Chinese side of the Sino-Vietnamese boundary. The Chinese Government solemnly points out that these installations and fortifications have been found in many areas of Napo, Chingsi, Tahsin, Lungchou Counties, Pinghsiang city, Ningming and Tunghsing Counties of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region of China, and Hokou and Malipo Counties of Yunnan Province. The mines planted by the Vietnamese side have caused heavy casualties to the Chinese border inhabitants."

The note gives the following facts: On September 20 this year, over 40 armed

Vietnamese personnel intruded into the Nungchiao and Nunghei areas of Chingsi County, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, where they surrounded the Chinese frontier guards on regular patrol for more than two hours. On September 24, Le Trung Khanh, Vice-Chairman of the Ha Quang District People's Committee of Cao Lang Province of Viet Nam, intruded into the Puliu area of Chingsi County in Kwangsi with over 300 armed personnel and laid stones, set up stakes, erected barricades and prevented Chinese frontier personnel from crossing the border for a meeting. On September 29 and 30, the Vietnamese side sent a force of some 1,200 troops, security forces and militiamen carrying light and heavy machineguns and mortars to intrude into the Pingmeng areas of Napo County of Kwangsi. They set up barbed wire entanglements and dug trenches. The armed Vietnamese personnel fired sub-machineguns into the air and hurled stones at Chinese schools and checkpoint buildings, injuring three Chinese inhabitants. From late September to mid-October, armed Vietnamese personnel crossed the Sino-Vietnamese railway junction and intruded into the Yu Yi Kuan area of Pinghsiang city, Kwangsi. There they hurled stones at the Chinese border personnel and railway workers.

The note says in conclusion that the Chinese Government solemnly demands that the Vietnamese side stop at once all its acts of encroachment. The Vietnamese authorities must shoulder all responsibility for the consequences arising from their encroachments upon Chinese territorial integrity and sovereignty.

November. They are trying by every means to set about expansion in Southeast Asia. At the same time, they are intensifying the anti-China drive in more frequently provoking border incidents and encroaching upon and nibbling away Chinese territory.

While making massive preparations for war, Hanoi has tried to deceive the world public with outright fabrications. In an interview with an AFP reporter on September 7, Hoang Son, Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, even intimated the

threat of war, saying: "We must admit to the existing danger of war [with China] and prepare to fight."

China and Viet Nam used to enjoy friendly border relations. In the past few years, the Vietnamese authorities, pursuing an anti-China line, have fomented one provocation after another against China. As a result, a situation has arisen on the China-Viet Nam border which the Chinese Government and people as well as the Vietnamese people do not wish to see. The Chinese side has exercised maximum restraint in the face of the Vietnamese authorities' increasing border provocations and has on several occasions asked Hanoi to desist from its encroachments upon Chinese territory and sovereignty and end its anti-China activities.

To China's regret, the Vietnamese authorities, for domestic as well as external reasons, have intensified their anti-China campaign and aggravated tension along the border in an increasingly unbridled manner. Indeed, they are somewhat out of their minds. It is still China's hope that they will become a little sober. Should they obdurately persist in their border provocations, their acts of intruding into and nibbling away Chinese territory and their threats of war, they will certainly become the victims of their own evil deeds.

Let's see how much further the Vietnamese authorities have decided to go.

(Hsinhua commentary, October 27)

COMMENTARIES

Rumourmongers' "Latest"

FIFTEEN years have passed since U.S. President John F. Kennedy's assassination in Dallas, Texas. It is incredible that Moscow would still concoct news about it today, but an article by Y. Semylov in the Soviet journal *Ogonyok* claimed that Kennedy's slayer "had links" with China.

It is indeed rare to see a Soviet propagandist churn out such an absurdity.

Ogonyok's article reports that the killer Lee Harvey Oswald had served in Japan as a U.S. marine in the late 50s and may have then "made contacts with China." The facts, however, as told by the Western press at the time of Kennedy's assassination, were that Oswald was living in the Soviet Union from 1959 to 1962 where he was treated like royalty because he held "identical views" with the Soviet authorities. He had also taken a Soviet wife. When

the facts were revealed, the Kremlin leaders were so badly disturbed that Gromyko personally tried to whitewash the whole affair. "We don't know him," he claimed.

Even more ridiculous was that Y. Semylov groundlessly asserted that China had handed over Oswald's files to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in 1969. He then sanctimoniously asked: "If Oswald had never been to China and had never established contacts with China's intelligence department, how could the Peking intelligence agency have a file on him?" But in fact it was the Soviet Ambassador to the United States Anatoly F. Dobrynin who personally handed over a file on Oswald in the Soviet Union to the U.S. State Department within a week after Kennedy was dead. World public opinion at the time ridiculed the Kremlin's obeisance to the United States and pointed out that this "buttering up to the United States" was "unprecedented." Today, however, the Soviet rumourmongers have totally distorted the truth in slinging mud at China. How shameless they are!

More than a century ago Marx castigated those gutter-men who for ulterior motives

blamed all the evils in the world on the First International. He wrote: "At the time of the big Chicago fire, dispatches circulating throughout the world said it was the devilish work of the First International; it was strange that they didn't blame the First International for having conjured up the typhoon which devastated the West Indies."

Marx's sarcastic words are very apropos to the Soviet revisionist renegade clique today. Hasn't the Soviet Union fabricated stories out of thin air and stooped to all sorts of depravity in its unbridled anti-China activities? Whenever a drug trafficking gang has been uncovered in some part of the world, Moscow will cry that China "is connected with it." When Italy's former Prime Minister Aldo Moro was assassinated by the "Red Brigades," Moscow cooked up the rumour that China had a "hand in it." When the Soviet Union fanned up a war in the Horn of Africa, Moscow alleged that these flames were "lit" by China.

In August this year Moscow and Hanoi worked hand in glove to concoct the story that Vang Pao, the former chief of the Lao Meo reactionary armed forces, had "paid a secret visit to China." Moscow looked pretty embarrassed when Vang Pao himself told the news media that he had "not been in Peking or any other place recently." Last month the Soviet Union said that Chinese aircraft had "entered Indian air space," but it received another resounding slap in the face when the Indian Defence Ministry promptly denied the allegation. No matter what lies are manufactured by Moscow's rumour company, they are all easily scotched by the real facts. The more fantastic its lies, the more its vile nature is exposed.

Smith Regime Clings to Racism

THE Rhodesian authorities recently announced that they would "abolish" all racial discrimination. This sounds pretty good, but, in fact, it is just a new gimmick.

According to Western news agencies, it is impossible for this to take effect before next year since the so-called new measures to terminate racial discrimination have to be passed by the Rhodesian "parliament" and approved by a "referendum." Besides, a look at these meas-

ures — particularly concerning residential areas, schools and hospitals — shows they are actually a desperate attempt to preserve the racist system.

For instance, Salisbury announced that it would abolish the land law, which requires separate residential areas for whites and blacks, and open the white residential areas to all races, but nonetheless it is going to legislate so-called "standards" for these areas, so that even if blacks are financially able to buy or rent houses in white neighbourhoods, they can still be refused by the whites. The new educational measures stipulate that black children must "pass a proficiency test" in English and "meet" academic qualifications to enrol in white schools, and their parents must own property in the vicinity of the school. And when it comes to medicine and health, only blacks able to pay the high fees would be able to go to the all-white hospitals for treatment. A white minister of the Rhodesian regime admitted that the new measures replace racial discrimination with financial discrimination and that they are meant to "maintain standards."

Blacks have voiced their dissatisfaction with these Smith regime measures, charging that they would not effect any real improvement in their situation. A black woman shop assistant commented: "I don't see any change. In the shop where I work, if a new girl comes and she is a European, she'll be paid twice as much as me." An office messenger said: "If people don't have any more money, they can't move. So there's no change at all." And a black merchant said: "The new plan is intended to protect the whites." The existing reality has enabled blacks to see through the racists' new trick.

Smith has resorted to these more cunning counter-revolutionary dual tactics, which to all intents and purposes still maintain racist rule, because his scheme to blunt the Zimbabwe people's struggle with an "internal settlement" has gone bankrupt. Even as Salisbury proclaimed its "abolition" of all racism, its military force announced that it had killed more than 70 Zimbabwe guerrillas and peaceful civilians in air and ground attacks in the northeastern war zone. The Smith regime's new crimes against the Zimbabwe people completely belie its measures to "end" racism.

ROUND THE WORLD

MOSCOW NUCLEAR TALKS

No Agreement

On October 21 to 24 U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance held a round of talks on a SALT II accord with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Moscow, but no agreement was reached. Vance told newsmen before leaving Moscow that he thought "it is still possible" to conclude an agreement this year, but he said, "I can't give any assurances."

SALT II negotiations have dragged on for six years. Though there have been 259 meetings between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva and numerous talks on a foreign ministers' level, no agreement has been reached because the two sides have adhered to their own positions. Moscow has tried to pressure Washington into conceding to an "agreement" which would help the Soviet Union gain a nuclear advantage and at the same time deceive the world public by masking its intentions to expand its nuclear armaments.

In the latter half of 1978, the two countries speeded up their negotiations. Gromyko held a series of SALT discussions with President Carter and Cyrus Vance in Washington in late September and early October. The two sides then decided to

continue their negotiations in Moscow on a few outstanding issues, but they were obviously unable to resolve the problems.

American officials said this round of talks focused on four key questions:

— Details on restrictions to be imposed on U.S. cruise missile.

— Details on Soviet limitations for the deployment and refuelling of their Backfire bomber.

— Details on the allowances and restrictions of new U.S. and Soviet missiles during the span of the treaty.

— The timetable for retiring about 250 Soviet bombers and missiles going beyond the stipulated ceiling.

The United States and the Soviet Union have been bickering endlessly over these issues and will continue to have some type of arms race as they strive for world domination. Even if an agreement limiting cruise missiles and Backfire bombers was concluded, it would just mark a new stage in their arms race.

David Jones, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, recently said that the SALT talks didn't solve the basic problem [arms race between the two sides]. If a new agreement were achieved, he added, "the

Soviets will be able to continue with the modernization of their [strategic] forces. So will we."

RHODESIAN RACISTS

A Futile Struggle

The Rhodesian regime launched successive air strikes deep into Zambia 150 kilometres around October 20 against peaceful villages and raided the Zimbabwean guerrilla camps. In the worst massacre of the last six months, airborne Smith troops slaughtered approximately 200 people in one camp near Mukushi in northern Zambia.

Smith's order for the attack totally belied his statements of October 20 in Washington, that he endorsed the decision to hold an all-parties conference and that he would like to have discussions with Zimbabwean guerrilla leaders. The attacks were obviously intended to eradicate the Zimbabwean patriotic armed forces and at the same time to sabotage the all-parties conference so as to prolong the Smith regime's racist rule.

Smith's actions will prove futile. The Zimbabwean guerrillas are determined to deal a heavy blow to the racist Smith regime whose crimes are strongly condemned in the African and world press. It is impossible to hold back the tide of history which will sweep away the racist system and bring in a rule of the Zimbabwean African majority.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Yunnan's Iron Ore Deposits

IRON ore deposits, two big and one medium-sized, have been found in southwest China's Yunnan Province during the past year. Also discovered there was a big phosphate rock deposit.

One of the big iron ore deposits is located in a snow-capped area 4,000 metres above sea level on the northern segment of the Hengtuan Mountains in western Yunnan. During the first drilling on the spot in March this year, geologists struck a 50-metre-thick high-grade iron ore seam. The 16 holes drilled by the end of August all testified to the presence of a big rich iron ore deposit.

The other big deposit was found in a subtropical valley on the southern segment of the Hengtuan Mountains. Repeated surveying and prospecting carried out between June 1977 and June 1978 resulted in confirming a reserve equivalent to the total verified in Yunnan since liberation.

The medium-sized iron ore deposit, its thickest seam reaching 224 metres, was discovered in the Kunyang strata group of central Yunnan.

The same Kunyang strata group yielded evidence of the phosphate rock deposit of big reserves. This is a high-grade deposit with low oxidized magnesium content. The ore is useful in making complex fertilizer.

In prospecting for these ores, geologists made use of the results achieved by their predecessors, in particular, the theory of geomechanics initiated and established by Li Szukuang, the late celebrated geologist and Minister of Geology.

New Housing in Tientsin

APARTMENT houses built in Tientsin in the two years ending September totalled 938,000 square metres of floor space. Now 15,000 families have already moved into their new homes. It is expected that next year an additional 3 million square metres of floor space will shoot up in this city.

The strong earthquake that hit Tangshan in July 1976 also affected Tientsin, damaging many buildings. The city has since then been repairing damaged houses while building new ones.

All these newly built houses are resistant to earthquakes up to a magnitude of 8. Laid out with full considerations for the topography, these buildings of different heights and designs form a magnificent skyline. They blend into a harmonious whole with the adjacent landscaping, walls and other ancillary projects. New schools, kindergartens, clinics, hotels, theatres, shops, bicycles parking lots and other public welfare facilities have been built in the vicinity.

These buildings consist mostly of two-room flats

suitable for one family, with 40 square metres of floor space.

Exhibition of Articles for National Minorities

ANATIONAL exhibition of articles for minority peoples was held from September 15 to October 10 in Urumchi, capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

Most of the national minorities in China inhabit the border regions and the mountainous areas in the interior. They differ from each other in their economic and cultural development and have their own living habits. This calls for production of a wide variety of goods to cater to their different needs.

The exhibition displayed about 10,000 items in dozens of kinds made in 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. These included costumes, shoes, silks, cotton goods, bronze and aluminium utensils, silver and gold ornaments, porcelains and musical instruments. Each article was at the same time an objet d'art of distinctive national flavour in shape, design and colour.

To the delight of the Tais, Chingpos, Nahsis, Hanis, Pais and other minority peoples of Yunnan Province, the display featured colourful, well-tailored skirts, robes, shirts and other national costumes bedecked with gold and silver ornaments or beautiful fringes. Many of them have laces decorated with golden thread in traditional-style designs cherished by the minority peoples.

China has a little over 50 nationalities. The minority peoples live in compact communities in some 260 of the nation's 2,000-odd counties. In the past so little headway had been made in industrial development in these minority areas that most of the articles used there had to be shipped in from Shanghai and other seaboard cities.

The situation is different today. The manufacture of goods needed by the national minorities as an up-and-coming industry has been growing vigorously in their areas over the last few years. While traditional producers in seaboard cities are expanding production, 11 other cities — including Urumchi, Huhhot in the north, Kunming and Chengtu in the southwest, Hailar in the northeast — have also been turned into centres for producing goods used by minority peoples.

Serve the People

SETTLING Family Bickerings. Serving the people wholeheartedly, members of the Jungfutsun residents' committee in Shanghai's Chapei District have done a good job in healing family quarrels and bringing the embroiled members back on good terms.

A residents' committee is an organization through which city residents of a neighbourhood look after their own affairs. Committee members are elected from among residents who are willing to work for the good of the public. The committee's tasks include: Organizing the political study of housewives and retired workers and staff



In a children's dining room run by a Shanghai residents' committee.

members, maintaining environmental sanitation, helping educate school children, organizing neighbours to help each other whenever necessary and promoting family planning. Committee members are also smooth hands at mediating in petty squabbles.

• Chen, a young worker, often lost his temper with his mother over trifles. Unable to put up with it, the mother stayed away with a relative in Hangchow.

What was it that had strained the formerly close bond between mother and son? Pang Su-ying, member of the Jungfutsun residents' committee in charge of mediation, looked into the matter among the neighbours. Money problems, caused by the untimely death of the young worker's father, had something to do with the discord. But at bottom was the fact that Chen had mistaken his mother's particular fondness for his sister for partiality. As his misunderstanding deepened, the gap between him and his mother grew increasingly wide.

With these findings, Pang Su-ying set about helping the fami-

ly become reunited. Time and again she talked with the young man, telling him how difficult it was in the old society for labouring women to support their families and how many hardship his mother had suffered in bringing him and his sister up. She finally made him see things in perspective and prevailed on him to write a letter to Hangchow asking his mother to come back. Mother and son eventually were back on good terms.

• An old man was anxious to have a grandson. He was disappointed because his daughter-in-law gave birth to two granddaughters for him. He often found himself locked in one altercation after another with her.

Pien Ai-hua, member of the residents' committee in charge of women's affairs, patiently persuaded the old man to do away with the decrepit idea of looking up to men and down on women. Meanwhile she asked the daughter-in-law to respect the old man and take good care of him. Her mediation paid off: Quarrels between the two began to simmer down.

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