

PEKING REVIEW

22

May 27, 1977

北
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報

**Chairman Hua Meets Delegation
Of Central Committee of
Communist Party of Indonesia**

Vice-Premier Yu Chiu-li's Report

At National Conference on Learning
From Taching in Industry

Well Done, the Sudanese People!

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CONTENTS

THE WEEK

3

Chairman Hua Meets Delegation of Central Committee of Communist Party of
Indonesia

All-Round Upswing in Industry and Transport

Chinese N.P.C. Delegation in Yugoslavia

Vice-Chairman Yeh Meets Professor Jen Chih-kung

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Mobilize the Whole Party and the Nation's Working Class and Strive to Build
Taching-Type Enterprises Throughout the Country (Report at National Con-
ference on Learning From Taching in Industry on May 4, 1977) — Yu Chiu-li,
Vice-Premier of the State Council

5

Taching Impressions (IV): Combining Urban and Rural Life — Our Correspondent
Chiang Shan-hao

24

Well Done, the Sudanese People! — A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent

28

Smith Regime's Despicable Provocations — *Renmin Ribao* Commentator

30

ROUND THE WORLD

31

Zaire: New Victories in Repulsing Mercenaries

African-Arab Countries: Strength of Unity

Four Western Powers: Status of Berlin Cannot Be Modified Unilaterally

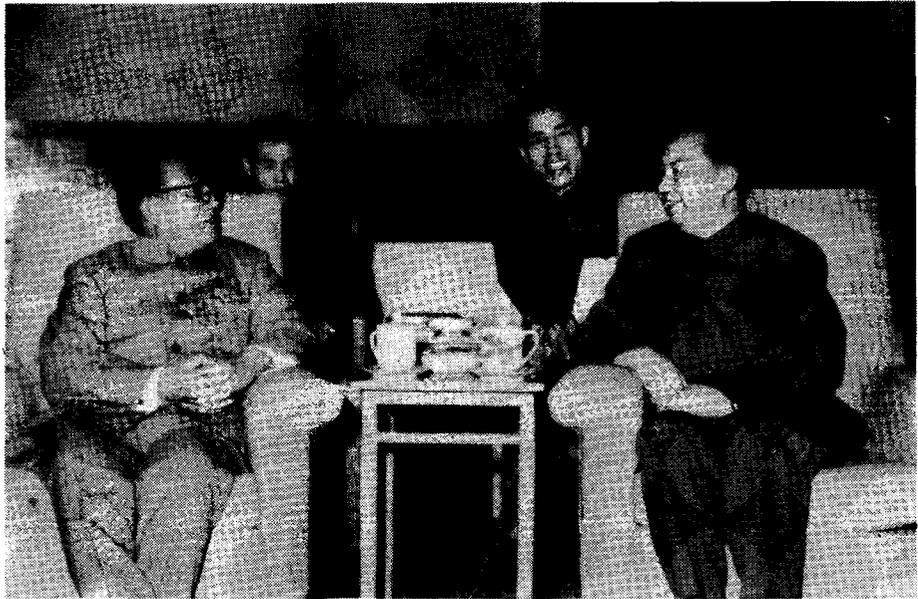
South American Countries: Using Atomic Energy for Economic Development

Chairman Hua Meets Delegation of Central Committee Of Communist Party of Indonesia

HUA KUO-FENG, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on May 18 met the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia (P.K.I.) led by Jusuf Adjitorop, Secretary of the P.K.I. Central Committee and Member of its Political Bureau.

The meeting was permeated with fraternal revolutionary friendship. Chairman Hua had a cordial and friendly conversation with Jusuf Adjitorop and other comrades in the delegation.

After the meeting, Chairman Hua gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.



Present at the meeting and the banquet were Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Keng Piao, Member of the

C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of its International Liaison Department; and Shen Chien, Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

All-Round Upswing in Industry And Transport

INDUSTRIAL production and transport in China continued to rise through April and into May.

Total value of industrial output in April showed a 7.9 per cent increase over March and 10.8 per cent over April 1976.

Twenty-seven provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions reported gross industrial output rises in April as compared with March and the corresponding period of last year. Daily output of 70 of the 80 major industrial products listed

in the state plan registered rises in April over March.

April's average daily iron and steel production topped state quotas and greatly improved on the March figures. Production in Anshan, China's largest iron and steel complex, was markedly higher. Daily output of crude oil, coal, electricity and chemical fertilizer has never been higher. Crude oil output in Taching sur-

passed the quota each day. A new oilfield announced that two of its new high-yield wells have begun producing. Six sets of imported large chemical fertilizer equipment have gone into operation, and tractor output was 22.8 per cent greater than in April last year.

Output of 15 of the 16 major light industrial products listed in the state plan was higher than in March, with cotton yarn, cotton cloth, machine-made paper, light bulbs and sewing machines showing more than 10 per cent increases.

The railways are no longer the mess the "gang of four" had made of them. Daily volume of freight handled in April sur-

passed the previous peak and transport targets for such major items as coal, oil, steel and chemical fertilizer have been overfulfilled. Shipping tonnage carried in April was 10.3 per cent above plan, while volume of harbour freight was 17.5 per cent better than planned, surpassing the previous April peak.

The recent National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry has set off a booming socialist emulation drive. Many advanced enterprises continued surging forward and those once badly disrupted by the "gang of four's" sabotage are making a swift comeback; some already have leaped into the ranks of the advanced.

ident of the Federal Executive Council, and Edvard Kardelj, Member of the Presidency, received the delegation on separate occasions. It had talks with a delegation from the Yugoslav Federal Assembly led by its President Kiro Gligorov. All the meetings and conversations were of very important significance to strengthening the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries and two peoples.

Besides Belgrade, the delegation toured the Vojvodina Autonomous Province and the Republics of Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia and Serbia, where it received warm receptions from the people of various nationalities.

The delegation expressed the Chinese people's support for Yugoslavia's just struggle in adhering to the policy of non-alignment and safeguarding the country's independence and sovereignty.

Chinese N.P.C. Delegation In Yugoslavia

A CHINESE N.P.C. delegation with Saifudin as leader and Liao Cheng-chih as deputy leader made a friendly visit to Yugoslavia from May 11 to 21 at the invitation of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly.

President Josip Broz Tito received the delegation during its visit, and both sides held talks on questions of common concern and on further development of the relations between the two countries. V. Djuranovic, Pres-

Vice-Chairman Yeh Meets Professor Jen Chih-kung

Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on May 19 met and feted American physicist Professor Jen Chih-kung and his wife Tao Pao-cheng, and had a very cordial conversation with them.

Professor Jen and his wife arrived in China on April 15. They visited friends and relatives and toured Kwangchow, Shanghai, Tsinan, Tsingtao and Peking. While in the capital, the professor delivered lectures to Chinese scientific workers and had academic discussions with them.



President Tito meets delegation leader Saifudin and deputy leader Liao Cheng-chih.

Mobilize the Whole Party and the Nation's Working Class and Strive to Build Taching-Type Enterprises Throughout the Country

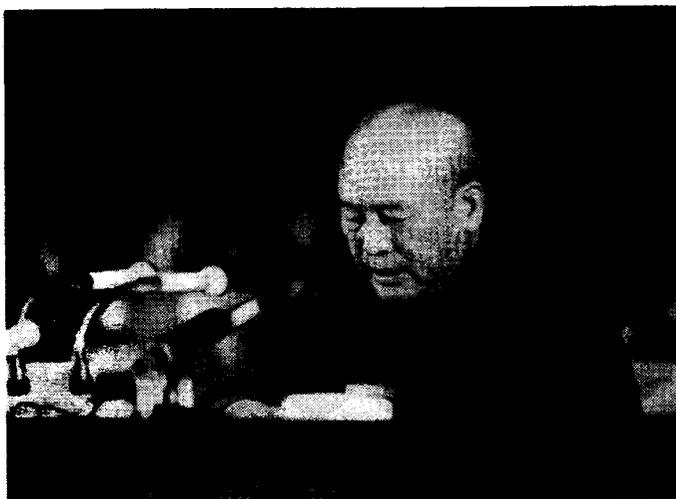
(Report at National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry on May 4, 1977)

Yu Chiu-li

Vice-Premier of the State Council

Comrades:

Our conference, which is presided over by the wise leader Chairman Hua, has been proceeding very well. Chairman Hua gave very important instructions concerning the conference, wrote an inscription for Taching and issued the militant call "We must hold high the red banner of Taching put up by Chairman Mao." This was a great inspiration to the comrades attending the conference and the Chinese working class as a whole. You have for many days held keen discussions and exchanged experience on how to better implement the strategic policy decision to grasp the key link in running the country well and further deepen the exposure and criticism of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, and on the question of learning from Taching and building Taching-type enterprises



throughout the country. The conference has been progressing in a lively and invigorating way. Entrusted by the Party Central Committee, I'll now speak on the following questions.

I. Develop the Excellent Situation and Win New Victories

Carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and displaying the fine mettle of a proletarian revolutionary, our wise leader Chairman Hua led us in smashing the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" at one blow; our Party emerged

victorious in yet another important struggle between the two lines, and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is more consolidated than ever. This is of great immediate and far-reaching historic significance for our

people to build China, this base area of the world revolution, still better and strive to make greater contributions to humanity.

In the seven months since the "gang of four" was smashed, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the hundreds of millions of people in our country has erupted like a volcano, socialism has advanced victoriously everywhere, and tremendous changes have taken place on all fronts. The situation in the whole country has developed so well and so rapidly that it far exceeds people's expectations.

Holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all our nationalities are bringing about a new high tide in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. They are reading and studying eagerly and applying the basic principles **"Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire"** in their efforts to strip the "gang of four" of their masks, repudiate their crimes, criticize their fallacies and eliminate their pernicious influence, thus greatly heightening their own consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. The publication of Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, in particular, has tremendously aroused the enthusiasm of the people throughout the country in conscientiously studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought, persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialism vigorously. Great, invincible Mao Tsetung Thought has been further popularized on a wide scale in the course of struggle.

The "gang of four," a scourge of the country and the people, and their handful of sworn followers have been submerged in the sea of people's war. We have seized back that portion of power the gang usurped; the problems in those areas and departments the gang tightly controlled or seriously disrupted have been or are being solved smoothly; the right and wrong they distorted in theory, line and ideology are being set to rights step by step; the class alignments which they confused are being straightened out. The handful of new

counter-revolutionaries and old and new bourgeois elements they shielded, abetted and supported have received resolute blows from the proletariat. That the masses could be mobilized so fully in this great political revolution to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and that the movement could go forward with such speed and impact and in such an orderly way was something many people could not have conceived.

People all over the country are jubilant, inspired and in high and militant spirits. **"A political situation in which we have both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness"** has emerged before us. Relations have become closer among comrades in our Party, between the Party and the masses, between the cadres and the masses, between the army and the government, between the army and the people, between the higher and the lower levels and among all our nationalities. Up and down our country, an atmosphere of unity in struggle now prevails in the Party, the government, the army, mass organizations and cultural and educational institutions, whether in the east, west, south, north or centre. All this fully demonstrates that our Party is full of vitality and our country is growing more prosperous.

Seriously damaged by the "gang of four," our national economy has been swiftly restored and expanded. The mass movements **In industry, learn from Taching** and **In agriculture, learn from Tachai** are developing more extensively and in a deeper way. With soaring enthusiasm, the peasants in their hundreds of millions are vigorously criticizing revisionism and capitalism and building socialism while stepping up their efforts to build Tachai-type counties across the country. The entire industrial front, now freed from the mental shackles imposed by the "gang of four," has launched a vigorous socialist labour emulation drive to learn from Taching. With regard to railways, the arteries of the national economy, many trunk lines which previously suffered from serious traffic jams as a result of the "gang of four's" sabotage have now been restored and are operating smoothly, and the monthly loading

of freight waggons has topped its previous peak. The oil industry which waged a resolute struggle against the "gang of four" has overfulfilled its targets every month and year and raised its output steadily; it is continuously advancing at high speed. The coal industry which withstood pressure from the "gang of four" and overcame the serious effects of earthquakes has overfulfilled its state targets; it is going ahead at a greater tempo. Output of electric power, chemical fertilizer, cement, tractors, cotton yarn and cloth and other items and many products of the defence industries is increasing steadily. The iron and steel industry ended a decade-long hovering around one level in the Great Cultural Revolution, but again marked time for several years due to disruption by the "gang of four"; it is now taking a turn for the better as production rises continuously. With the overthrow of the "gang of four," the iron and steel industry can end its stagnation and advance steadily. It is particularly inspiring that the situation in a number of enterprises, where production was interrupted for a long period of time as a result of serious disruption by the "gang of four," has changed rapidly, and some have restored production to their previous peaks within only a few months. A new leap forward is taking shape in our national economy.

The most fundamental reason for the situation developing so fast and so well is that our wise leader Chairman Hua, firmly defending and holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao and proceeding from Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the progress of the Chinese revolution, has put forward the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link in running the country well and taken a number of effective measures in this respect. This fully reflects the common desire of the Chinese people in their hundreds of millions and arouses the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses for socialism. The great victories we have won fully prove that the political and organizational line of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is a splendid embodiment of great Mao Tsetung Thought and is entirely correct. Our Chairman Hua is our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's good student and successor and is worthy

of being the wise leader and supreme commander of our Party, our army and the people of all nationalities of our country. Closely rallying round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and closely following his strategic plan is the basic guarantee for our winning new and still greater victories.

Advancing towards great order amidst the sharp struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, our country has now entered a new historical period of development. The fighting tasks facing the whole Party and the people of the whole country are to hold still higher the great banner of Chairman Mao and resolutely carry out Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision, that is, firmly grasping class struggle and steering the country towards great order, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, achieve stability and unity and mobilize all positive factors to build China into a powerful, modern socialist country before the end of this century. The aim of this conference is to mobilize the whole Party and the nation's working class to deepen the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," carry forward the mass movement of learning from Taching in industry still more vigorously and solidly, build Taching-type enterprises all over the country, develop China's industry at high speed and strive to build a powerful socialist country.

Chairman Mao said: **"People must adapt their thinking to the changed conditions."** The present situation is excellent and all our work must be adapted to this situation. Every comrade should work to promote this excellent situation. We must earnestly study Chairman Hua's important article "Revolutionary Drive Is the Important Thing*" which was republished recently. We must act as Chairman Hua said of the masses and cadres in Maotien District in Hunan: "While setting themselves lofty goals, they work in a down-to-earth way." "Instead of retreating when they encounter difficulties on their path of advance, they dare to struggle and overcome them with a dauntless spirit." Leading comrades at all levels, in particular, must be clear about the situation, dare to struggle and dare to win, heighten their militancy, go all out, march in the van of the struggle and lead the masses in winning new victories. It would be wrong

* See our issue No. 20, 1977, pp. 8-9.

to fail to see the difficulties arising from interference and sabotage by the "gang of four," but it would be even more harmful to underestimate the tremendous enthusiasm for socialism among the masses and overestimate the temporary difficulties in our advance, thereby not

making serious efforts to do what can be done. In order to carry out the glorious and arduous tasks before us, we must redouble our efforts, work with revolutionary enthusiasm and death-defying spirit, accomplish two days' work in one, go full steam ahead and advance courageously.

II. Carry the Great Struggle to Expose and Criticize The "Gang of Four" Through to the End

To deepen the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," resolutely eradicate their pernicious influence and effects politically, ideologically and organizationally and carry this great political revolution through to the end is at present the central task of the whole Party and the whole country; it is likewise the central task on the industrial front. Through this great political revolution, we must further sweep away the various obstacles to the learn-from-Taching movement in industry, raise the consciousness of the cadres and masses in implementing Chairman Mao's line in running socialist industry and hold still higher the red banner of Taching.

Our Party has waged sharp and complex struggles in recent years against the "gang of four" on the question of whether we should hold high the red banner of Taching put up by Chairman Mao or pull down this red banner and on the question of what road China's industry should take.

In order to achieve their criminal aim of usurping Party and state leadership and restoring the old order, the "gang of four" rabidly opposed Chairman Mao's great instruction "**In industry, learn from Taching**" and repeatedly stirred up the evil wind to oppose Taching and haul down this red banner. After the Tenth Party Congress, and especially after the start of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the "gang of four" stepped up their counter-revolutionary moves to usurp supreme Party and state leadership and opposed Taching more wildly than before.

Chairman Mao in 1973 once again warmly praised the cadres and workers of Taching and said with joy: "**Taching has done a good job.**"

But the "gang of four" came out with a different tune, attacking Taching as "going back to the old order." Soon after the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius started, Wang Hung-wen ordered one of his henchmen to return to Taching, which he described as "sending the tiger back to the mountains," thus extending his claws into Taching to carry out sabotage. This was an important part of the "gang of four's" counter-revolutionary scheme to "throw the whole country into chaos so as to fish in troubled waters and seize power." Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Taching workers waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the "gang of four" and thwarted their plots.

In his Report on the Work of the Government to the Fourth National People's Congress in 1975, Premier Chou once again called on us to deepen the mass movements — **In industry, learn from Taching** and **In agriculture, learn from Tachai**. The State Council began active preparations to hold a national conference on learning from Taching in industry and the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and departments concerned did much work for this purpose. However, the "gang of four" tried in every possible way to obstruct and sabotage the convocation of this conference. Chang Chun-chiao shouted: "It is pointless to learn from Taching at present." He even told the gang's followers in Shanghai: "They go their way, we go ours. Don't give a damn about what they tell you." The "gang of four" listed Taching as "out of bounds" and prohibited comrades in Shanghai from visiting it. When Shanghai workers and staff members went to Taching on a study tour organized by departments under the State Council, the gang

even gave them what they called "preventive inoculations" before the trip and an "antidote" after it. The convocation of the present conference is therefore a major fruit of the victory in smashing the "gang of four."

The gang, furthermore, opposed Taching and tried to tear down the red banner through opposing the film *Pioneers**, directing the spearhead of their attack at our great leader Chairman Mao and our respected and beloved Premier Chou. Chiang Ching viciously attacked the film as glorifying revisionism and fabricated ten "charges" against it. Yao Wen-yuan blatantly slandered the film as "whitewashing Liu Shao-chi." They banned its showing throughout the country and even wildly wanted to ferret out the "sinister boss" behind the making of the film. Their reactionary arrogance went to the extreme. Chairman Mao promptly wrote a brilliant note on the film, thereby shattering the gang's plot and giving tremendous encouragement to the workers of Taching and the people of the whole country. The "gang of four," however, did not stop there. They continued to persecute the scenarist of *Pioneers* and opposed Chairman Mao's note, obstinately clinging to their counter-revolutionary stand. They tried to consign the film to oblivion, and shelved for ten years another film, *Battle Song of Taching*** , made on Premier Chou's instructions. At the same time, they lauded to the skies a foreign film about how a Western capitalist makes a huge fortune from the exploitation of petroleum, claiming that it was better than our *Pioneers*. This fully shows the ugly features of the "gang of four" as slaves of foreigners and traitors. In the words of Chairman Mao when he criticized them, to their way of thinking even the moon is better over foreign lands than over China.

Things of a kind come together; people of a mind fall into the same group. In their violent opposition to Taching, the "gang of four" inherited the mantle of Liu Shao-chi and

* *Pioneers* is a feature film in colour on the feats of the Chinese working class in opening up Taching, the nation's first big oilfield, independently and self-reliantly.

** *Battle Song of Taching* is a film record of how Taching's workers arduously opened up and built the oilfield.

Lin Piao and company in its entirety. Shortly after the campaign to build Taching started, Liu Shao-chi and Po I-po, in co-ordination with the adverse anti-China current of the Soviet revisionists, slandered the campaign as a "big mishmash," called for a halt and ordered the workers of Taching to pull out. When the Great Cultural Revolution started, Lin Piao and Chen Po-ta, in collaboration with Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, attacked an exhibition on Taching held in Peking as a "big poisonous weed against Mao Tsetung Thought" and spread the slander that "the red banner of Taching is in fact black, its models are falsified, its cadres are bad and its experience is just so much bragging." Time and again they sent so-called "fighting groups" to Taching to incite "overthrowing all," provoke "all-round civil war" and ruthlessly persecute Iron Man Comrade Wang Chin-hsi† and a large number of revolutionary cadres and model workers in an attempt to pull down the red banner of Taching at one stroke. After the collapse of Lin Piao, the "gang of four" pressed ahead with its sinister designs and intensified its scandalous attacks on Taching. The frantic attack on Taching by the chieftains of the revisionist lines serves to show that Taching has done right and well in blazing China's own road for developing industry which is in direct opposition to that of capitalism and revisionism.

In opposing Taching by using all kinds of dirty tricks, the "gang of four," a sinister gang of old and new counter-revolutionaries, was in effect opposing Chairman Mao's line on running socialist industry. In undermining China's socialist industry, these criminal chieftains committed numerous crimes and did all kinds of bad things. Let us select from their principal crimes the following ten major accusations against them.

(1) They viciously attacked Taching's basic experience of "relying on Chairman Mao's essays *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* for

† A reference to drilling worker Comrade Wang Chin-hsi (1923-70) who earned the name Iron Man. An outstanding representative of the Chinese working class, he made great contributions in opening up the oilfield.

guidance** and opposed the application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to the industrial front. Chairman Mao's brilliant works *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* are scientific summaries of the experience of the Chinese people's protracted revolutionary struggle, a development of Marxist philosophy and an important theoretical basis on which our Party formulates its line, principles and policies. If the Taching workers, with the blue sky over their heads and the grasslands under their feet, had not armed themselves with the dialectical and historical materialist world outlook of the proletariat in changing the world, could they have overcome so many difficulties and opened such a big oilfield at a high speed rarely seen in the world? If Taching had not used Mao Tsetung Thought to build up a revolutionized contingent of the Iron Man type, could it have withstood the storms and won one victory after another in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines? In opposing Taching's experience of "relying on Chairman Mao's essays *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* for guidance," the "gang of four" attempted to pull down the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and confuse people's thinking with their idealist and metaphysical nonsense so as to push their ultra-Right counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

(2) They tampered with the Party's basic line** and opposed carrying out deep-going education in this line on the industrial front. Chairman Mao inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism, put forward the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and formulated for us the Party's basic line, which is the life-line for all our work. Betraying the Party's basic line, the "gang of four" brazenly slandered education in the basic line as "criticism of the petty bourgeoisie by the big bourgeoisie" and vilified Taching's carrying out class education in the basic line by contrasting past bitterness with today's happiness as "vulgar" and "outdated." They deliberately distorted the principal contradiction during the historical period of socialism, turned things upside down as to the relations between ourselves and the enemy, took leading cadres at various levels who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as targets of their "revolution" and wanted to overthrow

them all, and they incited landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and old and new bourgeois elements to rebel against the proletariat in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

(3) They formed a bourgeois factionalist setup and ganged up to pursue their own interests and usurp supreme Party leadership. They tried their utmost to undermine the Party's centralized leadership and incite people to "kick aside the Party committees to make revolution" in Taching and elsewhere in the country. But for the Communist Party, there would have been no New China and no victory for socialism, and we would have nothing. If the Party were kicked aside, where would the revolution be! Their "revolution" was in fact counter-revolution, which meant overthrowing the Communist Party and placing themselves in its stead. If this sinister gang of counter-revolutionaries had come to power, it would have meant the Kuomintang reactionaries and fascists coming to power, and our country would have changed its political colour and turned into a colony of social-imperialism and imperialism, and the labouring people would again have been plunged into the abyss of misery.

* When Taching was being opened up in 1960, the first decision of the Taching Party committee was to call on the builders to study Chairman Mao's philosophical works *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* and his other writings and use Mao Tsetung Thought as the guide to action. The Taching people say the opening up and building of the oilfield was guided by these two works.

** The basic line of our Party for the whole historical period of socialism formulated by Chairman Mao is: **Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line.**

(4) They opposed reliance on the working class and incited bourgeois factionalism so as to split the ranks of the working class. They slandered as a "political pickpocket" Iron Man Comrade Wang Chin-hsi, a vanguard fighter of the Chinese working class who dedicated his whole life to the revolution with boundless devotion. They labelled as "people with vested interests" and "forces for restoration" heroes and model workers in Taching and other industrial enterprises in the country known for their great contributions to the socialist revolution and construction. They tried in every way to discredit all advanced units and individuals who had been commended by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. On the other hand, they honoured scoundrels, riffraff, embezzlers, grafters, people guilty of beating, smashing and looting and new counter-revolutionaries who committed crimes as "fighting and dashing advanced elements," put them in important posts and used them as tools in their plot to usurp Party and state leadership. They pursued an out-and-out counter-revolutionary class line.

(5) They brandished the cudgel of the "theory of productive forces" everywhere to oppose going all out to build socialism. They could not operate machines, grow crops or fight battles, but were masters at sucking the blood of the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, yet they had the impudence to slander Taching, which had made great contributions and performed outstanding deeds for the proletariat, as a "sinister example of following the theory of productive forces." They slandered workers in various parts of the country who persisted in grasping revolution and promoting production as "working to lay the foundations for capitalism." In doing so, they aimed at sabotaging the socialist economy and undermining the material basis of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(6) They opposed the establishment and improvement of rational rules and regulations in socialist enterprises and smeared Taching as a "typical example of controlling, curbing and suppressing" the workers. Chang Chun-chiao went so far as to equate the rules and regulations which the workers consciously observed with the feudal yoke which the landlords used to oppress and exploit the serfs. He yelled: "Taching's system of personal responsibility is no

innovation at all. When Wang Hsi-feng straightened out Grand View Garden*, she was introducing a system of personal responsibility for the women servants and maids." What an out-and-out reactionary and preposterous assertion! By rabidly sabotaging socialist enterprise management and Tanning up anarchism, they were in effect trying to throw all our enterprises into chaos and paralysis.

(7) They desperately opposed Taching's revolutionary style of work—the "three honest's and four strict's**," denigrating it as "imposing spiritual fetters" and "practising slavishness." By opposing Taching's "three honest's," they were encouraging lying, double-dealing, conspiring and intriguing. In opposing Taching's "four strict's," they aimed at sabotaging the revolutionary discipline of the proletariat so that they themselves could do as they wished. Didn't Lin Piao say that "without telling lies one cannot achieve great things"? The "gang of four" and Lin Piao were of the same species.

(8) They opposed socialist accumulation and slandered fulfilment of the task for handing in financial returns according to the state plan as "putting profit in command." Without accumulation there could be no expanded reproduction and development of socialist undertakings. The "gang of four" deliberately blurred the demarcation between socialist accumulation and the capitalist practice of putting profit in command, confused people's thinking and caused many enterprises to run at a loss for years on end, all for the purpose of dissipating the wealth of our socialist country.

(9) They propagated such reactionary slogans as "We'd rather have workers without culture" and opposed people becoming both red and expert and training the proletariat's own experts. It would be impossible to realize the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and build our country into a powerful socialist country without a high level of political consciousness, a developed culture and a huge contingent of pro-

* An episode in the classical Chinese novel *The Dream of the Red Chamber*.

** "Three honest's": be honest in thought, word and deed; "four strict's": set strict standards for work, organization, attitude and observance of discipline.

letarian scientific and technical personnel. The "gang of four" tried to dampen the enthusiasm of the masses of cadres, workers and technicians to study politics, raise their educational level and learn professional skills and techniques for the cause of revolution. Their purpose was to turn our country back to a state of ignorance and backwardness so that they, so-called "standard-bearers" with "culture," could ride roughshod over the labouring people.

(10) They slandered the stipulations of our proletarian state on strengthening planned management as "revisionist decrees" and tried their utmost to oppose a socialist planned economy. Those areas and departments under their control went their own way without any restraint in production, recruiting workers, exchanging products, fixing prices and starting construction projects, which greatly enhanced the spread of capitalism and damaged our socialist economy.

The "gang of four" poked their noses into every nook and cranny, carried out sabotage, made trouble, and brought many enterprises to a standstill. Their crimes were by no means limited to the ten listed above! The counter-revolutionary revisionist line they pushed and the idealist and metaphysical nonsense they disseminated had a widespread pernicious influence and did enormous harm in industry. We should make serious efforts to organize the masses of workers and staff members to conscientiously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, and at present particularly study Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* well, and study Chairman Hua's important article "Continue the Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat to the End*" so as to grasp the ideological weapon and make a penetrating and thoroughgoing criticism of the ultra-Right essence of the revisionist line of the "gang of four." Big successes have been achieved in the past months in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang on the industrial front, but their noxious influence is far from eliminated. The view that this criticism has "almost come to an end" does not conform with the facts and is therefore extremely harmful. People in every region, every department and

every enterprise should, in close connection with the concrete situation in their own units and with their work and thinking, criticize one by one the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four" and the fallacies they spread. They should act as Taching has done, with everyone joining in the battle and condemning the gang both by speech and in writing. They should express their deep hatred for the gang which in the heyday of its power brought such damage to the Party and state, to the enterprises and the people themselves. They should fully speak out about their struggle against the "gang of four" and their experience and gains in the fight, arouse the masses to pour out their grievances and repudiate the "gang of four" so that the cadres and people will receive a truly profound education in this struggle and raise their socialist consciousness. The more deeply the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the "gang of four" is criticized and the more thoroughly it is destroyed, the more firmly and better will Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and his various principles and policies be established and carried out.

In the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," we must firmly keep to the general orientation of the struggle and always direct the spearhead of our attack against the gang and its handful of diehard followers. We must strengthen centralized leadership by Party committees at all levels, and resolutely smash the bourgeois factionalist setups of the gang and its followers. We must draw a strict distinction between the two types of contradictions that are different in nature and handle them correctly, help more people by educating them, narrow the target of attack and earnestly implement the Party's policies. We must boldly arouse the masses to make investigations into every person and matter related to the gang's conspiratorial activities, and there must be no sloppiness in doing this work. This job has not yet been taken up in a satisfactory way in a few localities and units mainly because the leadership there either fails to grasp the key link or is encumbered with personal concerns and therefore fainthearted and hesitant in action. In some cases, the leading comrades themselves do not have clean hands and, moreover, are reluctant to make a clean break with the gang and tell everything to the Party and the masses. If this situa-

* See our issue No. 19, 1977.

tion is not changed, the masses will be dissatisfied, their enthusiasm will be dampened and no progress can be made in any kind of undertaking. The higher leading bodies concerned must

take effective measures in the light of the concrete situation to solve the problems in these units as soon as possible so that they can rapidly catch up with our present excellent situation.

III. Persevere in Taking China's Own Road of Industrial Development

The red banner of Taching put up by Chairman Mao represents China's orientation for developing its industry. Building Taching-type enterprises throughout the country means doing a better job in bringing all enterprises in China into the framework of Chairman Mao's line on running industry. This is an important measure for implementing the strategic policy decision put forward by Chairman Hua of grasping the key link in running the country well, as well as an extremely profound revolution on China's industrial front.

Over the past decade or so, particularly since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the mass movement of learning from Taching in industry has made progress and a number of Taching-type enterprises or advanced units in learning from Taching have emerged in various trades and regions across the land. However, interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and especially the "gang of four" prevented the movement from really getting started in many enterprises and hindered it from gaining such scope and depth as the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. With the overthrow of the gang and the removal of the stumbling-blocks, we must start a large-scale campaign of propaganda, study and discussion so that every comrade will acquire a deep understanding of the great significance of building Taching-type enterprises throughout the country and get clear about what to learn from Taching and how to learn, in the hope that the experience of Taching will soon blossom and bear fruit all over the country.

As you comrades all know, China's socialist industry started to develop on the basis of the confiscation of bureaucrat-capital and transformation of capitalist industry and individual handicrafts. After the socialist public ownership of the means of production was established,

how should the proletariat run its industry was a question over which there still existed a serious struggle between the two lines. Because Liu Shao-chi and company tried hard to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and because we lacked experience at that time, a number of enterprises followed the capitalist way of management and, during the First Five-Year Plan, we mechanically copied the Soviet practices such as the system of placing responsibility solely on the factory director, material incentives and reliance on specialists in running factories, and worshipped the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine"* as sacrosanct. In view of these circumstances, Chairman Mao time and again summed up both the positive and negative experience in socialist construction at home and abroad and gradually formulated a whole series of theory, line, principles and policies for running socialist industry. In his directive on the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" in 1960, Chairman Mao systematically criticized the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine" and laid down these fundamental principles: Keep politics firmly in command; strengthen Party leadership; launch vigorous mass movements; institute the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close cooperation among workers, cadres and technicians; and go full steam ahead with technical innovations and technical revolution. For the first time in the history of the development of Marxism, Chairman Mao solved in an all-round way the question of the road for running in-

*This refers to the methods of management in the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine of the Soviet Union. The set of authoritative rules practised there is typical in Soviet industrial enterprises.

dustry according to socialist principles. The opening and construction of the Taching Oilfield is an example of a thorough rupture with outdated conventions and foreign stereotypes, conscientious application of Chairman Mao's teachings and comprehensive implementation of the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company." Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Taching has further enriched and developed its experience and the red banner of Taching has become brighter than ever.

Our respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, who made great efforts to help Taching develop, spoke highly of its experience in his Report on the Work of the Government to the Third National People's Congress. He pointed out that Taching was an example in the study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and in learning from the Liberation Army and making concrete use of its experience in political work; that Taching had all along adhered to the principle of combining centralized leadership with mass movements, the principle of combining high revolutionary spirit with a strict scientific approach and the principle of making technical revolution and building the country through industry and frugality; that it had fully met the requirements of the general line for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

In his important speech at the Second National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture, our wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out: "Chairman Mao held up Tachai and Taching as two red banners, but the 'gang of four' vainly attempted to cut them down. We must hold them high." Filled with emotion, our Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying wrote the following poem in praise of the Taching Oilfield: "For thousands of years this land has slumbered. Now people with the help of science are turning it into an oilfield. Builders converge from all directions for this massive battle. I wish you success and expect to hear your songs of triumph."

Taching has blazed China's own road of industrial development which is diametrically opposed to that of capitalism and revisionism. This is of great, epoch-making significance in the history of the development of socialist in-

dustry. It has answered, on the plane of combining theory and practice, the question of how to transform and build enterprises in the image of the proletariat and according to socialist principles. Historical experience has proved to the hilt that it is not enough only to carry out revolution in the ownership of the means of production; it is also necessary to continue to carry out a thoroughgoing socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts and ceaselessly transform those relations of production not in harmony with the productive forces and that portion of the superstructure not in harmony with the economic base. Without carrying out revolution in these spheres, the socialist system cannot be consolidated and the enterprises under public ownership may degenerate into capitalist enterprises in the guise of socialism. Has this not been the case with Soviet revisionist social-imperialism? Weren't there similar cases in a number of enterprises in China before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and in those enterprises which suffered from serious interference and sabotage by the "gang of four" in the past few years? We must keep this lesson firmly in mind. Only by persevering in continuing the revolution can we prevent a capitalist restoration, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and speed up socialist construction.

The Party committee of Taching has reported to this conference its basic experience which is very good and very important. Why is it that Taching was able to withstand interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in the acute struggle between the two classes and the two lines? Why is it that Taching achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing socialist production and kept leaping forward in the past 17 years? Its experience has given a most convincing answer. We should all learn from it conscientiously and really master this.

Building Taching-type enterprises throughout the country means getting every enterprise to emulate Taching and assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, constantly criticize revisionism, capitalism and all kinds of erroneous ideas, apply the whole set of experience of the Liberation Army in doing political work to the industrial front and, in

the course of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, build a leading body that firmly follows Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, perseveres in taking part in collective productive labour, maintains close ties with the masses and unites in struggle, and train a contingent of industrial workers who are ideologically sound, full of drive and technically proficient and who have a good style of work and strictly observe discipline. In this way, we will be able to stand any test in the storms of class struggle, ensure that the leadership of the enterprises is firmly in the hands of Marxists and the workers, build all enterprises into bastions combating and preventing revisionism and greatly consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in China in a fundamental way.

Building Taching-type enterprises throughout the country means getting every enterprise to emulate Taching and work hard and self-reliantly, surmount all difficulties with heaven-storming and death-defying revolutionary enthusiasm, display the revolutionary spirit of "going ahead with the task when the conditions are available and, when they are not available, going ahead by creating the necessary conditions," dare to think, speak and act and dare to scale the world peaks of science and technology and, at the same time, combine high revolutionary spirit with a strict scientific approach, and establish and perfect rules and regulations that reflect the new socialist relations of production and objective laws of production. In this way, our country will certainly be able to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in industrial production and construction and press ahead at top speed.

Building Taching-type enterprises throughout the country means getting every enterprise to emulate Taching and adhere to the "May 7" road*; while engaging mainly in industrial activity, the workers should be urged to do other things and, where conditions permit, organize them and their families to take up farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries. In doing so, we will be able to

* This refers to an important directive issued by Chairman Mao on May 7, 1966.

arrange for everyone to live in collective communities, do a good job of revolutionizing our thinking and improve the workers' livelihood. This helps restrict bourgeois right and narrow step by step the differences between town and country, between worker and peasant and between manual and mental labour.

What is most valuable in Taching's experience is that the Taching people really hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao on the industrial front and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, whether or not one learns from Taching, whether one does it truly or for show, wholeheartedly or halfheartedly, is in the final analysis a question of what road one takes, a question of whether one practises Marxism or revisionism and a question of whether one really makes revolution or is only shamming, of whether one is a revolutionary or a non-revolutionary. Unless one sees the question from this height, one will not be able to master Taching's experience or will only learn the superficial things instead of the essentials, and may even lose one's bearings and go astray.

A very sharp question now confronts us. Why is it that, after the smashing of the "gang of four" and the resultant removal of the biggest obstacle to learning from Taching, some places and enterprises have done well in learning but some others have not or even remain indifferent and take no action at all? The responsibility does not lie with the masses but essentially with the leadership. The Party committees of the provinces, prefectures and cities, the ministries and commissions under the State Council and leading comrades of the enterprises must all think over this question seriously and answer it conscientiously. Numerous facts show that people will learn nothing from Taching if they do not adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, do not thoroughly expose and criticize the "gang of four," do not completely break with the old conventions of capitalism and revisionism and foreign stereotypes and do not have the vigorous spirit of continuing the revolution; they will learn nothing from Taching if they do not effectively revolutionize the leading bodies, but fear hardships and fatigue, hanker after an easy and comfortable life and are seriously affected by the

world outlook of a sluggard or coward; they will learn nothing from Taching if they do not have revolutionary and death-defying heroism but always complain about natural conditions and other people, flinch from difficulty, are content with things as they are, resign themselves to a state of mediocrity and cherish no lofty aspirations; they will learn nothing from Taching if they do not share weal and woe with the masses or do painstaking political and ideological work and strive hard to train a revolutionized contingent of workers. Leading comrades at all levels should seriously reflect on the question — whether or not they have really grasped the significance of learning from Taching and whether or not they have really understood Taching's basic experience. They should boldly mobilize the masses, bring contradictions to light, find out where they have fallen short, raise the level of their understand-

ing, go all out, carry forward the same vigour, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war and make an earnest effort to carry out the mass movement to learn from Taching. In a word, we must learn from Taching in the Taching spirit.

We are fully confident that, with the vigorous development of the movement to learn from Taching in industry and build Taching-type enterprises throughout the country, an unprecedentedly excellent situation is sure to emerge in China's industry and a new upsurge is sure to come in China's socialist revolution and construction. Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese working class will certainly play a still greater role and make still greater contributions to the magnificent cause of building socialism and realizing the lofty goal of communism.

IV. Speed Up China's Industrial Growth, Strive to Catch Up With and Surpass Advanced World Levels

To build our socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat into a still more powerful state and catch up with and surpass the most developed capitalist countries economically — this is the great call of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the long-cherished common aspiration of the people of the whole country and the lofty ideal for which countless revolutionary martyrs fought to the last drop of their blood. Building Taching-type enterprises throughout the country means speeding up China's socialist construction and carrying out Chairman Mao's great call and achieving the lofty ideal cherished by the revolutionary martyrs at an early date.

On the eve of the founding of New China, Chairman Mao pointed out that we should **"steadily transform China from an agricultural into an industrial country and build China into a great socialist state."** At the First Session of the Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth Party Congress in 1956, Chairman Mao compared the conditions of our country with those of the United States, and suggested that we overtake

it economically in 50 or 60 years. He said: **"This is an obligation. You have such a big population, such a vast territory and such rich resources, and what is more, it has been said that you are building socialism, which is supposed to be superior; if after much ado for 50 or 60 years you are still unable to overtake the United States, what a sorry figure you will cut! You should be read off the face of the earth. Therefore, to overtake the United States is not only possible, but absolutely necessary and obligatory. If we don't, we the Chinese nation will be letting the nations of the world down and we will not be making much of a contribution to mankind."**

In view of the advances in China's socialist revolution and construction, Chairman Mao in 1963 mapped out a grand plan for building a powerful, modern socialist country. In line with Chairman Mao's instructions, Premier Chou in his reports on the work of the government to the Third and Fourth National People's Congresses proclaimed the envisaged two-stage development of our national economy: First,

to build an independent and relatively comprehensive industrial and economic system before 1980; second, to accomplish the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology before the end of the century, so that our national economy will be advancing in the front ranks in the world. The decade 1976-85 is crucial for accomplishing the grand plan of the two-stage development. In this period, we are first of all to build a nationwide, independent and relatively comprehensive industrial and economic system and basically complete the technical transformation of the national economy; then, on this basis, the six major regions of northeast, north, east, central-south, southwest and northwest China are to build up step by step their respective economic systems, which vary as regards standards and characteristics and which function self-reliantly while working in close co-ordination, and have a fairly harmonious development of agriculture and light and heavy industry.

Fulfilment of Chairman Mao's call to overtake the United States economically in several decades requires that we uphold the Party's basic line, conscientiously implement the general line of **going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism**, mobilize all positive factors and develop the entire national economy proportionately, in a planned way and at high speed. Soon after smashing the "gang of four," the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua called the Second National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture and now it is holding this large-scale National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry. The day before the conference opened, Chairman Hua gave the instruction that we should not only build the Taching Oilfield more successfully and continue concentrating on production in breadth and depth, but should build some ten more oilfields as big as Taching within this century. Chairman Hua's instruction not only sets a grand plan for China's oil industry to catch up with and surpass the most developed capitalist countries in the world, but gives great encouragement and impetus to our comrades in all fields of endeavour. In the spirit of Chairman Hua's instruction, all of us should look farther ahead from a higher plane,

cherish loftier aspirations and do all our work still better.

Agriculture is the foundation and industry is the leading factor of the national economy. While vigorously developing large-scale socialist agriculture, we must greatly speed up industrial development. It is possible to strengthen leadership by the working class and further consolidate the worker-peasant alliance on a new basis only when industry develops faster and supplies agriculture with more and better farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, pesticides and other such goods, turns out large quantities of light industrial products to exchange for farm products, and ensures the mechanization of agriculture by and large by 1980, and then proceeds to achieve the modernization of agriculture. Only when industry develops faster will it be possible to push the entire national economy forward rapidly and strengthen the material basis for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. And only when industry develops faster will it be possible to better carry out the strategic policy **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,"** strengthen our national defence capabilities and be well prepared against a war of aggression. The question of speed in industry concerns the victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and of socialism over capitalism, and concerns the future and destiny of our country. The factors for revolution and war are both increasing in the world today and the contention between the two hegemonic powers — the Soviet Union and the United States — is becoming ever more acute. A world war is bound to break out some day. Soviet revisionism has not given up its wild ambition to subjugate China. With the wolf and tiger confronting us, we must never lower our guard. As far back as over half a century ago, Lenin sharply pointed out: **"Either perish or overtake and outstrip the advanced countries economically as well."** We have already achieved great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is being strengthened and consolidated day by day. But, generally speaking, our economic capacity and national defence capabilities are

not yet strong enough; the question raised by Lenin in his day confronts us in all its sharpness. We must fully understand this and never waste time which is so precious to us. We must seize every minute and second, work with tremendous exertion, strive with the greatest determination to make up for the losses caused by the "gang of four" and exert every ounce of energy to accelerate the rate of industrial growth.

Developing our industry at high speed is not only absolutely necessary but entirely possible. We have the superior socialist system, the Marxist line, principles and policies formulated by Chairman Mao, the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, an industrious and courageous people and a powerful working class force tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, an abundance of material resources and a vast home market, an industrial base built up over the past 20 years and more and both positive and negative experience accumulated in the course of construction, as well as the most convincing example set by Taching of running industry according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the example of a number of Taching-type enterprises like the Kailan Coal Mine and many advanced units in learning from Taching for all to emulate. Provided we fully mobilize the masses, conscientiously carry out the line for running industry and the policies of "walking on two legs" that Chairman Mao formulated for us, deepen the mass movement of learning from Taching in industry and building Taching-type enterprises throughout the country and work hard to build our country industriously and with frugality and through self-reliance and redoubled efforts, we can assuredly develop

our country's industry along the socialist road at consistently high speed.

The downfall of the "gang of four" has greatly emancipated our country's productive forces. We must channel the immense political enthusiasm generated among the masses of workers and staff in the struggle to eliminate the "four pests" into an all-out drive for building socialism, carry out socialist labour emulation on a wide scale, strengthen scientific and technical research, strive to adopt new techniques, extend multi-purpose use of natural resources, go in for technical innovations and technical revolution in a big way, work conscientiously to tap the potential and renovate and transform the existing enterprises, steadily raise labour productivity and launch a new upsurge to increase production and practise economy. We must adhere to the policy of **taking steel as the key link** in developing industry, step up geological surveying and launch a big campaign to build mining centres, speed up the development of the iron and steel, fuel and power, petroleum and chemical industries and strive to turn out more products for farm use and light industrial products. For all products, we require not only quantity but also quality and lower consumption of material. We must work conscientiously to strike an overall balance, and make concentrated efforts in capital construction. All enterprises which have not yet reached their previous peaks for technical and economic indices must do so as soon as possible. Without exception, all enterprises must strive to reach present advanced national levels for their respective trades within two to three years; those which have already achieved this goal must advance to higher standards and strive to reach and surpass advanced world levels.

V. Some Questions Concerning Straightening Out Enterprises

We must deepen the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," do a good job of giving education in the Party's basic line, and straighten out all enterprises with determination so as

to build Taching-type enterprises throughout the country and accelerate industrial development. In putting enterprises in order, the stress is to do a good job in consolidating the Party

organizations and rectify the style of work. Some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have in the past months done this in some of their enterprises, others have started experimenting in a number of selected enterprises, and serious efforts should be made to sum up experience in this respect. Consolidation of Party organizations and rectification of style of work are to be undertaken throughout the Party after the Central Committee has made unified arrangements.

Some of the questions raised by the comrades about putting enterprises in order are well answered by Taching's experience, while other questions need further elucidation.

(1) A correct guideline is primary for putting enterprises in order. Interference and sabotage by the "gang of four" in the past few years created confusion in people's minds, in organization and in management of production in quite a number of enterprises, with grave consequences. What we mean by rectification is carrying out a widespread Marxist education movement, carrying out education in political line, and settling one by one those issues over which the "gang of four" created confusion. Therefore, rectification means revolution and only through rectification can we make progress. The "gang of four's" allegation that "rectification means restoration" was an attack with ulterior motives. By opposing rectification, they tried their utmost to push their revisionist fallacies which would truly lead to restoration. In the course of rectification, we should use the Party's basic line formulated by Chairman Mao as our guide, penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four," sum up both the positive and negative experience gained since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, summarize the inventions and innovations of the masses, wholeheartedly support socialist new things, and help consolidate and carry forward the victories of the Great Cultural Revolution.

(2) The Party committees of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as well as the departments concerned, should seriously analyse and study the leading bodies of the enterprises under their administration. Most

of our cadres are good or fairly good and those who are bad come to only a very small number. Through the Great Cultural Revolution, many veteran cadres have regained their revolutionary youthfulness and a large number of new cadres are maturing well. In consolidating the leading bodies, it is imperative to uphold the five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause and the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young. Stress should be laid on doing a good job in ideological education. We should commend and support good cadres; patiently help and educate those cadres who have committed mistakes of one kind or another; wage a resolute struggle against and deal seriously with those who practise revisionism, create splits, engage in intrigues and conspiracy and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated education; and take resolute steps to weed out the few bad elements who have wormed their way into the leading bodies. As for those who do not grasp revolution nor engage in production but form cliques to carry out conspiracies, and always yearn to grab official posts and seize power, they will, in the words of the report on Taching's experience, "get nothing but criticism, no matter how far they reach out their hands for official posts, power and Party membership." The Party committees of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the departments concerned should directly help those enterprises which have many problems in their leading bodies and quickly solve these problems one after another without delay. Special attention must be paid to selecting and appointing the two top leaders in each enterprise. This year we must first of all do a good job of consolidating the leading bodies of key enterprises which affect the national economy as a whole.

(3) We must deal firm blows at sabotage activities by the handful of class enemies and beat back attacks by capitalist forces. With the support and connivance of the "gang of four," class enemies were rampant and capitalism spread unchecked in some localities and units in the past few years, causing great damage. In their struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," these localities and units should, in the light of their concrete con-

ditions, concentrate for a time on arousing the masses boldly and widely to firmly suppress counter-revolutionaries and those guilty of beating, smashing and looting and expose and punish embezzlers and grafters, speculators and law-breakers by concerted efforts in both town and countryside and at both higher and lower levels. Capitalist tendencies among the people should be dealt with by criticism and education and the problems conscientiously solved. This holds good for both industry and agriculture; unless the channels leading to capitalism are blocked, it will be impossible for socialism to stride forward.

As a result of interference and sabotage by the "gang of four," a small number of enterprises over a long period of time violated state plans, broke supply and marketing contracts and went their own way in production, exchange and fixing prices, thus opening the floodgates to illicit activities by old and new bourgeois elements. We must take firm steps to end this. The leading bodies concerned should strengthen management, institute strict discipline in financial and economic affairs, and take appropriate measures to solve the actual problems in mapping out plans for the enterprises, in linking production with supply, and marketing and in co-ordinating the work of various enterprises.

(4) All enterprises should take Taching as the example, conscientiously learn from the experience of the Liberation Army, establish and improve their organizations and rules and regulations for political work, and take effective steps to strengthen political and ideological work. Political work should be linked with economic work and carried out carefully on the workshop floor, in the workers' living quarters and among the workers' families. All enterprises should persist in doing a good job of education in political line, in classes and class struggle, in the general situation and in the revolutionary tradition. They should launch large-scale mass campaigns to comment on the ideology and outlook of the comrades, compete with one another in making contributions, elect model workers and select pace-setters, and commend advanced people so as to set examples for

all to learn from and encourage everyone to make progress. Patient and painstaking efforts should also be made to help those lagging behind catch up with the advanced. All enterprises should learn from the Liberation Army's experience that "the Party branch is organized on a company basis," strengthen the building of Party branches at the grass-roots level and make the Party branch play its full role as a fighting bastion and Party members play their exemplary vanguard role. A good job should also be done in building groups and teams in the workshops. An enterprise can do its work better when the grass-roots units are put in order. Enthusiastic efforts should be made to train Party branch secretaries and group and team leaders so that they will effectively play their role as pace-setters politically and ideologically and in production and thus be supported by the masses.

(5) Management of plans, materials, finances, labour power, technical matters and equipment in some enterprises was disrupted in the past few years by the "gang of four." To do a good job in production, we must pay great attention to managing enterprises in a socialist way. Taching has also set a good example in this respect, and all enterprises should follow it. At present, emphasis should be laid on mobilizing the masses to work out ways and means to reverse the trend of running enterprises at a loss, improve quality, lower consumption of materials, overhaul and repair equipment and installations, and ensure safety in operations.

(6) The administrative structure of enterprises should be simplified and superfluous office functionaries sent to grass-roots units, and cadres must take part in collective productive labour. The number of non-productive personnel in general should not exceed 18 per cent of the total payroll in an enterprise. Overstaffing exceeding this percentage should be reduced step by step. Theoretical contingents, theatrical and propaganda groups, sports teams and militia organizations should be run well but only on the principle that the members are not divorced from productive labour. Each leading member and office cadre in Taching participates in productive labour at least 60 days a year, each cadre at the factory and divisional levels

at least 100 days, each brigade cadre at least 150 days, and every cadre in grass-roots units works regular shifts. What is being done in Taching, other enterprises should strive to do the same.

(7) Enterprises should create the conditions for workers and staff members to become both red and expert, raise their political and technical level and train their own proletarian technicians and engineers. We must strictly carry out the Party's policy of uniting with, educating and remoulding the intellectuals and bring into full play the role of technical personnel. We must run political night schools and "July 21" workers' colleges* [see footnote on next page] well. Factory-run technical schools and other spare-time technical training institutions which have suspended operation should be reopened. Enterprises should ensure that workers have adequate time for study.

(8) All enterprises should show concern for the material and cultural well-being of the workers and staff and do a good job of running canteens, nurseries and other collective welfare establishments in a planned way. They should take effective steps to encourage family planning and improve labour safety precautions and environmental protection. The workers' housing problems should be solved systematically and stage by stage through the joint efforts of the state, the local government and the enterprises concerned. The cities and industrial and mining areas should work out concrete plans

and carry them out year by year. A special conference will be held to study and tackle the problems involving employment and wage rates.

(9) Enterprises should strengthen centralized Party leadership and institute the system of division of labour and responsibility under the leadership of the Party committee. Responsibility for the daily work in production, construction and management in an enterprise rests with the chairman of the revolutionary committee. We should oppose the phenomenon of having no one accepting the responsibility and struggle against anarchism. It is necessary to give play to the initiative of the trade union, the Communist Youth League and the women's organization under the leadership of the Party.

(10) Work by city authorities must be done in line with the principle of serving production and the masses of workers, with great efforts being made to run educational and public health institutions, public utilities and commerce and the service trades well. An investigation should be conducted in all cities and resolute steps taken to correct any violation of this principle. The ministries and commissions under the State Council and the local leading organs at all levels should foster the concept of taking the whole situation into consideration, abide by state plans, observe discipline in financial and economic matters and refrain from drawing manpower, materials and funds from enterprises without the approval of the Party committees of provinces, municipalities or autonomous regions.

VI. The Key to Building Taching-Type Enterprises Lies In Provincial and Municipal Party Committees

The movement to learn from Taching in industry and build Taching-type enterprises throughout the country is a great revolutionary mass movement on the industrial front for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat with perseverance and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. This movement, like the revolutionary mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country, is a mighty

revolutionary current in the present stage of our socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Party committees of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should make overall plans and all-round arrangements and, with the Party secretaries taking responsibility, go all out in simultaneously grasping agriculture and industry so that they support and promote each other to win new victories for socialism in both town and country.

The Party committee of each enterprise is the key to its success in becoming a Taching-type enterprise. In the case of a city, the city Party committee is the key to the successful building of its enterprises into Taching-type enterprises. As for a province or autonomous region, the key to such success lies in the Party committee of the province or autonomous region. The mass movement to build Taching-type enterprises throughout the country cannot be fruitful unless the provincial and city Party committees take the lead in learning from Taching, do a good job of revolutionizing the leading organs, strengthen their leadership, go to the grass-roots units and among the masses, work in selected basic units to gain experience to guide and promote overall work, and make serious efforts to deal with problems which the enterprises cannot solve on their own. The prefectural and county Party committees, while laying emphasis on the work of learning from Tachai in agriculture, should also grasp the work of building Taching-type enterprises and do it well.

The industrial ministries under the State Council and the institutions in charge of industry in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must also earnestly revolutionize themselves. Chairman Mao pointed out in December 1963: **Among the dozens of ministries under the Central Government there are obviously several which have done better and have a better style of work, for instance, the Ministry of Petroleum Industry. Yet the other ministries simply ignore them and have never bothered to visit them, study their experience and compare notes. After this, Chairman Mao repeatedly urged us to learn from the Ministry**

* On July 21, 1968, *Renmin Ribao* published an investigation report entitled "The Road for Training Engineering and Technical Personnel Indicated by the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant." On this report Chairman Mao wrote the following instruction: **"Take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers. Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."** Afterwards, the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant set up a college for its workers and called it the "July 21" workers' college after the date Chairman Mao's instruction was published. Before long, factories all over the country followed suit in running their own "July 21" workers' colleges.

of Petroleum Industry. In its work during the past dozen years and more, this ministry has stood the test of acute, complex class struggle and two-line struggle. Conscientiously implementing the principle of giving scope to the initiative of both the central and local authorities and relying on the local Party committees at various levels, people in the ministry, with powerful support from the People's Liberation Army and all other industries and trades, have mobilized the masses to work with might and main, thus enabling our country's petroleum industry to consistently march in the van and grow at high speed. Particularly in recent years, they pitted themselves against interference and sabotage by the "gang of four," persisted in putting revolution in command of production and made great contributions to the cause of socialism. Their drive is invaluable and their work outstanding. What the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industries has been able to accomplish is entirely within the reach of all other industrial departments, provided they make energetic efforts.

Chairman Mao said as early as in 1955: **"We have entered a period, a new period in our history, in which what we have set ourselves to do, think about and dig into is socialist industrialization, socialist transformation and the modernization of our national defence, and we are beginning to do the same thing with atomic energy."** "I hope that all secretaries of provincial, municipal and prefectural Party committees and the comrades in charge of the central departments will strive to become expert in political and economic work, for which the prerequisite is a higher level of Marxism-Leninism. They must do well both in political and ideological work and in economic construction. As for the latter we must really get to know how to do it." Our leading cadres at all levels must earnestly put these teachings of Chairman Mao's into practice, strive to become both red and expert, and take into their own hands the initiative in leading the learn-from-Taching movement in industry. An emulation drive is to be launched between the provinces, between the cities, and between the ministries and commissions under the State Council to see which of them excel in providing better leadership.

In line with discussions at this conference on the criteria for a Taching-type enterprise at

the present stage, we propose the following six points as the standard for evaluation and comparison: (1) It should conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and adhere to the Party's basic line and the socialist orientation in running the enterprise; (2) it should have a core of Party leadership which combines the old, middle-aged and young and firmly carries out the Party's line, principles and policies, maintains close ties with the masses and is united in struggle; (3) it should have a contingent of workers and staff members capable of fighting hard battles in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and imbued with the revolutionary style of being honest in thought, word and deed and setting itself strict standards for work, organization, attitude and observance of discipline; (4) it should adhere to the principle of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations and close co-operation among cadres, workers and technicians, and institute scientific rules and regulations for management which rely on the masses and meet the needs for expanding production; (5) it should constantly make new achievements in technical innovations and technical revolution, fulfil state targets in an all-round way and reach the advanced national levels in major technical and economic indices; (6) it should keep to the "May 7" road, that is, while mainly engaging in industrial activity, the workers also do other things and, where conditions permit, do a good job of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries, and make good arrangements for the workers' daily life while improving production.

We should build one-third of the enterprises in the country into Taching-type units within the current Fifth Five-Year Plan. Departments concerned under the central authorities and Party committees at various local levels should work out concrete plans for building enterprises under their administration into Taching-type ones, adopt effective measures and organize efforts to carry them out. Of the large and medium-sized enterprises throughout the country, an average of 400 or more should be turned into Taching-type enterprises every year from

1977 through 1980. The number of Taching-type enterprises to be built in 1977 in each province, municipality, autonomous region or department concerned will be announced at this conference. All enterprises in the country should work out their own schedules and measures to turn themselves into Taching-type units. The Party committees of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and industrial departments should conscientiously check up on how the plans are being carried out. All trades and professions should contribute to the building of Taching-type enterprises. Each province, municipality and autonomous region should call a learn-from-Taching conference every year to exchange and sum up experience, make assessments and consult with the departments concerned to determine which enterprises under their administration measure up to the standards set for Taching-type enterprises, confer that title on them and publicize them in the press. The central authorities will make comprehensive annual check-ups of the work in building Taching-type enterprises in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and then assign tasks for the coming year. The Party committees of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should report to the central authorities at least once every year on the development and experience of the movement to build Taching-type enterprises in their localities.

With the downfall of the "gang of four," the socialist enthusiasm of the masses has soared to unprecedented heights and a new upsurge is taking place in the mass movement to learn from Taching. We must hold the great banner of Chairman Mao still higher and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, enthusiastically and confidently lead the movement to learn from Taching so that it will surge ahead in a sound and sustained way and with greater and greater momentum. We will surely overcome any difficulty or obstacle on our road forward and realize the splendid goal set by Chairman Mao and announced by Premier Chou of building our country into a powerful, modern socialist state before the end of this century. This is the unalterable trend of history which no force can stem. **Let us be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory!**

Combining Urban and Rural Life

by Our Correspondent Chiang Shan-hao



This is the final instalment of four reports on a visit to the Taching Oilfield. The first three were published in our issues Nos. 19, 20 and 21. — Ed.

THE conventional way of developing a big mine or oilfield under capitalism is to build a city right there or a distance away. Administrative setups, educational and cultural institutions, medical facilities, shops, service centres and residential quarters are concentrated in the city. This usually brings many drawbacks found in modern urban life — congestion, noise, pollution, commuting to and from work, food supplies from faraway agricultural areas, imposing buildings alongside dilapidated slums and so forth. In countries where agriculture dominates the economy, large numbers of workers' family members would flock there from the countryside and turn from farm producers into consumers.

When Taching was being opened up in 1960, some people bound by capitalist and revisionist conventions wanted to build a "petroleum city" 30 kilometres away. But Taching broke away from this traditional concept. On his 1958 inspection tour of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, a big enterprise in central China, Chairman Mao pointed out: Such big enterprises "should engage in agriculture, trade, education and military training as well as industry." That is the orientation to be followed.

Taching organized its workers in 1961 to reclaim wasteland so as to ease the strain on the food supply at the time. The following year, workers' wives who had come in large numbers were organized to do the same. Meanwhile, scattered settlements were set up under the overall plan for building up the oilfield. When in 1963 the late Premier Chou inspected Taching for the second time, he summed up the experience already gained there and put forward the

principle of "combining industry with agriculture and town with country to facilitate both production and the people's livelihood." In 1966, Chairman Mao issued the call: "Where conditions permit, they [the workers] should also engage in agriculture and side-occupations, just as people do in the Taching Oilfield."

The revolutionary teachers of the proletariat long ago pointed to the need to eliminate the differences between town and country and between worker and peasant in communist society. Marx and Engels in the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* called for "combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries; gradual abolition of the distinction between town and country." In his *Principles of Communism*, Engels envisaged "communities of citizens engaged in industry as well as agriculture, and combining the advantages of both urban and rural life without the one-sidedness and disadvantages of either." Although the transition to communism is as yet a distant task, Taching has taken the first step towards this goal.

The oilfield has been built into a unique "country-like town and town-like country." Industrial installations strewn across the vast grasslands are surrounded by farming areas. Lush green fields are dotted with snow-white cabins housing oil-extraction machinery. Tractors chug past towering plants and workshops. And cattle graze in pastures which have a complicated network of pipelines underneath.

Instead of a densely populated city, there are some 60 "worker-peasant villages" with 164 settlements around them. The villages are complete with commercial establishments, food-processing workshops, service centres, post offices, bank offices handling savings accounts, clinics, schools, nurseries and other facilities. Able-bodied housewives are organized to do

farming or work in subsidiary small industries and service trades.

Administrative Structure

How is the oilfield administered? In the words of the Taching people, it is a "socialist new-type mining area combining industry with agriculture and town with country, where, with the petrochemical industry as its major undertaking, industry, agriculture, military affairs, education and culture and commerce form an integral whole and farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries develop in an all-round way." What does this capsuled statement mean?

Taching today has a population of 500,000. It includes workers and staff members in the petrochemical industry and other trades, and housewives doing farm and other work. Students, below-school-age children and old people make up the remainder.

The Taching Oilfield combines government administration with enterprise management. Its leading organ (the revolutionary committee) is concurrently the local government which takes all-round charge of industry, agriculture, military affairs (mainly militia), education and culture and commerce. China is a socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the Communist Party, the political party of the proletariat, exercises leadership in everything. Therefore, the oilfield's revolutionary committee works under the centralized leadership of the oilfield's Party committee. Such a combination of government administration and enterprise management is conducive to concerting the efforts of all trades and professions and helps streamline the administrative structure.

The oilfield itself is an enterprise owned by the state which represents the working class and other labouring people. Profits must be turned over to the state and wages of workers and staff members are paid by the state according to a nationally unified wage scale. With regard to housewives in farm and other work, the collective ownership by working people is applied. After a certain amount of reserve and welfare funds have been deducted, proceeds from production are distributed according to the "work-points" they earn. There is not much difference between the incomes of those in industry and those in agriculture. As is the case with



Workers' wives who do farm-work in Taching.

other parts of the country, the principle of taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development is followed in farm production. So besides grain production, there are forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries.

A Worker-Peasant Village

Chuangyeh (Pioneer) Village which we visited was the first of its kind built in Taching. It now has 599 families making up a population of 2,558. Rows of one-storey brick buildings stand widely separated across fields stretching as far as the eye can see. In the past there was not a single tree on the grasslands, but many now have been planted in Chuangyeh Village (the entire oilfield today has 10 million trees, mostly lining the asphalt-surfaced roads or in and around the residential areas). We went to see a small mechanized bakery making biscuits, a well-stocked department store and a spick-and-span kindergarten and nursery. This village also has workshops making noodles, bean curd, soya bean sauce and other foodstuffs, a new small distillery, a clinic with a staff of 40 and a ward of 30 beds, a public bath house, a barbershop and service centres repairing watches, clocks, bicycles, etc. We called on a few families whose rooms, though simply furnished, were clean, comfortable and well heated (it was still cold at the time of our visit in early spring).

Taching's people, the women in particular, have made strenuous efforts to build these villages from scratch.



A combination of factories, farm fields and residential quarters.

One of Chuangyeh's leading personnel, a middle-aged woman told us the moving story of "making revolution with five spades." It was in the spring of 1962 that five housewives first responded to the call of the oilfield's Party committee to reclaim wasteland. Carrying five spades with them, they together with two youngsters trudged through waist-high grass in the wilderness and located a site to put up a tent. Conditions were harsh, and wolves prowled at night. Because their bottle of kerosene had spilled, they had to spend the night in complete darkness. Switching on their flashlights, they sat up and studied Chairman Mao's *Serve the People*, encouraging each other to keep going whatever the difficulty. More and more housewives joined them later. Without draught animals, they pulled the ploughs themselves. Why did they take all these hardships and hazards upon themselves? Not that their husbands could not provide for them, but because they felt it necessary to make their contribution when they saw the oil workers throwing themselves heart and soul into opening up the oilfield for the motherland. While battling the elements, they had to combat age-old ideas of looking down upon women and also break with such traditional concepts as "marrying a man to ensure food and clothing."

Conditions today are a far cry from what they were. Apart from tractors and harvesters, they have horsecarts, trucks and drainage and irrigation equipment including sprinklers. Nevertheless, people in the village still stress the spirit of the "five spades."

There are many other worker-peasant villages like Chuangyeh with such militant names as Hui-chan (Massive Battle), Hsienfeng (Vanguard), Chiehfang (Liberation) and Shengli (Victory).

Life in Taching

In Taching we witnessed a surging revolutionary struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and a rising drive to step up production. At the same time, we were impressed by other aspects of life there.

First, there is full employment and people are well cared for. The fast-developing oilfield needs workers, as do the other oilfields abuilding elsewhere. The manpower saved by mechanization and automation can be channelled into new undertakings. Many one-time housewives have freed themselves from household chores and taken up farm and other work. Workers also do a stint of farm work in off-hours and during busy farming seasons. Thanks to the unified leadership over all trades and professions, those no longer physically fit for their work are transferred to other posts. For instance, several people now working in Chuangyeh were once drillers.

All Taching school-age children are in the classroom and senior middle school education has become universal. While their main task is studying, the students also learn industrial and agricultural production when they reach the fourth grade in primary school. After graduation from middle school, as a rule they go to settle in "youth centres" run by the worker-peasant villages and take part in collective farm production. Many become oil workers or join other trades afterwards. (The Chuangyeh comrades told us that good results have been achieved in family planning too and the birth rate has dropped to 11 per thousand.) The elderly receive pensions if they were workers. In our society, it is a custom to respect the old and help the disabled, and young people regard it a bounden duty to care for their old parents.

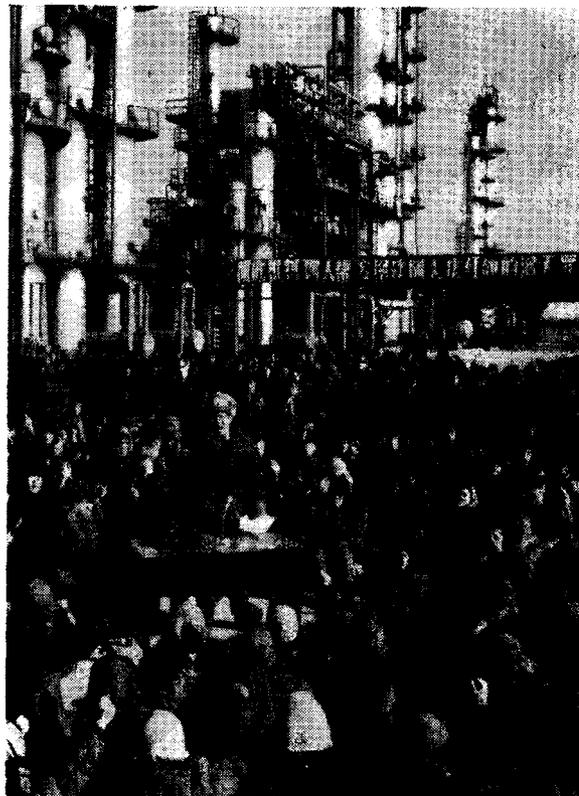
Second, there is plenty of evidence of women's emancipation and equality between the

sexes. Marxism holds: "The emancipation of women becomes possible only when women are enabled to take part in production on a large, social scale, and when domestic duties require their attention only to a minor degree." (Engels: *The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State.*)

Women once confined to their families are now taking part in Taching's social productive labour, political study and other social activities like men. They have their own income. Thus they enjoy an equal position both in their families and in society. There are quite a number of women in Taching's leading bodies at various levels and two have been promoted to posts at the ministerial level in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industries and the Ministry of Coal Industry under the State Council.

Former housewives mainly do farm work. But this does not mean no women are in industrial units. On the contrary, there are many women workers. To further women's emancipation, Taching has made a point to form women's teams for jobs usually regarded as beyond their ability, such as oil-extraction, well-drilling and motor transport. We visited one oil-extracting team near Chuangyeh Village. A pace-setter for years running, it is made up of 108 young women aged 22 on the average who handle 31 oil wells and 12 water injection wells. They have close to four hectares of cropland and a vegetable garden near where they live, raise pigs and chickens and run their own canteen. They have their own sports teams and an art troupe. Regular militia training has taught them how to use both light and heavy machineguns. Their offices, dormitories, canteen and sports ground are well kept. The capable and vivacious 24-year-old girl who took us around is a leading member of the team.

Third, the Taching people are advancing towards common prosperity. China is a developing country and the living standards of the people are still not high. However, on the basis of increased production, the people's livelihood is being improved step by step, as can be seen from Taching. In the past few years, the "gang of four" spread many wild fallacies. For instance, they labelled anyone concerned about the people's well-being an advocate of "material incentives." Disdaining the gang's blathering, Taching's leadership took effective measures to



A meeting to criticize the "gang of four."

expand collective welfare while applying the socialist principle "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

Rent, electricity, water and heating and cooking fuel are free. Working couples who leave their babies or infants in the nurseries (mostly day-care) pay only for food. There is no tuition in school. Buses are also free on all lines linking various parts of the vast oilfield. Workers and staff members enjoy free medical treatment while family dependents pay half of their medical fees — the same as in other enterprises throughout the country. Film shows and theatrical performances are provided free of charge at the grass-roots units. All this plus full employment has made for a general improvement in living standards. As comrades in Chuangyeh Village told us, nearly every family there has savings in the bank. The interest rate for bank savings is very low in China. People try to save because frugality is widely accepted as a virtue. Besides, everyone depositing some idle money in the state bank adds up to a large sum which can be used to finance socialist construction projects.

(Continued on p. 29.)

Well Done, the Sudanese People !

THE Sudanese Government made a decision on May 12 to terminate the contracts of the Soviet military experts serving in the Sudan and to close the Soviet military experts' office attached to the Soviet Embassy in Khartoum, giving the experts notice to leave the country within a week. All 90 Soviet experts in the Sudan together with their families left bag and baggage on May 18.

This is another momentous victory for the Arab and African peoples in the struggle against colonialism and hegemonism following Egypt's abrogation of the Egyptian-Soviet treaty and abolition of port facilities for the Soviet navy last year. It has dealt another heavy blow at the Soviet social-imperialists who are stepping up aggression and expansion in the Middle East and Africa. The Sudanese people have done an excellent thing!

To contend for hegemony with the other superpower, the Soviet Union has tried every means to control the Sudan on which it has cast a covetous eye — a country on the Red Sea which occupies a strategically important position in the Middle East and Africa. Using "military aid" or "economic aid" as bait at first, it vainly attempted to lure the Sudan into its trap. But, as the Sudanese paper *Al Ayam* said editorially: "Very soon the Sudan realized that what the Soviet Union liked was not friends but running dogs, not freedom fighters but slaves acting on its order and moving on its orbit. Under these circumstances, the Sudan declared in no uncertain terms that 'we refuse to become running dogs.'" The paper declared in another article that "we will never sell out our country to the Soviet Union and we will never allow our dignity outraged as a result of Soviet aid."

Furious, the new tsars turned to subversive activities in the fond hope of overthrowing the present anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonic government headed by President Nimeri and replacing it with a puppet regime at their beck and call. In 1971, the Soviet

Union openly supported the notorious July 19 coup launched by pro-Moscow elements. But this was crushed by the Sudanese armed forces and people within three days. Last year, Moscow hired, trained and equipped a group of conspirators outside the Sudan, who later infiltrated into the country for another attempt at armed subversion. This time, the scheme was even more short-lived. The Sudanese troops wiped out the whole band in a few hours and captured a considerable quantity of Soviet-made arms. Thus the Soviet social-imperialists' aggressive features were once more completely exposed before the world.

However, repeated failure inflamed rather than dampened the Kremlin's evil designs. This year it incited others to create incidents and provoke an armed conflict to threaten the Sudan's security. At the same time, it suspended arms and ammunition supplies to the Sudan, refused to undertake projects agreed upon and withheld the shipment of parts and accessories for machinery it had provided earlier — the usual odious method of bringing pressure on a country it wants to subdue. By resolutely expelling the Soviet military experts, the Sudanese Government has administered a powerful rebuff to the new tsars.

The Sudanese people are a great people with a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism and colonialism. In the struggle against colonialism and hegemonism of all descriptions, they have steadfastly defied all brute force and firmly defended their national independence and state sovereignty. From their painful experience in dealing with the Soviet Union which disguises itself as a "natural ally," the Sudanese people have gradually seen through its evil intentions. Particularly in recent years, the Soviet Union has feverishly carried out expansion in Africa, sending mercenaries to invade Angola and Zaire and unscrupulously sowing discord among the Arab countries in the Middle East, thus trying to sabotage the struggle

against U.S.-Israeli aggression. It is trying to control the littoral countries in the Red Sea region. All this has further alerted the Sudanese people. As President Nimeri has time and again pointed out recently, the Soviet Union is pursuing "a new form of colonialism" and "we are fully aware of the strategic goals of social-neo-colonialism," "it wants to take the place of the old-line colonialists." He stressed: "We are not afraid of the Soviet Union. We are not afraid of any power. This is because we rely on the strength of the militant Sudanese people and we fear no death."

The Sudanese paper *Al Sahafa* pointed out: "Africa will kick the Russians aside as the Arab world has done. The people's will of fighting for liberation will surely win."

(Continued from p. 27.)

One may safely say that in Taching there is neither a luxurious home nor a jobless family in dire straits.

Social custom has a part to play in the cost of living. Take clothing as one example. One can wear better clothes if he chooses to. As we saw in Taching, many young women workers do dress in well-cut colourful blouses or jackets in their off-hours. But in our society, it is quite unnecessary to dress up so as to show one's "income bracket" or position on the social ladder. This is more so in Taching with its tradition of hard work and plain living. Ostentation and extravagance at public functions or in private life, are detested.

In a nutshell, life in Taching is militant and hard-working, and at the same time meaningful and happy.

Learn From Taching

With its many outstanding features, Taching is worthy of being called a red banner put up by Chairman Mao and meticulously cared for by Premier Chou. The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua resolutely implements Chairman Mao's call "**In industry, learn from Taching**" and this is making a tremendous impact on the whole country.

On our trip back to Peking we could feel an all-pervading atmosphere of learning from Taching. At the big boiler plant we visited dur-

The Sudanese people's victory in the struggle against Soviet hegemonism has once again testified to the truth: Like all the imperialists and reactionaries, the Soviet social-imperialists are paper tigers. Throwing their weight around with overweening arrogance, they are essentially weak despite their apparent strength. So long as the people who suffer from aggression defy brute force and dare to resolutely fight back, they will certainly emerge victorious. The victory of the Sudanese people will surely further inspire the fighting will of the Arab and African people in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and push the struggle against Soviet hegemonism to a new high.

*(A commentary by Hsinhua
Correspondent, May 19)*

ing a stop-over in Harbin, capital of Heilungkiang Province, we saw workers earnestly discussing measures to emulate Taching. Learning from Taching, railway departments were clearing away the mess caused by the "gang of four" and rapidly improving their work. Crew members of the train we took again and again swept the aisles to keep the cars clean. This is one of their concrete, though minor, measures in the learn-from-Taching drive.

Late at night, when the train stopped in Tangshan, the city struck by a powerful earthquake last July, we saw myriad of lights shining near and far, a sure sign the city was recovering fast. The big Kailan Coal Mine there is a nationally famous unit which distinguished itself for its achievements in learning from Taching. The earthquake caused heavy losses there, as though it was ravaged by war. But it has continued to emulate Taching. All of Kailan's seven collieries have resumed production and one has reached the pre-quake production level.

All this called to mind two lines of a verse we read in Taching:

Rolling on and on, one wave rises higher than the last;

With one banner flying high, a forest of banners turns bright red.

With the red banner of Taching leading the way, China's industry will develop at higher speed and its dictatorship of the proletariat will become more consolidated than ever.

Smith Regime's Despicable Provocations

OF late, the racist Smith regime of Rhodesia has brazenly threatened the Zambian Government by declaring it will mount preemptive strikes against Zambia if the Zimbabwean guerrillas launch large-scale offensives. Meanwhile, the regime has sent troops across the border to attack two of Botswana's barracks. Zambian President Kaunda announced at a May 16 press conference that Zambian troops were on full alert. He stressed that the Zambian people will never be intimidated by Smith's threats and are ready to hit back and carry the struggle through to the end. The Botswana Government also sternly condemned the racist Smith regime for its brazen invasion. The Smith racists' despicable act has aroused strong indignation among the African countries and people. The Chinese people are resolutely on the side of the African people and support the just struggle of the Zambian and Botswana Governments and people for safeguarding their national independence and sovereignty.

It is out-and-out gangster logic for the Rhodesian authorities to claim that Rhodesia has "both the right and duty to defend the integrity of her borders and the security and safety of her people." It is well known that the regime in Rhodesia is an utterly reactionary illegal one imposed by the minority white racists on the African people. While ruthlessly exploiting and bloodily suppressing the Zimbabwean people at home, it has rabidly opposed the national-liberation movement in southern Africa and posed threats to the security of the African countries. The Zimbabwean people have waged a protracted armed struggle for the overthrow of the criminal rule of the white racist regime, for state independence and national liberation. This struggle constitutes an important compo-

nent part of the African people's struggle against their common enemy. It is a matter of course for the African countries to give active military, political and economic assistance to the Zimbabwean people in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity. It is entirely futile for Smith and his ilk to prevent the African people from supporting the Zimbabwean people by military threats and intimidation against Zambia, Botswana and other African countries under the pretext of "security."

Racist regimes' criminal rule is a big scourge to the entire African people and is completely against their fundamental interests and aspirations. No matter how the racists, with imperialist support, use intrigues and conspiracies and even resort to military threats, no matter how that superpower, the self-styled "natural ally" of the African people, tries in a thousand and one ways to undermine the liberation struggle of the people of southern Africa, the doom of the racist regimes can never be averted.

The flames of the Zimbabwean people's armed struggle are now raging and the struggle against racism waged by the Namibian and Azanian people is surging ahead. The racists' harassments and sabotage can only arouse the African people to greater resistance. Neither the recent military blackmail against Zambia nor the armed invasion of Botswana can improve the Smith regime's increasingly difficult position. The people of Zambia, Botswana and other African countries are in combat readiness and the Zimbabwean people are waging a valiant struggle. If the Smith regime dares to take reckless action, it will court greater defeat and thus bring its evil rule to an early end.

("Renmin Ribao" Commentator, May 21)

ROUND THE WORLD

ZAIRE

New Victories in Repulsing Mercenaries

Supported by Moroccan troops, the Zairian armed forces have won significant victories in counterattacking Soviet-paid mercenaries' invasion. On May 20, the Zairian-Moroccan joint armed forces recovered the important border city of Dilolo. They had earlier retaken the strategic town of Kasaji and Polete, 75 kilometres east of the city of Sandoa.

Since opening their counter-attack on April 16, the Zairian-Moroccan joint armed forces have retaken Mutshatsha and Sanikosa and captured a large number of weapons and shells of Soviet manufacture including anti-tank rocket-launchers and SAM-7 missiles. A mercenary captured in the battle of Sanikosa confessed that he was a

SAM missile firer trained by Russian instructors in Angola.

The African countries have recently continued to support in various ways the struggle of the Zairian armed forces and people against aggression. Egypt decided to give help to the Zairian Air Force. The Government of the Ivory Coast has twice sent food and medicine. The Central African Empire made a decision to put a battalion of troops under the command of President Mobutu. Up to now, more than 20 countries in Africa have given the Zairian people a hand.

AFRICAN-ARAB COUNTRIES

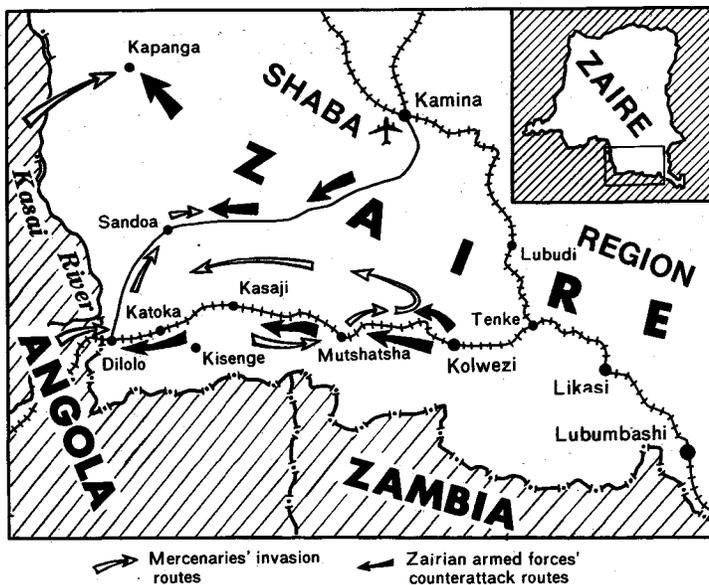
Strength of Unity

Since March 8, leaders and public opinion in the Arab countries including Morocco, Egypt, the Sudan, Mauritania,

Tunisia and Saudi Arabia have denounced Soviet social-imperialism and voiced support for the just struggle of Zaire. A number of Arab countries have given Zaire material, financial and military aid. This has greatly enhanced the strength and confidence of the Zairian people in their struggle against the invaders.

During the Middle East October war of 1973, more than 20 African countries determinedly severed diplomatic relations with Israel in support of the Arab people's struggle against imperialism and Zionism. Now Arab countries are taking actions of solidarity with the African country of Zaire. This fully shows that the peoples of African and Arab countries are brothers sharing weal and woe. It also embodies the spirit of the Cairo Afro-Arab summit conference in March. At the same time, it points to the fact that the African and Arab countries will become a mighty force if they get united and dare to struggle.

What merits attention at present is that while instigating the invasion of Zaire, the Soviet Union, which pretends to support national-liberation movements, is trying to fish in troubled waters by redoubling its efforts to interfere in and sabotage national-liberation movements in southern Africa, creating tension in northern Africa and the Red Sea region and sowing discord between the African and Arab countries. Wherever the spectre of the Soviet Union emerges, there is bound to be upheaval. However, the awakening African and Arab peoples will surely smash



all schemes of Soviet hegemonism.

FOUR WESTERN POWERS

Status of Berlin Cannot Be Modified Unilaterally

Heads of state or government of the United States, Britain, France and West Germany recently issued a declaration reaffirming that the status of the special area of Berlin could not be modified unilaterally.

Issued after the heads of the four Western powers had met in London on May 9 to discuss German and West Berlin problems, the declaration recalled the agreement on Berlin and areas around it as reached by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union on September 3, 1971. The French, U.S. and British Governments declared that they "will continue to reject all attempts to put in question the rights and responsibilities which France, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union retain relating to Germany as a whole and to all four sectors of Berlin."

The declaration noted that "one of the essential elements in the quadripartite agreement is the affirmation that the ties between the western sectors of Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany should be maintained and developed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the agreement." The United States, Britain and France "reaffirmed their commitment to the city's security," the declaration said.

The declaration was issued at a time when the Soviet Union and Western countries, mainly the United States, were engaged

in a bitter struggle over the forthcoming Belgrade conference. As a Western news agency put it, the declaration was a warning to the Soviet Union and an indication that the Western powers wanted to make no more concessions at the June conference in Belgrade.

SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Using Atomic Energy for Economic Development

Atomic energy is being used for economic development in some South American countries which have been striving to master nuclear know-how.

Argentina was the first country in the region to use such energy for economic development. Its 320,000-kilowatt Atucha nuclear power station went into operation in March 1974. The 600,000-kilowatt Rio Tercero station is under construction. The country which is capable of processing uranium into nuclear fuels for power generation is expected to attain self-sufficiency in such fuels in 1980.

Peru and Ecuador have recently concluded nuclear co-operation agreements with Argentina under which Peru will be helped to build a nuclear power station in Lima and Ecuador aided to prospect for radioactive deposits.

Brazil set up a nuclear company in 1974. The next year it signed a co-operation agreement with West Germany on the peaceful use of nuclear energy. It is expected that by 1990 Brazil will have eight nuclear power stations, each with a capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts.

South America is rich in uranium. Known reserves in Argentina and Brazil alone amount to some 36,000 tons. As their economies develop, many South American countries face increasingly serious energy problems. Annual oil imports by Brazil and Peru account for 80 per cent and over 50 per cent of their respective consumptions. Argentina will have to spend more than 600 million U.S. dollars on petroleum imports this year. Hence, these countries are turning to their own nuclear energy as one of the major power resources for economic development.

However, their efforts in this respect have come up against meddling and opposition from the Soviet Union and the United States, which are trying hard to maintain their nuclear hegemonic position. After the signing of the Brazilian-West German nuclear agreement, TASS and the Soviet press slandered it as a "dangerous precedent" endangering the so-called international detente, and also a "violation" of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Early this year, Washington repeatedly put pressure on Brazil and West Germany, demanding that they halt implementation of the agreement. The Governments of Brazil and West Germany have turned down this unreasonable demand. Argentine President Jorge Videla made it clear not long ago that his country backs Brazil's stand on the question of atomic energy.

CORRECTION: In our issue No. 20, the words in brackets in line 23 of the middle column on page 5 should read "in 1974."