

PEKING REVIEW

42

October 18, 1974

北
京
周
報

**Shanghai Develops Industry by
Self-Reliance**

**The Bankruptcy of Lin Piao's
Counter-Revolutionary Tactics**

***Dire Consequences of Soviet Revisionists'
All-Round Capitalist Restoration***

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

Vol. 17, No. 42 October 18, 1974

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

CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
Laos Independence Day Marked	
Deputy Prime Minister Cairns Visits China	
Australian Exhibition Opens in Peking	
Yeh Chien-ying Meets Mr. Shang Chen	
Legitimate Seat of Chinese Volleyball Association in I.V.B.F. Affirmed	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
Shanghai's Industrial Development: Taking the Road of Self-Reliance	5
The Bankruptcy of Lin Piao's Counter-Revolutionary Tactics — Yu Fan	9
Harnessing the Haiho River: A County's Regiment of Peasant-Workers — Chang En-hua	13
Press Communique on President Bongo's Visit to China	17
What Is Behind the "Petrodollar" Rush? — Jen Ku-ping	18
Dire Consequences of Soviet Revisionists' All-Round Capitalist Restoration — Ming Sung	19
ROUND THE WORLD	22
Egypt: Two Wars, Two Different Results	
Britain: Labour Party Continues in Power	
ON THE HOME FRONT	23
New Achievements in Horticulture	
Extensive Use of Herbicides	

Laos Independence Day Marked

October 12 was the 29th anniversary of Laos Independence Day. *Renmin Ribao* carried an editorial that day to mark the occasion.

Entitled "Warmly Greeting Laos Independence Day," the editorial said: "Laos proclaimed independence on October 12, 1945. Over the last ten years or more, the Lao people, fighting in unity with the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples and supporting each other, have finally achieved great victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. This victory is an inspiration to the struggle of the world's oppressed people and nations for freedom and liberation, and a positive contribution to the revolutionary cause of the people of various countries to combat imperialism and colonialism.

"In February last year, the patriotic forces of Laos and the Vientiane Government signed the Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos. The signing of the Vientiane agreement created a favourable condition for the Lao people to resolve their problems without foreign interference; it marks a new stage in the Lao people's revolutionary struggle. The Lao Provisional National Union Government and the National Coalition Political Council were formally established on April 5 this year. This is another achievement for the Lao people through perseverance in struggle. Over the past year and more, they have made unremitting efforts to strictly implement the Vientiane agreement; they have sharpened their vigilance and delivered deserved counter-blows at the obstruction and violation of the agreement by the ultra-Rightist force in Laos. Meanwhile, the armed forces and people in the liberated areas of Laos, bringing into play the

spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have been actively healing the wounds of war, restoring and developing production, and achieving heartening success in all fields. Today, the Lao liberated zone, which makes up four-fifths of the land and has half the country's population, presents a scene of vitality from Upper to Lower Laos."

The editorial expressed confidence that so long as the Lao people persist in struggle, a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos will certainly emerge.

The Chinese people would, as always, resolutely support the Lao people's just struggle till complete victory, concluded the editorial.

Deputy Prime Minister Cairns Visits China

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet on October 10 in honour of Dr. James Cairns, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Overseas Trade of the Australian Federal Government, Mrs. Cairns and his party.

Speaking at the banquet, Vice-Premier Li extended a warm welcome to Deputy Prime Minister and Mrs. Cairns on behalf of the Chinese Government and people.

He said: "With the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Australia, and through our joint efforts, relations between our two countries have made gratifying progress." "We are happy to note," he said, "that in the past year economic and trade relations between the two countries have developed, our exchanges in the fields of science and technology have increased and the mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples have been enhanced."

The Vice-Premier said: "At present, the international situation is

excellent. New and important victories have been won by the people of all countries in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. The Third World is daily awakening and growing in strength. It has steadily strengthened its unity, won repeated victories and displayed its might in the struggle against superpower hegemony and power politics.

"China is a developing socialist country belonging to the Third World. We respect the independent foreign policy of Australia and appreciate the active efforts of the Australian Government to develop relations with Third World countries and improve the world situation."

"We are confident that the visit of Deputy Prime Minister will make a positive contribution to the mutual understanding and to the development of friendly relations between our two countries," Vice-Premier Li said in conclusion.

In reply, Deputy Prime Minister Cairns said: "We are looking forward to the opening tomorrow of the Australian Exhibition in Peking and to its success. In a few days I shall return to Australia to attend the opening of the Chinese Exhibition in Sydney.

"This is the first occasion on which simultaneous exhibitions have been staged in our two countries and it has been made possible by the spirit of friendly co-operation which now exists at all levels between us."

"It is our sincere desire," he continued, "that the two exhibitions—ours here in Peking and yours in Sydney—will contribute substantially to the further development and strengthening of our trade and to the expansion of our technical exchanges."

Dr. Cairns said: "It is less than two years since the formal establish-

ment of diplomatic relations between our countries, but the ties between us are already strong. The mutual exchange of exhibitions is yet another landmark in the continuing development of friendship and co-operation between our two countries."

Deputy Prime Minister and Mrs. Cairns and the other distinguished Australian guests arrived in Peking from Shanghai on October 10 after visiting Shanghai and Wusih.

On the eve of their departure, Dr. Cairns and Mrs. Cairns gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People on October 13.

Speaking at the banquet, the Australian Deputy Prime Minister said: "It is true that the social systems of Australia and China are different. But we have proved that two countries with different social systems can develop friendly relations and live in peace."

He praised China for being faithful to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and wished continuous consolidation and development of the friendship between the Australian and Chinese peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two governments on the basis of the five principles.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said that during his China visit, Deputy Prime Minister Cairns had exchanged views on a wide range of subjects with responsible members of Chinese departments concerned. "This," he pointed out, "has deepened our mutual understanding and will play a positive role in developing the friendly relations and particularly the economic and trade relations between our two countries."

Vice-Premier Li said: The Australian exhibition provides a good opportunity for our scientific and technical personnel to learn from the Australian people. This fully proves that it is entirely in conformity with the common wishes of our two peoples to develop our friendly co-operation and economic and trade

relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

Australian Exhibition Opens In Peking

The Australian Exhibition opened in Peking on October 11.

Dr. James Cairns, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Overseas Trade of the Australian Federal Government, presided over the opening ceremony.

Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien attended the ceremony and cut the ribbon opening the exhibition. Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang and others also attended. This is the first exhibition ever held in China by Australia. Covering a total floor space of 15,000 square metres, the exhibits include agricultural, animal, forestry, mineral, transport and communication and medicinal products.

Speaking at the ceremony, Deputy Prime Minister Cairns reviewed the development of trade between Australia and China in recent years. He said: "We know that the exhibition will contribute to the further development of trade. It is the result of co-operation between Chinese and Australians at all stages."

Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang said: The daily increasing friendly exchanges "show that the friendly relations between our two countries as well as our economic ties and trade have been constantly strengthened, a fact that reflects the common desire of the Chinese and Australian peoples to increase their friendship."

Yeh Chien-ying Meets Mr. Shang Chen

Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on October 10 met and had a cordial conversation with Mr. Shang Chen, former commander-in-chief of the sixth war zone of the Kuomintang, presidential chief of staff and chief of the Kuomintang government mission in Japan.

Mr. Shang's granddaughter Shang Hui-hsuan and Mr. Chin Hsiang who accompanied him on his return to the country for a visit, attended the meeting.

Later, Vice-Chairman Yeh gave a dinner for Mr. Shang and others.

Mr. Shang, who returned from Japan for a visit, arrived in Peking on September 19.

Legitimate Seat of Chinese Volleyball Association in I.V.B.F. Affirmed

The International Volleyball Federation (I.V.B.F.) has affirmed the legitimate seat of the Volleyball Association of the People's Republic of China and expelled the so-called sports organization of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the international sports organization. A resolution to this effect was adopted at an extraordinary session of the I.V.B.F.'s 14th Congress in Mexico City on October 9. The draft resolution was adopted by the congress with 54 in favour, 18 against and 3 abstentions.

Chang Chih-huai and Chang Chien, representatives of the Volleyball Association of the People's Republic of China, attended the I.V.B.F. congress on October 10. Speaking at the congress, Chang Chih-huai said: This resolution by I.V.B.F. reflects the common desire of the people and sportsmen of all countries. Therefore, this is our joint victory.

News Briefs

- Premier Chou En-lai on October 10 sent a message to Peruvian President Juan Velasco Alvarado, expressing heartfelt sympathy and solicitude to the people in the Lima area affected by a recent strong earthquake.
- A group of the Central Philharmonic Society of China with Lin Liyun as its head and Kang Hsin-pin and Li Teh-lun as its deputy heads left Peking by air on October 11 for a performance tour of Japan. The 37-member group included Yin Cheng-chung and other leading musicians.

Taking the Road of Self-Reliance

- Shanghai's gross industrial output value last year was 17 times that of 1949 and twice that of 1965.

UNDER the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the leadership of the Communist Party, the working class of China's largest industrial city of Shanghai has since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966 broken with all fetishes and superstitions, emancipated their thinking and brought about a big upsurge in industry. The city's industrial development has created a rich fund of experience, the main one being that of firmly implementing the Party's principle of **maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts**. This is, in the words of Shanghai's workers, taking the road of self-reliance and always aiming high.

The Course of Development

When imperialist domination of Shanghai's industry and commerce was swept away by the storm of the Chinese people's revolution a quarter of a century ago, imperialist spokesmen asserted that China's cities would falter and grind to a halt without their "aid." "When the Communist Party meets with the harsh reality of Shanghai, they will change their line and come begging us for help," they gloated. Later, the social-imperialists tore up all their contracts with us and withdrew their specialists in the vain hope that China's socialist construction would collapse overnight.

But reality dealt both the imperialists and social-imperialists telling blows. Shanghai's gross industrial output value today is twice that of 1965, the year before the start of the Cultural Revolution, and 17 times that of 1949, the year the country was liberated.

Rolled steel that the social-imperialists refused to supply us with, the workers of Shanghai made themselves. The many new types of metal materials they never sold us also are being made by this city's workers. For more than half a century the Ching Dynasty and the Kuomintang reactionaries relied on foreign "aid" to build a steel industry, but right up to the country's liberation even strip steel for lamp bulbs had to be obtained from abroad. Today, Shanghai produces 1,200 different varieties of steel in some 20,000 specifications. Now, as much steel is made in half a day here as was made in 1948.

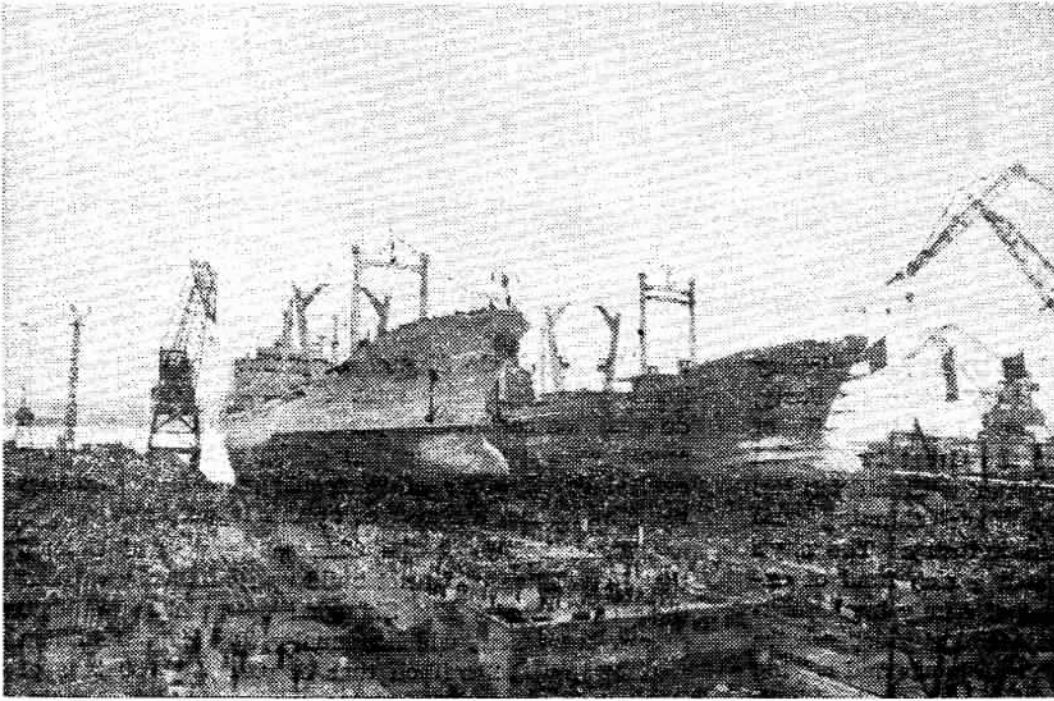
Sale of technology in making big electronic computers to China was banned by the imperialists who considered them something of a miracle and a rarity. But Shanghai is now producing these computers for construction and national defence industries and scien-

tific research. On Shanghai's production list are such items as integrated circuit electronic computers that do a million calculations per second and electron microscopes with a magnification of 400,000 as well as the several dozen kinds of electronic medical apparatuses being made that are near or up to advanced levels.

Those hostile to the Chinese people had claimed that New China could not build up its industry without their equipment. But Shanghai now makes complete sets of equipment which annually turn out 1.1 million tons of iron, 1.2 million tons of steel, 700,000 tons of sheet steel and medium plates, and whole sets of equipment which handle 2.5 million tons of crude oil a year. Shanghai is producing various machines for export to Third World countries, including machinery for making steel and paper and for processing foodstuffs. Before liberation, even the screws on generating equipment were imported. One large turbo-generating set with an inner water-cooled stator and rotor made in Shanghai today has a capacity greater than that of the whole power industry the imperialists had built up in Shanghai over a period of 70 years to plunder the Chinese people.

The basic reason for the heroic industrious working class of Shanghai attaining such results was that it firmly implemented the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and firmly carried out the Party's principle of independence and self-reliance. In the Great Cultural Revolution and in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they have deepened their criticism of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and have further strengthened their determination.

Shanghai is a microcosm of China's socialist construction. A host of magnificent facts show how absolutely correct is Chairman Mao's principle of **maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts**. And it is precisely because we have firmly implemented this principle that the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Party, overthrew the Chiang Kai-shek regime and won revolutionary victory in the years of war. After the founding of New China we shattered the imperialist embargo and firmly stood up to pressure from the social-imperialists so that socialist construction in China developed vigorously from day to day. All this



Ocean-going freighters being built at the Kiangnan Shipyard.

affirms very clearly that taking the road of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts is indeed something that fills the imperialists and social-imperialists with fear. For a developing country like China, however, this is certainly the road leading from victory to victory.

Relying on the Masses

Some people regard self-reliance simply as a matter of "importing or not importing." Actually, this is merely seeing only the superficial aspect of the matter. Back in the war years, Chairman Mao already pointed out that the essence of self-reliance is reliance "on the creative power of the whole army and the entire people." Those who worship and are awed by foreign things and rely on importing and those who pessimistically drone that we can't do this and can't do that show their complete lack of faith in the masses having boundless creative power. The fundamental experience of Shanghai's achievements through implementing the principle of self-reliance is to rely on the masses and have faith that the working people armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought are able to create miracles.

Look at how Shanghai's workers built a 10,000-ton-class ship!

The crucial problem in building a 10,000-tonner is making the diesel motor. Some inner components of this piece of machinery standing as high as a three-storeyed building must have a grade nine surface finish. To get such a smooth finish, foreign countries use large-size precision equipment to process the motor. Since the Kiangnan Shipyard had no such equipment, the workers made tools the size of a flashlight, fit-

ted them on to ordinary machine tools and produced a better than grade ten surface finish. The processed parts are so smooth that anyone standing before them can see every hair on his head very clearly. In assembling this diesel motor, a tall building with a relatively constant room temperature is normally required and the floor must be able to withstand pressures of 12 tons per square metre. Kiangnan had no such building and so the workers put up a roofless reed building and assembled the motor inside it. Because the foundation floor sank

constantly, the workers fitted measuring instruments to the machinery and drove iron wedges underneath to compensate for submergence and enable the machinery to maintain a constant plane. The diesel motor was finally completed after countless difficulties had been overcome.

It was precisely by relying on the workers' unlimited creativeness that a Shanghai shipyard which previously could only do repairs was able to build a 13,000-ton freighter on a dock intended for 3,000-ton ships. Before the Cultural Revolution only one Shanghai shipyard could build ships of the 10,000-ton class, now there are four that are building at a faster speed bigger ships of higher quality.

The process of making sophisticated high-precision machinery clearly demonstrates that the road of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts is basically the road of relying on the masses. By fully mobilizing and bringing into play the wisdom and creativeness of millions of people, we will certainly catch up and surpass advanced world standards in the not too distant future.

Supporting New-Born Things

The development of Shanghai's industry shows that implementing the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts is a process full of acute and fierce struggles between two ideologies and two lines. The crux of these struggles is the question of attitude towards new-born things. To develop our industry by relying on our own efforts and to catch up with and surpass advanced world standards inevitably involves the problem of starting from scratch and advancing from a low to a higher level. Consequently, the road of self-reliance is one of constant innova-

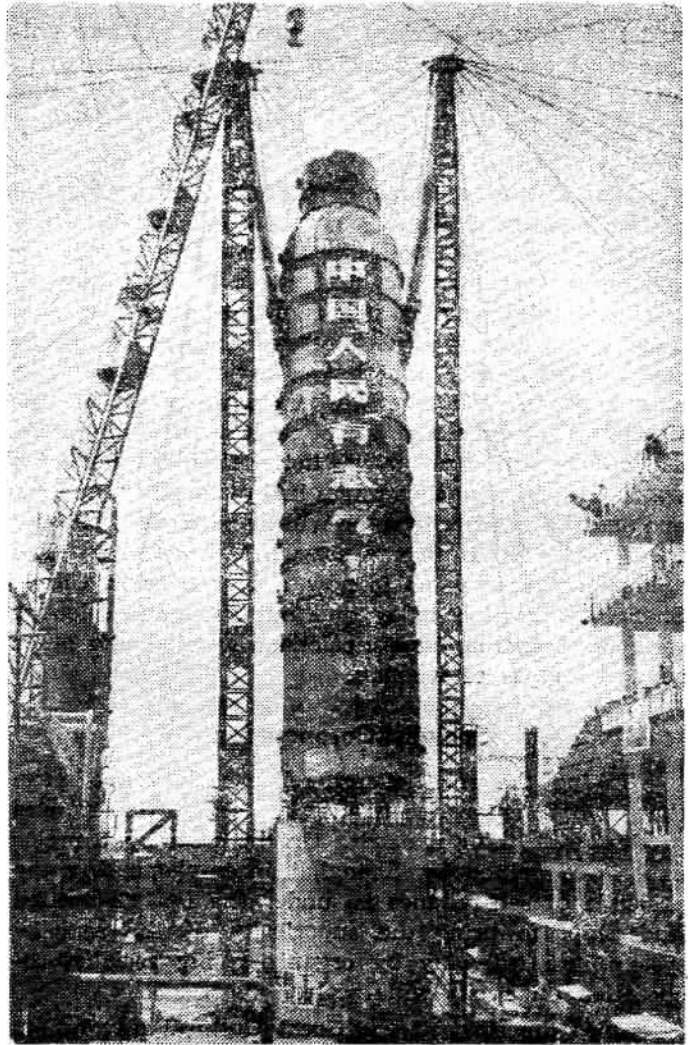
tion. Creating something new will run up against obstructions from those who want to go on doing things the old conventional way and those who worship foreign things and have other erroneous ideas. Shanghai's experience demonstrates that a resolute struggle must be carried out against these erroneous ideas and the initiative of the masses must be respected and revolutionary new-born things must be supported.

As early as 1960, the workers at the Hutung Shipyard made China's first diesel engine for a 10,000-ton vessel. Chemically and mechanically, the 70-ton crankshaft for this motor was up to specifications, but as there were a few small pits on the surface it was rejected outright by "authorities" who were divorced from reality and who went only by what they had read in foreign books. Because of this, the hull built by another shipyard was left floating five years on the Whangpoo River. In the course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the workers criticized the revisionist line, repudiated the slavish comprador philosophy and began plugging away for the crankshaft to be used. Communist Party member and worker-promoted-engineer Yang Ching-fu said: "I've seen plenty of foreign crankshafts on diesel motors in my more than forty years repairing foreign ships. And I've seen some of the 'best' crankshafts are pitted, some worse than ours. Why must we put so much stock in foreign things and not use what we ourselves have made?" Today, that shaft has done its work of propelling a 15,000-ton tanker for more than six years and is still going strong. This "crankshaft incident" which once caused such a stir in shipbuilding circles has led people to realize how inimical the revisionist line and ideas which make a fetish of foreign things are to developing the forces of socialist production. It has also made people aware of the necessity to criticize making a fetish of foreign things so as to give full rein to the creative spirit and to do a good job of the revolution in the sphere of the superstructure in order to unshackle the forces of production.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has sparked even greater creativity. Last year two young workers at the Shanghai No. 9 Cashmere Wear Mill produced a simple programme control device. As soon as it appeared, the leadership swiftly began popularizing it so that within a year all the old knitting machines of the '30s had been made fully or semi-automatic in all 14 mills making cashmere wear. It also led to a mass movement in many branches of the city's industry to embark on programme-control technology.

Because of the big support given to the creativeness of the masses, Shanghai has increased its 13 pre-Cultural Revolution dacron textile and printing and dyeing mills to 41 mills with relatively small investment. Output has now gone up 23 times.

Every year this old industrial base of Shanghai sees about ten thousand special machine tools and other new technical equipment all made by the workers themselves going into production thanks to the massive support given to the creativeness of the workers.



New equipment being put up in the Shanghai Refinery.

In practice and in continually creating new things, Shanghai's working class has come to see clearly that to enable new things to grow, dialectics must be promoted in a big way. The workers recall these words of Lenin's: "We must carefully study the feeble new shoots, we must devote the greatest attention to them, do everything to promote their growth and must 'nurse' them."

Communist Party member Shao Pu-ken is a witness to the birth of the automobile industry in Shanghai. He has seen with his own eyes how the motor car industry here grew up from the struggle in which materialist dialectics triumphed over idealism and metaphysics. Shanghai turned out its first chassis for a four-ton truck in the year of the big leap forward. Stripped to the waist, Shao and other workers hammered it out with 24-pound hammers. The chassis of the first motor tricycle was made of wood and used bamboo for springs. The idealists and metaphysicists refused to concede that it was a motor vehicle, but the workers started it up, climbed aboard and toured the streets beating gongs and drums to announce its birth. These revolutionary new-born things grew up in the

midst of struggle between the two lines and two philosophical concepts. Shanghai today manufactures in lots more than ten types of motor vehicles including heavy-duty tip trucks, sedans, buses and cross-country cars.

Hsu Yu-mu, a Communist Party member, is one of the founders of the city's wristwatch industry. He and his colleagues made Shanghai's first watch by shaping the parts with hand files and boring holes with sewing needles. The watch ran when it was put on a table but stopped when strapped on a wrist. Some smart chaps scoffed that it was a "table watch," not a wristwatch. But the workers were proud of this watch. They said that although it wasn't very good as far as quality went, it was better than any imported watch because they themselves had made it. "The next one and the watches to come will be better and better," they said. And that was what happened. The "Shanghai" wristwatch is now a big seller in China. Shanghai's workers today turn out automatic calendar watches, diver's automatic calendar watches and other advanced types of watches.

Socialist Co-operation

Taking the road of self-reliance does not mean that every enterprise must be self-sufficient and produce everything it needs. On the contrary, a major experience gained by Shanghai in implementing the principle of self-reliance is, under the Party's unified leadership, to bring the superiority of the socialist system into full play by organizing big socialist co-operation on a city-wide scale.

Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, the working class in Shanghai has organized many large-scale co-operative activities which rapidly solved difficulties through concerted efforts. The state was in urgent need of a new type of alloy in 1970. If the task had been assigned to one plant, it would have to build a workshop which would take three years and require an investment of 60 million yuan. But by pooling the efforts of six medium-sized and small plants, a sample was produced in 20 days and batch production started in two months. The total cost was less than one million yuan.

To build up and develop the modern electronics industry, Shanghai's workers decided to produce in 15 days a single crystal-growing furnace needed for making mono-crystal silicon. The city had imported one which could hold only 200 grammes of material, and it would have taken years to develop the electronics industry by relying on imported equipment. So the workers made up their minds to manufacture it themselves. But those blind to the immense strength of socialist co-operation said with folded arms: "Fifteen days? Even a fairy couldn't do it!" However, the equipment was produced in 13 days, instead of 15, through the co-operation of a dozen units which later produced 50 such furnaces in three short months. The productive capacity of this type of furnace is far larger

than that of the imported one. Today Shanghai has built up its modern electronics industry through its own efforts and has produced large numbers of electronic computers, television sets and electronic medical apparatuses.

All the victories won by the Shanghai working class as a result of big co-operation come from its efforts to make full use of the superiority of the socialist system. Marx pointed out: **"Not only have we here an increase in the productive power of the individual, by means of co-operation, but the creation of a new power."** Our socialist system has opened up an unlimited future for tapping potential productive power through co-operation. According to the city's experience, making full use of the socialist system's superiority and pooling the efforts of several, dozens or even 100 plants will bring about enormous new productive power and accomplish tasks, which one plant or one department cannot undertake, with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Industrial development in Shanghai has received tremendous support from other parts of the country. In the massive socialist co-operation, Shanghai's working class has also shown praiseworthy consideration for needs in other places. Workers at the Shanghai Irregular Steel Tubing Mill has asked their leadership to lay down the following rule: No matter how difficult the demands raised by the consuming units are, nobody has the right to refuse them without consulting the workers. Since the Great Cultural Revolution began, the mill has turned out a thousand specifications of irregular tubes for Shanghai and other places. A car can pass through the biggest tubes made by the mill; the smallest tube weighs only one gramme and a sneeze will blow it away. This tiny corrugated tube of stainless steel was needed in scaling a technical height, but the consuming unit only wanted 0.1 kg. The mill's workers trial-produced the tube more than 400 times over a period of two years before fulfilling the task.

Why has the Shanghai working class displayed such an admirable style in co-operation? Why does it have such immense drive in relying on its own efforts and aiming high? In the final analysis, the answer is what Chairman Mao has pointed out: **The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything.** The mighty torrent of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has swept away the dirt of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has been deeply embedded in people's thinking and the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm has rushed forward like a tide. Shanghai's workers put it correctly when they say: It is the common task of our nearly 800 million people to build up our socialist motherland; it is the task of the whole Party to implement the Party's principle of independence and self-reliance and the general line for building socialism.

The Bankruptcy of Lin Piao's Counter-Revolutionary Tactics

by Yu Fan

Lin Piao, a big Party tyrant and warlord, always hid himself in dark corners summing up his counter-revolutionary experience and racking his brains on the line and tactics for carrying out counter-revolutionary activities. He did this out of his need to oppose the revolution. Written in one of his sinister notebooks which record his secret talks are the words: "The doctrine of the mean* . . . is rational." This is followed immediately by a list of six main points for "attention," namely, "stand on the Left side," "boldly oppose the ultra-Left trend of thought," "resolutely combat Right deviations," "unite with the majority of those people with a vacillating political stand and wrong ideas," "disintegrate the indirect allies" and "stratagem of concealment**." Lin Piao wrote similar comments in the margin of *Tzu Hai* (a Chinese cyclopaedia) beside the term "chung yung" (the mean) with the following additional words: "A combination of all these constitutes a correct line."

These sinister notes provide us with excellent teaching material by negative example. An analysis of them serves as an eye-opener for us to see more clearly the ugly features of Lin Piao — who was a bourgeois careerist, conspirator and counter-revolutionary double-dealer — and the ultra-Rightist nature of his revisionist line, and recognize his whole set of tricks characterized by "speaking nice things to your face but stabbing you in the back."

These counter-revolutionary notes were written by Lin Piao and his followers in the period after the convocation of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China in April 1969 and prior to the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee in August 1970. The revisionist report***

*The "doctrine of the mean" was a "supreme virtue" preached by Confucius. It required that people take an attitude of not leaning to either side and act in accordance with the rules and regulations of the hierarchy of the slave system without the slightest breach or deviation. Rulers in Chinese history preached the "doctrine of the mean" for they wanted to cover up social contradictions, oppose class struggle and consolidate the old order by advocating eclecticism, compromise and conservatism.

**"Stratagem of concealment" means refraining from revealing one's ambitions and putting others off the tracks. By resorting to these tactics, Lin Piao intrigued and conspired under cover.

cooked up by Lin Piao in collusion with Chen Po-ta for delivery at the Ninth Party Congress had naturally been rejected by the Party Central Committee. The political report drafted under Chairman Mao's guidance and adopted at the congress once again affirmed the Party's basic line and policies for the entire historical period of socialism and proclaimed the total bankruptcy of Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters. Lin Piao's schemes thus fell through.

It was in these circumstances that Lin Piao and one of his sworn followers wrote and presented each other in less than three months with scrolls inscribed with the words "Of all things, this is the most important: to restrain oneself and return to the rites" in opposition to the line of the Ninth Party Congress and in a vain attempt to bring about a restoration and retrogression, usurp the Party leadership and seize state power by following the Confucian precept of "reviving states that were extinct, restoring families that had lost their positions, and calling to office those who had fallen into obscurity." What Lin Piao wrote in his notebook in this period constituted the counter-revolutionary line and tactics he had formulated to realize these criminal schemes; they also were a summing up and generalization of the counter-revolutionary experience he had accumulated over the years. It was in line with all this that Lin Piao and company launched frenzied attacks on the Party and the people during and after the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee.

Masquerading as a Left-Winger

In these sinister notes, Lin Piao told his sworn followers that the first point for "attention" was to "stand on the Left side," that is, to "assume a firm, high

***Prior to the Ninth Party Congress, Lin Piao had produced a draft political report in collaboration with Chen Po-ta. They opposed continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and maintained that the main task after the Ninth Party Congress was to develop production. This was a refurbished version under new conditions of the revisionist trash that Liu Shao-chi and Chen Po-ta had smuggled into the resolution of the Eighth Party Congress, which alleged that the principal contradiction in our country was not the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, but the contradiction "between the advanced socialist system and the backward productive forces of society."

Left-wing posture." "Posture" in this context is synonymous with disguise. This tell-tale confession of Lin Piao's, when viewed in connection with what he used to do, revealed his true features all the more clearly. For example, his "never showing up without a copy of *Quotations* in hand and never opening his mouth without shouting 'long live'" was nothing but a "posture," a false appearance. Behind it was the real thing and essence—his attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism as expressed in the precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites."

To oppose Marxism under the cloak of Marxism is a salient feature of the revisionists. This is especially true under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, because Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought has become the generally acknowledged guiding thinking of the whole Party, army and people, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line occupies the dominant position, and Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee are held in high esteem by the people of the whole country. In these circumstances, it is all the more necessary for the revisionists to disguise themselves, otherwise they could not get along even for a single day. Lin Piao's very intention of disguising himself as a Leftist and a revolutionary was to provide himself with a camouflage to push ahead with his counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

In the preface to the *Material on the Hu Feng Counter-Revolutionary Clique* published in 1955, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Counter-revolutionaries in disguise conceal their true features by giving a false impression. But since they oppose the revolution, it is impossible for them to cover up their true features completely." But sham is sham, and the mask will be stripped off sooner or later. The higher the "posture" assumed, the fuller the exposure and the quicker and more complete the collapse. This is a law that has been proved by the ignominious end of Hu Feng and Lin Piao.

Attacking Socialist Revolution Under the Pretext of "Opposing Ultra-Leftism"

Lenin pointed out in *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism*: "We judge a person not by what he says or thinks of himself but by his actions." In public, Lin Piao would utter some revolutionary phrases and assume a "high Left-wing posture," while devoting himself on the sly to counter-revolutionary machinations. He was, in fact, a dyed-in-the-wool ultra-Rightist. What he meant by "boldly opposing the ultra-Left trend of thought" was in fact opposing the revolution and persisting in restoring capitalism, opposing progress and clinging to retrogression, opposing Marxism and upholding revisionism. This shows him up for what he was, an ultra-Rightist pure and simple.

In the eyes of Lin Piao and company, to make socialist revolution was "ultra-Left" and ran counter to the Confucian "doctrine of the mean" and, therefore, must be opposed with might and main. This view was

known to everyone in the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. When we read their sinister notes and their *Outline of Project "571,"* we can see quite clearly how Lin Piao and his followers, like devils gnashing their teeth and baring their fangs, undisguisedly attacked China's socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat, opposed the political movements which have been carried out to criticize the bourgeoisie and its agents, opposed the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune, and vilified our Party's principled struggle to uphold Marxism-Leninism and oppose modern revisionism. They sang exactly the same reactionary tune as the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries abroad and the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists at home in their attacks on our Party, and as Peng Teh-huai, the ringleader of the Right opportunist line, in his unbridled assault on the Party at the Lushan Conference in 1959.

In the name of "boldly opposing the ultra-Left trend of thought," Lin Piao and company directed the spearhead of their attacks mainly against the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. They used the most malicious language to attack the Great Cultural Revolution, saying that it had brought about a "mess" and "chaos." They presented a terrible picture of the new-born things which have emerged during the Cultural Revolution, attacking them and trying to nip them in the bud. All this shows that they bitterly hated and mortally feared this revolution, and were putting up a last-ditch struggle to save themselves. They were shameless renegades to the proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship and reactionaries trying to preserve the old order and old things of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and turn back the wheel of history.

Their attacks prove by negative example the correctness of Chairman Mao's thesis: "The current Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism." If there were a "mess," it was that the Great Cultural Revolution made a mess of the outdated conventions and customs of the bourgeoisie and revisionists, and exposed to broad daylight the handful of counter-revolutionaries like Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao. This was fine indeed! All revolutionary people rejoiced at it, and only Lin Piao, his sworn followers, and the reactionaries at home and abroad whom they represented moaned and lamented.

Attacking Proletarian Revolutionaries on the Pretext of "Combating Right Deviations"

While doing his utmost to oppose what he called the "ultra-Left trend of thought," Lin Piao, with ulterior motives, clamoured for "resolutely combating Right deviations." Why did this scoundrel who was an ultra-Rightist raise a hue and cry about "combating

Right deviations"? The answer to this question is provided by the very actions of his anti-Party clique. Just like the term "opposing ultra-Leftism" he used, what Lin Piao called "combating Right deviations" had a special definition in his lexicon. It was merely a tactic employed by Lin Piao to oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to carry out his anti-Party activities. In other words, Lin Piao labelled anyone as a "Rightist" who implemented Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line but opposed or disagreed with Lin Piao's revisionist line, and who adhered to Chairman Mao's call to **"unite to win still greater victories"** but resisted Lin Piao's splittist schemes.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, our Party smashed the plot of Lin Piao and company to stage a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat at the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee. This victorious struggle greatly boosted the morale of the proletariat and punctured the arrogance of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. Shaking with burning hatred, Lin Piao reviled at this as "a rearing up of the Rightist forces." It is all too clear that Lin Piao used the revolutionary slogan of combating Right deviations to oppose the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, and used the label of "Right deviation" to attack Communists and proletarian revolutionaries who upheld Marxism, revolution and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

There are objective standards and class criteria for judging what is Left, what is ultra-"Left" and what is Right deviation. Marxism holds that one who promotes the development of the objective world according to its inherent laws is Left and revolutionary. Only the scientific knowledge, which represents **"the concrete, historical unity of the subjective and the objective, of theory and practice, of knowing and doing,"** as Chairman Mao said in *On Practice*, and the line formulated on the basis of such scientific knowledge are correct, conform to the laws governing social development and propel history forward. The basic line formulated by Chairman Mao for our Party in the historical period of socialism is both derived from and corroborated by revolutionary practice. This line represents the fundamental interests of the labouring people, and is the line for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the line that guides our socialist revolution forward from victory to victory. We are truly Left when we conscientiously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Opportunist lines **"are all characterized by the breach between the subjective and the objective, by the separation of knowledge from practice"** (*On Practice*) and are opposed to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The "Left" opportunists who overstep a given stage of development of the objective process regard illusions as truths or try to realize at present an ideal which can only be realized in the future, and so show themselves to be adventurist in action. The Right opportunists, on the other hand,

fail to advance with the changing objective circumstances and their knowledge remains as what it was at the old stage. **"They simply trail behind, grumbling that it [the chariot of society] goes too fast and trying to drag it back or turn it in the opposite direction."** (*On Practice*.) All the diehards and reactionaries are of this sort.

Lin Piao and his cohorts were such reactionary diehards vainly trying to drag the chariot of history back. All their talk about "opposing ultra-Leftism" and "combating Right deviations" was designed to replace the objective truth with their idealist, reactionary world outlook, and their criterion was restoration and retrogression. They described everything that ran counter to their counter-revolutionary restorationist wishes either as an unchecked manifestation of the "ultra-Left trend of thought" or as "a rearing up of the Rightist forces" which must be swept away lock, stock, and barrel. All this adds up to a thorough exposure of the complete set of revisionist fallacies and the fascist countenance of a big Party tyrant and warlord.

Splittist Activities Inevitably Lead to Self-Isolation

Those who practise revisionism politically are bound to promote splittism organizationally, and this is a common feature of all revisionist lines. The fourth and fifth essential points for "attention" laid down by Lin Piao were for the purpose of plotting organizational splits. "To unite with the majority of those people with a vacillating political stand and wrong ideas" meant gathering cannon-fodder to form commandos for carrying out counter-revolutionary activities. This is similar to the Confucian precept of "calling to office those who had fallen into obscurity." To achieve this despicable end, Lin Piao resorted to the trickery commonly used by bourgeois politicians: flattery and cajoling prospective adherents to corrupt them ideologically; feting and distributing gifts or handing out official posts and making promises to woo and buy over them; or, for those who opposed him, spreading rumours or sowing dissension to disintegrate their ranks. Having no scruples about using these tricks, he thought that he could "unite an overwhelming majority of people." But this was nothing more than wishful thinking.

The people throughout the country are firm in taking the socialist road, and the overwhelming majority of them always adhere to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and are closely united around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. Only a tiny handful of people followed Lin Piao in working for a split and trying to turn back the clock of history. Since Lin Piao pushed a revisionist line, he was extremely isolated from the whole Party, army and people.

The fundamental guarantee for victory in our revolutionary cause is that the whole Party and the people

throughout the country are united as one. This is also the greatest obstacle to Lin Piao's attempt at capitalist restoration. Lin Piao's "disintegrating the indirect allies" was meant to undermine our revolutionary unity and divide the revolutionary forces. In order to split the Party, the cadres and the masses, he malevolently categorized our revolutionary ranks into "this force" and "that force," "upper strata" and "lower strata" in a futile attempt to sow discord among them. He recruited deserters and renegades to knock together a clique to pursue his own interests and to rig up a bourgeois headquarters headed by himself.

But splittist intrigues are doomed to failure. The history of our Party shows that the chieftains of the nine opportunist lines before Lin Piao all tried to split the Party but came a cropper in the end. Lin Piao, on his part, also failed to split the Party and finally ended up in alienating himself once and for all from the Party and the people. History has proved that Party members will not go along with splittism and the people of the whole country will have none of it either. Through the exposure and criticism of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, our Party has become more united and powerful than ever, the proletariat and other revolutionary people have grown in strength and the dictatorship of the proletariat has become more consolidated.

Machinations Lead to Self-Destruction

The last point for "attention" in Lin Piao's sinister notes was "stratagem of concealment," which meant practising intrigues and conspiracy. Lin Piao, a bourgeois conspirator and careerist who had wormed his way into the Communist Party, understood very well that with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought deeply rooted in the hearts of the people and the dictatorship of the proletariat more consolidated than ever before, it was not an easy job to realize his ambition to usurp the Party leadership, seize state power and restore capitalism. He had to cherish the "high aspiration" to restore capitalism in his mind and conceal deep in his heart the "good stratagem" of "acting according to changing circumstances." Because the revolutionary situation did not permit him to plot a restoration, he pretended to be honest, but actually he was sharpening his sword in dark corners and keeping an eye on the way the wind blew in order to achieve his evil ends. Lin Piao looked on the revolutionary ranks, the Communist Party and the country under the dictatorship of the proletariat as a "tiger's lair" in which he was "forced to lodge for a time." Thus by his own confession, he was a time bomb planted in the revolutionary ranks and a counter-revolutionary careerist and conspirator.

However, conspiracy is after all conspiracy. Those who intrigue and conspire can never succeed and they are bound to come to no good end. There is no exception to this rule in China or elsewhere, in modern or ancient times. **Lin Piao rose to power by intriguing**

and conspiring, and he met with failure by intriguing and conspiring, too. Lin Piao had engaged in machinations within our Party for several decades, his intrigues becoming increasingly vicious and his conspiracy increasingly malicious after the Ninth Party Congress. He went so far as to engineer surreptitiously a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat, attempting to assassinate our great leader, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and establish a fascist hereditary Lin dynasty. For all his plots and intrigues, Lin Piao did not succeed in destroying the proletarian revolutionary cause, but brought about his own destruction.

The "Doctrine of the Mean" Is the Doctrine for a Counter-Revolutionary Restoration

From the above it can be seen that these sinister notes contain Lin Piao's whole set of counter-revolutionary tactics. There are clear instructions for counter-revolutionary disguises and programme for action, slogans and measures, political views and organizational line. The notes represent the malicious plan of a conspirator and a restoration-maniac and the deposition of a counter-revolutionary double-dealer, and are a record of Lin Piao and company's wild ambitions to restore capitalism and their insidious, crafty and hypocritical character. Lin Piao described his notes as representing "a correct line" and dubbed them the "doctrine of the mean." This only bares the ultra-Rightist nature of his revisionist line and reveals the reactionary and hypocritical nature of the "doctrine of the mean."

As a matter of fact, the so-called "doctrine of the mean" is the doctrine for a counter-revolutionary restoration and a cover for conspirators to deceive the people. In order to deceive the people and bring about a restoration, all the reactionaries in China after Confucius, who were on the verge of extinction, invariably posed as masters of the "doctrine of the mean," and they regarded others as going to extremes. Not long ago, the old-line counter-revolutionary diehard Chiang Kai-shek still taught his son to study the "orthodox teachings and cardinal principles" as mentioned in Chu Hsi's*

(Continued on p. 21.)

* Chu Hsi (1130-1200), a representative of the Confucian school in the Southern Sung Dynasty (1127-1279), was an idealist philosopher who exercised the greatest influence in feudal times after Confucius and Mencius. He held that all things in the universe and the feudal order were determined by "reason" which had existed before all else. He described the "Three Cardinal Guides and the Five Constant Virtues," which upheld the order of feudal rule, as eternal and unchangeable "heavenly reason." He regarded all desire and wishes contrary to the order of feudal rule as the vilest "human passions." He put forward his reactionary view of "preserving heavenly reason and eliminating human passions" as a basis for the fallacies of the feudal ruling class such as "to exploit is justified" and "to oppress is justified." The *Collection of Annotations for the Four Books* Chu Hsi compiled became a required textbook for reading stipulated by later feudal rulers.

A County's Regiment of Peasant-Workers

by Chang En-hua

IN the big battle to bring the Haiho River under permanent control the peasants living in the river basin played a decisive role. (See "Great Power of the Mass Line" in issue No. 39.)

Our Huanghua is one of 80 or so counties in Hopei Province taking part in the gigantic project to harness the Haiho River. Several thousands of able-bodied young men out of 80,000 from the 18 people's communes in our county are selected each year and assigned for the winter and spring to the Headquarters for Harnessing the Haiho River in Hopei Province. To ensure centralized leadership and unified direction, the peasant-workers are organized into regiments according to county, companies according to commune and finally into platoons and squads much the same as in the People's Liberation Army. Every winter and spring between the busy farming seasons, commune members are called up to form the labour force for building the backbone units of this project.

The People Are the Mainspring of Power

The tough work of dredging rivers and building embankments begins when the temperature drops with the advance of winter, but the peasants' eagerness to tame the river is pitched hot and high. The number of men called up every year is determined by the province according to the size of each county's labour force. The county distributes its quota among the communes. The communes go to the brigades, the brigades to the production teams, for the required number of men. The general practice is to accept two or three men from each production team.

Every time volunteers are asked for, the villages are thrown into a whirl of excitement. Village rediffusion systems broadcast the significance of the project and give reports of progress already made, of outstanding deeds performed and of men who have distinguished themselves at the work-sites. Sometimes father and son or two brothers both apply. The able-bodied men compete with each other to be accepted. And for every one accepted there are many who are left disap-

pointed. Even older men try to get taken on although they know that only those between 20 and 45 years of age are eligible.

Over the past ten years more than 54,000 peasants from our county have gone to work on the project, some more than once. Outstanding people and labour heroes have emerged in a steady stream.

When Meng Hsien-feng, a peasant in our county, heard Chairman Mao's call "**The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control!**" he was among the first to volunteer. He put off building his new house for three years so as to be free to work on the project. (Peasants build their own houses with their own hands, receiving some help from the production team in the form of labour.) He is for ever publicizing the significance of the project and for ten winters straight has performed his tasks in an exemplary fashion. Today, he is known throughout the county as an outstanding river-tamer. Another volunteer, Chi Shih-chang, before leaving for the project each year, buys spare parts with his own money to take along with him to repair carts. In three years he has repaired more than 1,000 tools and handcarts.

People work with a will on the sites, with each one trying to do as much as he can in the spirit of socialist emulation. It shows what tremendous enthusiasm there is among the masses. Owing to insufficient earth-moving machines most of the work is done by manual labour. The builders move earth in pneumatic-tyred carts, their slogan — "Move 5 tons and walk 50 kms. a day!" Actually they do more. Sometimes the ground is frozen so hard that their picks hardly make a dent. Sometimes they run up against muddy ooze; but whatever the difficulties, these peasant-workers of our county always fulfil their work targets.

Whence this soaring enthusiasm of the masses?

To answer this we must go back to the beginning.

Huanghua County borders on the Pohai Sea. In the past before liberation, our low-lying county was flooded every rainy season. Large tracts of land were saline and our harvests did not amount to much even in good years. The more than 100,000 impoverished peasants here had a hard time of it. In Liusan Village

The author is a leading member of the Huanghua County Peasant-Worker Regiment of Hopei Province for harnessing the Haiho River.



Commune members give peasant-workers leaving for the Haiho project a rousing send-off.

110 households out of the 130 or so lived by labouring for landlords. Every time there was a flood, which was quite often, the villagers dispersed—hence the name of the village was pronounced with a different intonation, meaning “Scatter” or “Disperse.”

For generations the peasants here were anxious to see the river harnessed. But in the old society under the dictatorship of the reactionary ruling classes, disasters mounted instead of diminishing.

Advancing revolution freed the peasant masses from land rent, usury, a plethora of taxes and all forms of political oppression. As agricultural collectivization developed, they expanded their strength through getting organized and swept away for ever the limitations coeval with farming by individual households.

After liberation the people dug six canals which helped drain and improve a large part of the arable land in the county. However, in the face of a big flood they were still helpless. Our crops were very promising in 1963, but heavy losses were sustained when an exceptionally big flood struck before the crops could be harvested. If this had happened in the old society the poor, unfortunate peasants would have had to flee for their lives. This time, in the new socialist society, the People's Government promptly sent in grain, warm cotton clothing, blankets, medicines and other relief supplies. As the older peasants ate steamed bread made of flour, their eyes were wet with tears. They told the young people what they had gone through in the old days and described the contrast between the happy present and the disaster-ridden past.

This fuelled the demand to bring the river under control once and for all. “Politically, we have stood up, but, alas, economically we are still relying on the state,” they said. “We must get rid of floods and contribute our share towards building socialism,” they vowed.

Then Chairman Mao issued the great call “**The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control!**”

There was great rejoicing among the people; they held celebrations and processions. The long-standing aspirations of the villagers of Huanghua were about to be realized. Their enthusiasm engendered a tremendous force for construction.

The revolutionary teacher Marx pointed out: “**The greatest productive power is the revolutionary class itself.**” (*The Poverty of Philosophy*.) Chairman Mao has also taught us: “**Given agricultural co-operation, the masses have immense strength. Ordinary problems of flood and drought which have been insoluble for thousands of years can now be handled within a matter of a few years.**”

The tremendous transformation taking place in Huanghua proves the wisdom of the revolutionary teachers. In a good year before liberation total grain output in Huanghua never surpassed 15,000 tons. After liberation and up to 1963 grain production went up, but yields fluctuated because the problem of too much water was not completely solved. Beginning in 1965 Huanghua County's dependence on the state for grain began gradually to diminish. By 1969 it had begun to grow more than enough to meet its own needs and to sell surplus grain to the state. The total grain harvest in 1973 was 80,000 tons—and this in spite of a dry spell followed by excessive rain that year.

Organizing the Enthusiasm of the Masses

The enthusiasm of the peasants for harnessing the Haiho was very high and widespread. Tens of thousands were eager to get started. The problem was how to channel this energy and weld it into a powerful force.

Chairman Mao points out: “**If the masses alone are active without a strong leading group to organize their activity properly, such activity cannot be sustained for long, or carried forward in the right direction, or raised to a high level.**”

As a leading member of the Huanghua Peasant-Worker Regiment I fully realize that to properly

organize the enthusiasm of the masses, prime importance must be attached to putting proletarian politics in command.

Lively political and ideological work is a regular feature at all the work-sites of the project.

"Lessons before work" is one of the practices at the work-site, meaning that the first few days before we start are devoted to studying the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works. After we start, two or three evenings a week are put aside for political study.

Topics are closely related to actualities. Regular study enables the peasant-builders to see that their labour is linked to the glorious tasks of speeding up the socialist construction of their motherland and supporting the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world, and the lofty ideal of realizing communism. This fundamentally heightens the consciousness of the peasant-workers in respect to the class and two-line struggle, spurs their enthusiasm for building socialism, allows them to give full play to their indomitable proletarian revolutionary spirit of fearing no difficulties and helps them display the communist style of utter devotion to others without any thought of self, unselfish work and unity and co-operation.

We study the revolutionary teachers' historical materialist viewpoint that "it is the masses who make history." This enables peasant-workers to fully realize the strength that is in them and enhances their confidence that "man can conquer nature." Studying the dialectical-materialist instructions of the revolutionary

teachers helps them become adept in analysing and solving contradictions and unravelling knotty problems which crop up in the course of work.

The process of studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is also a process of criticizing revisionism. As in all work, the two-line struggle permeates the entire project of harnessing the Haiho River from beginning to end. For example, Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and other political swindlers plotted to delay and obstruct the realization of Chairman Mao's call "**The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control!**" Influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, some people fought against freeing the Heilungkang area, (a disaster area in Hopei Province) from natural calamities. They spread pessimistic rumours that "no matter how much you put in, you can't get any result in such a large area" and so on. Over every major question in the course of the project, there was a sharp confrontation between the two diametrically opposed lines — relying on one's own efforts and working hard, or just sitting back and waiting for state funds and equipment; relying on the masses, or only depending on a small number of specialists, and so on.

The peasant-workers linked criticism to reality. They said: "Trying to stop us from fixing up the Heilungkang area is just the same as trying to stop us from wiping out the threat of flood and drought and from standing up on our own feet economically. They do that in order to restore capitalism. Chairman Mao, who has the greatest concern for the masses and believes in the masses, issued a call saying that we '**must**' harness the Haiho — and what's more — bring it '**under permanent control.**' That's the revolutionary line expressing the interests of the people. We must act according to Chairman Mao's teaching."

Mass criticisms like this are carried out regularly, sometimes at regimental meetings but more often at smaller meetings. Wall newspapers and other forms of the media are also employed. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius the peasant-builders criticized Lin Piao's plot to restore capitalism; this further fired their enthusiasm to build socialism and speeded up the work of bringing the Haiho under permanent control. In the wake of criticizing the nonsense that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" there was a huge harvest of technical innovations from the masses.

Another effective means to enhance the enthusiasm of the masses is to organize the peasant-workers to recall the misery and



Peasant-workers singing quick-patter rhymes.

hardships of the old days and see what a happy life they are leading today. Veteran poor and lower-middle peasants on thinking back to the oppression and exploitation they suffered in the old society see how good life is today and feel bursting with energy. Through hearing about life of the working people in the old days the younger peasant-workers are inspired with a firm determination to build and defend socialism.

Chairman Mao points out: **"Political work is the life-blood of all economic work."** Regular political work guarantees the high sustained enthusiasm of the thousands of peasant-builders of our regiment. With everyone doing all he can the work quotas are always fulfilled on time each year.

To organize the activity of the masses properly I feel that leading groups at all levels must have faith in and rely on the masses. Primarily this means we must go to the masses as ordinary workers, just like everyone else, not ride on a high hobby-horse and talk down to them.

All the regiments of peasant-workers are under the leadership of Party committees. Each of the five leading cadres of our regiment is assigned to a specific company where he lives, works, studies, takes his meals and discusses work with the rank-and-file. An often repeated saying of our regimental commander Sun Hsiang-tien is, "Cadres must not abstain from physical labour if they are to be at one with the masses and if they are to discover and solve problems promptly." Chang Li-keng, deputy commissar of the regiment, says: "To be a good commander one must first of all be a good soldier." With the example of the cadres at the regimental level before them, the company and platoon cadres also work shoulder to shoulder with the masses and are found wherever the going is the toughest. Cadres and masses are very close to each other.

We pay close attention to promoting democracy during work. Before the start of an assignment, the tasks to be done, the special features of the work-site, quality specifications and the time allotted are made known to all in detail. Everyone is expected to express his views, offer suggestions on how to proceed and so on so that the work schedule is arrived at democratically. Thorough discussions are held, suggestions and opinions collected, before the Party committee of the regiment finalizes and puts it out. We also call in the peasant-builders to help us whenever we run up against any problem. In this way the wisdom of the masses is concentrated and the enthusiasm of the masses, based on the understanding that they are the masters, is brought fully into play.

Life on the Work-Sites

Chairman Mao says: **"We should pay close attention to the well-being of the masses."** The more actively the peasant-workers exert themselves in their work the more closely we attend to their well-being.

Besides their state allowance, peasants working on the project receive their normal number of work-points

in their production teams. Everyone receives his due at the time of distribution. While they are away their families receive special consideration and help in various ways from the production teams. For example, those who are building houses get help; when grain and vegetables are distributed, they get them delivered to their doorsteps. Should a family dependent fall ill, the production team will call in a doctor and assign someone to stay with the patient if necessary.

Life is fine on the work-sites. The rows of simple and sunny temporary dwellings are tidy and clean. Chairman Mao's quotation **"The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control!"** is spelled out in sparkling shells on their roofs. Red flags wave everywhere over the sites giving them a festive air.

Each company has its own canteen serving a wide range of dishes at low prices. Medical treatment is free for everyone working on the project. Each company has a doctor assigned to it and the more seriously ill are sent away for treatment at the county hospital. Should a worker fall sick or meet with some accident during work on the project, all expenses for treatment even after the project is completed are covered by the state.

Cultural life is varied too. There are acrobatics and *kuai pan* (story-telling to the accompaniment of clappers). There is no dearth of singers, musicians and other amateur artists among the river-tamers. Each regiment has a film projection team. Sometimes the county and province send "regard and concern teams" down, more often than not bringing with them a theatrical troupe to entertain the peasant-workers. Professional artists from the various cultural departments too are always trooping down to the work-sites for a stint of labour with the masses as well as to perform for them and coach the amateurs. As many of the peasants bring along their musical instruments—the *erhu*, flute, drum and gong—impromptu concerts after work are frequent. The content of these performances for the most part is derived from life on the work-sites and as most of the items are written and performed by the river-tamers themselves, they hold the interest of the audience and are highly appreciated.

The people are conquering the Haiho and are also being tempered by working in the Haiho project. Our regiment of peasant-builders is not only a labour organization but also a school where thousands upon thousands of commune members are tempered through work. Politically, ideologically, culturally and technically there is marked progress after a spell in the regiment. Over the past decade 4,400 men sent from our county to the Haiho project have been honoured with the title of model workers; almost 1,500 cadres and core elements have been trained from among the peasant-builders for the communes, production brigades and production teams of our county; and nearly 1,500 builders have been admitted into the Party or the Communist Youth League.

Press Communique on President Bongo's Visit to China

AT the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Gabon, Head of Government, Founder General Secretary of the Democratic Party of Gabon, and Madame El Hadj Omar Bongo made an official visit to the People's Republic of China from 4 to 9 October 1974.

They were accompanied by an important delegation comprising notably His Excellency Vice-President of the Government and Madame Leon Mebiame and several members of the Government, the Political Bureau and Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Gabon as well as the National Assembly.

During their stay in China, His Excellency the President and Madame El Hadj Omar Bongo visited factories, a people's commune and famous cultural and historic sites in Peking, Shanghai and Canton, where they were accorded a warm welcome and amicable hospitality by the Chinese Government and people.

Chairman Mao Tsetung met President El Hadj Omar Bongo and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

Premier Chou En-lai had a cordial meeting with the President of the Republic of Gabon. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and the Gabonese Head of State had an exchange of views in an atmosphere of mutual understanding on further developing the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Gabon as well as on the situation in Africa and international issues of common interest, which yielded satisfactory results.

The two parties consider that at present the international situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. As the main force in the struggle against all these forms of domination, the Third World, whose awareness and strength are increasing from day to day, is playing an ever greater role in international affairs. While working to consolidate their political independence, the numerous countries of the Third World are carrying on a massive struggle to defend their economic independence and protect their national resources against economic plunder and exploitation by imperialism, particularly the superpowers. They are winning incessant victories in these fields.

The two parties are of the agreed view that the relations between states should be based on the following Five Principles:

- mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity,
- mutual non-aggression,
- non-interference in each other's internal affairs,
- equality and mutual benefit, and
- peaceful coexistence.

All countries, big or small, rich or poor, should treat each other as equals. The affairs of a given country should be managed by its own people, and world affairs should be settled by all countries through consultations on an equal footing. In international affairs, it is necessary to oppose big countries bullying small ones, strong countries oppressing weak ones, and rich countries exploiting poor ones.

The two parties rejoice to see the favourable evolution of the situation in Africa. The struggle waged by the African peoples to win and safeguard national independence, develop the national economy and culture, protect their resources and oppose imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and hegemonism is developing vigorously.

The two parties warmly hail the glorious birth of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and warmly congratulate the people of Mozambique on the new victory of independence they have won after waging a long armed struggle.

They resolutely support the peoples of Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Azania, Sao Tome and Principe and other regions in their fight for national liberation.

They declare themselves convinced that the great African peoples, thanks to their united struggle, will ceaselessly surmount the obstacles in their road of advance and finally win the complete independence and liberation of the whole of Africa.

The two parties affirm their resolute support to the Arab peoples in their just struggle against the hegemonism of the superpowers and the aggression of Israeli Zionism for the recovery of the occupied territories and the restoration of all the rights of the Palestinian people.

They resolutely support the peoples of Indochina in their just struggle against imperialist aggression and for the liberation of their territories.

The two parties consider that the signing of the Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation¹ and the Trade Agreement between China and Gabon will help develop the Sino-Gabonese friendly relations and co-operation. The development of these relations not only accords with the common desire and fundamental interests of the two peoples, but also benefits the united struggle of the Third World against imperialism and hegemonism. They are convinced that the Sino-Gabonese friendly relations and co-operation based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence will be further developed and strengthened.

The two parties note with satisfaction that the visit to China of His Excellency the President of the Republic of Gabon and Madame has been crowned with complete

success and has made a positive contribution to the reinforcement of Sino-Gabonese friendship.

The Chinese Government thanks His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo for the official visit he has paid to the People's Republic of China, bringing to the Chinese people the profound sentiments of friendship of the Gabonese people.

Before leaving the People's Republic of China, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Gabon thanks the Chinese Government and people for the particularly warm reception accorded to him as well as to his wife and the delegation that accompanies him during their sojourn in China.

(October 9, 1974)

What Is Behind the "Petrodollar" Rush?

by Jen Ku-ping

ALL things in the world must change and are ever changing. The rapidity and profundity of the change in some things are often beyond expectation. Did anyone ever imagine that the superpowers which have always proclaimed themselves "affluent" and the developed Western countries would now have become so hard pressed that they are forced to seek capital from some developing countries? Indeed, this can be described as an irony of history.

First of all, people have seen that the once swash-buckling "dollar empire" is begging dollars from oil-producing countries. According to press reports, not only have U.S. monopolists tried by hook or by crook to get "petrodollars," but the U.S. Treasury Department is requesting some Arab oil producers to issue a special bond so it can obtain large amounts of dollars. This is why a large amount has recently kept flowing into the United States from the Middle East.

Britain signed an agreement with Iran last July by which it got a credit of 1,200 million U.S. dollars to be repaid in three years. This is a measure by the Labour Government to revive the ailing British economy. Earlier, an AP report said that Britain all along has been getting surplus Arab oil capital. It was estimated that Britain has acquired over 3,000 million U.S. dollars since the beginning of this year, but facts show that the actual figure was far greater than that.

Huge amounts of Middle East "petrodollars" have also flowed into the West European continent. The agreement signed between France and Iran last June stipulated that in a period of three years, Iran pays France in advance a sum of 1,000 million dollars in the form of deposits. Of late, one Middle East country purchased one-fourth of the stock of a big iron and steel company in the Federal Republic of Germany.

This was described as the biggest action by the oil-producing countries to make their way into the West's enterprises.

The rush for "petrodollars" has also reached Japan. The Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Japan recently explored the question of applying for long-term loans from the Arab countries.

Soviet revisionist social-imperialism especially casts a covetous eye on Middle East "petrodollars." It is not only urging the Arab countries to transfer to the Soviet Union their oil income deposits in the West, but also making ill-gotten profits by using every conceivable means of blackmail and racketeering against them. Taking advantage of the acute shortage in oil supplies, the Soviet revisionists have resold the oil they bought cheap from the Arab countries to the West European countries at high prices and thus reaped fabulous profits. More vicious still, in last year's Middle East war, the Soviet revisionists, taking advantage of other countries' difficulties, compelled Egypt to buy munitions with cash, lining their own pockets with a considerable portion of the Arab countries' oil income.

The "petrodollar" scramble by the superpowers and the developed Western countries vividly shows that the balance of forces in the international economic sphere is undergoing a change. The imperialist powers, particularly the superpowers, are further declining economically, whereas the Third World countries, the oil-producing countries in particular, are emerging ever more prosperous in the international economic arena. In the violent upheavals in international economic relations, the world's forces are dividing and realigning themselves at an accelerating pace. This is a reflection in the economic sphere of the present international situation characterized by great disorder under heaven.

It is not fortuitous that the change finds striking expression in the rush for "petrodollars." To defend their economic rights and interests, the oil-producing countries of the Third World have waged a protracted struggle against plunder and exploitation by imperialism, especially by the superpowers. After the outbreak of the Middle East war last year, they substantially raised the price of their crude oil exports, breaking the Western countries' monopoly on oil prices, and greatly increasing their foreign exchange gained from their oil exports. Middle East oil income, it is estimated, will shoot up from 19,300 million dollars in 1973 to 73,700 million in 1974. While the oil-producing countries are triumphantly defending their national resources and developing their national economies, the United States and other developed Western countries are in the throes of an unprecedented post-war economic disorder. They are gripped by runaway inflation, soaring prices and production slumps. They are short of capital and have gone into heavy debt. Strikes are mounting as class contradictions sharpen. Added to their woes are their enormous balance of payments deficits resulting from greatly increased costs of oil imports. They find themselves in a worsening plight. Similarly, beset with economic troubles, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has been begging for foreign loans and investments everywhere. The rush for "petrodollars" in these circumstances is a sure indication of the deepening economic difficulties plaguing the superpowers and the developed Western countries. It can thus be seen that the situation characterized by the great disorder under heaven has upset the superpowers, the imperialists and the old international economic order built on the basis of plunder, enslavement and hegemonism.

Of course, in observing the question of "petrodollars," one must not fail to notice the other aspect of the matter, that is, the superpowers and developed Western countries are trying to offset what they have lost in one place by what they gain in another. They are seeking to obtain large amounts of "petrodollars" to make up for their depleted foreign exchange reserves and tide over their immediate difficulties. Moreover, they want to open in the Third World a money market under their manipulation to get a long control of the oil-producers' capital and maintain their economic monopoly in the world. But the developing countries which have shaken off their colonial shackles and won national independence will never allow others to manipulate and control their oil income at will and impede their national economic development; nor will they permit the superpowers and the developed Western countries to continue monopolizing international economic life. Apart from using their growing income to promote the speedy development of their own national economies, the oil-producing countries will play a positive role in assisting some developing countries in difficulty and in strengthening co-operation among the Third World countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The struggle by the oil-producing and raw-material-producing countries to oppose plunder, defend national resources and win their legitimate rights and interests is making gratifying progress. The struggle is complicated and tortuous, but the trend of history is irresistible. The old colonialist and hegemonic structure and order in international economic relations are heading for collapse, whereas new international economic relations established on the basis of respect for state sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit will steadily triumph through repeated struggle.

Dire Consequences of Soviet Revisionists' All-Round Capitalist Restoration

by Ming Sung

CAPITALISM has made a come-back in all aspects and the socialist Soviet Union has been turned into social-imperialism. This has happened in the wake of the usurpation of party and state power by the revisionist renegade clique. A bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class of a new type dominates all parts of life in Soviet society today. Corruption, degeneration and all the other social evils inherent in capitalism have spread like a plague to every part of the Soviet land under the rule of the clique.

A coterie of greedy, profit-grabbing exploiters, this new-type bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class, benefiting from the revisionist policy of "material incentives" and "profit comes first," gets high salaries,

big bonuses, big royalties and all kinds of allowances. Their incomes are dozens and even a hundred times those of the workers and peasants, but still fail to satisfy their avarice. They try in every way to use their privileged positions to rob as much as possible the fruits of the Soviet working people's labour.

Corruption, thievery and malpractices are rampant in the Soviet Union.

The new-type bourgeoisie there uses all kinds of trickery to carry out its nefarious activities. Some disclosed by the Soviet press include:

Wangling "bonuses" by falsifying "output." The manager, chief engineer, chief accountant and others

in a Moscow plant for casting non-ferrous parts, for instance, banded together and made it a practice to submit false reports on the "fulfilment" of plans by "emergency measures." They got 18,200 rubles in "material awards" in three months alone.

Faking bills and embezzling production funds. Acting hand in glove with the chief accountant and a production engineer, the manager of a fruit juice plant in Baku got hold of some one million rubles by making "fruit juice" from water, sugar and citric acid. They carried out their deception by faked invoices for fruit that was not used and for transportation.

Running underground factories to make enormous profits. In collaboration with a group of private merchants, leading members of a Georgian textile mill ran an underground factory built with equipment and materials from the mill to produce goods which would sell well. They raked in a profit of 1.7 million rubles in a short time from sales on the black markets.

These malpractices by the new-type Soviet bourgeoisie are aided and abetted by officials in the judicial organs. Ganging up with and protecting each other, they took bribes and divided up the spoils. Many of the staff in a department in charge of supervising and controlling local industries in Georgia were grafters. Headed by their former chief, they acted as informants for criminals.

Parasitic Life

Extra comforts, a parasitic life, extravagance and corruption — these are the characteristic features of the life of the Soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class. In this way, it squanders much of the fruits of the labour it has plundered from the Soviet people.

With its fancy villas and exclusive hunting grounds, the chieftains of Soviet revisionism, for instance, live an extravagant and decadent life which is in no way different from that of bourgeois aristocrats.

It is commonplace that the new-type Soviet capitalists possess expensive and spacious houses and plushy villas. Although some of them are allocated by the government, quite a number are built by unauthorized state-owned materials. There are luxurious reception rooms, billiard-rooms and swimming pools, marble stairs and marble baths. The Minister of Culture had a gorgeous private villa built for her daughter in the suburbs of Moscow and paid the building contractors thousands of rubles less than she should for the materials used. A member of the Georgian party central committee embezzled more than 500,000 rubles in public funds to build a private residence which "is more magnificent" than "churches and temples built many centuries ago." Today, the number of new-type capitalists is growing in the Soviet Union, with more money and power in their grip. One result is that private villas have sprung up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain.

The upper strata of the new-type Soviet capitalists, according to Western press reports, have "unlimited" accounts in the state bank. They can draw any amount of rubles from these accounts to meet their personal needs, such as buying villas, cars, etc. They have only to put down a few dozen rubles in a special shop at the beginning of each month to buy as much of the best food as they like.

All the new-type Soviet capitalists have private cars, some even having more than one. They buy the most fashionable clothes at special shops and dine at exclusive, luxurious restaurants.

Youngsters' Mind Poisoned

The criminal line of capitalist restoration followed by the revisionist renegade clique and the lust for money and the extravagant and loose life of the bourgeois elements have poisoned the minds of Soviet youth. In the days of the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, the broad masses of Soviet youth, imbued with a revolutionary spirit, performed many valiant feats in the great cause of building and defending their socialist motherland and legendary heroes emerged one after another. Today, however, corroded and poisoned by the ruling clique, quite a number of Soviet young people seek personal fame and gain, look for a life of ease and pleasure, hanker after the Western bourgeois way of life and even embark on the road of degeneration and crime.

The Soviet press has admitted that "money, beautiful women and a comfortable apartment" are the "ideals" of some Soviet young men. They dislike "the hard life of the past" and think that life means "living for oneself." Many young people are unwilling to work in the countryside because they want personal fame and an easy life.

Drinking is very common among Soviet youngsters. An investigation published by the Soviet press in 1971 showed that 95 per cent of the male and 90 per cent of the female 10th-grade students took to drink. Some were drug addicts. Even the Soviet revisionist authorities admit: "The use of narcotics, particularly among young people, has caused grave concern among the people."

Soviet authorities also have openly admitted that there have been many cases of juvenile crime and a very high rate of lawbreaking among young people in recent years. Some university students gang up to engage in speculations and deal in foreign currencies, with their dormitories becoming markets for foreign goods.

Widespread Religious Superstition

To prop up its reactionary rule, the revisionist renegade clique has gone so far as to use religious superstition to benumb the Soviet people, openly asserting that the orthodox church is a "tool to transform social relations" and Christianity has become "communist Christianity." They have published tens of thousands

of copies of the Bible and prayer books and bible stories for children. They have spent millions of rubles in helping various missions restore churches. They support the setting up of theological institutes and correspondence courses in theology for the purpose of training theologians.

Encouraged by the renegade clique, church activities are on the increase and religious superstition is rampant. Western news agency reports said that religious believers in the Soviet Union today total about 50 million, more than 20 per cent of the entire population. Besides old people, "young people have renewed their religious belief" and "intellectuals have returned to churches." Even party members, Komsomol members and army men take part in religious activities.

(Continued from p. 12.)

preface to the *Doctrine of the Mean*. Here the "orthodox teachings" meant the Confucian-Mencian doctrines of restoration and the "cardinal principles" meant intriguing and conspiring under the signboard of keeping to "the mean." Lin Piao, on his part, blabbed that "the doctrine of the mean . . . is rational" and linked it with his counter-revolutionary line and tactics. This shows that he was like Chiang Kai-shek and regarded the "doctrine of the mean" as an "effective method" for carrying out counter-revolutionary activities. Far from being a Marxist-Leninist, he was a devotee of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and a renegade to the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To engage in dirty, despicable counter-revolutionary activities under cover of the "doctrine of the mean" is a characteristic of all reactionaries. This holds true for all the ringleaders of the opportunist lines, especially the chieftains of Right opportunist line, inside our Party. Chen Tu-hsiu energetically advertised "the eclectic line based on the doctrine of the mean." Wang Ming advocated a Right capitulationist line which called upon antagonistic parties, armies and classes to "hold each other in esteem," "respect and love each other" and "show courtesy and deference to each other." Liu Shao-chi spread the fallacy that the struggle between the two lines should be waged "in an appropriate manner" and that "both going beyond the limit and falling short of the mark should be opposed." All the above-mentioned fallacies are of the same mould and have the same features. Even Chu Chiu-pai, chieftain of "Left" opportunist line, did not forget to boast that he was well-versed in the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius when he fell on his knees before the reactionaries and became a turncoat.

Like Confucius, all these renegades wanted to oppose the revolution but were afraid to expose their

No wonder that the patriarch of Moscow and all Russia has "expressed his great satisfaction" with the present state of affairs in the Soviet Union, and some church leaders lavish praise on the revisionist renegade clique for having "realized the will of God."

* * *

The first socialist state built and led by Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet Union has been turned into a mess by the revisionist renegade clique. This state of affairs is arousing ever stronger hatred and resistance among the broad masses of the Soviet people. There is no doubt that the renegade clique will never be forgiven by the Soviet people. Its perverse acts can never escape the punishment of history, however hard it tries to save itself from doom.

counter-revolutionary nature in public. So they had to resort to deceit, decking themselves out as the paragons of "correctness," being neither "Left" nor Right and "not leaning to either side." They hoped by this way to fish in troubled waters and accomplish their vicious counter-revolutionary designs. Lin Piao played exactly the same tricks.

Engels relentlessly excoriated such swindlers long ago when he said: **"And today, the very people who, from the impartiality of their superior standpoint, preach to the workers a Socialism soaring high above all class oppositions and class struggles — these people are either neophytes, who have still to learn a great deal, or they are the worst enemies of the workers — wolves in sheep's clothing."** (Preface to the 2nd German edition of *The Condition of the Working-Class in England*.) Lin Piao was such a wolf in sheep's clothing, a ferocious enemy of the proletariat and other revolutionary people.

Chairman Mao has incisively pointed out: **"Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire."** This is our criterion for distinguishing the correct line from the erroneous line and is also a thorough exposure and scathing criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary line and tactics. The counter-revolutionary notes kept by Lin Piao and company are a record of their practice of revisionism, splittism, intrigues and conspiracy under cover of the "doctrine of the mean." History has inexorably derided this bunch of counter-revolutionaries. With Lin Piao having perished after he betrayed the Party and the country and fled in a panic to defect to the enemy, his dream of restoring capitalism and his whole set of counter-revolutionary tactics came to naught and vanished like soap bubbles in the air.

(Slightly abridged translation of an article in "Hongqi," No. 5, 1974. Subheads are ours.)

ROUND THE WORLD

EGYPT

Two Wars, Two Different Results

Egypt suffered a serious setback in the June 5 war of 1967 because of Soviet revisionist betrayal. In last year's October war she won a victory in her struggle against aggression by breaking out of the confines of the superpowers. The two wars and the two roads had completely different results.

Before the outbreak of the June 5 war, the Soviet revisionists insisted that the Arab people should "restrain" themselves and wait for Soviet "mediation." A few days before the war, the Soviet Ambassador told President Nasser of Egypt that the Soviet Union urged Egypt not to attack Israel on the ground that whoever fired the first shot would be in an unfavourable political position. Meanwhile, the Soviet revisionists told Egypt that they had got a guarantee from the United States that Israel would not attack. Thus, they disarmed the Arab people politically and ideologically and lulled their vigilance. It was against this background that when Israel launched a surprise attack Egypt and Syria were caught off guard and suffered heavy losses. Meanwhile, the Soviet revisionists looked on with folded arms and let the aggressors have a free hand. When the Israeli aggressors had basically achieved their planned aims, the Soviet revisionist clique, in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists, imposed the U.N. resolution of an "immediate ceasefire" on the Arab countries, thus binding the hands of the Arab people in their struggle against aggression, preserving the fait accompli established by the aggressors and creating a stalemate of "no war, no peace" in the Middle East.

The Egyptian people, however, have through practice gradually seen the real nature of the Soviet social-

imperialists as renegades. What the Soviet revisionists did was sham aid but real control, sham support but real betrayal.

On October 6, 1973, the heroic troops and people of Egypt, Syria and Palestine, with the support and co-ordination of other Arab countries, fought bravely and dealt a heavy blow to the arrogance of the Israeli aggressors. Egyptian armed forces victoriously crossed the Suez Canal and destroyed the Bar-Lev line. The national flag of Egypt once again flies over part of the territory on the east bank of the Suez which had been occupied by Israel for over six years.

When the Egyptian troops and people were winning one victory after another, however, the Soviet revisionists again spread falsehoods in an attempt to force Egypt to agree to a "ceasefire." But the Egyptian Government immediately exposed it as a plot to undermine the Arab people's war against aggression. Having again revealed their true face of betraying the Egyptian people's cause against aggression, the Soviet revisionists in impotent rage resorted to their last trick — pressing for repayment of loans. But the Egyptian people stood up to their tremendous pressure, broke through the various obstacles they had set up and finally won the important victory of the October war.

The important victory by the Egyptian people in their war against aggression also was an important victory in their struggle against Soviet revisionist control and interference.

The heroic October war demonstrated to the world that, once they break the trammels of the superpowers, take their destiny in their own hands and carry on the fight in unity, the Arab people will certainly be able to enter a new phase in their cause against aggression, and win

tremendous victories in their war against Israeli aggression.

BRITAIN

Labour Party Continues in Power

The returns of the October 10 parliamentary election in Britain show that the Labour Party will continue in power as a result of winning a slim majority in the House of Commons.

This was the second general election in Britain this year. The British economic situation has further deteriorated since the February election. The annual rate of inflation has reached 20 per cent and the industrial production index dropped 2 per cent in the first half of this year as compared with the corresponding period last year. Foreign trade and the balance of payments have seriously worsened. The balance of payments deficits from January to July stood at 2,400 million pounds, nearly twice as much as for the whole of 1973.

Under the shadow of a financial and economic crisis, the living of the broad masses of the British labouring people increasingly is gravely threatened. Workers and employees in many trades have waged one struggle after another against soaring prices and in defence of their right to live. The contradictions within the ruling class have also sharpened. Many bills introduced by the Labour Government were rejected by Parliament. In these circumstances, the Labour Government finally decided to hold a second general election less than eight months after it had been in power.

According to the election returns announced on October 11, Labour won 319 out of the total 635 seats, only one seat more than half the total. The Conservative Party won 276 seats, the Liberal Party 13 and the other parties 27. Only 72.8 per cent of the electorate took part in the voting, with the voting rate 6 per cent less than that in the previous election. The Labour Party won less than 40 per cent of the total votes.

(Continued on p. 23.)

ON THE HOME FRONT

New Achievements in Horticulture

TO better serve socialist construction, China's horticulturists have combined landscape gardening with production since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started in 1966. Prized both for their beauty and economic value, fruit trees, aromatic plants and medicinal herbs now adorn the parks in many cities. Evergreen and attractive fruit trees line the streets in some cities.

Planted soon after the Cultural Revolution began and meticulously tended, the several hundred apple and peach trees in Peking's Chungshan Park blossom in spring and are laden with fruit in summer and autumn.

Over 900 kinds of medicinal herbs grown in the botanical garden in east China's picturesque Hangchow over the past few years attract many "barefoot doctors" from the countryside and pharmaceutical and medical workers in the city. With the raising of thousands upon thousands of aromatic plants, including tree peonies, white jasmine and cassia in the nurseries by West Lake and on its ad-

joining hills, this famous scenic spot is fragrant all year round. One thousand kilogrammes of perfume essence are extracted from these plants yearly.

In Nanning, capital of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in south China, 200 hectares of industrial plants such as bamboo and rubber trees were planted on the city outskirts with local people taking part. More than 10,000 mango, flat peach and olive trees line the city's main streets. Making up one-fifth of the city's roadside trees, they yielded large quantities of fruit last year.

Extensive Use of Herbicides

HERBICIDES are used on vast tracts of paddyfields in southwest China's frontier province of Yunnan. By July 20, they were applied to one-third of the province's total acreage sown to rice.

Practice in various parts of Yunnan shows that the use of some low-cost weed-killers in ricefields is 80-90 per cent effective. This not only helps increase yields but makes possible a large saving in manpower.

According to an investigation in the Chuhsiung Yi Autonomous Chou, the application of herbicides has increased per-hectare yield by 380 to 750 kgs., with a still bigger increase for fields which were more thickly infested with weeds. In the past, weeding each hectare of paddy-rice took over 150 work-days. More labour was needed to do the job on fields where weeds were prolific. With the use of herbicides, the chou has saved over 10 million work-days every year.

In recent years, weed-killers have been applied to ever larger tracts of ricefields in the province. This year, the area sprayed with herbicides has expanded to 300,000 hectares, as against only 160,000 in 1973. In some parts of the Tehung Tai and Chingpo Autonomous Chou, the Nuchiang Lisu Autonomous Chou and the Hsishuangpanna Tai Autonomous Chou, where the local peasants used the primitive "slash and burn" farming method before liberation, herbicides are being popularized on a wide scale.

(Continued from p. 22.)

a percentage that is the lowest for any British party winning a majority in the last 60 years.

In a statement on the elections on the afternoon of October 11, Harold Wilson admitted that the new government will be in a difficult position. He said: "Britain faces, and has for a considerable time been facing, the gravest economic crisis since the war." He asked the British people to share "the burdens and sacrifices."

The British press showed an uneasiness in its comments on the situation. *The Times* said in an editorial: "The immediate crisis is bad enough, with the threat of a record degree of inflation and an almost unparalleled degree of depression." "A government with a tiny overall majority and less than two-fifths of the votes cast could not be expected to support on its own economic pressures perhaps worse than those of 1931," it added.



Fruit trees in Peking's Chungshan Park.

MAGAZINES FROM CHINA

PEKING REVIEW a weekly magazine of political affairs and theory published in English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish

Airmailed all over the world

CHINA PICTORIAL a large-format pictorial monthly in 16 languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Hindi, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Russian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Urdu and Vietnamese

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS a richly illustrated monthly of general coverage on China in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish

CHINESE LITERATURE a periodical on Chinese literature and art, monthly in English, quarterly in French

PEOPLE'S CHINA a comprehensive monthly in Japanese

EL POPOLA ĈINIO a comprehensive monthly in Esperanto

Subscriptions Are Welcome

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

Send orders or inquiries to your local dealer or write direct to the

Subscription Dept., GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China