

PEKING REVIEW

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January 2, 1976

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報

TWO POEMS

MAO TSETUNG

Nothing Is Hard in This World If You Dare to Scale the Heights

— 1976 New Year's Day editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

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Chairman Mao Meets President Manuel Pinto da Costa

CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung on the afternoon of December 23, 1975 met with Manuel Pinto da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe, Madame Maria Amelia Pinto da Costa and their party.

Members of their party present were Leonel Mario de Alva, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Deputy General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe; Carlos Dias da Graca, Minister of Health and Social Affairs and Member of the Political Bureau of the Liberation Movement, and Madame Idalina Dias da Graca; Manuel Quaresma Costa, Minister of Labour and Justice, and Madame Dionisia Maria da Costa.

Chairman Mao shook hands with each of the distinguished guests from Sao Tome and Principe and extended a warm welcome to them who had made light of travelling thousands of miles to China. Then, Chairman Mao had a cordial and friendly conversation with President Manuel Pinto da Costa, Foreign Minister Leonel Mario de Alva, and Ministers Carlos Dias da Graca and Manuel Quaresma Costa.

Present at the meeting were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung, and Deputy Departmental Directors of the Foreign Ministry Chi Tsung-hua, Lo Hsu and Tang Wen-sheng.



Chairman Mao Meets Daughter Of Former U.S. President Nixon And Her Husband

CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung met on the evening of December 31, 1975 with Julie Nixon Eisenhower, daughter of former U.S. President Richard Nixon, and her husband David Eisenhower.

At the meeting, Julie conveyed her father's regards to Chairman Mao. She said that she was honoured to be here to bring her father's greetings to Chairman Mao and that her parents were deeply impressed by their visit to China in 1972. David extended greetings to Chairman Mao on behalf of his family. Chairman Mao

had a conversation with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. At the end of the conversation, Chairman Mao asked them to convey, after returning home, his regards to Mr. Richard Nixon and said that Mr. Nixon was welcome to revisit China.

Present at the meeting were Chiao Kuan-hua, Foreign Minister; Huang Chen, Chief of the Chinese Liaison Office in the United States; Wang Hai-jung, Vice-Foreign Minister; and Tang Wen-sheng and Chang Hanchih, Deputy Departmental Directors of the Foreign Ministry.



TWO POEMS

毛泽东

MAO TSETUNG

Chingkangshan Revisited

— to the tune of Shui Tiao Keh Tou

May 1965

I have long aspired to reach for the clouds,

Again I come from afar

To climb Chingkangshan, our old haunt.

Past scenes are transformed,

Orioles sing, swallows swirl,

Streams purl everywhere

And the road mounts skyward.

Once Huangyangchieh is passed

No other perilous place calls for a glance.

Wind and thunder are stirring,

Flags and banners are flying

Wherever men live.

Thirty-eight years are fled

With a mere snap of the fingers.

We can clasp the moon in the Ninth Heaven

And seize turtles deep down in the Five Seas:

We'll return amid triumphant song and laughter.

Nothing is hard in this world
If you dare to scale the heights.

Two Birds: A Dialogue

— to the tune of Nien Nu Chiao

Autumn 1965

The roc wings fanwise,
Soaring ninety thousand li
And rousing a raging cyclone.
The blue sky on his back, he looks down
To survey man's world with its towns and cities.
Gunfire licks the heavens,
Shells pit the earth.
A sparrow in his bush is scared stiff.
"This is one hell of a mess!
O I want to flit and fly away."

"Where, may I ask?"
The sparrow replies,
"To a jewelled palace in elfland's hills.
Don't you know a triple pact was signed
Under the bright autumn moon two years ago?
There'll be plenty to eat,
Potatoes piping hot
With beef thrown in."*
"Stop your windy nonsense!
Look you, the world is being turned upside down."

(Originally published in the January 1976
issue of the journal "Shikan" [Poetry])

* This refers to "goulash." — P.R. Ed.

President Manuel Pinto da Costa Ends China Visit

Winding up their official visit to China, President and Madame Manuel Pinto da Costa and their party left Peking on December 25, 1975 for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Among several thousand people in the capital seeing them off at the airport were Vice-Premiers Li Hsien-nien and Wang Chen, and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Yao Lien-wei.

Speaking at a grand farewell banquet he hosted the night before leaving Peking, the President said:

"The conversations I have had the opportunity to hold with Chinese leaders, Chairman Mao Tsetung and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, fully confirm the hopes and sentiments which caused me to effect this voyage, which is unforgettable for us.

"The contacts between our two delegations have enabled us to deepen mutual understanding of our problems and at the same time cement the ties of solidarity existing between us, ties that originated in the initial period of our national-liberation struggle which the People's Republic of China unconditionally and effectively supported.

"In our discussions with Chinese leaders, it is highly gratifying to verify the identity of views between our two Parties and Governments on the fundamental problems that pre-occupy the world today, notably our full accord on recognizing the necessity of liquidating by all means all the desires to persist in the old imperialist policy of force, 'dictate' and colonialism and neo-colonialism."

"Hegemonism will get nowhere in the world today. All countries are equal. All countries should participate in settling problems of the world on the basis of equality."

In his toast, Vice-Premier Li congratulated the President on the complete success of his visit.

He said: "China is a developing socialist country. Our material strength is limited, but it is our bounden internationalist duty to support and assist the just cause of the third world and the people of the whole world, and we are always ready to make our contribution. We have consistently held that the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other. The people of Sao Tome and Principe waged a long and unremitting struggle to overthrow Portuguese colonial rule. Now, under the leadership of President Manuel Pinto da Costa, the Government and people of Sao Tome and Principe are making tenacious efforts to consolidate national independence and develop the national economy. All this constitutes a support to the people of China and the whole world."

At the end of his toast, Vice-Premier Li requested the President to convey the cordial greetings and high tribute of the Chinese people to the people of Sao Tome and Principe.

An agreement on economic and technical co-operation and a trade agreement between the Governments of China and Sao Tome and Principe were signed in Peking on December 25. President Manuel Pinto da Costa and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony.

President and Madame Manuel Pinto da Costa and the other distinguished guests also visited Shanghai.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Peking for Home

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk left Peking on the morning of December 31, 1975 by special plane to return to their country. Vice-Premiers Teng Hsiaoping and Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Wu Teh and leading members of depart-

ments concerned were at the airport to bid them farewell.

The distinguished Cambodian guests arrived in Peking by special plane on December 26, 1975 after friendly visits to a number of Asian, African and European countries.

Arriving and leaving on the same plane were Sarin Chhak, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Keat Chhon, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee, who accompanied them on the visits.

Soviet Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter Crew Released

Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Yu Chan informed Soviet Ambassador to China V.S. Tolstikov on December 27, 1975 of the following: On March 14, 1974, a Soviet Mi-4 armed reconnaissance helicopter entered the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, China, to an extent of over 700 kilometres and flew more than 400 kilometres over China's territory. At that time the Chinese public security organs held the crew members and the helicopter for investigation; this was necessary. Now things are clear after investigation by the Chinese public security organs, and they consider credible the Soviet crew members' statement about the unintentional flight into China, and have decided to release the three crew members, Captain A.S. Kurbatov, Lieutenant A.F. Uskov and Junior Lieutenant V.G. Buchelnikov and to return to the Soviet side the helicopter with all equipment and documents aboard.

On the same day, representative of the Foreign Ministry Yu Hung-liang, Deputy Director of the Department of Soviet Union and East European Affairs, gave a dinner for Captain Kurbatov and the other two crew members before their departure for home.

After visiting a factory, a people's commune and scenic spots in Peking, they left for home on December 29, 1975.

Nothing Is Hard in This World If You Dare to Scale the Heights

— 1976 New Year's Day editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

NINETEEN seventy-six has arrived. Today witnesses the publication of two poems written by our great leader Chairman Mao in 1965: "Chingkangshan Revisited — to the tune of *Shui Tiao Keh Tou*" and "Two Birds: A Dialogue — to the tune of *Nien Nu Chiao*." Through artistic images which splendidly combine revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism, these two brilliant works describe the excellent situation at home and abroad in which "the world is being turned upside down" and "past scenes are transformed"; they hail the heroism of the revolutionary people who "can clasp the moon in the Ninth Heaven and seize turtles deep down in the Five Seas"; they set forth the historical law that Marxism-Leninism is sure to prevail while revisionism is bound to fail. The publication of these two poems of Chairman Mao's is an event of great political and immediate significance and a great inspiration to the people throughout the country. As we stride into the new year reading Chairman Mao's poems and surveying our vast country and the revolutionary storms around the world, we are full of emotion and pride and are all the more confident of winning new victories.

Look! " Orioles sing, swallows swirl . . . everywhere." Through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the criticism of the novel *Water Margin*, our Party is full of vigour, our people are in high spirits, our country is flourishing, and the dictatorship of the proletariat is stronger than ever. New socialist things are blooming in profusion throughout our country. The masses of the people of all nationalities are perseveringly studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought; they are deepening their understanding of classes, class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in socialist society and their awareness of the need to restrict bourgeois right and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young has invigorated leading bodies at all levels, and millions of successors to the

cause of proletarian revolution are tempering themselves in accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao. The revolution in literature and art exemplified by the model revolutionary theatrical works has resulted in an efflorescence of creative work in socialist literature and art. The revolution in education is advancing in struggle in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao, and gratifying results have been achieved in the efforts to transform schools into instruments of the dictatorship of the proletariat and bring up workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. The revolution in health work is overcoming the rural shortage of doctors and medicines, barefoot doctors are steadily maturing, and the co-operative medical system has become more consolidated. By entering May 7 cadre schools, going down to do manual labour and studying afresh, large numbers of cadres have increased their awareness of the need to continue the revolution and regained their revolutionary youthfulness. More than ten million school graduates have gone to the vast countryside where they are persevering in the revolution and growing sturdily. The entry of the working class into institutions of higher education, middle and primary schools and other organizations in the superstructure has put an end to the domination of these organizations by bourgeois intellectuals. The formation and growth of theoretical contingents of workers, peasants and soldiers are pushing the socialist revolution forward on the ideological and cultural fronts. The mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture is actively progressing. Hundreds of millions of people have been aroused and a million cadres have gone to the agricultural front line. The revolutionary drive to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country is surging ahead. China has had good harvests for 14 years running. The mass movement to learn from Taching in industry is developing in depth, giving fuller play to the revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance and increasing industrial production beyond previous levels. Professional scientific and technical personnel are integrating themselves with workers and peasants and doing scientific research in an open-door

way, a man-made earth satellite has been recovered, and science has made further progress. The target for gross industrial and agricultural output set in the Fourth Five-Year Plan has been successfully met. In our country prices are stable, the market is brisk, and people's living standards have been rising steadily.

All this is a forceful refutation of the fallacy that "the present is not as good as the past." All this represents a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius.

Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities of the country should in the new year adhere to the Party's basic line, conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, take class struggle as the key link, continue to implement Chairman Mao's important instructions, advance the socialist revolution in all spheres of the superstructure, promote stability and unity, accelerate the development of socialist agriculture and industry and the entire economy, and strive to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "Never forget classes and class struggle."

Recently Chairman Mao has again taught us: "Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it."

Taking class struggle as the key link — this has been Chairman Mao's fundamental theory and practice in leading our Party in carrying out the socialist revolution over the past 20 years and more. As Chairman Mao pointed out once again in 1965 when criticizing Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, "Class contradiction, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road exist throughout the transitional period. We shall go astray if we forget this fundamental theory and practice of our Party over the last dozen years or so." Many years of historical experience show that negating or revising the principle of taking class struggle as the key link is bound to lead to mistakes in theory and practice. The struggle between the two lines — to practise Marxism or to practise revisionism — is the reflection within the Party of the struggle between the two classes and between the two roads. The recent farrago on the educational front, representing a Right deviationist wind to reverse previous verdicts, is a conspicuous manifestation of the revisionist line that stands against the proletariat on behalf of the bourgeoisie. This shows once again that class struggle is

long and tortuous and at times very acute in socialist society. We should remain sober-minded, persevere in our proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie and never for a moment forget the key link, class struggle. Only when the key link is grasped will everything fall into place. In criticizing the eclectic view that puts politics on a par with economics, Lenin said: "Politics cannot but have precedence over economics. To argue differently means forgetting the A B C of Marxism." What is politics? Lenin said: "Politics means a struggle between classes." If one forgets the key link, class struggle, one will be a blind, half-baked and muddle-headed revolutionary and depart from the socialist orientation.

How to assess the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution — this is a concentrated reflection of the current struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Both the Ninth and Tenth Congresses of the Party definitively appraised the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. To approve or negate this great revolution is in essence a struggle between continuing the revolution on the one hand and restoration and retrogression on the other. This struggle will go on for a long time. Our cadres must continue to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry on criticism of the novel *Water Margin*, restudy Chairman Mao's instructions on the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, gain a deep understanding of the fact that the principal contradiction in socialist society is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, a deep understanding of these two classes and the class struggle between them and of the character, target, task and prospects of the socialist revolution, and consciously grasp the Party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism. Only thus can one have a correct attitude towards the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the masses and oneself. It is essential to go on criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and of Lin Biao, capitalist tendencies and the ideology of bourgeois right and to defend and develop the fruits of the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

A correct attitude towards this revolution calls for a correct attitude towards the new things that have emerged under socialism. New socialist things are the fresh fruits of the triumph of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. They are the great and vital inventions of hundreds of millions of people. They restrict bourgeois right in all spheres and reflect the trend of historical development — socialism and communism will inevitably replace capitalism. Chairman Mao has said: "New things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow"; "The masses are the real heroes." Every member of the Communist Party and every revolutionary must fervently support new revolu-

tionary things. It should be noted that new things have to go through a process of development and that they are liable to have certain shortcomings. One should adopt a positive attitude towards them and take measures to perfect them on the basis of fully affirming their achievements. In no way should one behave like a bourgeois lord, peremptorily denounce them and pour cold water on them. Still less should one follow the handful of hostile people who have ulterior motives in their attempts to strangle new things. We should take class struggle as the key link and continue to do a good job in carrying out the revolution in education, in literature and art and in health work, and in conducting struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts.

"The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country." 1976 is the first year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan for the development of our national economy; efforts should be made to fulfill and overfulfill the state plan. It is essential to persist in **building our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift**, continue to carry out the principle of **"Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war,"** go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and push the national economy forward. We must continue to deepen the mass movement **In agriculture, learn from Tachai** and, with the whole Party taking part in a tremendous effort to develop agriculture, strive to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country. We must adhere to the **Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company**, continue to deepen the mass movement **In industry, learn from Taching** and take our own path of industrial development. Whether in industry, agriculture or any other field of work, it is necessary to take class struggle as the key link, rely on the masses, conduct investigations and studies, sum up experience and do a good job in grasping typical cases.

Leadership by the Party is the basic guarantee for the victory of our cause. Party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership, pay close attention to study, educate and train cadres, and conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and principles and policies. The great debate on the educational front should be conducted under the leadership of Party committees at various levels; no "fighting groups" should be organized. A strict distinction should be made between the two types of contradictions which differ in nature and they should be handled correctly. Major issues of right and wrong in the two-line struggle should be settled through debate so as to achieve clarity in ideology and draw a clear line of demarcation between Marxism and revisionism. With regard to com-

rades who have made mistakes, we should follow the policy **Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient**, basing ourselves on the formula **"Unity — criticism and self-criticism — unity."** We should continue to pay attention to the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we should unite more than 95 per cent of the masses and cadres, unite with all the forces that can be united with, mobilize all positive factors and do our work in every field still better.

The current international situation is excellent, there is great disorder under heaven. All the basic contradictions in the world are daily sharpening. The factors for both revolution and war are visibly increasing. Phoney "goulash" communism has gone bankrupt. The Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations in various countries are growing stronger in the struggle against modern revisionism. The countries and people of the third world have been playing their role as the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and great-power hegemonism. The contention between the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, is intensifying; strategically, Europe is the focus of their contention. Soviet social-imperialism, which is "making a feint to the east while attacking in the west" and most energetically playing the fraudulent game of "detente," is precisely the most dangerous source of war today. We must heighten our vigilance and be prepared against war. We must continue to carry out the strategic principles advanced by Chairman Mao: **"Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony"; "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."** The People's Liberation Army and the masses of militiamen should carry forward their glorious revolutionary traditions, strengthen preparedness against war, train hard, be strict with themselves and always be ready to wipe out any invading enemy. We are determined to liberate Taiwan Province, our sacred territory.

"Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." Chairman Mao's brilliant verses show the bright and magnificent prospects before us and the tortuous struggle we have to go through on our way forward. They will guide us in breaking through brambles and thorns and in advancing courageously along the great road of continuing the revolution. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and with the unity of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, we are sure to overcome all difficulties and hazards and win still greater victories in the new year.

All-Round Rich Harvest

CHINA reaped her 14th successive rich harvest last year and registered a marked increase in total grain output over 1974, also a year of rich harvest. Compared with 1962, output of major cash crops in 1974 showed notable increases: cotton, oil-bearing crops, sugar cane and sugar beet, bast fibre, tobacco and tea went up 3.5, 2.2, 5, 4.7, 4.5 and 2-fold respectively. This was followed by further increases last year. There also were new advances in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery.

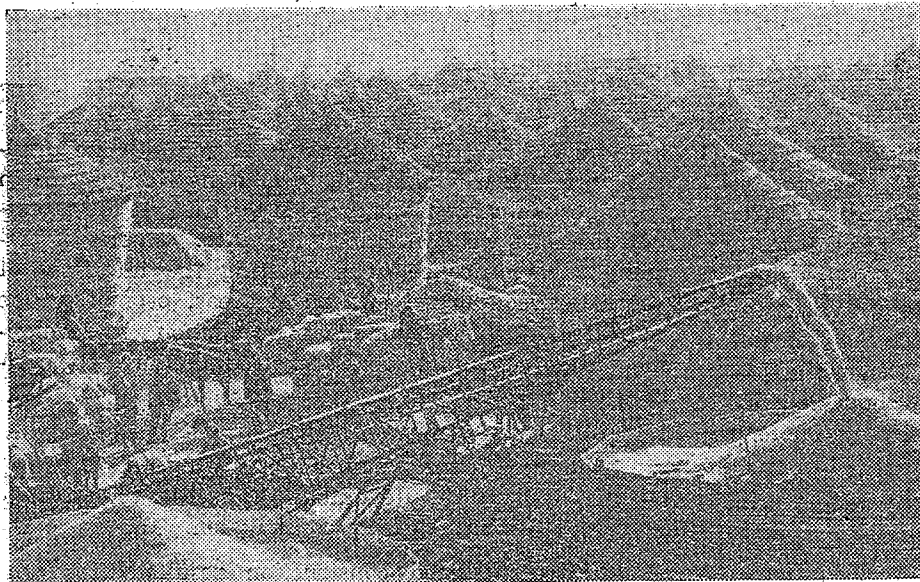
The 1975 rich harvest was achieved under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and as a result of taking class struggle as the key link, deepening the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and tenaciously fighting against natural disasters. From the beginning of 1975, dry spells, low temperatures and long overcast days, plant diseases and insect pests, floods and waterlogging struck in different parts of the country and their severity was unheard-of in recent years. As a result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, however, commune members and cadres worked with a single mind and joined efforts to triumph over the elements by relying on the strength of the collective economy and displaying a dauntless revolutionary spirit. According to statistics, with the exception of a few stricken areas where output was the same as or slightly lower than that of 1974, 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions had rich

harvests, and total grain production in over half the country reached or topped all previous records.

Noteworthy was the rapid increase in farm output in Hunan Province south of the Yangtze River and in Shantung and Liaoning Provinces to the north. Their average per-unit grain yields for the first time reached or surpassed the targets set in the National Programme for Agricultural Development.* On the basis of successive years of rich harvests, Hunan posted increases in both grain and industrial crops on a large acreage in 1975. Grain output in Hunan was 6.5 per cent higher than in 1974, with an average per-hectare yield of over six tons which surpassed the target set by the programme. In Shantung where yields used to be low due to the frequent occurrence of natural disasters, increases were reported in both summer and autumn with rich harvests of all crops. The Yentai Prefecture in that province averaged a per-hectare grain yield of more than six tons and became the first prefecture in the north to reach the target set in the programme for areas south of the Yangtze River. Liaoning Province gathered more grain last year than the year before despite earthquakes, drought, floods and waterlogging. With more than half its prefectures, cities and counties yielding over 3.75 tons of grain per hectare, this once grain-short province with a fairly concentrated industry has become self-sufficient in grain.

Shansi, Shensi, Kansu and Chinghai, all low-yielding provinces in the past, caught up in 1975, showing a more than 10 per cent rise in total grain output over that of 1974. Forty-six counties and cities in Shansi topped the target set in the programme for the province. On the northwestern loess plateau, Kansu Province increased output by a wide margin with some areas showing a 30 per cent rise over 1974, or double the 1970 figure. Long short of grain, Chinghai Province has become self-sufficient. The Tibet Autonomous

*These targets set by the National Programme for Agricultural Development for different areas of the country are: 3 tons per hectare for areas north of the Yellow River, the Chinling Mountains and the Pailung River; 3.75 tons per hectare for areas south of the Yellow River and north of the Huai River; 6 tons for areas south of the Huai River, the Chinling Mountains and the Pailung River.



Storing newly harvested grain in a people's commune in Liaoning Province.

Region had another rich harvest in 1975 and its grain output was 8 per cent higher than that of the previous year. To date, the municipalities of Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai, and the provinces of Kwangtung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Hunan, Shantung and Liaoning have met the targets set in the programme. This is a great achievement in China's agriculture and marks the beginning of an important new stage in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture now in full swing throughout the nation.

Since the beginning of 1975, Party committees at all levels in the rural areas have run study classes, set up night schools for political study and organized propaganda teams to mobilize the masses to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This brought home to cadres and commune members the fact that taking the socialist road or the capitalist road always remains the principal contradiction in the countryside throughout the historical period of socialism. They came to realize that the dictatorship of the proletariat can be consolidated and socialist agriculture developed with greater, faster, better and more economical results only by upholding the Party's basic line and carrying out socialist revolution in the political, economic, ideological and cultural fields as the Party branch of the Tachai Brigade does. In the light of the experience gained by the Tachai Brigade, many cadres found where their own units lagged behind and enhanced their consciousness of the two-line struggle and of continuing the revolution. Going down to the grass roots, they took the lead in criticizing capitalism and

revisionism and joined the masses in farmland capital construction aimed at transforming nature. Following the example set by the cadres, the peasants organized themselves into mighty contingents for building reservoirs, sinking power-operated wells, cutting waterways, putting up dykes and building fields giving stable and high yields. Over the last five years, 1.6 million hectares have been added to the nation's irrigated acreage and 2 million hectares of farmland liable to waterlogging and terraced fields transformed and built on the average every year, resulting in a notable increase in high- and stable-yielding fields over those before the Great Cultural Revolution. This has greatly changed farm production conditions.

Thanks to the study of the theory of the proletarian dictatorship, leading cadres at various levels have become more conscious in implementing the principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and giving first place to developing agriculture by providing it with manpower and material and financial resources to the greatest possible extent. Large numbers of cadres in many areas were transferred to strengthen the leading bodies at the grass-roots level and many leading cadres went to different areas to investigate and study and help grass-roots cadres sum up their experience. In addition, plans were worked out to set up industrial systems in the localities so as to help bring about farm mechanization. All this constitutes important conditions for guaranteeing rich harvests and speeding up farm production.

Socialist Construction

Central China Railway Trunk Line

THE Chiaotso-Chihcheng Railway, a new important trunk line in central China running parallel to the Peking-Kwangchow Railway, was completed in 1970. This 753.3-kilometre-long railway line starts in the north from the coal centre of Chiaotso in Honan Province and ends at Chihcheng in Hupeh Province on the southern bank of the Yangtze River. It crosses the Lunghai Railway, a big east-west communications artery, at Loyang and links up with the Peking-Kwangchow Railway via several connecting lines at Chiaotso, Loyang, Paofeng and Hsiangfan.

Completion of the line has ensured a steady flow of industrial equipment from north China and coal from southeastern Shansi Province and northwestern Honan Province into the Yangtze River valley and at the same

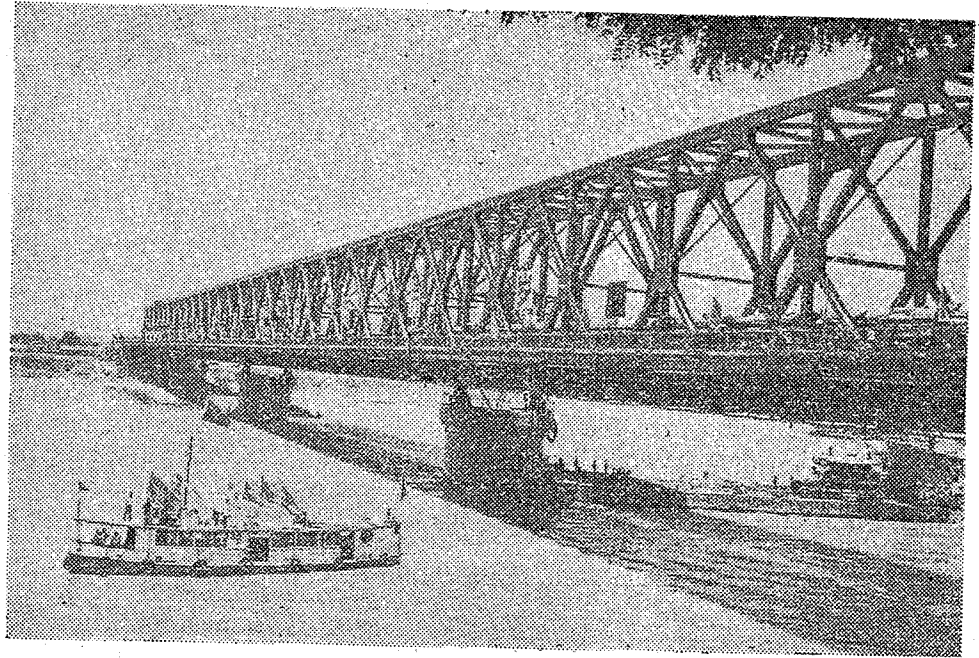
time helps bring to the north farm and sideline products from the Chiangnan plain and the Nanyang basin and phosphate ore from the rich deposits in the mountain areas of western Hupeh Province. This is of tremendous significance in facilitating the interflow of goods between urban and rural areas, promoting the central-south region's industrial production and development in its mountain areas and strengthening preparedness against war.

This railway line was built in the short space of eight months, from November 1969 to July 1, 1970 during the Great Cultural Revolution, a record time in the history of China's railway construction.

Such high-speed construction resulted from the people's wisdom and creativeness and the combination

of the efforts of railway builders and mass movements. The complicated geological structure in areas the line runs through made for great construction difficulties. Numerous tunnels had to be built in Honan Province where the mountains are high and the valleys deep, and in Hupeh Province which is crisscrossed by waterways many bridges and culverts were built. There are altogether 2,389 big and small bridges and culverts along the line. A key project through which trains pass before reaching the Nanyang basin and the Chianghan plain, the 2,130-metre-long Chiulishan tunnel was completed in a little

over three months by workers and peasant builders tempered in the Great Cultural Revolution who did the job on the work faces both inside and outside the tunnel. Workers of the bridge engineering bureau of the Ministry of Railways and commune members from northern Honan Province took on the task of constructing a 941.8-metre-long bridge over the turbulent Yellow River, a project involving fitting 3,400 tons of

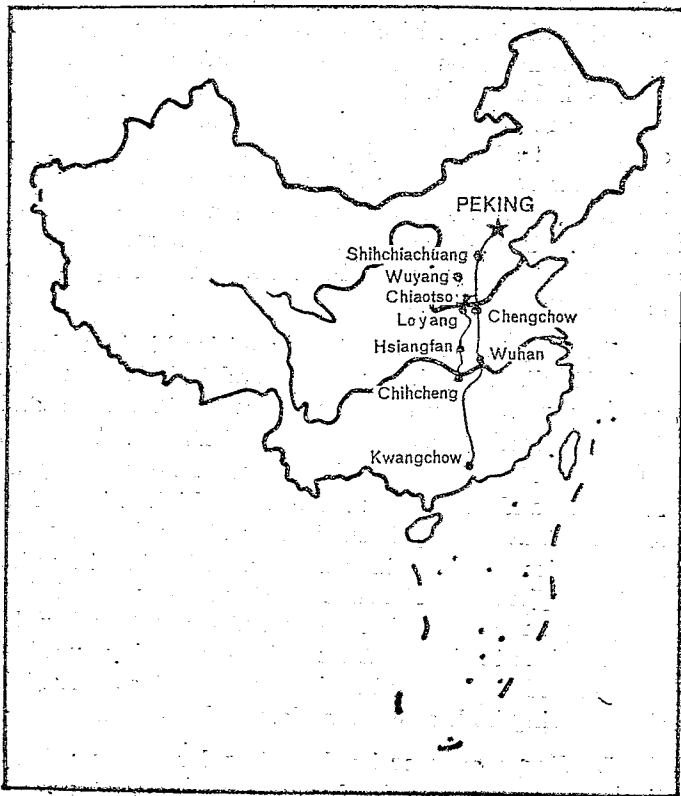


A big railway-highway bridge on the line.

steel beams with 190,000 high-strength bolts. Working at a height of 40 metres above the river under the guidance of veteran workers, young women from villages in the Taihang Mountains put the bolts in place in 40 days. The entire bridge was erected in seven months and ten days.

An important reason for the high-speed construction of the line lay in adhering to the principle of "walking on two legs," i.e., employing indigenous methods to get the project started and combining them with modern ones. Building a railway-highway bridge across the Hanshui River at Hsiangfan was a case in point. According to the original design, the 20 piers for the railway approaches were to be built by the drilling and pile driving method, which alone would have taken seven months to finish. But since machines were short of the needs after construction had started on the entire line, the workers and militiamen on the job decided to make full use of the machines on hand and at the same time dig with picks and shovels as well. Thus, by using both indigenous and modern methods to tap manpower and material resources to the full, they completed all the piers in 70 days after conquering sand shifts and cave-ins.

In the course of construction, the railway builders paid great attention to the interests of the people living along the line. While doing their best to use as little cultivated land as possible, they took time out to open up new farmland, build water conservancy works and plant 1.1 million trees for the local peasants.



Newly Built and Expanded Ports

THE last three years have seen China building 40 new deep-water berths able to dock vessels of 10,000 tons or more in the seaports of Taiien, Chínhuangtao, Tientsin, Yentai, Tsingtao, Lienyunkang in the north and Shanghai, Whampoa and Chanchiang in the south. Some berths are for 10,000 tonners carrying coal, mineral ores and miscellaneous goods, some for 25,000-50,000-ton tankers, and others, the first of their kind in China, for container shipments and vessels transporting iron and steel.

Simultaneously, a number of medium-sized berths for ships below 10,000 tons also were built together with ancillary projects such as railways, highways, facilities for oil and water supply, communications and power facilities, warehouses and depots. In addition, the number of machines and ships for harbour operations has been increased, as has that of docks for repairing vessels above 10,000 tons. Work on dredging the navigation channel at the Yangtze River estuary also has begun.

The newly built deep-water berths and docks for vessels of 10,000 tons and above exceed all those built in the 23 years between 1950 and 1972. With these projects and facilities going into operation one after another, China's major coastal ports will handle 50 per

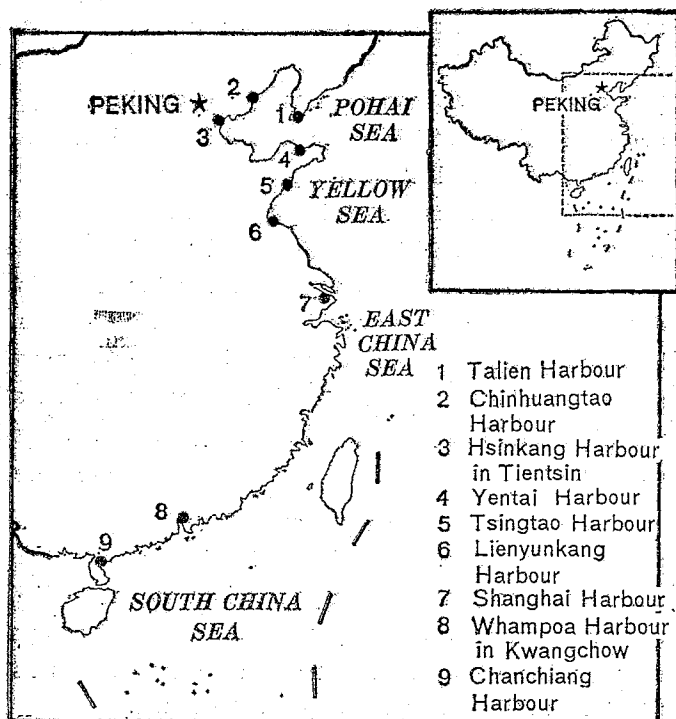
cent more cargo than in 1972, or more than double the volume in 1965, the year preceding the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The level of mechanization also has been greatly raised in these ports. All this will be a powerful impetus to the development of China's national economy and foreign trade.

China's long coastline and its many good harbours and bays provide very favourable conditions for maritime transport. But under the rule of Kuomintang reactionaries before liberation, there was only an insignificant number of wharves and berths in the seaports. Through the unequal treaties, the imperialist countries encroached on China's navigation rights, seized its seaports and wantonly plundered its wealth. The few ports existing at that time were poorly equipped and most cargo was handled by sheer muscle. On the eve of country-wide liberation, the Kuomintang reactionaries wildly destroyed the harbours, leaving many wharves in a shambles and causing navigation channels to silt up. As a result, most harbours were paralysed. Thanks to the leadership of the Party, these ports were restored and expanded and new wharves and berths built after liberation, thus increasing cargo loading and unloading capability.

With Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs winning one great victory after another and China's industrial and agricultural production growing steadily, more and more countries and regions have conducted trade with China. To meet the needs of the development of the national economy and foreign trade, expanding and building seaports became the order of the day. The above-mentioned projects completed in the last three years were built under unified planning to meet these needs.

Working in the revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance, cadres, workers and technicians at the seaports were determined to race against time and devote themselves selflessly to port building. Those in the north discarded the old practice of no winter construction and, defying severe cold, high winds and towering waves, they hacked away at the frozen earth and the ice to drive in the piles. Fighting in unity against typhoons, port builders in the south succeeded in carrying on construction work according to schedule. Many cadres in the coastal provinces and cities worked and studied together with the workers at construction sites, serving both as commanders and fighters.

Leading groups or headquarters for port construction were set up by the Party committees of various



coastal provinces and cities. As a result of implementing the principle of "concentrating superior forces to fight a war of annihilation," 13 new deep-water wharves were completed in Tientsin in just a little over two years; in Shanghai 16 deep-water berths were added or rebuilt and two specialized wharves for handling coal and grain completed in the same period, thanks to socialist co-operation of all trades in the municipality.

Revolution in Education

An Example of Open-Door Education

by Cheng Shih-yi

This is the first of three articles written respectively by a Party worker, an associate professor and a student of Tungchi University in Shanghai on various aspects of the revolution in education there. —Ed.

MORE than 2,000 students attend Tungchi University in Shanghai, a polytechnic university where civil engineering and architecture are the major studies.

Chairman Mao pointed out in his May 7, 1966 Directive: "While students' main task is to study, they should also learn other things, that is to say, they should not only learn book knowledge, they should also learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs. They also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie. The length of schooling should be shortened, education should be revolutionized, and the domination of our schools and colleges by bourgeois intellectuals should not be tolerated any longer." Acting on this directive during the upsurge in the Great Cultural Revolution in 1967, the departments of architecture and architectural engineering in our university, the Shanghai No. 2 Building Company and the Shanghai Designing Institute of Industrial Building jointly set up a centre to gather experience for educational revolution. To show their determination to carry out the revolution in education according to Chairman Mao's important May 7 Directive, the workers, teachers and students called the experimental centre the May 7 Commune which now has three specialities — industrial and civilian building, architecture and city planning.

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Concentrating manpower, material resources and machinery, Chanchiang built an oil pier for 50,000-ton tankers in less than nine months. Unstinting support for port construction from all quarters fully demonstrated the strength of mass movements which involved even commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and militiamen. The departments concerned under the State Council gave priority to supplying the necessary equipment, material and machinery.

In our endeavour we have consistently implemented the principle of open-door education, closely integrated education with the three big revolutionary practices in society (class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment) and enabled the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to take a direct part in college management and teaching.

Harm From Closed-Door Education

In the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, Marx and Engels pointed to the need of "combination of education with industrial production." Regarding defects in the capitalist educational system, Lenin also pointed out after the victory of the October Revolution: "We could not believe in teaching, training and education if they were restricted only to the schoolroom and divorced from the ferment of life." (*The Tasks of the Youth Leagues*.) After the founding of New China, Chairman Mao instructed that it was necessary to scrupulously carry out step by step reform of the old school education and the cultural undertakings of the old society. He said: "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour."

Before the Great Cultural Revolution started, however, Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line dominated the educational departments while Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education had not been carried out. Liu Shao-chi and his followers first spread the semi-feudal and semi-colonial educational system of old China and later

copied the revisionist way of education from the Soviet Union. In this way they turned New China's education into a hodgepodge of feudal, capitalist and revisionist stuff. Schools and colleges were dominated by bourgeois intellectuals. The vast majority of the intellectuals certainly are patriotic and willing to serve the people and socialism, but they were deeply affected by feudal, capitalist and revisionist ideas and their world outlook was basically bourgeois. They taught students such old exploiting-class ideas as "private ownership of knowledge" and "studying to become officials" and book dogma divorced from practice. Colleges were separated from real life and from the workers and peasants.

The old colleges seriously harmed the youngsters and their ability. For instance, the speciality of industrial and civilian building under the department of architectural engineering in Tungchi required that students study 33 subjects behind closed doors in school, with classroom study running to as many as 50-60 hours a week. Many students were physical wrecks before graduation. Students learnt a lot of empty theories in their daily studies, laid bricks for a wall on the blueprint, built houses on the blackboard and did designing in the classroom. The result was that some students, after studying for five years, got excellent marks in the university but couldn't even design a stairway when they began working. Still more serious was the fact that long years of corruption by bourgeois ideas led the students to seek comfort and enjoyment and fear hardship in their minds, and they gradually became divorced from proletarian politics, from productive labour and from the worker and peasant masses.

Under such circumstances, even students from worker or peasant families strayed away from the labouring people. There was a 1965 graduate in the water supply

and drainage speciality who came from a poor peasant family. When he first arrived at the university he lived plainly and paid great attention to making ideological progress, but after several years of revisionist education he gradually slipped in his thinking, and hankered after the bourgeois way of life. When his father in the countryside came to see him as graduation approached, he refused to let him enter the college because he thought the old man looked like a "bumpkin." He told his classmates: "He's one of my neighbours." This is a vivid example of the saying: "The first year they are still country folk, the second year they are tainted by the bourgeois style and the third year they turn their backs on their parents."

These serious phenomena on the educational front could no longer be tolerated! In the course of the Great Cultural Revolution teachers and students rebelled against Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and vehemently criticized it. They broke through the confines of the university, integrated with the workers and peasants and vigorously launched a revolution in education. Open-door education is one of the new things emerging from this revolution.

Intellectuals Integrate With Workers and Peasants

Open-door education's main purpose is to promote the teachers' remoulding of their world outlook and training students into new socialist people with an all-round development—morally, intellectually and physically.

In a planned way, we have organized teachers and students to take part in physical labour at construction sites and to study, work and live together with the workers. Teaching is done and social investigation made while at the sites so that they will not be divorced from labour and the workers. This helps the working class to educate and influence them with the Marxist-Leninist stand and viewpoint and with its thinking and feelings.

Before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, an old lecturer named Hu Jui-hua confined himself to the laboratory doing scientific research and strove for personal fame. When he found a topic for scientific research in a foreign journal in 1962, he considered it a windfall. Ignoring the concrete conditions in our country, he began theoretical studies on it. For three years he kept at it, wasted a lot of state fund and wrote three theses of little value.

In the process of open-door education he benefited much from constant contact with the building workers. Once when the team he was working with was pouring concrete, a worker's



Students learning construction management at a work-site.



A teacher lecturing at a commune to students who are taking an extension course.

hand was hurt by a vibrator. Hu Jui-hua and other workers helped get him to the clinic. After the injury was dressed, the worker immediately returned to resume his work. When comrades advised him to take a rest, he replied: "How can I leave here when our task is so urgent! I still can work."

This event gave Hu Jui-hua an education. The workers wholeheartedly dedicated their efforts to the revolution, he thought, but he himself had his mind on seeking personal fame and gain. The lofty outlook of the working class was in striking contrast to the pettiness of his little mind. As a result of re-education by the working class, his thinking and feelings gradually changed and Hu made up his mind to overcome his old ideas and serve socialist construction with all his knowledge. He took an active part in thinking up technical innovations at the construction site, and together with the workers introduced a dozen or so items which were welcomed by the workers because they raised efficiency, saved on costs and cut down on labour intensity.

In his practice in production Hu also learnt things he could not find in books. At one construction site where he worked, there was an underground filled-in channel at the selected place for a new plant. Relying on book knowledge, he concluded that the channel contained quicksand and so piles had to be driven into the ground before building. From their long years of practical experience, the workers saw things differently. Quicksand would have caused the ground to sink, they pointed out, but since it had shown little change for more than ten years, it was not possible that there would be quicksand below. The leadership decided to solve the question by drilling and the results confirmed the workers' conclusion. Doing away with pile-driving alone saved the state nearly 10,000 yuan. Hu Jui-hua re-studied Chairman Mao's teaching that "until an intellectual's book knowledge is integrated with practice, it is not complete, and it may be very incomplete indeed." (*Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National*

Conference on Propaganda Work.) He then deeply understood how wise and correct Chairman Mao's instruction is and how necessary it is to integrate with workers and peasants.

Twenty-five-year-old Chang Wei-hsun, a third-year student, came from the People's Liberation Army. When he enrolled in 1972, he thought his main task was to obtain knowledge because he was from a poor-peasant family and had been tempered in the army and, therefore, was all right politically. For a period he paid insufficient attention to political study and was reluctant to take part in social activities. Later

he did physical labour at a work-site and lived with veteran worker Hsu. At the age of 53, Hsu was still a keen student in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works. He often encouraged Chang, saying: "Studying Marxism-Leninism sharpens one's mind, for one can't see the orientation clearly without such study; you should be aware that even if you've gathered a lot of knowledge, you still may be led astray by the bourgeoisie." Education from the veteran worker helped Chang set right the relationship between politics and vocational work and he set strict demands on himself politically. Chang saved his pocket money to buy works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao and, in addition to regular study hours, he also studied on Sundays and during the winter and summer vacations.

Linking Theory With Practice

As Lenin pointed out: "One of the greatest evils and misfortunes left to us by the old, capitalist society is the complete rift between books and practical life." (*The Tasks of the Youth Leagues*.) Linking theory with practice closely is another important goal of open-door education. For this purpose we completely changed the old teaching method and one of the major measures adopted is organizing teaching through typical construction projects.

In organizing teachers and students to design and build several typical projects, we have adhered to the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint of putting practice first and upheld the materialist line of knowledge — "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge." (Mao Tsetung: *On Practice*.) We have proceeded from the practical needs of the specialities and followed the principle of going from the elementary to the advanced. The teaching task has been completed while fulfilling the state's production tasks at the same time. This is what we mean by organizing teaching through typical construction projects.

Take industrial and civilian building for instance. Students majoring in this are first required to take part in building a house and get a lot of perceptual knowledge in this field. At the same time they learn the basic knowledge of house building. On the basis of practice, they are asked to design relatively simple civilian buildings. After this, they concentrate on learning theoretical knowledge so that their perceptual knowledge can be developed into rational knowledge. Then they take part in building one of the projects they have designed and test in practice the correctness of the theory they have learnt. During the entire study period, the students study while working and first design simple and then complicated civilian buildings. Afterwards they switch their subject of study to industrial buildings. Thus, theoretical study is carried out on the basis of practice and the principle of linking theory with practice is implemented throughout the teaching.

Students have commented that this method of learning has enabled them to study theory with problems emanating from practice in their minds. Thus they have a clear aim and the initiative in their studies. Repeated cycles of practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge have helped them get a better grasp of things and obtain some knowledge not included in books. In this way they have developed scattered knowledge into systematic theory, learnt theory in a lively and quick way and thus raised their ability to analyse and solve problems. At the same time, because the students have persevered in participating in building work while being taught, they can learn skills in productive labour, foster the habit of doing physical labour and cherishing labour, get both practical experience and master theory.

The first group of worker-peasant-soldier graduates bear witness to the success of this teaching method. Current university graduates, according to the general opinion of the productive units concerned, are strong both in political thinking and vocational skill. Previous graduates could work independently only after learning from practical work over a few years. Today's graduates, however, can do independent designing after taking up their work posts. Many have finished six or seven designings within a year after graduation and some have taken part in designing and calculation for complex projects like mechanized warehouses and T.V. towers.

One graduate, Hsu Hui-min, went to work in Wusih in east China's Kiangsu Province. Six months after graduation he had participated in designing 13 engineering projects, including a hospital's outpatient building, the entrance hall, platforms and warehouses for a railway station and hotels. He also participated in the calculation for a multi-storey structural frame involving many difficult problems and which had a total floor

space of 15,000 square metres. Another graduate, Wang Lung-sheng, was put in charge of the work at a later stage of building half of the competition hall of a new gymnasium in Shanghai accommodating 18,000 people. With the theoretical and practical knowledge of house building he had mastered in the university, his modest learning and his adeptness at investigation and study, he handled and solved problems arising in the course of construction in a competent way.

In the seven years since open-door education was introduced, the teachers and students have designed more than 130 projects for the state, including 28 key construction projects. Total designed building floor space was 230,000 square metres, of which 170,000 square metres have been completed. Teachers and students also have undertaken 28 fairly important research items and most of the results obtained have been applied in production.

Help Workers Study Science and Get General Knowledge

In the process of open-door education we have set up short-term workers' training classes at work-sites, helping the workers study Marxist-Leninist works and scientific knowledge in construction.

Third-year teachers and students of the industrial and civilian building speciality set up short-term training classes at an industrial base where building work was in progress. Nearly 400 workers enrolled. They were divided into 13 classes according to their trades and taught different subjects with remarkable results. After finishing their seven-month study in a spare-time class, the 36 carpenters learnt how to read and draw blueprints and some were able to apply to practical production the elementary principles of designing they had mastered. In building a steel-wood frame, the workers made a rational proposal which improved the frame's structure and saved timber for the state while ensuring quality.

To train worker-designers, we have joined efforts with building teams and a designing institute in organizing a workers' designing group composed of veteran workers with rich practical experience. Studying while working, these workers have become technicians with both practical experience and designing ability. We also have helped plants and enterprises set up workers' spare-time colleges to train technicians from among the workers. After a period of study, many began doing work formerly done by engineers and technicians, took part in designing or became worker-teachers.

These arrangements have further solidified ties between teachers and students on the one hand and workers on the other, and helped the teachers and students learn from the working class and remould their world outlook.

Factors for Both Revolution and War Are Increasing

by Jen Ku-ping

THE world's people went through another year of great disorder in 1975, a year that saw a vigorous development of the popular revolution and national-liberation struggles. Strikes took place one after another. Contention and contradictions between the two superpowers grew more intense. Political uncertainty prevailed in many countries. The entire capitalist world floundered in serious political and economic crises. Beset with difficulties and crises at home and abroad, Soviet social-imperialism fared worse than ever.

During the year, Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations in various countries developed and grew in strength in the fight against modern revisionism; the third world countries and peoples made new victorious advances in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. At the same time, behind the smoke-screen of "detente," both superpowers stepped up their rivalry for world domination and quickened their pace towards a new world war.

Awakened Third World Grows in Strength

The practice of struggle by the people of the world in the past year provided added proof that the concept about the actual existence of three worlds fully conforms to reality and the scientific analysis of classes. The third world countries and peoples, who have strengthened unity against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism and superpower hegemonism, have become a force to be reckoned with, a force which is playing an increasingly important role in determining the fate of the world.

Over the year, the third world wrote a new and brilliant chapter in the annals of its struggle. Especially prominent were the great victories won after bitter and heroic fighting by the peoples of the three countries in Indochina — Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos — in their national-liberation wars. The Palestinian and other Arab people's struggle against the Israeli aggressor developed in depth. There was a growing trend towards independence and united struggle against hegemonism in the Asian countries. The Korean people's struggle

to bring about an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland won increasingly powerful support from the third world as well as countries and peoples upholding justice in international affairs. Rising up against Soviet military menace and intervention in Japan's internal affairs and strongly demanding the unconditional return of the four northern islands, the Japanese people ushered in a new high tide in their struggle. There was major progress in the struggles of the people in the Southeast Asian countries to safeguard independence and sovereignty and oppose superpower intervention, control, infiltration and expansion. The countries and people of Asia universally opposed and boycotted the so-called "collective security system" peddled by Soviet revisionism. They gradually came to see the necessity of being vigilant against "letting the tiger in through the back door while repulsing the wolf at the front gate" and would not permit any superpower to establish hegemonic rule in Asia.

Once the sleeping dark continent, Africa is now seething with activity. Portuguese colonial rule which lasted there as long as five centuries collapsed completely. The people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania persevered in their armed struggle against racist rule. Mozambique, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe as well as the Comoros and Angola won their national independence. The African countries and people resolutely dealt counterblows against Soviet social-imperialist intimidation and blackmail. They repeatedly withstood crude Soviet pressure and the intimidating messages telling Africa what to do or not to do. This fully shows that the African countries and peoples having stood up have the heroic spirit of daring to look down upon superpower hegemonism.

Also developing in depth was the struggle of the Latin American countries and people against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. The people of Surinam gained independence, and a number of new emerging, small Caribbean countries or island countries were playing a positive role as they got active in the international arena. The Latin American countries which kept strengthening their unity in the struggle noted that,

while striving to get rid of their dependence on one superpower, they must guard against any hegemonic endeavour by the other superpower.

In 1975, a large number of poor and small countries, in Asia, Africa and Latin America took further action, determined to break the imperialist monopoly, the superpower monopoly in particular, and establish a new international economic order. The oil exporting countries, mainly the Middle East countries, withstood superpower intimidation and threats, firmly holding oil resources and the right to fix oil prices in their own hands. Following the example of the oil struggle, many African and Latin American countries used their own resources as a weapon and set up various organizations for countries producing the same raw materials. With the Latin American countries in the van, the struggle against superpower maritime hegemony won the response and support of a growing number of countries in the world. There was a steady increase in various bilateral, multi-lateral or regional co-operation between the third world countries. Meanwhile, "dialogues" and contacts between the second and third worlds also were widened. The entire third world echoed with the common call: defend state sovereignty, develop the national economy and oppose economic hegemony.

However, the superpowers refused to take their defeat lying down. The Soviet social-imperialists, in particular, did all they could to undermine the just struggle of the third world countries and peoples. They strove to drive a wedge between the Arab countries and disrupt the Palestinian people's struggle for liberation. In its contention for hegemony with the other superpower, the Soviet Union instigated and kept intensifying the civil war in Angola so as to fish in troubled waters and step up its aggression and expansion in Africa. The other superpower had no desire to be outdone. The notorious South Africa too showed its hands in. In the face of the various intrigues and conspiracies of the two superpowers, the third world countries and people sharpened their vigilance, closed their ranks and persevered in their fight. The third world as the main force in combating colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism has given full play to its might of united struggle within and outside the United Nations, as well as in international affairs. Gone for good are the days when the small and poor countries were ignored by imperialism and the superpowers.

Contention Between the Two Superpowers More Acute

The two superpowers in their bid for world hegemony during the past year did their utmost to create the false impression of "detente." This was particularly so in the case of Soviet social-imperialism which, "making a feint to the east while attacking in the west," most furiously chanted its "peace" litany and put up the thickest "detente" smokescreen. It lauded to the skies the so-called Helsinki conference and the documents signed there, which are mere scraps of paper, claiming that an "atmosphere of peaceful development"

had arisen in Europe, that "the dark clouds of a third world war have dispersed," etc. Its aim was to hoodwink the European people and the world's people as a whole in order to disarm them mentally and lull their vigilance.

But the stark reality was entirely different from what Moscow has advertised. The dark clouds of a new world war have not dispersed but are gathering and the danger of war has never abated but looms large.

The arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States is proceeding at a feverish pace unseen before. Though they concluded three accords on "nuclear disarmament" or on "limitation of strategic arms," one in 1963, the other in 1972 and a third at the end of 1974, the signing of each accord was followed by an even bigger increase in nuclear weapons on either side in both number and quality. The Soviet nuclear arsenal, in particular, swelled most rapidly and its nuclear arms, which previously lagged far behind, have nearly equalled those of the United States. Each side is competing for nuclear superiority in quantity and quality to overpower the other. Even if more agreements are reached, the arms race will continue and there will never be any balance. It should be noted as well that conventional weapons also include strategic arms. The superpowers are preparing for both nuclear war and a war to be fought with conventional weapons. Soviet troops in recent years have soared from over 3 million to 4.2 million. In conventional weapons, the Soviet Union has outstripped the United States and gained the upper hand. The number of weapons in the hands of the superpowers is far too many, but they are still multiplying them with a vengeance. With stockpiles of such things which cannot be used as food or clothing, they will one day become trigger-happy.

Soviet-U.S. contention for hegemony over the year became all the more intensified and acute, extending to all parts of the world, with Europe the focus of the scramble. In the past year, they were locked in a fierce tussle in Southern Europe. Moscow was meddling in the affairs of Portugal through the pro-Soviet forces there; the United States openly sounded warnings and took corresponding measures. Both Spain and Italy became objects for the Soviet revisionists to lay hands on. In the Middle East, a flank of Europe, one superpower gained the predominance as a result of its strenuous efforts but the other superpower awaited the opportunity to turn the tables. Soviet revisionism stepped up subversion and intervention in the Balkan countries and posed a greater military threat to them. At the same time, the Soviet Union and the United States intensified their contention in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and even in the South Atlantic Ocean. Both superpowers may have reached some agreements, but these cannot be reliable, because they are transient and deceitful. Behind these agreements, they mainly engage in contention. In an attempt to make all Europe fall step by step into their hands, the Soviet revisionists are bound to adopt the tactics of sowing dissension,

causing disintegration and engaging in subversion, infiltration and even military occupation. Failing that, war will be the last resort.

The Soviet revisionists today have deployed three-fourths of their military forces and their best modern offensive weapons in Europe. Militarily, they try to encircle Western Europe from the southern and northern flanks while deploying heavy troops in Central Europe. At the very time the European security conference was in session, they sent reinforcements totalling over 100,000 to some East European countries and carried out on a large scale "the programme of replacing equipment" for its armed forces in Central Europe, thus completing the armament for an offensive war. The ink on the "Final Act" of the Helsinki conference had not yet dried when Soviet aircraft intruded into the airspace of European countries; Soviet missiles were tested in the Barents Sea and military deployment for attacks on Europe was intensified. There were frequent tit-for-tat war exercises by both the Warsaw Pact and NATO blocs, each sending warships and aircraft to track and monitor the other's activities. There is no "detente" or "atmosphere of peaceful development" to speak of.

Modern war is born of imperialism. In the world today, only the Soviet Union and the United States are in a position to start a world war. They are the source of a new world war. After World War II, U.S. imperialism established its spheres of influence all over the world. On the decline today, it is trying hard to maintain its vested interests, while Soviet revisionism, a late-comer, is trying to outstrip U.S. imperialism. Carrying out rabid expansion abroad, it is seeking world hegemony. It is wildly ambitious and more adventurous. Whenever it makes a step forward, United States is pressed a step backward. Since the beginning of 1975, Moscow has been openly boasting about the so-called "offensive strategy," launching more threatening offensives politically and militarily. Soviet oceangoing fleets are intensifying competition with the United States for control of the seas of the world. Last April, the Soviet Union held a global naval exercise involving over 200 surface ships and large numbers of submarines in preparation for an offensive war. Of late, the Soviet Union not only has stretched its hands to Portugal but also to Angola with a view to seizing control of the South Atlantic. Portugal and Angola are the two strategic points the Soviet Union is working hard to control at the moment. Facts have clearly shown that the danger of war comes mainly from up-and-coming social-imperialism which carries out arms expansion at top speed and has inherited the barbaric tradition of the old tsars.

In face of the increasingly serious military threat from the Soviet revisionists, more and more West European countries want to increase strength through unity and develop their independent defence forces. Many enlightened people and the press in the West have seen ever more clearly the Soviet revisionists' in-

tention to sow dissension among the West European countries behind the smokescreen of "detente" and then annex the whole of Europe. They have seen that it is very dangerous to cherish illusions about "detente" and seek momentary ease by compromising with the aggressor force of Soviet social-imperialism. They have pointed to the historical lessons of Munich over 30 years ago, something the European countries and peoples will of course never forget.

The People Decide the World's Future

The two superpowers are feverishly expanding armaments, pushing hegemony and pursuing policies of aggression and expansion all over the world. Both are arrogant with Soviet social-imperialism more rotten in behaviour. The fact is that the superpowers are not so formidable, but are weak in essence. They are in dire straits at home and abroad and riddled with crises.

In the past year, the United States failed to get out of its gravest postwar economic crisis. Production fell by a wide margin. Although there was a slight production upturn in the last few months, it was still beset with difficulties. Under the impact of the economic crisis, unemployment rose, class contradictions at home sharpened, strife within the ruling clique went on and the society was in greater turmoil.

Soviet social-imperialism was likewise in the grip of serious political and economic crises. To seek hegemony and aggrandizement, the Brezhnev clique resorted to militarization of the national economy, diverting a large proportion of the country's manpower, material and financial resources to arms expansion and war preparations. This brought about a lopsided development of the war industry and threw the national economy into chaos. Its ninth five-year plan proved to be another flop, with severe scarcities of light industrial products and serious crop failures. Grain output last year was estimated to be 30 per cent less than that of 1974. So 1975 was the year in which the reduction in grain output was the biggest in the last two decades. Moscow was compelled to purchase tens of millions of tons of grain from world market; it also had to borrow heavily from the West and beg for Western technology and capital to strengthen its military machine. The Soviet Union was heavily in debt at home and abroad, the national and class contradictions were sharpening and strife within the ruling clique was developing. For all its wild ambitions, Soviet social-imperialism has inadequate strength and this has fully laid bare its feeble nature.

The dialectics of history are ruthless. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want to make revolution — this has become the tide of the time. Any force trying to swim against the historical current is bound to come to grief in the end. Setting themselves against the people of the world, the

(Continued on p. 28.)

Growing Trend in Western Europe To Strengthen Unity and Defence

CONFRONTED by Soviet social-imperialism's more and more frightening military threat, the West European countries are faced with the ever-sharpening questions of whether to beef up their defences and get prepared or to be intoxicated by a false sense of security and hope for the best? And should they speed up their union and have a joint defence or go it alone with every country for itself? West European policy makers, statesmen and public opinion recently gave their answers and there have been a mounting call for strengthening defence and unity and a markedly growing trend to increase strength through unity.

Despite the never-ending chanting of peace hymns by the Soviet revisionists, their treacherous histrionics of sham detente and real war preparations have been seen through by more and more people. The leaders of France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy visited Moscow one by one, but each was either bluntly or subtly snubbed.

Commenting on the French President's visit last October, the French weekly *Le Point* said that Moscow simply "threw cold water on" him. Giscard d'Estaing asked the Soviet Union to stop using certain pro-Soviet forces in France for ideological penetration and political subversion and to relax restrictions on the "free exchange of personnel and ideas" in accordance with the "Final Act" of the European security conference, but his request was flatly rejected by Brezhnev. F.R.G. President Walter Scheel's talks with the Soviet leaders in mid-November were described as "a dialogue of the deaf" in which both sides disagreed on almost every point. When Italian President Giovanni Leone visited the Soviet Union, a "concrete" economic agreement was reached by the two sides, but the declaration issued by them was "general." All this further exposed the Soviet revisionists' real intentions in Western Europe and enabled West Europeans in or out of government to further heighten their vigilance. NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns, Chairman of the F.R.G. Christian Social Union Franz-Josef Strauss and many other influential people in Western Europe recently pointed out in all seriousness that the "Soviet Union now has powerful capabilities to launch a military attack," that the main threat to peace in Europe "comes from Moscow's power strategy and its imperialist hegemonic policy," and that the West Europeans "are now again living in a dangerous period in European history." These words have struck a responsive chord with people far and wide.

The question of strengthening defence and promoting union is receiving widespread attention in Western Europe. The Swedish Defence Ministry recently made a report strongly advocating the building of an effective defence to counter war threats and pressure. During the debate over the 1976 defence budget, the Norwegian Parliament stressed the need for greater and more active efforts in strengthening defence to deal with the Soviet military threat. In Britain, members of the government and military leaders strongly opposed cutting defence spending. At its November Brussels meeting, the 10-member Eurogroup in NATO discussed questions of strengthening West European military cooperation and the standardization of weapons. The meeting decided that on the basis of increasing total defence expenditures by 5,500 million U.S. dollars in 1975, the quantity and quality of different arms and equipment would be improved further in 1976 so as to augment the land, sea and air defence capabilities of the West European countries. The Paris meeting of the Assembly of Western European Union in early December also stressed that the West European countries must strengthen unity and defence capabilities in the face of the stepped-up Soviet arms expansion threatening Western Europe.

The European Economic Community (E.E.C.) which the Soviet revisionists regard as a thorn in their side is continuing its efforts to promote West European union. The heads of state or government of the nine E.E.C. countries meeting in Rome in early December decided to hold an election for a European parliament by direct voting and to introduce a unified passport system in the E.E.C. countries. This agreement was regarded in the West European press as a new step by the nine E.E.C. countries towards closer political union. Speaking of West European union, F.R.G. President Scheel said that some day there will be "an integrated common defence in the prospective European union."

The December meetings of the NATO defence ministers and the NATO Council attended by foreign ministers of the member countries were particularly noteworthy. The Western press remarked that both meetings took place at a time when people were becoming more and more apprehensive over Soviet expansion in the South Atlantic and when the military forces of the East and West in Central Europe continued to favour the Warsaw Pact. The meetings discussed in

detail the situation caused by the accelerated Soviet arms expansion and war preparations. They stressed that "NATO must maintain powerful deterrent and defensive forces" and that the NATO members were determined to strengthen their unity and "to maintain and improve the efficiency of their forces." One British

political figure recently said: "In face of the growing Soviet threat, it would be dangerous for the West to be indifferent or to have feelings of appeasement." With Soviet social-imperialism's aggressive and expansionist features increasingly being exposed, more and more people are bound to understand the truth of these words.

London Newsletter

Storm Over the North Sea

WHIPPED by gales, the roaring waves of the North Sea buffet the coast of Scotland. Storms threaten the sea more than 270 days a year. However, more threatening today than the weather are the presence of Soviet fleets and the Kremlin's covetous eyes on the rich resources in the North Sea waters.

Under the Shadow of Soviet Warships

Separating the British Isles and the northwestern European mainland, the North Sea is of vital strategic importance. The only sea route to the Baltic Sea and a major maritime outlet for northwestern Europe, it inevitably is contested by the Soviet Union in its rivalry with the other superpower for European and maritime hegemony.

The Soviet Union now has more than 60 per cent of its submarines and 45 per cent of its main surface warships concentrated in the North European area. It also has built the Kola Peninsula bordering on north Norway into one of the world's biggest naval bases. It recently planted floating docks in the northern region of the North Sea as a base for its submarines. Warships, submarines and aircraft of its Northern and Baltic Fleets haunt the North Sea waters. During the Soviet Union's global naval exercise last April, its Northern Fleet passed through the Barents Sea and the Norwegian Sea to the south and joined hands with some of the warships of the Baltic Fleet sailing out from the North Sea, resulting in a grouping of more than 80 warships in the north Atlantic. Simultaneously, the Baltic Fleet went through the Skagerrak Strait for the first time in a large formation and crossed the North Sea southward to join near the Azores with the Soviet naval vessels which had come from the Mediterranean Sea via the Strait of Gibraltar. Thus two prongs were formed against Western Europe from both north and south. This naval exercise clearly demonstrated the Soviet intent of cutting maritime contact between the United States and Western Europe on the strength of its three fleets from Europe's northern and

southern flanks. Its aim is to isolate and then seize Western Europe.

Soviet warships speeding through the North Sea have alarmed the countries on its coast. The Soviet menace to these countries looms large.

Moscow Is Oil-Hungry

The North Sea countries have discovered abundant natural gas and oil in the seabed since the 1960s. Western experts estimate that natural gas deposits there constitute 13 per cent of the world's underwater total. Oil deposits in the British North Sea area alone amount to 2,950 million tons.

These countries have hitherto relied on imported oil. Practically the entire British annual oil consumption which amounts to 100 million tons is, for instance, imported, costing 3,000 to 4,000 million pounds. It is only natural that these countries are counting on North Sea oil to ease their economic difficulties. This explains why Britain, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands in recent years have all been in a "North Sea fever" to exploit the offshore oil and gas.

The Soviet Union is well aware of the strategic significance of the rich oil and natural gas resources in the North Sea for the North European countries which have always depended on imported oil. So it at once covets these potential riches and tries to harass and sabotage exploitation by the North Sea countries. In negotiating with Norway and Sweden on the continental shelf demarcation line in the Barents and the Baltic Seas, the Soviet Union insisted upon its expansionist claims. It even carried out missile tests in the area by way of intimidation, trying to seize more oil resources. It has time and again sent warships, submarines, trawlers and aircraft to the North Sea oil fields which are far from Soviet territory to carry out harassment and to monitor and make a show of strength. Soviet submarines often intrude close to the drilling rigs, sometimes within a distance of only 50 metres. Soviet military aircraft on

sorties over the oil fields blatantly intrude into the airspace of the coastal countries.

Soviet trawlers equipped with antennae and other devices operate in packs near North Sea gas and oil drilling rigs for espionage. In June 1974, the British Government lodged a formal protest with the Soviet Government against Soviet trawlers' intrusions into the vicinity of British oil rigs to take photographs and make surveys. Last February, 12 Soviet trawlers swarmed around a British gas rig in the North Sea. The British public is very indignant about the spying activities of the Soviet trawlers, pointing out they are there not only to steal Western drilling technology for deep-water oil and gas, but to monitor NATO military movements and collect intelligence about Western military bases along the North Sea coasts.

On the Alert

The littoral countries of the North Sea are heightening their vigilance and increasing their preparedness to cope with the growing Soviet threat and provocations. They are jointly studying measures to strengthen their defences to protect their North Sea resources and national security.

In June last year, government officials of the seven North Sea littoral countries met in the Hague to discuss the threat to the North Sea. A working body was set up to handle the problem. The countries unanimously demanded that NATO join the specific work of defend-

ing the security of the North Sea. A working plan is being drawn up under the auspices of NATO's Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic. In mid-November last year, a large-scale NATO naval exercise was held by NATO countries bordering on the North Sea as well as the United States and Canada. Admiral Isaac Kidd, Supreme Commander of the NATO Atlantic Naval Forces, said the reason for the exercise was to check the Soviet Navy's expansion, particularly in the North Sea area.

Of late, defence ministers and ranking military personnel of the North Sea coastal countries have exchanged visits to co-ordinate strategy in dealing with outside threats. Beginning last February, Britain has had a North Sea Patrol Force composed of air and naval units in operation to defend its North Sea oil fields. The Norwegian Government is also planning a combat force made up of ships, helicopters and sea reconnaissance planes to strengthen the defence of its North Sea oil fields.

But the question today goes beyond defending the North Sea oil fields. A captain in charge of a ship of Britain's Royal Navy told a discussion meeting that North Sea defence work is not only a problem of dealing with the Soviet Union's day-to-day threat, but a question of preparation to meet the threat of war. "To be prepared now is wiser than panic preparations under threat of war," he said.

(Hsinhua Correspondent)

Bonn Correspondence

In the Face of Growing Soviet Menace

THE Rhine River flows through a peaceful-looking country with undulating mountains and majestic ancient castles on their tops, but the tranquillity is not reflected in the minds of the people there.

The fierce contention between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, is the reason for their uneasiness, for it is here in Germany and Central Europe that the rival military blocs face each other. In Bonn, straddling the river in the Federal Republic of Germany, people are discussing: What has the European security conference brought about? Does it herald a "new age of peace and co-operation" or a new offensive by the Soviet Union?

Like other West European people who have experienced two world wars, the German people would like

to live in peace and security, but there are those who often want to take advantage of such good desires.

If Brezhnev's sweet Moscow-brand "detente" and "co-operation" talk during his visit to Bonn two and a half years ago sounded attractive to some people and the convening of the Helsinki conference aroused hopes of "European security" among certain people, then subsequent Soviet moves have opened the eyes of many to the truth.

People are plagued by doubts: Since the Soviet Union is clamouring for "complementing political detente by military detente," why does it build a naval force far surpassing national defence needs? Why does it require three times the number of tanks of the West? Why have the two-year talks on troop reduction

in Central Europe made no progress after more than 80 meetings? Why does the Soviet Union refuse even to tell the West the number of Warsaw Pact troops in Central Europe? The F.R.G. representative lodged a protest at a recent meeting over this. Furthermore, why did the Soviet Union not notify the West of a series of military exercises it held in Eastern Europe, despite the fact that the European security conference's "Final Act" calls for advance notification?

Disregarding German People's Desire for Unification

The question of postwar frontiers naturally draws the special attention of the German people. The Soviet Union agreed at the Helsinki conference to the inclusion in the "Final Act" of the principle that "frontiers can be changed . . . by peaceful means and by agreement." The conference had hardly closed before the Soviet Union signed a new "treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance" with the German Democratic Republic — the old one still had nine years to run. The new treaty stresses the "inviolability of the state frontiers" between the G.D.R. and the F.R.G., deletes the unification clauses in the old one and provides for the stationing of Soviet troops in the G.D.R. Many F.R.G. people are indignant at this tyrannical Soviet action which blatantly interferes in other countries' internal affairs and tries to perpetuate the division of Germany in disregard of the German people's desire for unification.

The F.R.G. people have no alternative but to take the stern reality of the Soviet military stance in Europe seriously, especially in Central Europe.

Analysing Soviet military deployment, the F.R.G. paper *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* said that "About three-fourths of the Soviet ground, naval and air forces are in Europe and the Atlantic region." Deployment of naval and air forces, disposition of supply network and allocation of funds for military exercises, as well as actions in other fields, indicate that the Soviet Union is directing its force first of all against Europe and the Atlantic and that it is taking up a "position to launch a strategic attack any time," the paper noted.

During the Soviet global naval exercise last April, its Northern Fleet sailed into the F.R.G.'s Luebecker Bay, the first time since World War II. A military personage in the F.R.G. stressed that it would be not only wrong but extremely dangerous to the security of Western Europe to assert that the Soviet Union's strategic focal point is in the East, not in the West.

Situation in Southern Europe

F.R.G. journals and people in military and official circles hold that while the Soviet Union is reinforcing its military forces in Central Europe and closing in on the whole of Western Europe from its southern and

northern flanks, the situation on the southern flank is even graver. One journal pointed out that the Soviet Union now has a fleet in the Mediterranean which can be reinforced overnight to 90 warships, that is, 50 per cent more than all of the U.S. Sixth Fleet. The paper *Die Welt* stated: "Crises frequently occur in the Mediterranean and Balkan areas, and in Portugal the danger of a civil war looms." With the appearance of these tinderboxes on the southern flank, "peace in Europe is really on very thin ice," the paper said.

Many people are raising the question: How long will peace and tranquillity last in Western Europe should the flames of a new war break out in the Middle East or the Mediterranean, where the danger of war is constantly increasing? Many others say the Soviet Union is infiltrating and engaging in subversion in Southern Europe under the cover of "detente." If this continues unabated, will the West lose its peace? Many people are worried that it would be fatal to the F.R.G. and Western Europe as a whole if Southern Europe falls into Soviet hands, whether through war or not. In such circumstances, not only would Western Europe be encircled and isolated but its oil supplies from the Middle East and North Africa would be cut.

Seeing Through the "Detente" Smokescreen

Chancellor Schmidt recently declared: "We must make it clear that we will not allow the existence of a vacuum on the southern flank of the alliance (NATO). We will definitely not allow a weakening of the will to take all necessary actions to safeguard our vital interests because of the search for detente."

Josef Strauss, Chairman of the F.R.G. Christian Social Union, has said that the Soviet Union "changed the balance of power and aggravated the danger of war by making use of a series of hotbeds of crisis in world politics" at the time of the European security conference. "One should no longer believe that the Soviet Union has now given up its objectives of imperialist expansion and power politics," he added. A commentary in the F.R.G. *Westfälische Nachrichten* stated: "The Soviet Union has moved another step forward towards its aim of seeking hegemony in Europe through the signing of the Final Act of the European security conference." Peace "cannot be achieved through resignation and currying favour," it added.

The people living on the banks of the Rhine are seeing through the "detente" smokescreen spread by the Soviet Union. They are raising their vigilance against the spectre of war now haunting Europe. The call for reinforcing defence, strengthening unity in Western Europe and opposing aggression and expansion by the social-imperialists is growing louder.

(Hsinhua Correspondent)

ROUND THE WORLD

"REVOLUTION" (UNITED STATES)

Soviet Social-Imperialism — Arch Enemy of World's People

Despite the "detente" fanfare, the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are intensifying their contention and the danger of war is increasing, said an article on the world situation and revolutionary struggle which was published in the November issue of *Revolution*, organ of the United States' Revolutionary Communist Party.

It said that "the international situation today is marked by rapid change and great turmoil."

One of the major factors in today's international situation is the transformation of the Soviet Union, the first socialist country in the world, into a social-imperialist country which has emerged on the world arena as a superpower, contending with the other superpower, U.S. imperialism, for world domination, the article pointed out.

"The international working class," it stressed, "must understand the causes of this reversal and apply these lessons to its struggle, and to strip the mask from the Soviet rulers" and deal with Soviet social-imperialism today "as the great enemy of the workers and oppressed peoples of the world."

It continued: "Today, as an imperialist superpower, the Soviet Union is one of the two greatest exploiters and oppressors of the workers and oppressed peoples of the world; and it is the internationalist duty of the workers of all countries to build and strengthen the fight against Soviet social-imperialism as a key part of the overall battle against imperialism, and to aid the Soviet working people in struggling against and eventually overthrowing their new capitalist rulers."

"Without grasping and exposing the real nature of Soviet social-

imperialism," it stressed, "it is impossible to correctly analyse the world situation and more than that to develop the struggle of the working class," nor is it possible to push forward the world's revolutionary struggle for socialism and for the ultimate goal of communism.

The weakening of U.S. imperialism, it said, "has been seized on by the Soviet social-imperialists in their drive to replace U.S. imperialism as No. 1 imperialist world power." When U.S. imperialism was under heavy blows in Indochina, the Soviet social-imperialists intensified their infiltration into the Middle East, the South Asian subcontinent, and other parts of the world. They energetically carried out economic and political penetration in Western Europe. Wherever the U.S. imperialists have had to pull out, "the Soviet social-imperialists have tried to move in" to establish their domination.

At present, the article pointed out, Western Europe "is the most vital spot in this superpower contention."

There, the article noted, the Soviet social-imperialists have tried to use the revisionist "communist parties" as their arm and agent within those countries to carry out infiltration and subversion, and "Portugal is a clear example of this tactic."

"Overall, not only in Europe, but throughout the world, the Soviet social-imperialists are on the offensive," it said. "For their part, the U.S. imperialists just as desperately need to defend their sphere of influence." This is why "the contention between the two superpowers is intensifying, despite their fanfare of detente." "It is this sharpening contention that is pushing things toward a third world war," the article emphasized.

"In the present situation, the fact that the Soviet Union is overall on the offensive makes it more likely that a war in Europe, or on its flanks — especially the Middle East, or the

Mediterranean area — will break out with Soviet military action," it stated.

If the two superpowers dare to launch a third world war, this would "deepen the determination of the people of the world to bury them once and for all, and give rise to a revolutionary storm shaking the world as never before," and "this will only hasten their own downfall and the end of imperialism," the article concluded.

PARIS

International Economic Co-operation Conference

The International Conference on Economic Co-operation attended by representatives from 26 countries and the E.E.C. was held in Paris from December 16 to 19. The conference was one at which the developing countries and the industrial countries engaged in "dialogues."

The 19 developing countries attending the conference at the ministerial level were: Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt, Nigeria, Zaire, Zambia, Argentina, Brazil, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Yugoslavia. Attending the conference were also delegates of seven industrial Western countries: The United States, Japan, Canada, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain and Australia, and of the European Economic Community.

In his opening speech at the conference, French President Giscard d'Estaing said that the purpose of the conference was to bring "rationality and justice" to the functioning of the world economy. The current economic crisis, he noted, had affected the economies of the developing countries. They should have substantially more assistance, he added.

Many representatives of the developing countries stressed the need to establish a new and reasonable international economic order to replace the old and unreasonable one. Venezuelan Minister of State for International Economic Affairs Manuel

Perez Guerrero, who was one of the conference's co-chairmen representing the developing countries, said that "justice and rationality will replace injustice and irrationality in the new economic order." To attain such a goal would be "difficult, but not impossible."

Representatives of many countries repudiated the allegation that the rise in oil prices was the cause of the economic crisis in the Western capitalist world. They held that the struggle of the third world countries for oil and raw material price increases was just and irrefutable.

Representatives of a number of second world countries expressed their desire for "dialogue" with the third world countries on the basis of equality. Italian Foreign Minister Mariano Rumor representing the E.E.C. said: "The community is prepared to engage in the discussion of all the domains covered by the dialogue and discuss the different subjects on the basis of equality."

In his address, U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger expressed his country's willingness to work "for a positive outcome" of the conference. However, he reproached the oil exporting countries by saying that "the abrupt and arbitrary increase in the price of oil has been a major factor in rates of inflation and unemployment unprecedented since the 1930s." This caused resentment among representatives of those countries.

Differences came up among the participating nations over the guiding principles to be established by the conference concerning the work of the four commissions on energy, raw materials, development and finance. Agreement was reached after heated debate. The four commissions will begin their work on February 11.

MEXICO

200-Mile Exclusive Economic Zone Established

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Mexican Congress recently adopted by consensus the bill and draft regulation on the establishment

of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone submitted by President Luis Echeverria.

The bill said: "The nation exercises in an exclusive economic zone beyond and adjacent to its territorial sea the rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction as determined by the laws of the Congress. The exclusive economic zone extends to 200 nautical miles starting from the base line from which the territorial sea is defined." It added that should this zone overlap that of another country, its delimitation will be made with the agreement of the state concerned.

The draft regulation stipulated that within the 200-mile exclusive economic zone, the state has the sovereign rights to exploration, exploitation, conservation and administration of the natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, of the sea floor, including the subsoil, and of the sea waters; exclusive jurisdiction in other activities for economic exploration and exploitation in the zone; and jurisdiction over the environmental preservation of the sea, including control and elimination of contamination, as well as over scientific investigation.

When submitting the bill to the Congress, President Echeverria pointed out that Mexico's reiteration of sovereignty over the exclusive economic zone would be conducive to economic development and the lessening of dependence on foreign countries. He stressed that coastal states have the right to safeguard biological resources in the area adjacent to their coasts and oppose unscrupulous exploitation by foreign countries and plunder by foreign fishing fleets.

KUWAIT

Foreign Oil Company Taken Over

The Kuwait Government signed an agreement with British Petroleum and Gulf Oil of America on December 1 on the complete take-over of the Kuwait Oil Company, Ltd. formerly owned by these two companies.

The company was the biggest oil company in the country run by foreign monopoly capital. Over the past decades, it had accumulated fabulous profits by unscrupulously looting the country's oil resources.

Since independence in 1961, Kuwait has waged an unremitting struggle to protect state sovereignty and its oil resources. It took a 25 per cent share in the company in 1973 and 60 per cent the next year.

Last March the Kuwait Government announced its decision to take over the entire company. After nine months of negotiations since then, Kuwait won out and gained the remaining 40 per cent share to complete the take-over of the oil company.

SECURITY COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION

Immediate Indonesian Withdrawal From East Timor Demanded

The U.N. Security Council adopted on December 22 a resolution expressing regret over Indonesian armed forces' intervention in East Timor, demanding that the Government of Indonesia withdraw without delay all its forces from that territory, and calling upon all states to respect the territorial integrity of East Timor and the inalienable right of its people to self-determination.

In a statement after the adoption of the resolution, Chinese Representative Lai Ya-li said his delegation voted in favour of the draft resolution because it denounced the intervention by Indonesian armed forces in East Timor and called upon Indonesia to withdraw all its forces from there without delay.

He pointed out: "The wording of operative paragraphs 3 and 4 of the draft is ambiguous and not directly related to the question which the Security Council is duty bound to settle under the provisions of the Charter. With regard to operative paragraph 5, we doubt the necessity and usefulness of sending a representative of the secretary-general. In our view, the responsibility of the secretary-general is none other than

to supervise the Indonesian Government's immediate withdrawal of its forces from East Timor. In view of the foregoing, the Chinese Delegation wishes to state that we have reservations on operative paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the draft."

The United Nations Security Council began debate on the East Timor question on December 15. In their addresses, many representatives of the third world countries denounced Indonesia's aggression and demanded the withdrawal of its armed forces from East Timor immediately.

Speaking at the meeting on December 16, Chinese Representative Huang Hua said: "On December 7, the Indonesian Government brazenly dispatched large numbers of warships, paratroops and ground forces for a large-scale invasion of East Timor and occupied Dili, the capital of East Timor, and is now suppressing the resistance of the people of East Timor with its military strength. The Indonesian Government's naked aggression against the Democratic Republic of East Timor has fully revealed its wild ambition to exterminate the patriotic forces of the people of East Timor, strangle the new-born Democratic Republic of East Timor

and thus realize its long-premeditated scheme of annexing East Timor. The above acts of the Indonesian Government constitute a gross violation of the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter. The Chinese Delegation cannot but express indignation at this and condemns it."

CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

Many Enterprises Go Bankrupt

The capitalist world economic crisis beginning at the end of 1973 has been continuing for two years. The crisis is especially serious because the capitalist countries, plagued by overproduction and monetary inflation, cannot diminish it by using an inflationary policy to artificially stimulate their economies.

The crisis in major capitalist countries has brought on an unending succession of bankruptcies. The number of enterprises which have gone bankrupt already has exceeded post-war highs in some countries.

According to the November 24 *U.S. News and World Report*, debts owed by U.S. corporations alone have soared 65 per cent in the past five years, from 797,600 million dollars in late 1970 to an estimated 1,320,000 million dollars by the end

of 1975. Unable to pay overdue debts, more and more corporations have gone bankrupt. During the first eight months of last year, there were 8,035 business failures, a 22.3 per cent rise over the same 1974 period. This economic malaise has spread from small and medium corporations to big ones. The W.T. Grant Company, a giant retail chain with more than 1,000 branches, failed in early October last year, unable to pay about 1,000 million dollars in debts. This was the largest bankruptcy in the U.S. retail trade.

The first nine months of 1975 saw 5,473 bankruptcies registered in Britain. The total was estimated at 7,500 by the end of 1975. This is the highest number in 60 years and is even worse than during the depression in the 1930s.

Bankruptcies totalled 6,094 in the Federal Republic of Germany in the first eight months of 1975, a 25.5 per cent rise compared with the same 1974 period.

French corporation failures set a postwar record in the first 11 months. Bankruptcy in Japan is getting worse, with small and medium enterprises closing down one after another as a result of their weak competitive ability.

(Continued from p. 21.)

hegemonists will inevitably stir up ever stronger opposition and find themselves encircled by the world's people.

The offensive launched by the aggressor contains the seed of its defeat—this is the law of history. The Kaiser Wilhelm II ended in ignominious defeat after provoking World War I. Hitler met his doom after attacking many European countries and the Japanese militarists ended in debacle after attacking China and starting the Pacific War. After World War II, U.S. imperialism sent troops to attack the people of Korea and Indochina and met the same fate. Soviet social-imperialism too cannot escape its doom in trying to launch aggressions and attacks as it pushes hegemonism and expansion. Final victory belongs to those who rise to defend themselves against aggression. There is no doubt about it.

A violent storm is gathering on the horizon and nothing can stop it. This is something independent of

man's will. Historical experience teaches us that to be prepared can avoid trouble, and that without preparation one will suffer. One should have a clear understanding of the aggressive nature of the superpowers, discard illusions about peace, expose the source and danger of war, fully mobilize the people to get prepared mentally and materially for resistance against a war of aggression. Only then can one cope with all eventualities, stand on firm ground and seize the first opportunity to lead the struggle to final victory.

While the road has twists and turns, the prospects are bright.

Chairman Mao says: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." (*On Coalition Government*.) History moves on in struggle and humanity makes headway in storms. It is the millions upon millions of the world's people who decide the future of the world, not one or two superpowers. Whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, the people will emerge victorious and win the future.

ON THE HOME FRONT

New Film "The Second Spring"

THE way in which the Chinese people fight against social-imperialists and adhere to the principle of independence and self-reliance is the theme of a colour film *The Second Spring* now being shown throughout the country. After seeing it, audiences are full of praise, saying it inspires them with great encouragement and strength.

The story is set in the early 1960s. It centres around a struggle in a naval shipyard during the building of a new vessel, the *Sea Eagle*, through the concerted efforts of navymen and workers.

Contradictions and conflicts arise from the failure of the vessel's first trial-run due to the explosion of its main engine. Disheartened in the face of difficulties, Chi Ta-tung, director of the shipyard, does not have confidence in the strength of the Chinese working class and agrees to the opinion of the chief engineer Pan Wen who worships foreign things that the cause of the accident cannot be found out in a short time. He sets his mind against continuing the construction of the *Sea Eagle* and

tries to find some other way out. At that time, the superpower that claims to be a "socialist" country takes this opportunity to hypocritically propose a plan for building another vessel, the *Flying Fish*, in the name of "aid." Chi Ta-tung lays his hopes for building a new vessel on this plan. Feng Tao, secretary of the Party committee in charge of construction, persists in the principle of developing China's industry through self-reliance. He goes among the workers to make investigations and mobilize them. Before long they find out why the first trial-run failed. The wishes of the workers, cadres and technicians to continue with the research and building of the *Sea Eagle* are realized.

As they proceed, one more crucial problem crops up — China is not yet able to produce certain indispensable special materials. Because of this, Chi Ta-tung suggests giving up the original plan and supports the proposal of an expert sent by the social-imperialists to trial-build the *Sea Eagle* jointly instead of building the *Flying Fish*. Feng Tao opposes this. He remembers several personal experiences: Once during live shell practice at

sea, a fighter lost his life because of a faulty machine part provided in the name of "aid." In another instance, during an actual sea battle, they had trouble with the main engine of a vessel from the same "aid" programme and the spare parts on hand did not fit. Consequently they were rendered helpless while watching the damaged enemy vessel sink away. Now, in the blueprint of the *Flying Fish*, three important measurements are found inaccurate. All this enables Feng Tao to maintain high vigilance against this kind of "aid." Together with workers and technicians, he opposes letting that foreign expert have anything to do with the *Sea Eagle*. His plot for "joint trial-building" defeated, the expert unscrupulously directs Pan Wen to steal the blueprint of the *Sea Eagle* for him. The extremely egoistic Pan Wen betrays his motherland and tries to hand the blueprint over to the expert, revealing state secrets to the social-imperialists. At this critical moment, Feng Tao and Liu Chih-yin, a woman designer of the *Sea Eagle*, wrest back the blueprint.

The social-imperialists resort to such perfidious acts as tearing up contracts, recalling experts and stopping delivery of the main engine of the *Flying Fish* in a vain attempt to force the Chinese people to submit. The Chinese people, however, can never be subdued. Just as Feng Tao says: "We can get along much better without them!"

The film brings out the images of advanced workers who in the old days witnessed with great indignation how China's territorial waters were overrun by foreign naval vessels. Masters of their country after liberation, they are determined to build naval vessels for the coastal defence of their motherland with their own hands. Working in the spirit of self-reliance and daring to think and act, they are the main force in building the new vessel.

Liu Chih-yin is one of the new generation of intellectuals trained by the Party after liberation. Integrating with the workers and persevering in the struggle against ideas of worshipping foreign things and



A shot from *The Second Spring*: Feng Tao encourages his comrades-in-arms to build the *Sea Eagle* through self-reliance.

against the intrigues of social-imperialists, she contributes her share in building the new vessel.

Through the concerted efforts of workers, cadres and technicians, the *Sea Eagle* is successfully trial-built. In the second spring of the 1960s, the *Sea Eagle* braves the winds and speeds ahead in the sea.

The struggle which arises in the course of building the *Sea Eagle* is set against the historical background of the modern revisionists openly betraying Marxism-Leninism, perfidiously recalling their experts and scrapping contracts in a vain attempt to bring pressure to bear on the Chinese people. Closely linking the building of the vessel through self-reliance with the struggle against hegemonism and national capitulationism and penetratingly exposing modern revisionism, the film is of a high ideological level and has profound practical significance.

Comprehensive Scientific Survey on Chinghai-Tibet Plateau

CHINESE scientists made another large-scale and comprehensive scientific investigation on the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau in 1975.

The expansive Chinghai-Tibet Plateau more than 4,000 metres above sea level has a unique natural environment and rich natural resources.

Last year's survey was a follow-up of the two multi-branch scientific surveys of the plateau in 1973 and 1974 to study the history of its geological development and the cause of its uplifting, explore the influence of the uplifting on the natural environment and human activities, and find out the possibilities of transforming the natural conditions and utilizing local resources.

The 1975 surveying expedition, composed of more than 240 scientists from the Chinese Academy of Sciences and departments concerned,

made the scientific survey on a bigger scale than ever before.

Fairly big advances were made in the study of the geological history. On the north slope of the Himalayas south of Drongpa, geological workers found warm water fusulinids and fossils of coral colonies in a limestone bed of the Permian Period for the first time. They also discovered Palaeozoic strata on the south slope of the Kangirdisi Mountains north of Drongpa. With the co-operation of local cadres and masses, scientists specializing in palaeoanthropology and vertebrate palaeontology for the first time located fossiliferous strata and found fossils of over a dozen kinds of animals including hipparions (three-toed horses), hyaenas, rhinoceros, hares, deer and antelopes in the Kyerong Basin in southern Tibet and the Shagchuka Basin in northern Tibet. Analysis of the materials available suggests the geological age of the hipparion fauna to be between the Pliocene Period and the Early Pleistocene Period, that is, between three million and ten million years ago. This shows that in those times the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau was at a far lower altitude with a hot humid climate and a host of lakes and was lush with plants. At some later time, there was a great upheaval of the earth's crust which formed the present plateau. The findings offered extremely important data for studying the history of the rise of the plateau.

A number of human fossils such as lower jawbones and limb bones dating from the Neolithic Period were found near Linchih County. In 1966, Chinese scientists discovered implements of the Palaeolithic Period in Tingri County, and last year in Jechiu, Tingri County, they found out where the implements had been made. At the same time, a number of implements and human skulls of the Neolithic Period were unearthed in Linchih County. Preliminary

analysis shows that these implements of the old and new stone age are similar to those excavated on China's central plains and the form and structure of the human skulls are similar to those of the same period found in the hinterland. This suggests that the human beings and culture of Tibet were closely related to those of the middle reaches of the Yellow River from 4,000 to 10,000-20,000 years ago.

To tap the region's geothermic resources and meet the needs of expanding industrial and agricultural production, the surveyors, in co-operation with the departments concerned in Tibet, discovered near Lhasa the first geothermic wet steam field in China. While making a general survey of geothermic resources, they examined 117 groups of hot springs and found over 30 boiling hot springs with the boiling point exceeding the local level and various types of geothermic phenomena, such as hot rivers formed by a series of hot springs, hydrothermal explosions which were like the eruption of volcanoes and geysers which gushed at intervals. Noteworthy was their discovery in the Kangirdisi Mountains of a boiling hot spring at an altitude higher than any found so far in the country and of the largest geyser. A detailed investigation was made of the conditions for the formation of hot springs and the temperature, quality and volume of the water. Braving a bitter wind, the surveyors held on for more than 1,000 hours at a stretch on a mountain over 5,000 metres above sea level so as to record valuable data on our country's largest geyser.

Tibet abounds in biological resources. A large number of valuable specimens of animals, plants, fungi, birds, insects, fish and algae were collected. Many of them were found for the first time in Tibet or in other parts of the country, several new species for the first time in the world. They are of great importance in studying the composition, origin and evolution of the plateau flora and fauna, as well as in making

fuller use of local biological resources.

Climatic, soil, vegetation, geomorphologic and other natural conditions as well as agricultural resources in different types of areas were studied in the light of the problems related to local agricultural development. Scientists also investigated the special features of local farming, forestry and animal husbandry, perspectives for their expansion and measures to increase production.

Members of the expedition made a survey of the areas around the source of the Yalutsangpo River, traced its origin to the Kyidma Yangdzong River in the Himalayas. This has corrected the erroneous conclusion of foreign "explorers" as to the river's source.

The expedition also carried out research in geophysics. It set up four temporary seismic stations to make a gravitational survey over a stretch of more than 5,000 kilometres and collected relatively rich relevant data.

Progress in Refrigeration Industry

CHINA has made notable progress in recent years in building a great number of meat processing plants and cold storage warehouses. The total cold storage capacity is close to 31 times that of the early period after liberation, or 50 per cent greater than in 1965, the year before the Great Cultural Revolution began. Refrigerated trucks and ships have also been increased rapidly.

Refrigeration industry was virtually non-existent in old China. But after liberation, especially during the Great Cultural Revolution, enterprises for processing and freezing meat were set up one after another in various places in the wake of expanding socialist construction, agricultural production and livestock breeding. An initial network of cold storage has been formed with the integration of big, medium-sized and small enterprises. This plays an important part in adjusting the seasonal

supply of non-staple foods and ensuring the daily needs of the people.

Plants in this industry have carried out mass movements for technical innovations in order to increase their processing capacity. Tientsin has set up six conveyer and production lines and brought about mechanization of the main processes in processing such products as pork, mutton and chicken. In Shanghai, workers used China-made component parts to construct the Lunghua Cold Store in which the freezing units are basically automated. Since going into operation, it has shown good results. At present, large and medium-sized enterprises throughout the nation have in the main mechanized the main production processes such as slaughtering, freezing and multiple-utilization.

Multiple-utilization of livestock by-products has been achieved in various places. With many meat processing plants utilizing the entrails to make medicines, the variety of products from all over the country is well over 100. Some provinces have manufactured insulin, artificial bezoar and other effective medicines, while others have successfully trial-produced new medicines greatly needed in the home market. A plant in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region has made great efforts in collecting and utilizing sheep by-products. Fifty different products can be made from a single sheep through multiple-utilization and processing.

Heroines of the Taihang Mountains

IN Linhsien County, Honan Province, central China, there is a 1,500-kilometre-long canal renowned throughout the country. This is the Red Flag Canal which took the people of Linhsien ten years to complete in 1969. Working in the Taihang Mountains which are full of jagged rocks and precipitous cliffs, they sliced or levelled more than a thousand hilltops and dug over 180 tunnels.

More than 92,000 women commune members of Linhsien, together with

men, took part in building the canal. They organized themselves into over 300 women's shock brigades which played an important role during the construction. Over 1,200 of them were cited as model workers.

In order to fully utilize the Red Flag Canal, it was necessary to build subsidiary projects. The heroines who took part in the canal-building again plunged into action at all the work sites.

Woman commune member Han Yung-ti, who led girls in cutting a thousand-metre-long tunnel, has been appointed deputy leader of a specialized team to design and build hydroelectric and pumping stations. It took the team four months to complete the foundation work for a 1,170 kw. hydroelectric station.

Sung Yueh-lien, woman leader of a production brigade, worked for five years running at the canal construction site where she took part in designing an indigenous lift to meet the needs. After finishing her work on the canal, she returned to her brigade and this time led more than 200 women to make lime and quarry stones to build a double-deck aqueduct 680 metres long all on their own.

Yang Chun-ying had decided to contribute her share to water conservancy construction when she was still a primary school pupil during the canal building. In 1973, she organized a shock brigade of ten young village girls to take part in building embankments. Learning modestly from the old poor peasants how to blast rocks and pave embankments, they accomplished their task successfully and were cited as an advanced collective.

In the past few years, women of Linhsien have worked together with men to build along the Red Flag Canal 360 medium-sized and small reservoirs, put up over 760 electrically driven irrigation stations and pumping stations and sink over 3,000 power-operated wells and cisterns for storing water. All this has helped lay a good foundation for rich harvests throughout the county.

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