

PEKING REVIEW

6

February 6, 1976

北
京
周
報

**Firmly Grasp Class Struggle
As the Key Link**

**Big Exposure of Soviet Revisionists'
Colonial Expansion**

— "Renmin Ribao" editorial

**Western Capitalist World Floundering
In Economic Crisis**

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

Vol. 19, No. 6 February 6, 1976

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

CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
Romanian Trade Delegation Visits China	
More Bank Savings	
National Theatrical Festivals Continue	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
Firmly Grasp Class Struggle as the Key Link — Chih Heng	4
Big Exposure of Soviet Revisionists' Colonial Expansion — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	8
Bankruptcy of Phoney "Goulash" Communism — Notes on studying Chairman Mao's poem "Two Birds: A Dialogue — to the tune of 'Nien Nu Chiao'" — Shu Tung	10
Western Capitalist World Floundering in Economic Crisis	12
Premier Chou En-lai's Passing Deeply Mourned	14
Comrade Chou En-lai's Passing Deeply Mourned	15
ROUND THE WORLD	20
Lebanon: Agreement on Settlement of Conflict	
O.A.U.: Calling for Strengthened Armed Struggle	
Britain: Soviet Interference Blasted	
Soviet Social-Imperialism: Stepping Up Maritime Expansion	
ON THE HOME FRONT	22
New Films	
One Million Cadres Go to the Countryside	
Allo-Octoploid Wheat-Rye Hybrid	

Romanian Trade Delegation Visits China

A 1976-80 long-term trade agreement and a 1976 protocol for goods exchange and payments between the Governments of China and Romania were signed on January 29 in Peking.

This was the result of the visit of the Romanian Government Trade Delegation headed by Ion Patan, Romanian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Co-operation.

Vice-Premier Hua Kuo-feng met the Romanian comrades, and Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang held talks with them when they were in Peking.

Vice-Premier Hua Kuo-feng gave a banquet in honour of the Romanian comrades on January 29.

In his toast, Vice-Premier Hua praised the industrious and valiant Romanian people with a glorious revolutionary tradition who, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have won tremendous achievements in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and in the cause of socialist construction and fulfilled the 1971-75 Five-Year Plan ahead of time.

Vice-Premier Hua said: "The people of China and Romania have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and in the cause of building socialism and have forged a profound revolutionary friendship on the principled basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

"In recent years, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples have been constantly developed and the economic and trade relations between the two countries have been as well further consolidated and promoted," he continued.

The current visit of the delegation led by Comrade Ion Patan will fur-

ther promote mutual understanding and strengthen the fraternal friendship between the two peoples, he stressed.

In his toast, Deputy Prime Minister Ion Patan said: "We are glad to see the smooth development of the revolutionary militant friendship between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples. The friendship is based on Marxism-Leninism, on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, on the policies of opposing imperialism, old and new colonialism, power politics and ordering others about and on the common struggle for establishing new political and economic orders in the world."

He pointed out: "Both Romania and China have fulfilled the 1971-75 Five-Year Plans with outstanding achievements and have begun to carry out the new Five-Year Plans for the development of social economy. This has created favourable conditions for the expansion and diversification of economy and trade between our two countries."

More Bank Savings

Bank savings in China's cities and countryside increased by a wide margin last year. Total savings deposited in 1975 were 2.3 times that of 1965, while increases of savings by rural commune members were the biggest for any one year since the founding of the People's Republic of China. New urban accounts rose by one-third, and in the three cities of Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin, there were 650,000 new accounts added last year. Increases of savings deposits in 14 provinces and autonomous regions including Hupeh, Kiangsi, Shansi, Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang were higher than the national average increase. The 1975 increase for the whole country was more than 50 per cent higher than in 1965.

Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the urban and rural masses have greatly

heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. They have come to a deep understanding that carrying forward the fine style of hard work characteristic of the proletariat and resisting corruption by bourgeois ideas is a cardinal issue in combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Diligent and thrifty, they are anxious to put their savings in the bank.

The socialist collective economy in the countryside is daily being consolidated and expanded. Commune members love their motherland and the collective; breaking with the old, they have fostered new customs and habits, and they are eager to put their savings in the bank to aid socialist construction.

According to incomplete figures, the amount of savings banked by commune members in Kwangtung Province in 1975 was 4.17 times that in 1965, while Kirin, Heilungkiang and Honan Provinces reported increases of more than fivefold. Commune members in Kiangsu Province, who have been putting more and more in the bank each year, deposited 12.94 per cent more in 1975 than in 1974 as their new contribution to the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture and building Tachai-type counties throughout the country.

National Theatrical Festivals Continue

More national theatrical festivals will be held in Peking this year for the purpose of further implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, consolidating and developing the great gains of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the revolution in literature and art, and promoting creative work in socialist literature and art.

The national dance festival (solo, pas de deux and pas de trois) started in Peking on January 18, to be followed by *quyi* (ballad singing, storytelling and cross-talk), acrobatics,

(Continued on p. 11.)

Firmly Grasp Class Struggle As the Key Link

by Chih Heng

CHAIRMAN Mao has recently pointed out: "Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." We should try to get a deep understanding of this instruction and carefully study Chairman Mao's teaching on this question over the years so as to criticize the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and oppose the erroneous tendency of ignoring class struggle. This will be of great significance to us in conscientiously implementing the Party's basic line, firmly grasping class struggle as the key link and accomplishing our various tasks in a still better way.

In criticizing Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, Chairman Mao pointed out in 1965: "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." The history of the past 20 years and more since China entered the period of socialist revolution is one of continuous class struggle under the leadership of Chairman Mao against the bourgeoisie; it is a history that has recorded the advance of our society under the impetus of class struggle. The struggle between the two classes and the two roads has been our Party's basic theory and practice. We will continually win fresh victories in our socialist cause if we constantly sum up our practical experience in class struggle and take firm hold of class struggle as the key link in accordance with Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

An Important Criterion for Distinguishing Sham Marxism From Genuine Marxism

To adhere or not to adhere to the key link of class struggle in our socialist cause is, in the final analysis, a question of whether we recognize or not that classes, class contradictions and class struggle still exist under socialism and that it is necessary for the proletariat to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie throughout the historical period of socialism. Both at home and abroad this question has always been a focus of fierce struggle between Marxism and revisionism and an important criterion for distinguishing sham Marxism from genuine Marxism. A review of the struggle we waged against Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, the ringleaders of the revisionist line in our Party, enables us to see this question even more clearly.

Even before the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party in March 1949 that after the victory of the new-democratic revolution the principal internal contradiction is "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie." At the same time, he reminded us: "After the enemies with guns have been wiped out, there will still be enemies without guns; they are bound to struggle desperately against us, and we must never regard these enemies lightly." He has laid down for us the principles and policies in our struggle against the bourgeoisie and stressed the need to guard against the emergence of members in our Party who might be hit by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie. Thus he has pointed out for us the orientation in carrying out the socialist revolution. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, on the other hand, harped on a different tune. Ignoring the decision adopted at the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee and behind the back of the Central Committee, Liu Shao-chi preached wherever he went that the bourgeoisie has a "merit in exploiting" the working class and that "the new-democratic order should be consolidated." Chairman Mao opposed and directed timely criticism against Liu Shao-chi's fallacies which negated class struggle and were detrimental to socialist revolution. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the whole Party and the people of the whole country launched the large-scale movement to suppress counter-revolutionaries and the *san fan* and *wu fan** movements. These movements dealt heavy blows to the counter-revolutionaries, repulsed the frantic attack of the bourgeoisie, guaranteed the victory of the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea and ensured the rapid rehabilitation of our national economy. Later, under the guidance of the general line for the transition period, we smashed the Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih anti-Party alliance in 1954.

*The *san fan* and *wu fan* movements took place from December 1951 to June 1952. The *san fan* movement was launched in Party and government organizations against the three evils of corruption, waste and bureaucracy, and the *wu fan* movement was against the five evils of bribery of government workers by the bourgeoisie, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts, and stealing economic information for private speculation. That was the first test of strength between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in our country during the period of socialism. The proletariat scored a great victory after some six months of fierce struggle.

and launched the struggle against the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique* in 1955, victoriously carried out the movement of suppressing the counter-revolutionaries and accomplished the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce. In co-ordination with the socialist transformation, starting with the exposure of the traitorous film *Inside Story of the Ching Court*** (criticism of which was held up by Liu Shao-chi and his gang) and the criticism of the reactionary film *The Life of Wu Hsun*†, we launched a series of struggles in the ideological realm against bourgeois ideas, criticized bourgeois idealism and dealt blows at the revisionists who claimed they had "learnt Marxism" but actually had capitulated to bourgeois thought. All these victories were gained under the leadership of Chairman Mao by firmly grasping the key link — the struggle between the two classes and the two roads.

The socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in China was in the main completed in 1956. Did classes and class struggle still exist after such transformation? And was the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie still the principal contradiction in the country? Again there ensued a debate between Marxists and revisionists. Liu Shao-chi and his gang alleged that the "contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie has been basically resolved" and that the principal contradiction in the country was that "between the advanced socialist system and the backward productive forces of society."

* Members of this counter-revolutionary clique, with the traitor Hu Feng as the ringleader, had sneaked into the ranks of the revolution. In his so-called "proposals" in 1954, Hu Feng turned out an all-round anti-socialist programme for literature and art, levelling malevolent attacks on our Party's policy on literature and art and on the dictatorship of the proletariat. In 1955, *Renmin Ribao* published three collections of material about the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique, to each of which Chairman Mao added an editor's note. In this way, the clique's counter-revolutionary schemes were thoroughly unmasked and smashed.

** A reactionary film, *Inside Story of the Ching Court* was shown in some cities in early 1950. It smeared and distorted the Chinese people's struggle against imperialism, tried to vindicate imperialist aggression, pretified the moribund Ching Dynasty and propagated national capitulationism and class capitulationism. Chairman Mao promptly pointed out sternly: "*Inside Story of the Ching Court* is a film of national betrayal and should be criticized and condemned." But criticism was deliberately held up by Liu Shao-chi and his gang.

† *The Life of Wu Hsun* was a reactionary film advocating class capitulation and denying class struggle. Wu Hsun (1838-96) who was eulogized in the film was a devout defender of feudalism and an extremely despicable Confucianist. At the time when the peasants' revolutionary movement was on the rise, he was praised by the feudal ruling class because he sycophantly raised funds to run a school to spread feudal culture. In May 1951, Chairman Mao wrote the article "Give Serious Attention to the Discussion of the Film *The Life of Wu Hsun*" and personally led the movement to criticize it.

Those revisionist fallacies were criticized by Chairman Mao sharply and severely.

Directing himself against Liu Shao-chi's fallacies, Chairman Mao in 1957 repeatedly emphasized the protracted and complex nature of class struggle and pointed out: "In China, although in the main socialist transformation has been completed with respect to the system of ownership, . . . there are still remnants of the overthrown landlord and comprador classes, there is still a bourgeoisie, and the remoulding of the petty bourgeoisie has only just started. The class struggle is by no means over. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*.) The struggle against the bourgeois Rightists†† not long afterwards proved that Chairman Mao's thesis was perfectly correct. After the victory of this struggle and guided by the general line laid down by Chairman Mao of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," hundreds of millions of people criticized the philosophy of servility to things foreign and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. It was under those circumstances that the great leap forward in economic construction and the people's commune movement emerged in 1958, pushing socialism in China a big step forward.

However, the struggle did not cease. At the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party in Lushan in August 1959, the Peng Teh-huai anti-Party clique came out against the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune. The essence of the struggle at Lushan was, as Chairman Mao pointed out, "a class struggle, a continuation of the life-and-death struggle between the two major antagonistic classes, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, a struggle which has been going on in the socialist revolution for the last ten years." Basing himself on the experience gained in this and other previous struggles, Chairman Mao again taught us: "This kind of struggle, it seems, will continue in China and in our Party for at least twenty years and possibly half a century. In short, the struggle will not cease until classes die out completely." Later, taking advantage of the temporary economic difficulties resulting from three consecutive years of natural disasters and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's perfidious acts of tearing up contracts and withdrawing its experts, Liu Shao-chi and company again opposed Chairman Mao's correct line, feverishly

†† This refers to the struggle in 1957 against the bourgeois Rightists who, taking advantage of the Party's rectification campaign, launched a frenzied attack against the proletariat.

advocating that "adequate efforts should be made to stop construction of all projects that have started in industry and agriculture." They openly advocated and carried out the revisionist line of *san zi yi bao**. Perceiving the danger of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, Chairman Mao, at the working conference of the Central Committee in January 1962, called the attention of some comrades to the necessity of guarding against the emergence of revisionism. At the working conference of the Central Committee at Peitaiho that August and at the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party in September of the same year, Chairman Mao issued to the whole Party the call: "Never forget class struggle." He pointed out that socialist society covers a considerably long historical period and that in this historical period, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. Chairman Mao comprehensively formulated the basic line of our Party for the whole historical period of socialism, and urged us that "we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day."

In May 1963, Chairman Mao further warned the whole Party that if classes and class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat are forgotten "then it would not be long, perhaps only several years or a decade, or several decades at most, before a counter-revolutionary restoration on a national scale would inevitably occur, the Marxist-Leninist party would undoubtedly become a revisionist party, a fascist party, and the whole of China would change its colour." In this way, Chairman Mao incisively put forward the question of whether or not we should grasp class struggle and whether or not we want to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and he regarded it as a matter of paramount importance concerning the future and destiny of our Party and state.

Facts have often shown that the firmer the proletariat grasps class struggle, the harder the representatives of the bourgeoisie attacking the proletariat try hypocritically to deny class contradictions. When the massive socialist education movement was launched throughout the cities and countryside in 1964 in accordance with the Party's basic line, Liu Shao-chi again jumped out and babbled that the principal contradiction in the countryside was "the contradiction between the 'four cleans' and the 'four uncleans'" and "the intertwining of the contradictions inside and outside the Party." His aim was to change the course of the socialist education movement. Chairman Mao immediately denounced these absurdities of Liu Shao-chi's. Upholding the correct thesis that the principal contradiction in the socialist period is the struggle between the two

classes and the two roads, Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out: "The main target of the present movement is those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road," meaning that agents of the bourgeoisie were nestling in the Communist Party. This ensured the healthy development of the socialist education movement. In the Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in August 1966, Chairman Mao's thesis once again was quoted and various policies were thereby formulated. If we have a profound understanding of the protracted nature of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in socialist society, we will realize the great significance of Chairman Mao's scientific analysis to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao is a great political revolution waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. At the very beginning of this great revolution, Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters, usurping the name of the Party Central Committee, dished up the "February Outline" for the whole Party. In an attempt to change this life-and-death political struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie into a so-called "pure academic discussion," Liu Shao-chi used the most hypocritical language to blur the sharp class struggle at that time on the ideological and cultural front and raised the bourgeois slogan that "everyone is equal before the truth." The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao promptly exposed the plots of Liu Shao-chi and his kind and led the whole Party and the people of the entire country in destroying Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters after repeated and tortuous struggles.

Following this, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique surfaced. In collaboration with Chen Po-ta, Lin Piao drafted a political report for the Ninth Party Congress, in which they said that the main task after the Ninth Congress was to develop production. This was the same rubbish as the fallacy Liu Shao-chi and Chen Po-ta had smuggled into the resolution of the Eighth Congress behind Chairman Mao's back. Naturally, this report was rejected by the Central Committee. The Ninth Party Congress fully affirmed the basic line laid down by Chairman Mao for our Party for the whole historical period of socialism. After the Ninth Congress, we launched the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and won the great victory in shattering the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. The Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of China held in August 1973 summed up the experience of our Party's struggle against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and reaffirmed the Party's basic line. In the more than two years since the Tenth Congress, Chairman Mao has led us in continuing to take class struggle as the key link and carry out in a deep-going way the

* *San zi yi bao* refers to the extension of plots for private use, the expansion of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of farm output quotas for individual households with each on its own.

movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the movement to study the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, launch a criticism of *Water Margin**, a teaching material by negative example which preaches capitulationism, and start a great debate on the revolution in education. All this has resulted in great victories on the political, economic, ideological and cultural fronts.

"Historical experience merits attention." The path we have travelled for more than 20 years now shows that whether or not we uphold class struggle as the key link, launch a vigorous struggle by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, continue the socialist revolution on the political, economic, ideological and cultural fronts and consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat is a fundamental question concerning whether Marxism or revisionism is practised. Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, chieftains of the revisionist line in the Party, did all they could to spread the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," negate the distinction between socialism and capitalism and between the dictatorship of the proletariat and that of the bourgeoisie. Actually, they did not want class struggle to "die out." What they really wanted was to lull the proletariat and the revolutionary people and oppose the struggle by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. They did so in order to achieve their criminal aim of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. We must never forget historical experience in this respect, and under no circumstances must we relax our vigilance. We must never forget classes, class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Essence of Present-Day Struggle

In the current excellent situation, there is still the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The erroneous trend of thought that emerged not long ago in society negating the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the socialist new things and the proletarian revolution in education was a concentrated reflection of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The great victories we have won since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution undoubtedly constitute a shattering defeat for the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. They will never take this defeat lying down but will invariably wait for an opportunity to stage a vengeful counter-attack in an attempt to reverse the previous verdicts passed during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Since they have stirred up a Right deviationist wind to reverse previous verdicts and come out with such revisionist trash as the absurdities spread

* *Water Margin*: a novel describing a peasant war towards the end of the Northern Sung Dynasty (960-1127 A.D.) that was widely circulated for several hundred years. It advocated the capitulationist line of accepting the emperor's offer of amnesty and enlistment in his forces, opposing only corrupt officials but not the emperor.

by some people in educational circles, the proletariat and revolutionary people should naturally wage a tit-for-tat struggle against them. This conforms to the law of development. "Mistakes must be criticized and poisonous weeds fought wherever they crop up." (Mao Tsetung: *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*.) Following Chairman Mao's teachings, we must firmly grasp class struggle as the key link and vigorously wage such struggles in a guided and systematic way. We should, under the Party's leadership, continue to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and criticize the erroneous viewpoints and erroneous tendencies on the educational front running counter to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. In the struggle we should strictly differentiate and correctly handle the two types of contradictions that are different in nature and unite with more than 95 per cent of the masses and the cadres so as to consolidate and develop the fruits of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. 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.

Every social phenomenon in our socialist society has its definite class content, and every kind of thinking, without exception, is stamped with the brand of a class, while the various kinds of contradictions in various fields of work are all subordinate to the principal contradiction — the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie determines or influences the existence and development of other contradictions. No work of any kind exists in isolation from class struggle. Therefore, in doing any work, we must see to it that we grasp the key link so as to push everything else forward, for only when the key link is grasped, everything will fall into place.

In culture and education, in literature and art, in science, public health and other fields, the principal contradiction is, without exception, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. In every kind of work in these fields, there is the question of political orientation, that is, the question of serving or not serving proletarian politics and exercising or not exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in these realms. At present, a debate is taking place on the educational front. Although it involves the educational system, the principles and methods of teaching and studying and many other things, the very basic question remains the question of whether there should be a revolution in education, whether schools and colleges should serve as tools of the dictatorship of the proletariat and become places for training workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. In other words, it is a question of which class, the proletariat or the bourgeoisie, is to exercise dictatorship over the other. Here lies the essence of the debate. Once we grasp this essential point, we will be able to thoroughly repudiate

(Continued on p. 24.)

Big Exposure of Soviet Revisionists' Colonial Expansion

THE development of the Angolan situation has drawn close attention and common concern all over the world. Current events there, against the background of fierce rivalry between the two superpowers, make up a serious incident unprecedented in the African national-liberation movement's postwar history. Its seriousness lies above all in the fact that the superpower which flaunts the label of socialism has crossed seas and oceans and, through naked armed intervention, thrown a young nation in southern Africa into a state of division and civil war immediately after it had attained independence. This is a big exposure of the policy of colonial expansion pushed by the Soviet revisionists and new evidence of the ambitious new tsars' feverish bid for world hegemony.

In the past 10 years and more, the Soviet revisionists have assumed an offensive posture, carrying out one act of aggression and expansion abroad after another: They wormed their way into the Middle East, invaded and occupied Czechoslovakia in Eastern Europe by armed force, stirred up conflicts in the South Asian subcontinent, subsequently thrust themselves into Portugal in Southern Europe and now have laid hands on Angola in Africa. Facts speak louder than words. The Soviet social-imperialists have fully revealed their reactionary and aggressive nature.

The unbridled Soviet intervention and aggression in Angola is most shocking in its viciousness of tactics, sinister designs and arrogance. What the Soviet revisionists have done in Angola greatly widens one's horizon as to what the Moscow brand of neo-colonialism is.

Firstly, under the signboard of "supporting the national-liberation movement," they have sown dissension among the Angolan liberation organizations and split them in order to fish in troubled waters. They have lauded one such organization to the skies and trampled underfoot the other two. They time and again have undermined the joint agreements and ceasefire agreements among the three liberation organizations and they alone have wrecked the transitional government which was a symbol of Angolan national unity. They have incessantly added fuel to the fratricidal civil war. The Soviet revisionists

have really outdone the old-line colonialists in their vicious tactics of making Angolans fight Angolans.

Secondly, in the name of the "internationalist duty" of a "socialist country," the Soviet revisionists not only provide guns but also men to take part directly in the massacre. They have sent some 1,000 military personnel to Angola as advisers and egged on Cuba to dispatch over 10,000 troops there. They have shipped to Angola large amounts of arms, everything from rifles, rockets and armoured cars to fighter planes. They have established a costly sea and airborne supply line of over 10,000 kilometres across the oceans for shipments of military personnel and arms. They even have sent warships to the West African and Angolan coasts to make armed threats. All this brings the vicious features of the Soviet revisionists as a conqueror into the broad daylight.

Thirdly, under the cloak of a "natural ally," they issue orders to African countries, threaten and intimidate them, and unscrupulously sabotage African unity. On the Angolan question, they openly tried to coerce the Organization of African Unity into following their baton, using power politics against the independent African states. They threw their weight about and became overbearing. Time and again they have ordered heads of some sovereign African states about and recriminated those who refused to obey and labelled them "imperialist lackeys." They have inherited and developed the tyranny of the old-line colonialists who lorded it over the African people for centuries.

The Soviet social-imperialists have all along flaunted the banner of socialism. On the pretext of opposing imperialism and colonialism and supporting the national-liberation movements and revolutionary struggles, they stretch their tentacles into other countries to carry out colonialist domination and exploitation. By forming military blocs, concluding friendship and co-operation treaties and making great use of economic and military "aid," they try hard to control and enslave not only the third world but also the second world countries. And when they fail to achieve their ends by "peaceful" means, they resort to military coup d'état, subversion and even direct armed intervention and aggression in these countries.

No excuse, however cleverly concocted, can cover up the ugly role played by the Soviet revisionists in Angola, a role that has both the old-line colonialists' brutality and the neo-colonialists' cunning.

Fulfilment of "internationalist duties" by a "socialist country"! When the Algerian people fought for national independence, the Soviet revisionists stood by with folded arms, saying that they would not interfere in another country's "internal affairs." At the crucial juncture of the Egyptian people's war against aggression, they stopped arms supplies to get a strangle hold on them. When the Cambodian people waged a punitive war against the Lon Nol clique, they sided with the traitors. Is your criminal record of being betrayers of internationalism still not long enough? Take the case of Angola. You never extended any real support to the Angolan people during their protracted and arduous struggle to free themselves from the Portuguese colonial yoke, but right after the collapse of the old colonial rule and the attainment of independence by the Angolan people, you become most "generous" by sending a great amount of lethal weapons of the latest type to stir up and aggravate the civil war. Can a real socialist country do a thing like this? This conduct of the Soviet revisionists proves exactly that like Hitler years ago they are a gang of "brazen imperialists and arrant reactionaries" "using the flag of . . . 'socialism' to cover up their predatory imperialist nature." (Stalin: *24th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.*)

"Defence" of Angola's "sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity"! It is known to all that the three Angolan liberation organizations reached an agreement in early 1975 and forced the Portuguese authorities to recognize the Angolan people's right to independence. If there had been no meddling by the Soviet revisionists, by last November Angola would have become a country with "sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity" standing erect on the African continent. Now, styling themselves overlord in Angola, the Soviet revisionists pay no heed to the wishes and interests of the Angolan people, while their troops and the troops sent under their instigation run amuck and bring disaster to the land of Angola. It is precisely the Soviet revisionist interventionists who have crudely trampled on the sovereignty of Angola, seriously threatened its independence and unscrupulously violated its territorial integrity. It is obviously futile for the Soviet revisionists to justify their armed intervention in Angola by so-called opposition to South African intrusion. It is well-known that the Soviet social-imperialist intervention antedated South African authorities' meddling. It is the truculent Soviet intervention that provided South Africa with the opportunity to stir up trouble in Angola. Messrs. Soviet revisionists, as an old Russian maxim goes: "Don't put the plough before the cow." Both you and the South African racist regime are the deadly enemy of the Angolan and African people.

The Soviet revisionists have repeatedly claimed they "do not seek anything in Angola, — either eco-

nomic, military or other gain." This is a typical self-exposing lie. In fact, Soviet social-imperialism has long coveted Angola, "the jewel of Africa," and set its mind on awaiting an opportunity to replace Portuguese colonialist rule there. For a long time, the Soviet propaganda machine has openly talked of "the enviable natural resources in Angola" and its "extremely important strategic position." That the Soviet revisionists have got their hands on Angola regardless of all consequences is due not only to Angola's abundant mineral deposits including both oil and diamonds, but also to the need in their counter-revolutionary global strategy of seeking world hegemony. Their attempt to seize Luanda and Lobito and other naval and air bases in Angola is to threaten from the east and the south the sea passage of the United States and West European countries for oil shipment and to dominate the Southern Atlantic. Furthermore, they also intend to make Angola a springboard for expansion in central and southern Africa, and further undermine the national-liberation movements in all southern Africa and grab the region's strategic resources. It is very clear that their bare-faced intervention in Angola is an important move for the seizure of strategic areas and their intensified strategic disposition in the interest of their contention with the United States for world hegemony.

True, the situation in Angola is complicated and there are all sorts of contradictions and struggles. But once the meddling and intervention by this superpower the Soviet Union are done away with, it would not be difficult to bring about a proper settlement of the other contradictions including the differences among the different factions in Angola and among the African countries. On the contrary, if the Soviet revisionists are allowed to do evils in Angola and realize their designs, it is hard to say that there will not be a second or even a third Angola. Until the Soviet revisionist intervention is done away with, there can be no peace or tranquillity in Angola and in the continent of Africa. This truth is becoming clearer and clearer.

All over the continent of Africa today, the main stream of the united struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is on the rise, while the wicked Soviet design to undermine Angola's national independence and Africa's militant unity is doomed to ignominious failure. The Angolan people who have just thrown off nearly five-century-old Portuguese colonialist rule are capable of solving their own problems and building up an independent, unified, nationally united new Angola. The road to this goal is by no means smooth or easy, but its realization is inevitable and beyond doubt. Similarly, the great African people who have stood up will certainly do away with superpower aggression and interference, close their ranks, heighten their vigilance, distinguish the true from the false and friend from foe, and push the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, white racism and Zionism ahead to a new stage.

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, February 4)

Bankruptcy of Phoney "Goulash" Communism

— Notes on studying Chairman Mao's poem "Two Birds:
A Dialogue — to the tune of *Nien Nu Chiao*"

by Shu Tung

IN his poem "Two Birds: A Dialogue—to the tune of *Nien Nu Chiao*," Chairman Mao has, through the artistry of sharp contrasts and in a flowing and lucid style, succinctly portrayed the betrayal, capitulation, contemptibility and vulgarity of modern revisionism. His pen has vividly brought out the ugly features of that bunch of "sparrows" in Moscow which, nestling under the signboard of phoney "goulash" communism, tremble before the surging revolutionary torrents. This gives the revolutionary people great pleasure to see these turncoats lashed by biting sarcasm.

There is only one kind of genuine communism, the scientific communism founded by Marx and Engels. Sham communism, however, has many forms, and the so-called "goulash" communism invented by that clown in history, Khrushchov, is one form. He advertised: Communism is "a bowl brimming with the products of physical and mental labour"; "it's not enough to have revolutionary enthusiasm. We need an appetizing dish of goulash." This once was alleged to be one of Khrushchov's big "merits" in "creatively developing" Marxism-Leninism. But this "merit" is that Khrushchov and his kind have utterly betrayed Marxism-Leninism and revolution and jettisoned the revolutionary spirit with which Lenin and Stalin founded socialism. Now, whenever Khrushchov's name is mentioned, one thinks of his "goulash," and whenever "goulash" is mentioned, one thinks of the phoney communism practised by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

Not long after "goulash" communism was dished out, the cook was ousted. His successor Brezhnev revamped it and described his "communism" as "everything for men and their happiness." But his is only old stew in a new pot. Public opinion in some countries has pointed out that Brezhnev's "communism" is the "communism" of "a chicken in every pot." Whether "goulash" or "a chicken in every pot," it is nothing more than what Khrushchov advertised—the "communism" one feels through one's stomach.

Chairman Mao forcefully exposes and poignantly criticizes the phoney communism of Khrushchov and Brezhnev and their like in his poem: "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." This completely bares the renegade features of Khrushchov and his ilk in revising

Marxism and betraying proletarian internationalism with so-called "principles of material benefits" like "goulash," and points out that Brezhnev, practising phoney communism in the wake of Khrushchov and going against the tide of history, will surely meet with the same ignominious end as Khrushchov.

When the Soviet revisionist renegade clique was flaunting its phoney "goulash" communism, the world was in an era when the revolutionary movements of the people of various countries were developing with great momentum. This has been comprehensively expressed in Chairman Mao's poem in these words: "Gunfire licks the heavens, shells pit the earth." In face of the raging and vigorous people's revolutionary struggles and national-liberation movements, Khrushchov and his gang of "sparrows" were scared out of their wits. So they went out of their way to peddle such trash as "peaceful coexistence," "peaceful competition," and "peaceful transition," and made a big noise about their phoney "goulash" communism. While they themselves did not want revolution; they also opposed others making revolution, and while they carried out arms expansion and war preparations, they forbade others to resist oppression and aggression. They used "goulash," like drawing a cake on paper, to deceive the Soviet people so as to restore capitalism in an all-round way in the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, they preached with might and main that "in gaining new victories in communist construction (i.e., when there is 'goulash'), the Soviet Union is carrying out its internationalist duty to the international working class." "When I have goulash, you will have everything." In short, instead of supporting the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of various countries, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique demanded that the world's oppressed people and nations relinquish struggle and subject their revolutionary cause to its general line of "peaceful coexistence."

The communist society envisioned by Marx and Engels is one in which there will be no classes and class differences, the entire people will have a high level of communist consciousness as well as boundless enthusiasm for and initiative in labour, the social products will be extremely abundant, the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" will be put into practice and the state will have withered away. Only when these conditions are realized will

there really be a communist society. But the "forward development, i.e., towards communism, proceeds through the dictatorship of the proletariat, and cannot do otherwise." (Lenin: *The State and Revolution*.) While changing the proletarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union into the dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie, Khrushchov and his kind have kept silent about abolishing classes and class differences, about the entire people having a high level of communist ideology, consciousness and moral qualities as well as boundless enthusiasm for and initiative in labour. Instead, they have talked glibly about "goulash" communism, and changed the communist principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" into "good food, clothing and housing." This is a great insult to communism. Isn't this the same bunk as the phoney communism the renegade Kautsky mouthed that "everyone will have freedom and bread"?

Once there is "goulash," according to the standard of Khrushchov and his kind, there will be communism. Does this then mean that some developed capitalist countries also are marching forward in the direction of communism? Two U.S. economists gloated in their book that U.S. capitalism is ensuring the materialization of the second stage of communism. Such daydreaming is truly nonsensical, but it can find its basis in the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. The sham communism and genuine capitalism practised by Khrushchov and his kind has been greatly appreciated by the imperialists and monopoly capitalists. They said in praise: "Mr. Khrushchov said that the Russian brand of communism puts education and goulash first. That is good; goulash communism is better than war communism."

Khrushchov and his like were even more pleased at this commendation by the old-line bourgeoisie. They shamelessly bragged that their goulash "will make the capitalists' mouths water," and the reactionary elements, "like discovering some appetizing food, will not turn away even if they are pulled by the ears," while those hostile to communism "will request to come under the banner of this system." These words, though few, have given a lifelike depiction of the renegade features of "rotten self-satisfaction and disgusting hypocrisy." (Lenin: *To A. G. Shlyapnikov*.)

Thumping his chest at the 22nd Congress of the C.P.S.U. in 1961, Khrushchov swore: "We shall, in the main, have built a communist society within 20 years."

Only five years are now left, but what has become of Khrushchov's "communist" state? What one sees is that, as a result of the all-round restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, its social productive forces have been greatly damaged, a big retrogression has been brought about, economic plans have failed time and again and agricultural production has fallen sharply. The Soviet Union was a grain exporter when it was a socialist country. But since Khrushchov and Brezhnev came to power, it has imported large amounts of grain. Farm output has dropped due to successive crop failures. The 1974 potato output dwindled by 25 per cent compared with that of 1973. Grain output in 1975 was 137 million tons, the lowest in the past 10 years and also the worst percentage drop in the last 20 years. One foreign press report said: Due to grain and fodder shortages and "lack of potatoes and beets," the "slaughter of pigs was 20 per cent higher than planned and the slaughter of chickens was even higher. In the long run there will be even less meat on the Russians' tables." Beef and potatoes are short and plates are filled with U.S. grain. The Soviet revisionists have degenerated to the extent of depending on imported grain. The "jewelled palace in elfland's hills" of "goulash" communism is a solitary and desolate place indeed.

By practising revisionism and restoring capitalism in an all-round way, Khrushchov and Brezhnev have brought misery to the Soviet proletariat and other working people who are being oppressed and exploited. A handful of bureaucrat-monopoly-capitalist elements are living in luxury and dissipation. Nevertheless, the Soviet proletariat and other working people are not "forging a key to happiness" as described by Brezhnev, but are forging weapons to overthrow the rule of the bureaucrat monopoly capitalists. The day will come when they will rise and pull down the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's "jewelled palace in elfland's hills."

Khrushchov, Brezhnev and their kind dream of holding back the advance of the wheels of history by their phoney "goulash" communism, but this is just as witless as are attempts to stop a train by means of a wattle fence. (Lenin: *The Left Narodniks*.) This gang of obdurate reactionary fools is doomed to complete failure.

(Continued from p. 3.)

modern plays and items depicting the learn-from-Tachai movement in agriculture.

Seven national theatrical festivals were held in the capital in the past two years. The first — the north China theatrical festival — was held in January 1974, and last year's end witnessed the national festival of puppet and shadow shows. During

these festivals, revolutionary literary and art workers from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions took the Party's basic line as their guide, actively participated in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art*, continually criticized the revisionist line in literature and art and

ensured the festivals' success. They featured more than 100 programmes including local opera adaptations of model revolutionary theatrical works, Peking operas, modern plays, modern operas, local operas, music, dances, *quyi* and puppet and shadow shows selected from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Audiences totalled more than 2 million.

Western Capitalist World Floundering In Economic Crisis

THE Western capitalist world is still floundering in its worst postwar economic crisis, which surfaced two years ago at the end of 1973. Government efforts to stimulate their economies have been of little avail. Even an upturn in several countries can hardly be expected to get them out of the depression in the foreseeable future.

The past year was one of continued recession in the Western world. A mid-December report published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development forecasted that the overall gross annual national product of the 24 member states including the United States, West European countries and Japan would be down by 2 per cent, following the 1974 decrease of a 0.1 per cent.

U.S. and Japanese industrial production continues a long way below the pre-crisis output, despite a slight pickup. According to official statistics, industrial production index last November in the United States was 8.4 per cent below the pre-crisis level, and in Japan 15.3 per cent. Recently published figures showed that the decline for the major West European countries ranged from 9 to 13 per cent. Industrial production in Britain fell almost to the position of five years earlier.

What merits attention is that the industries of all the major Western countries are still operating under capacity. In the United States, they are only working at two-thirds, and in Western Europe and Japan, at three-fifths to four-fifths. Capital investments keep dwindling because of shrinking markets, idle equipment and generally bleak prospects. A recent U.S. Commerce Department survey indicates that after adjustment for inflation, U.S. capital investments in 1975 fell 10 per cent and there were no indications of any improvement during the next six months.

The main U.S. and Japanese industrial sectors are still beset with difficulties.

The U.S. press reported that by November 22, raw steel production was estimated at 19.4 per cent below that of a year earlier. Some steel plants were expected to make further production cuts. Housing units built in the United States in 1975 were estimated at 1.1 to 1.2 million, the lowest figure for 29 years. Housing construction is expected to go down about 10 per cent by the fourth quarter of 1976 due to high mortgage interest rates and skyrocketing prices. Production and sales of cars have picked up a little in the United States during the last few months, but the country's production was only 6,725,000 in 1975 according to the *Automotive News*. This was 8 per cent down on the previous year and 30 per cent down on 1973.

A survey by the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry in early December predicted a further 30-40 per cent decline in steel, cement, machine tool and metals. The survey described as virtually fruitless government's four attempts to stimulate the economy. There were 11,713 business failures in Japan last year, with a total indebtedness of 6,000 million U.S. dollars, a record in Japanese history.

The foregoing facts show that despite its pickup, industrial production in both the United States and Japan remained feeble and faced more difficulties. Some Western countries are pinning their hopes on a speedy recovery of the U.S. economy. But how can the United States give them a lift with its own economy still in a precarious state?

Growing unemployment was reported in many countries last year. Obviously watered down official figures put the number of fully-unemployed in the United States at about 8 million. The jobless total in Japan as well as in each of the major West European countries exceeded one million, twice or several times as many as the pre-crisis number. Still more serious, there was a growing number of jobless for whom life became even harder upon termination of their unemployment benefits payable for only a limited period of time. *U.S. News and World Report* said that by late November the one million laid-off American workers who could not get unemployment pay were in "fear, discouragement, desperation." Western journals predicted that for a fairly long period ahead mass unemployment in the West was not likely to turn for the better. It may even get worse in some countries.

GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES ('000)

	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975
United States	3,763	5,044	8,000
Britain	537.2	643.4	1,165.4
France	451.9	627.9	1,015.6
The F.R.G.	267.0	672.0	1,061.3
Italy	586.0	603.0	1,055.2 (August)
Japan	530.0	750.0	1,413.0

Caught Between Declining Production And Skyrocketing Prices

Consumer prices in the major capitalist countries remained high though the increase rate had come down a little. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development said that for the 12 months ending last October, the consumer prices rose 7.6 per cent in the United States, 9.6 per cent in Japan and 5.8 per cent in the Federal Republic of Germany, while in

France, Britain and Italy they remained in the double-digit bracket and Britain topped the list with 25.9 per cent. The measures by various governments in the past few months to stimulate their economies, however, have added momentum to consumer price increases. A U.S. weekly said: "Inflation has become clearly the No. 1 shadow on people's lives and the future they foresee."

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RISE OF COMMODITY PRICES

	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975
United States	3.4	7.9	12.0	7.6
Britain	7.8	10.0	17.1	25.9
France	6.6	8.0	14.9	10.2
The F.R.G.	6.3	6.5	7.1	5.8
Italy	7.0	11.1	24.3	12.1
Japan	3.8	13.2	25.5	9.6

Years of government increases in public spending to stimulate the economies have caused rapidly swelling financial deficits in the Western countries. In the United States, for example, federal budget deficits for fiscal 1976 will reach 80,000 to 90,000 million dollars, or about half the total deficit for the 30 postwar years. Federal financial deficits in the F.R.G. last year tripled the total for the 20 years ending 1969. Moreover, metropolises and major cities in the West are debt-ridden. New York only escaped bankruptcy last year by a hair's breadth. The financial and monetary crises in the West forebode a greater storm.

As a result of the economic crisis, the volume of foreign trade of Western countries dropped drastically as market demand dwindled. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade had earlier estimated that by mid-1975 the volume of world trade would continue to decline at an annual rate approaching 10 per cent. This greatly affected those Western countries which depend on exports.

The seriousness of the crisis is seen in the fact that although many measures to stimulate their economies were taken by the governments in the last two years, it remains grave today with frequent ominous signs. Some Western newspapers have admitted that the hope for a "quick recovery" was only a "wishful thinking" and an "illusion" and that it "sounded like whistling in the dark." An AP year-end round-up said: "Americans face years of high unemployment, serious inflation and sluggish economic production." A commentary in *Die Welt* of the F.R.G. held that at present, "in no place can a new propelling force be felt. The saturation of the vast market gives people no hope for a new upsurge in economic activities."

Result of Accumulated Contradictions Inherent In Capitalism

Determined by present historical conditions, the current lingering and exceptionally serious crisis is the result of the long accumulated contradictions innate in the capitalist system.

For a long time, Western countries have pursued a policy of inflation to stimulate the purchasing power of the masses, create a false impression of prosperity, and alleviate the economic crisis. This, however, has resulted in ever aggravating inflation. Statistics show that since 1970, the average annual rate of increase of the money supply in the United States, Britain, France, Italy, the F.R.G. and Japan has been much higher — from two to four times — than that of their industrial production. Worsening inflation sends prices spiralling upwards. With the monopoly capitalist class jacking up prices for the sake of higher profits, this is all the more so and the situation is getting out of control in the capitalist countries. Western countries have resorted to inflation to stimulate purchasing power, thus temporarily covering up the sharp contradictions between production and marketing. But long pursuance of this policy is achieving baneful results: it brings on soaring prices, greatly undermines purchasing power, and precipitates and aggravates the crisis of overproduction. Thus, there has appeared in the course of the crisis a serious situation in which drastic decline in production was intertwined with skyrocketing prices; and the Western countries were caught hopelessly between. The crisis is accompanied by the bankruptcy of contemporary bourgeois economic theory. Many in the West have observed with alarm that "Keynesianism," long regarded as the life-saver of monopoly capitalism, "has lost its effectiveness."

The simultaneous surfacing of the crisis in major Western countries gave them little room for manoeuvre to cope with it. Competition between them was intensified by the protectionist measures they took to encourage exports and restrict imports. The mutual tying-down not only prevented them from shaking off the crisis, but quickened its development.

The third world awakening and upsurge have sharpened the contradictions inherent in the capitalist system and steadily reduced chances for the imperialist countries, the superpowers in particular, to shift the burden of their economic crisis on to others. Western countries acknowledge that their economic "prosperity" is based on "cheap oil and raw materials." With the rise of the third world, the days are gone for ever when they could plunder cheap raw materials at will. They have been forced to say goodbye to their "golden age" once and for all. Nevertheless, the imperialists have tried in a thousand and one ways to shift the burden of their economic crisis on to the third world countries. They tried to bring them into submission through various tactics such as reducing imports, setting up tariff barriers, hiking prices of manufactured goods, pressing down prices of raw materials, deliberately devaluing their currencies and even resorting to political threats and blandishments in the name of "aid." But today the third world peoples have stood up. They dare to launch a tit-for-tat struggle against the schemes of the imperialist countries, particularly the superpowers, to shift

the burden of their economic crisis on to them. The third world countries today are waging a united struggle to smash the old international economic order and establish a new one. This struggle will certainly have a profound impact on the development of the international situation.

Basic World Contradictions Sharpening

From the foregoing, it can be perceived that the current economic crisis in the Western capitalist world is sharpening and developing the basic contradictions in the world, and this will have an important bearing on the development of the international situation in the days to come. Under the impact of the economic crisis, the Western countries are in a political and social upheaval. Hard hit by rising unemployment and ruthless exploitation by the monopoly capitalists, the people of these countries rose wave upon wave for a better life and against exploitation. The struggle of the third world countries against the imperialist countries, par-

ticularly the superpowers, is gaining momentum. The revolutionary situation is excellent.

Soviet social-imperialism, like U.S. imperialism, also is bogged down in serious political and economic crises. Trying to fish in troubled waters by taking advantage of the economic crisis in Western countries, it is feverishly carrying out expansion in its intensified contention with the other superpower on a worldwide scale. Soviet-U.S. contention for hegemony is becoming ever more intense. The superpower which energetically preaches about peace is furiously engaged in arms expansion and war preparations and has become the most dangerous source of war today. The danger of war is growing. At the same time, some Western monopoly capitalists, trying to shake off their crisis and find new markets for their surplus products and capital, are giving blood-transfusions to that superpower in its bid for world domination by providing it with massive loans, expertise and grain. This is like nursing a tiger which will eventually devour its benefactor.

Premier Chou En-lai's Passing Deeply Mourned

Message of Condolence From Mozambican President Samora Machel

Comrade Mao Tsetung,
Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China,

Comrade Chu Teh,
Chairman of the Standing Committee of
the National People's Congress of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

With extreme sorrow and grief, the Central Committee of FRELIMO, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Mozambican people mourn the great son of the fraternal Chinese people, devoted anti-imperialist fighter, eminent international revolutionary leader, and great friend of the Mozambican people Comrade Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. His whole life, his exploits and his example will always be engraved in the memory of all revolutionaries, which will constitute a permanent source of inspiration for the oppressed people in their just struggle against imperialism and exploitation and for building a new society.

I would like to extend, on behalf of FRELIMO, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Mozambican people, our most profound

condolences to the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people and Comrade Chou En-lai's family.

With highest consideration and revolutionary and fraternal salute.

The struggle continues!

Samora Moises Machel
President of the Mozambique Liberation
Front (FRELIMO)
President of the People's Republic
of Mozambique

Lourenco Marques, January 15, 1976

Message of Condolence From Moroccan Prime Minister Osman

Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping,
Vice-Premier of the People's Republic of China,
Peking

I learnt with deep sadness of the death of Chou En-lai, Premier of the People's Republic of China, who was one of the great men of our times and whose personality had a profound impact on the history of your great people. At this moment of distress, I, in my own name and on behalf of the Government of His Majesty King Hassan II, express our sad condolences and ask you to

convey to the family of the great deceased our heart-felt sympathies.

With assurances of the highest consideration,

Ahmed Osman
Prime Minister of the Government of
the Kingdom of Morocco
Rabat, January 19, 1976

Message of Condolence From Bahraini Amir Al-Khalifa

His Excellency the Head of the State Council,
Peking,
The People's Republic of China

With great sorrow and deep regret we learnt of the passing away of His Excellency Prime Minister Chou En-lai. We convey to you, the Government and the people of China our condolence and sympathy.

Isa bin Sulman Al-Khalifa
Amir of the State of Bahrain
Bahrain, January 17, 1976

Message of Condolence From Saddam Hussein, Vice-Chairman of Revolutionary Command Council Of Iraq

Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping,
Vice-Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,
Peking

Deeply grieved to learn of the passing away of Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. I extend to Your Excellency, Your Excellency's colleagues and members of the bereaved family sorrowful condolences on the immense loss. I wish the friendly Chinese people permanent progress and prosperity.

Saddam Hussein
Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary
Command Council of the Republic of
Iraq

Comrade Chou En-lai's Passing Deeply Mourned

Message of Condolence From Chairman Sender of Central Committee of Communist Party Of Germany (M-L) "New Unity"

Klaus Sender, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninists) "New Unity," has sent a message to Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and the State Council of the People's Republic of China, expressing deep sorrow and condolences on the death of Comrade Chou En-lai.

The message said, Comrade Chou En-lai's "tremendous contributions made throughout the past few decades to the building and development of the Chinese Communist Party, to the building of the people's army and socialist New China will go down in history to be remembered for ever. He dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the implementation of Chairman Mao Tsetung's revolutionary line and made great contributions to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius,

and to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat." His "internationalist work is highly appreciated by the people of our country. The death of this outstanding leader is a gigantic loss to the struggle against hegemonism, colonialism, imperialism and revisionism."

The message said that Comrade Chou En-lai's "activities played a very important role in the unity of the international revolutionary forces and dealt a heavy blow to imperialism and social-imperialism. The people of the world, together with the Chinese people, mourn for the late Comrade Chou En-lai. We will learn from Comrade Chou En-lai's services and turn grief into strength."

Letter of Condolence From Haitian Workers' Party

The Haitian Workers' Party on January 11 sent a letter to Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, extending sincerest condolences on the death of Comrade Chou En-lai.

The letter said: "Comrade Chou En-lai devoted his whole life to the struggle for the victory of the revolu-

tion and the advent and triumph of communism. He made inestimable contributions to the building, consolidation and development of the Chinese Communist Party, and to the formation of the united front and the Chinese people's army."

"He worked with the greatest selflessness and absolute devotion for the implementation of the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tsetung in the Chinese Communist Party, and made it possible for the Chinese people to unite at every stage of their struggle against the principal enemy at that time. As a result, the Chinese people have achieved brilliant victories of the new-democratic revolution, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China."

"Comrade Chou En-lai made equally great contributions to the struggle waged yesterday and today by the people of various countries and the revolutionaries of the world against imperialism, modern revisionism, hegemonism, racism and fascism. The Haitian Workers' Party, the organizations that support the Party, and the Haitian working people, will take the militant life of Comrade Chou En-lai as an indelible example."

In conclusion, the letter said: "The Haitian Workers' Party reaffirms its persevering loyalty to the just cause which was defended by Comrade Chou En-lai whose death has filled the Chinese people with grief, and firmly believes that the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tsetung will turn their grief into a great force to win new victories."

Letter of Condolence From Chairman Scocozza of Central Committee of Communist League (M-L) of Denmark

The Central Committee of the Communist Party
of China

The Communist League (Marxist-Leninists) of Denmark hereby presents to the Communist Party of China our condolences on the occasion of the death of Comrade Chou En-lai. Comrade Chou En-lai stood in the forefront in the struggle against revisionism and social-imperialism and in building a new China. Through many years the example set by Comrade Chou En-lai has been a great inspiration for communists all over the world.

His struggle for the Communist Party of China, his role in the struggle against Japanese imperialism, his struggle against the counter-revolutionary forces during the Cultural Revolution, and his struggle against the anti-Party Lin Piao clique have shown to the world what a great revolutionary he was. He was always to be found in the struggle against capitalism, imperialism and social-imperialism.

The death of Comrade Chou En-lai is a great loss for the revolutionary movement of the whole world. But the great work of Comrade Chou En-lai in building

a new and socialist China will for ever be a rich source of inspiration for the people's fight against the two superpowers and for socialism.

We are sure that the mourning on the occasion of the death of Comrade Chou En-lai will be turned to new strength for the people in the struggle against oppression, imperialism and social-imperialism.

Benito Scocozza
(Chairman)

Copenhagen, January 8, 1976

Message of Condolence From Marxist-Leninist Groups of Finland

The Central Committee of the Communist Party
of China,

Peking

Dear Comrades:

We are grieved to learn of the death of Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

The life of Comrade Chou En-lai is one of a great proletarian revolutionary leader. Comrade Chou En-lai fought bravely and selflessly for communism and the people's liberation, and devoted his whole life to faithfully safeguarding Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao Tsetung's revolutionary line. He was one of the earliest members of the glorious Communist Party of China, a hero of the Long March, and his contributions to the building of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the united front of the Chinese people will be remembered for ever. After the founding of New China, he was totally dedicated to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the cause of continuing the revolution, and he played an important role in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. He was a respected and beloved leader of the Communist Party of China and the People's Republic of China.

Comrade Chou En-lai persistently took part in the struggle against modern revisionism and "goulash communism," which is of epoch-making significance to the Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries of the whole world and Finland. As an important leader of the revolutionary foreign policy of China and Chairman Mao Tsetung, Comrade Chou En-lai was respected and loved by the peoples of all countries for his struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism and for his tireless endeavour for the unity of the world people and

against hegemonism and the war schemes of the two superpowers.

Comrade Chou En-lai was a great proletarian revolutionary and a great proletarian internationalist, a great example for all Communists. His death is a tremendous loss to the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people and all of us.

Please convey to the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people and Comrade Chou En-lai's family the deep condolences and sympathy of the Finnish Communists. We shall for ever hold in high esteem Comrade Chou En-lai and his lifelong services.

Marxist-Leninist Groups of Finland
Helsinki, January 15, 1976

Letter of Condolence From Political Bureau of Communist League of Luxembourg

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

Comrades:

We are deeply shocked to learn of the death of Comrade Chou En-lai. His death is a tremendous loss to the Communist Party of China, the Chinese working class and the entire Chinese people as well as the international communist movement and the people of the whole world.

Comrade Chou En-lai had devoted his whole life to the struggle for the cause of national liberation, the new-democratic revolution, socialism and communism. His serious illness had not prevented him from carrying on the struggle for continuing the proletarian revolution. He was a great proletarian revolutionary, an indefatigable fighter against revisionism and an outstanding leader of the Party and the state. The Communists and people all over the world will always remember him with deepest respect.

The Communist League of Luxembourg expresses its deep condolences to the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and the entire Chinese people.

(Signed) Charles Doerner

The Political Bureau of the Communist
League of Luxembourg

Luxembourg, January 9, 1976

Letter of Condolence From Central Committee of Red Star Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Front of Italy

The Central Committee of the Red Star Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Front of Italy sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

February 6, 1976

on January 11, expressing deep condolences on the death of Comrade Chou En-lai.

The letter said: "We are deeply grieved over the death of Comrade Chou En-lai. We wish to extend to you our profound, sincere and sorrowful condolences."

"Comrade Chou En-lai with great, noble and brilliant qualities was one of the major personages who had, over half of a century, led the Chinese revolution, the Chinese people's national-liberation war and the construction of the People's Republic of China to victory and brought marvelous successes and victories to the line of socialist China in foreign affairs."

"Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, Comrade Chou En-lai made decisive contributions to the victory of the Chinese working class, to the building and consolidation of the Chinese people's army, to the construction of socialist New China, which is based on the worker-peasant alliance under the dictatorship of the proletariat and rallies the people of all nationalities, to the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, to the strengthening and unity of the international revolutionary forces and to the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism."

"The passing away of Comrade Chou En-lai is a grievous and grave loss not only to the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people but also to all Marxist-Leninists, the people and labourers of Italy."

In conclusion, the letter said: "We shall for ever remember Comrade Chou En-lai and firmly bear in mind his teachings. He will for ever be a prodigious example for the working class and the revolutionary people of all countries in history."

Letter of Condolence From Central Committee of Organization of Greek Marxist-Leninists

Chairman Mao Tsetung,

The Central Committee of the Communist Party
of China,

Peking

The Greek Marxist-Leninist revolutionary Communists and the entire Greek people learnt with deep grief the news of the passing away of Comrade Chou En-lai, a great proletarian revolutionary of the Chinese people, a pre-eminent, long-tested leader of the Communist Party of China and an outstanding statesman of the People's Republic of China.

With selfless and boundless loyalty, Comrade Chou En-lai dedicated all his energies to the cause of the triumph of the Chinese and world revolution. He made immeasurable contributions to the victory of the struggle waged by the glorious Communist Party of China

and the great Chinese people and to the victory of the Marxist-Leninist international communist movement.

Comrade Chou En-lai, infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao Tsetung, fought unswervingly and untiringly for, and contributed decisively to, the cause of the Chinese people's liberation, the victory of the new-democratic revolution and the founding of socialist China. In all phases of the Chinese revolution, Comrade Chou En-lai waged a heroic and selfless struggle for the implementation of Chairman Mao Tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line and for the triumph over imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism.

The passing away of Comrade Chou En-lai is an enormous loss to the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China, the Marxist-Leninist international communist movement and all the revolutionary people.

The Greek Marxist-Leninists wish to express deep and comradely grief and sympathy to the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people. We, too, are firmly convinced that the great Chinese people will turn their sorrow over this gigantic loss into strength and will, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Mao Tsetung, seize greater victories with immense and inexhaustible strength along the tortuous yet glorious road of building socialism.

Eternal glory to Comrade Chou En-lai, a great proletarian revolutionary and a communist leader of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people.

The Central Committee of the Organization of Greek Marxist-Leninists

Athens, January 10, 1976

Letter of Condolence From Central Committee of Communist Party of Switzerland (M-L)

The Central Committee of the Communist Party
of China,

Peking

Dear Comrades:

The announcement of the death of Comrade Chou En-lai grieved us very profoundly. His demise is a great loss to the Communist Party of China and to the Chinese people, a great loss to all Communists and all the peoples of the world.

Comrade Chou En-lai was an excellent member of the Communist Party of China, and that of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China, an outstanding leader of the Party and the state and a great fighter and great proletarian revolutionary.

Comrade Chou En-lai dedicated his whole life and all his energies to the revolution. Under the leadership

of Comrade Mao Tsetung, he made immortal contributions to the Chinese revolution, to the building of socialism, to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism.

Comrade Chou En-lai has set up for us a great example with his firm will to the revolutionary cause and indomitable spirit in struggle. As a true Marxist-Leninist, an unswerving communist fighter, Comrade Chou En-lai made great contributions to the building and development of the Communist Party of China, to the defence and development of the international communist movement. Comrade Chou En-lai's revolutionary image will remain for ever in our memory. We will always be educated by his loyalty and devotion to the cause of communism.

On behalf of our Party, we convey to you, dear Comrade Mao Tsetung, dear comrades of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, dear comrades of the Chinese Communist Party and dear Chinese people, our sincerest condolences.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Switzerland
(Marxist-Leninist)

January 10, 1976

Letter of Condolence From Secretary Bischof of League of Dutch Marxist-Leninists

Chairman Mao Tsetung,

The Central Committee of the Communist Party
of China

Comrades:

It is with deeply felt grief that we learnt the death of Comrade Chou En-lai.

In so short a time after the death of Comrade Kang Sheng this is a new heavy blow for the Chinese people, all friends of China and all revolutionaries of the world.

As Dutch Marxist-Leninists, we too owe much to Comrade Chou En-lai who was an unforgettable revolutionary and outstanding communist, sworn enemy of imperialism, revisionism and social-imperialism.

Together with you and the Chinese people we will transform our grief into strength and fight for new victories in the struggle against capitalism and imperialism.

C. Bischof

Secretary of the League of Dutch
Marxist-Leninists

Amsterdam, January 9, 1976

**Letter of Condolence From
Secretary Nadunge of Communist
Party of Sri Lanka (M-L)**

The Central Committee of the Communist Party
of China,

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

Dear Comrades:

The Central Committee and all members of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka (M-L) are profoundly grieved at the passing away of Comrade Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Comrade Chou En-lai was a great proletarian revolutionary of the Chinese people, an outstanding leader of the Chinese Communist Party and the state and one of the outstanding Marxist-Leninist leaders of our era.

Comrade Chou En-lai fought heroically and with utter devotion for the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and for the victory of the cause of the Chinese people's liberation, for the victory of socialist revolution and construction and the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, for the victory of the cause of uniting and strengthening the international revolutionary forces, for the victory of the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism and for the cause of communism.

The death of Comrade Chou En-lai is an immense loss to the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people's army and the Chinese people, to the cause of China's socialist revolution and construction, to the international cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and to the cause of the international communist movement.

Comrade Chou En-lai selflessly dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the cause of communism; it was a life of persevering in continuing the revolution.

We will learn from his proletarian revolutionary spirit and his noble revolutionary qualities.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka (M-L) conveys its deepest condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and to his bereaved wife Comrade Teng Ying-chao. The Communist Party of Sri Lanka (M-L) dips its red banner in homage to the memory of the immortal Comrade Chou En-lai.

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) D.N. Nadunge

Member of the Secretariat of the Central
Committee of the Communist
Party of Sri Lanka (M-L)

January 10, 1976

**Letter of Condolence From
Central Committee of Peruvian
Communist Party**

The Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party on January 14 sent a letter to Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, extending profound condolences on the death of Comrade Chou En-lai.

The letter said: "Comrade Chou En-lai, as a communist fighter and a leader of the proletariat over the past half century, devoted his whole life to Marxism, the working class, the Chinese revolution and the revolution of the world." "Together with Comrade Mao Tsetung, he fought with firmness and sagacity in the defence of Marxism and the Chinese revolution and against modern revisionism of Khrushchov and Brezhnev." He was "a great Marxist-Leninist."

In conclusion, the letter said: "Together with the Communist Party and people of China, the Communist Parties and Communists of the world today have suffered an irreparable loss. We will turn this unfortunate event into strength" and "inscribe the name of Comrade Chou En-lai in our minds and hearts."

**Letter of Condolence From
Chairman Keerveld of Central
Committee of Communist
Party of Surinam**

Chairman Mao Tsetung,

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

Dear Comrade:

With deep grief we learnt that Comrade Premier Chou En-lai died of illness in Peking on January 8. The Communist Party of Surinam wishes to express her profound condolences and sympathy to you and to the people, Party and army of the People's Republic of China. History can never neglect Premier Chou En-lai's significant contribution to the Chinese revolution and the struggle of oppressed people against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

We are sure you will turn grief into strength for the further struggle.

(Signed) H.J. Keerveld

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Surinam

Paramaribo, January 10, 1976

ROUND THE WORLD

LEBANON

Agreement on Settlement Of Conflict

The parties involved in the armed conflict in Lebanon reached agreement on the total settlement of conflict on January 22 through the mediation of Syria, reported Radio Lebanon quoting a communique of the Presidency of the Republic of Lebanon.

Under the agreement, a Syrian-Lebanese-Palestinian supreme military committee would be set up to take necessary measures to bring about a ceasefire and to ensure its application and the return to normal. Several committees under the supreme committee would be set up to supervise the implementation of the agreement in all regions and positions.

According to Radio Lebanon, a supreme military committee composed of six officers (two officers for each of the three parties) was set up as soon as the agreement was reached. The committee decided that a ceasefire was to be enforced throughout Lebanon at 20:00 hours on January 22 and demanded that the parties concerned observe and assure the implementation of the agreement.

The agreement is a comprehensive one, covering not only the Lebanese political problem but also the presence of Palestinians in Lebanon, the radio said.

Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who tendered his resignation in mid-January because of the enlarged armed conflict, decided to withdraw his resignation on January 24 after the conclusion of the agreement.

The armed conflict in Lebanon which has lasted intermittently for

nine months has caused heavy casualties. It was a religious conflict between Christians and Moslems in Lebanon and also involved the presence of Palestinian guerrillas in the country. The situation was further complicated by the intervention of the two superpowers. Soviet social-imperialism in particular has sowed discord in an attempt to fish in troubled waters.

Meanwhile, the Israeli Zionists seized the opportunity for constant armed invasions of Lebanon and to attack the Palestinian guerrilla bases there. The aim was to intimidate and coerce Lebanon into changing its stand of supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people, and thus eliminate the Palestinian guerrillas.

Since the start of the armed conflict in Lebanon, many Arab countries have shown grave concern about the developments and appealed to the parties concerned to end the conflict, thrash out their differences through negotiations and consultation, and unite to cope with Israeli aggression and superpower infiltration.

O.A.U.

Calling for Strengthened Armed Struggle

The 26th Session of the O.A.U. Liberation Committee held in Lourenco Marques, the capital of Mozambique, from January 19 to 23 called on the people of southern Africa to strengthen their armed struggle against the racist regimes and for complete independence.

Representatives or observers from 26 African countries and representatives of some African national-liberation movements attended the session.

The meeting studied the situation in the liberation struggle of southern Africa and adopted relevant resolutions which will be referred to the Conference of O.A.U. Ministerial Council for endorsement.

The resolution on Zimbabwe pointed out that the Rhodesian racist regime is now using the tactic of winning time, creating division between liberation organizations and intensifying suppression.

It appealed to the Zimbabwean freedom fighters to reinforce their armed struggle in order to win complete independence and to form a majority government. It also asked O.A.U. member states to extend political, diplomatic, moral and material support to the Zimbabwean people's liberation struggle.

The resolution on Namibia condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African racist regime and urged O.A.U. member states to increase their financial and material assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization so as to intensify its armed struggle against the racist South African regime.

BRITAIN

Soviet Interference Blasted

Political and press circles in Britain indignantly denounced interference in British affairs by Soviet government officials and the Soviet press while countering Soviet attacks on British Conservative Party leader Mrs. Thatcher.

In her speech in London on January 19 at the annual meeting of the Conservative Party, Mrs. Thatcher called on people to be on guard against the threat to Britain and the West of the fast-growing Soviet military power. She cited numerous facts to expose the Soviet Union's sham detente and real arms expansion while pointing out the danger of illusions about false detente. She warned that the threat presented by Soviet expansionist forces in the matter of strategy to Britain and its allies was greater than at any time since World War II.

Her statement must have touched the Soviet social-imperialists to the quick. The day after Mrs. Thatcher's speech, TASS immediately came forward with a commentary of violent abuse against Conservative Party leaders, accusing them of being driven by "nightmares" and spreading "shopworn Western propaganda." On January 21, Counsellor with the rank of minister of the Soviet Embassy in Britain V. Semenov wrote a letter to R. Maudling, spokesman of the Conservative Party on foreign and commonwealth affairs. In the letter, which was later hastily released to the London press, the Soviet Counsellor accused the Conservatives of an "anti-Soviet and anti-detente policy." The following day, Soviet Ambassador to Britain N. Lunkov took the initiative to meet by appointment the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office and expressed his "complaint" against Mrs. Thatcher's speech. For two successive days, January 23 and 24, Soviet press like *Pravda* and *Krasnaya Zvezda* stamped the British Conservatives and press with such labels as "violating the Helsinki conference agreements by conducting a vicious and sustained anti-Soviet campaign."

British political and press circles generally regard the Soviet revisionists' actions as "without precedent in diplomatic practice" and "hysterics." Their question is: Since it is habitual practice for politicians in the West to make public speeches on international problems, why should the Soviet Union be so truculent and unreasonable toward this practice if not to display its hegemonism?

Soviet arrogance has incurred indignation on the part of British public opinion. The Soviet Union, some papers said, poses a grave threat to the security of Britain and Western Europe, and yet it does not allow others to speak the truth, or Britishers to protect their national interests; this is something the British public will absolutely not tolerate.

The *Sunday Telegraph* noted in a January 25 editorial that the Soviet Union "has been assuming the

British public to be so terrified of upsetting detente that they will turn on any leader who dares to tell the truth. This is what Hitler assumed in the 1930s when it was customary for him to despatch his London Ambassador, Ribbentrop, to protest against Churchill's warnings about the detente of those days, known as appeasement."

The *Daily Telegraph* said on January 27: "The Soviet Union is shifting more resources from consumer goods and internal development to offensive armaments. Despite their inability to feed or house their own people, the Soviets are massively increasing the guns at the expense of the butter."

One hundred and thirty-eight Conservative Members of Parliament signed a motion in support of Mrs. Thatcher's speech and condemning the Soviet attack on her.

SOVIET SOCIAL-IMPERIALISM

Stepping Up Maritime Expansion

To seek world hegemony, the Soviet social-imperialists, besides wildly expanding their naval fleets, are also trying their utmost to increase the number of oceangoing fishing vessels, merchant ships and so-called scientific research ships engaged in espionage activities in order to step up plunder of marine resources and expansion on the high seas.

For years the Soviet social-imperialists have spent considerable manpower, material resources and money in building military vessels. In the last 10 years, expenditure on building such vessels was over 50 per cent greater than that of the United States. Meanwhile, they have tried by every possible means to buy many fishing vessels, merchant ships and equipment from abroad. Most Soviet fishing vessels and merchant ships are imported. In the fifties, Moscow imported an average of 50 vessels per annum but this figure rose to 100 in the sixties. Since the beginning of the seventies, Moscow has imported many ships each year, which now make up about 50 per cent of its newly added vessels.

Today's Soviet oceangoing fishing fleet is made up of about 4,000 vessels with a total tonnage of over six million. With this rapidly expanding fleet, Moscow has been ruthlessly draining the fishery resources of all parts of the world.

The Soviet mercantile fleet consists of more than 2,000 transports of different classes with a total tonnage of some 14.5 million. Aggregate freight carried in 1974 was more than 200 million tons and a cumulative total of about 50 million passengers. The Brezhnev clique has committed this steadily expanding fleet in a cut-throat "trade war" with the United States and other Western countries — a form of intensified Soviet expansion on the high seas.

In addition, there are over 200 Soviet vessels operating, allegedly for scientific research, on the world's oceans.

The massive Soviet fleets of merchantmen, trawlers and so-called research ships are geared to military service and constitute an important part of Moscow's intensified war preparations. Some of these ships are installed with military equipment, others are spy ships in disguise and still others can be converted at any time to military use.

A December article in the U.S. magazine *Newsweek* pointed out: "In part, the challenge posed by the Russian fleet is its military potential. Tankers can be counted automatically as military supply ships; many of the newer Soviet freighters are 'long-hatch' cargo ships that can carry aircraft, tanks and heavy goods of war. The Russians have long salted their fishing fleets with electronic intelligence ships disguised as trawlers."

The total passenger-carrying capacity of Soviet passenger ships comes to nearly 30,000 men. These ships can play a significant role in wartime logistic support.

Soviet social-imperialist aggression, expansion and plunder on the high seas accentuate Moscow's war preparations and throw more light on its posture as a sea overlord.

ON THE HOME FRONT

New Films

A NUMBER of new films, mostly in colour, are now showing throughout the country. They are new achievements by the film workers.

transforming the desert and building new pastoral areas.

Set against the background of opening up an oilfield in the grasslands in the early sixties, *The Pioneers* recounts the militant course

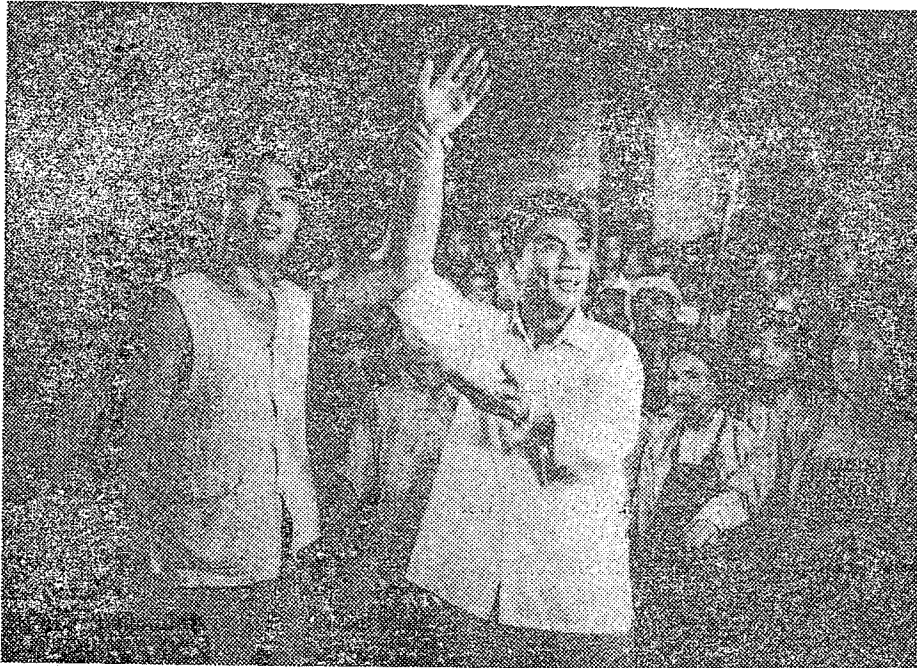
renegade clique, they smash sabotage by the class enemies, do away with interference by the revisionist line, uphold the principle of independence and self-reliance and open up a big oilfield virtually from scratch.

Mountains Astir is about the sharp class struggle and two-line struggle that took place in the course of restoring production in an iron mine in the northeast after it had been liberated by the People's Liberation Army during the War of Liberation.

Panshihwan, a film adapted from the revolutionary modern Peking opera of the same name, creates the heroic image of Lu Chang-hai, leader of a militia company on an island. *Haihsia* is the story of a contingent of island militiawomen which grows in strength amidst the storms of class struggle.

An Unforgettable Battle tells of the victorious struggle by a work team of the P.L.A. against covert and overt class enemies when it was sent to the countryside to purchase grain during the War of Liberation.

Both *The Young Pathbreakers* which takes the revolution in education as its theme and *Ah Yung* which tells the story of Little Red Soldiers who take an active part in collective labour in a production brigade during their summer vacation and fight against the disruptive activities of



A scene from *Breaking With Old Ideas*.

Breaking With Old Ideas, a colour feature film, describes the fierce struggle by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie on the educational front as seen from the establishment and growth of a new-type university which combines education with productive labour. It also shows why the proletariat must reform the old educational system and how to accomplish this.

The Bright Road tells of the sharp struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in a village during the early period of setting up agricultural producers' co-operatives. It speaks volumes for the great truth that "only socialism can save China." *Spring Comes to the Desert* shows the life and struggle of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of the Mongolian nationality who, under the leadership of the Party, learn from the Tachai Brigade, national pacesetter on the agricultural front, in

traversed by the oil workers. Undaunted in the face of the blockade imposed by imperialists and the perfidious acts of the Soviet revisionist



A shot from *The Bright Road*.

the landlord elements are films for children. The images of these young heroes bespeak the growth of children in China as successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause thanks to the education and care by the Party.

The new scientific and educational films acquaint the audiences with experiences in production and advanced science and technology. They praise the Party's line, principles and policies, acclaim the initiative of the workers, peasants and soldiers and show their inventions and innovations in the three great revolutionary movements—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

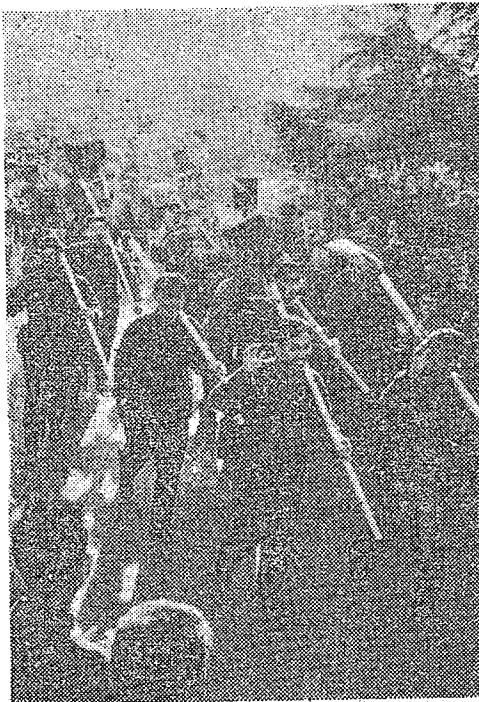
Apart from recording the important political events at home and abroad, the latest documentary films give a timely and vivid account of the heroic deeds of the broad masses on various fronts.

One Million Cadres Go to the Countryside

OVER one million cadres have gone to the front line of agricultural production to join commune members in studying revolutionary theory, participating in class struggle and transforming nature amidst the high tide of the movement "In agriculture, learn from Tachai."

Since 1975, more than 80,000 cadres in north China's Hopei Province have gone down to the countryside. In the Yellow River basin, over 100,000 cadres in Shantung and Honan Provinces respectively have gone to the forefront of agriculture. Leading organs in Hopei Province and some of its prefectures and those of some prefectures on the northern Honan and western Shantung plains have in recent years adopted the "three-thirds" system—one-third of the cadres handle day-to-day work in the office, another one-third go to study Marxist-Leninist theory in Party schools and make investigations at grass-roots units, and the remaining one-third settle in production brigades to do manual labour. The three groups rotate at fixed intervals.

Many veteran cadres in these areas are working alongside the commune



Members of Shantung Provincial Party Committee and cadres of government organs going to the countryside.

members in building up the socialist new countryside with the same revolutionary vigour as displayed during the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) when they fought with pick in one hand and rifle in the other. An example is 52-year-old Sun Kuo-tung, first secretary of the Hantan County Party Committee in Hopei Province. At the beginning of the anti-Japanese war, he took part in the revolutionary work, fighting the Japanese aggressors shoulder to shoulder with the local people and engaging in the great production campaigns. This enabled him to form close relations with the masses. Not long after nationwide liberation, he held leading posts in the Party committees of several counties in the vicinity of Hantan. He was transferred from a nearby county to Hantan in 1970, carrying with him his own hoe, sickle and other farm tools. No matter how busy he was, he always found time to do physical labour in production brigades. Inspired by his and other comrades' example, cadres at all levels in the Hantan Prefecture have set up a regular system for doing manual work in the countryside.

Other cadres who have worked in production brigades over the last

few years include most of the 77 secretaries and deputy secretaries of the 14 county Party committees in Honan Province's Hsinhsiang Prefecture on the northern bank of the Yellow River. Only a few of them have remained in the office doing routine work.

Huihsien County in this prefecture is outstanding for cadre participation in physical labour. Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, with county Party secretary Cheng Yung-ho taking the lead, all Huihsien cadres have gone to places where conditions are the most difficult. This has become a common practice among them. In winter, it is not uncommon to see Cheng Yung-ho and other leading members on the county Party committee, brave cold winds and cart cement to reservoir construction sites and coal to peasants living in mountainous areas. When new roads were being built in the mountains, climbing steep cliffs with a rope round his waist, Chang Ming-hsin, deputy secretary of the county Party committee, joined the peasant-builders in performing the most hazardous tasks such as wielding hammer and chisel to bore holes for dynamiting. Leading cadres of the Party committee also worked alongside the commune members in deep-ploughing the fields. Led by the cadres, the people of the whole county have brought tremendous changes to the conditions for farm production.

From the area where the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region, an old revolutionary base area, was located to the Tibetan Plateau, from the northeast plain to south China's Hainan Island, cadres at all levels throughout the country now go to the rural areas with their bedrolls on their backs. They lead the masses in criticizing revisionism and capitalism, take part in physical labour and give guidance to production on the spot. Good examples in this respect are Hsiyang County of Shansi Province and Wupao County in Shensi Province, where cadres at the county and commune levels take part in physical labour for over 100 and 200 days a year respectively.

Allo-Octoploid Wheat-Rye Hybrid

A NEW cereal crop, the allo-octoploid wheat-rye hybrid developed from different species, has been successfully grown by China's agricultural scientists. This is an important achievement in plant breeding.

This new variety, which never existed in nature before, was artificially bred by polyploid breeding method. The scientists made full use of the hereditary characters of chromosomes in the nucleus of plant cells and the fact that the chromosome numbers of different species are

often related to each other in ploidy. They hybridized wheat and rye then doubled the number of chromosomes of the new hybrid with the help of certain chemical agents, and finally selected and bred it. It is called allo-octoploid wheat-rye hybrid because its chromosomes were derived from different parent plants of different genus and species.

The allo-octoploid wheat-rye hybrid is highly resistant to plant diseases and drought, adaptable to poor soil and tolerant to low temperatures and alkalinity. Its flour is white, of high protein content and

fermentative. Its stalk makes good fodder.

Tests in southwest, northwest and north China show that yields of wheat-rye hybrid are good in cold, dry and alkaline-soil areas where wheat output is low.

In addition to breeding a new good variety, more important in this success is that it provides experience in speeding up the evolution of wheat by artificial methods. At the same time, the achievement breaks through the limitations of breeding new varieties only among plants of the same species, thus blazing a new trail in developing cereal crops in China.

(Continued from p. 7.)

those absurd views that have appeared on the educational front.

Adhere to the Basic Line and Persist in Studying Theory

To take class struggle as the key link means to adhere always to the Party's basic line. Chairman Mao has said: "Our Party has laid down the general line and general policy of the Chinese revolution as well as various specific lines for work and specific policies. However, while many comrades remember our Party's specific lines for work and specific policies, they often forget its general line and general policy. If we actually forget the Party's general line and general policy, then we shall be blind, half-baked, muddle-headed revolutionaries, and when we carry out a specific line for work and a specific policy, we shall lose our bearings and vacillate now to the left and now to the right, and the work will suffer." (*Speech at a Conference of Cadres in the Shansi-Suiyuan Liberated Area.*) Studying this teaching of Chairman Mao's is of great practical significance. In doing the various kinds of work today, we have specific principles and policies which are all subordinate to the key link, namely, the Party's basic line, the struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and the dictatorship of the proletariat. If we depart from the key link, we will not be able to carry out well the various specific principles and policies and we may even deviate from the correct course. We must therefore see to it that our thinking and action are always guided by the Party's basic line.

In order to do a good job of grasping class struggle, which is the key link, it is imperative to study conscientiously the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must work hard to make further progress on the basis of our gains in last year's studies. Only when we have acquired a real understanding of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a correct understanding of classes, class contradictions and class struggle in the period of socialism, a correct understanding of the nature, target, task and prospect of the socialist

revolution and an understanding of the necessity to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, can we consciously implement the Party's basic line, handle the relations between the key link—class struggle—and other things well, take a correct attitude towards the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the masses and ourselves, and support the socialist new things that help restrict bourgeois right. We need stability and unity but this does not mean that we can write off class struggle; stability and unity can only be the result of class struggle carried out in a correct way and of correctly handling the two types of contradictions of a different nature under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We should do our best to push forward the national economy, but this, too, does not mean that we can write off class struggle; when there is a departure from class struggle, the key link, it is impossible for the national economy to advance along a correct road. It is entirely wrong to think and act in such a way as to deny class struggle as the key link and ignore and relax in the study and practice of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. To think or act in this way is bound to negate the principal contradiction which is the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, and it will inevitably lead to placing politics and economics, politics and vocational work on an equal footing, which is in contravention of the Marxist-Leninist principle that "politics is a concentrated expression of economics" and "politics cannot but have precedence over economics." (Lenin: *Once Again On the Trade Unions, the Current Situation and the Mistakes of Trotsky and Bukharin.*)

We will certainly win fresh and still greater victories for the cause of socialism as long as we, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, firmly grasp class struggle as the key link, conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(An abridged translation of an article in "Hongqi," No. 1, 1976. Subheads and notes are ours.)