

PEKING REVIEW

37

September 8, 1976

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Tanumafili II Visits China**

**Conference of Representatives of
Advanced Units and Individuals in
Anti-Quake and Relief Work**

**Working Class Occupying and Transforming
The Superstructure**

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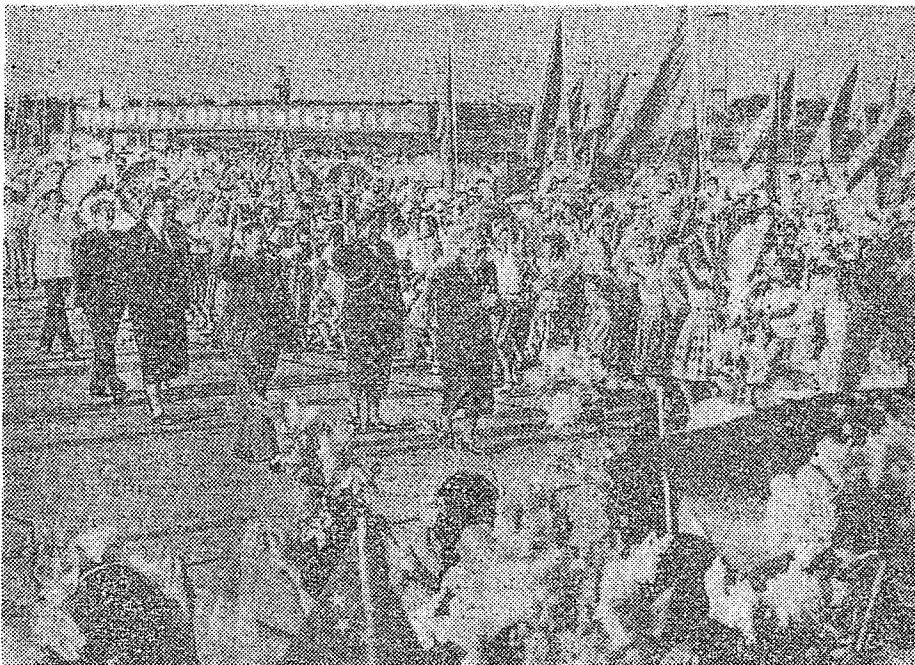
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Head of State of Western Samoa Malietoa Tanumafili II Visits China

HIS Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II, Head of State of Western Samoa, arrived in Peking on September 2 for an official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

The Head of State and other distinguished guests from Western Samoa were welcomed at Peking Airport by Premier Hua Kuo-feng, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign



The distinguished guests given a warm welcome at Peking Airport.



Premier Hua Kuo-feng holds talks with His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II.

Countries Fang Yi and several thousand people in the capital. A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport.

On the following evening, Premier Hua Kuo-feng gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People in honour of the guests. Attending were Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ulanfu and others. Premier Hua Kuo-feng and His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II spoke at the banquet. (For excerpts of their speeches see pp. 4 and 5.)

Renmin Ribao carried an editorial on September 2 to welcome the Head of State from afar.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng held talks with His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II in Peking. The guests visited a factory, toured scenic spots and places of historic interest and attended a soiree in the capital.

On September 5, His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II, accompanied by Minister Fang Yi, left Peking for other parts of China.

Delegation of Party of Venezuelan Revolution

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, recently in Peking met with all members of the Delegation of the Party of Venezuelan Revolution led by Ali Rodriguez. They had a cordial, friendly conversation.

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan gave a banquet in honour of the delegation after the meeting.

The delegation came to China at the invitation of the C.P.C. Central Committee. It has left Peking for home. It visited Changsha, Shaoshan, the Chingiang Mountains, Yanan, Kwangchow, Taching and Tachai.

Speech by Premier Hua Kuo-feng

(Excerpts)

WESTERN Samoa is a beautiful island country in the South Pacific with fertile soil and rich natural resources. Having an ancient culture and history, it is reputed to be the "cradle of Polynesia." The industrious and brave people of Samoa have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism; after waging unremitting struggle, they finally won the independence of their country. After independence, the Government of Western Samoa took the stand of safeguarding national independence, protecting national resources and developing the national economy. It attaches importance to developing friendly relations and co-operation with other countries in the South Pacific and elsewhere in the world. The international standing of Western Samoa is rising rapidly. The Chinese people heartily rejoice at the achievements made by the people of Western Samoa. On the Independence Day this year, His Highness issued the call to build "a truly independent country of peace and prosperity." We wish Western Samoa continuous new victories on its road of advance.

At present the international situation is becoming most favourable to the people of the world. The numerous countries and people of the third world are steadily strengthening their unity and playing an ever greater role in international affairs. Their just struggles, in co-ordination with those of the people of other countries, are pounding away at the old order. The two superpowers are contending fiercely for world hegemony. They are the main cause of intranquillity in the world. The superpower that styles itself the "natural ally" of the third world, in particular, is the most dangerous source of war. But beset with troubles both at home and abroad, it is outwardly strong and inwardly feeble, and finds the going very tough. It is in the sorry plight as described in the verse "Flowers fall off, do what one may." As in other parts of the world, the united struggle against hegemony in the Asian-Oceanian region continues to develop. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this trend of history is surging forward irresistibly. We are happy to note that the people of the Oceanian countries are on guard against infiltration and expansion into the South Pacific region by the superpower which is preaching "detente" in most exalted terms. We firmly support their just struggle. We are consistently opposed to superpower power politics. We always maintain that all countries, big and small, should be equal and that no big nation should bully a small

one and no strong nation should bully a weak one. China is a socialist country. She will not be a superpower, neither now nor ever in the future.

The situation in China is excellent, too. Initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao and participated in by the Chinese people in their hundreds of millions, the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts is developing in depth. Revolution gives impetus to production, and our entire national economy is flourishing. We are convinced that, through this great struggle, the dictatorship of the proletariat in China will be further consolidated and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line will go deeper into the hearts of the people. Recently, a strong earthquake occurred in China's Tangshan-Fengnan area, causing great losses of life and property to the people. The heroic Chinese people are indomitable. Under the loving care of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and with the all-out support of the people throughout the country and the People's Liberation Army, the people of the afflicted area are working hard with a dauntless and determined spirit to develop production and rebuild their homes; they are carrying on in-depth criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping in their efforts to overcome the effects of the earthquake. The whole area is a thriving scene of thoroughgoing reconstruction. This fully illustrates the ability of the Chinese people to stand any severe test and the incomparable superiority of China's socialist system. The Chinese people are determined to carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and win greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I wish to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to the Government and people of Western Samoa and to those of all other countries who have tendered us their deep sympathy and solicitude.

Both China and Western Samoa are developing countries belonging to the third world. Though separated by a vast ocean, the peoples of our two countries are bound together by their common historical experiences. In the early years of this century, Chinese contract labourers sold by Western colonialists worked and struggled together with the Samoan people and sowed the seeds of friendship between our two peoples. Since then, our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Western Samoa

in November 1975 opened broad prospects for the development of friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries. We believe that the current visit of His Highness the Head of State will further en-

hance our mutual understanding and advance the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Western Samoa and the friendship between our two peoples to a new stage.

Speech by His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II

(Excerpts)

IT is my privilege to be the first citizen of Western Samoa to visit the People's Republic of China and it gives me much pleasure to bring to you and all the people of this great country, warm greetings of friendship and goodwill from the Government and people of Western Samoa. I would further convey my special greetings to your beloved and venerable Chairman, Mao Tsetung.

On behalf of all in Western Samoa, and following an earlier telegram from my Prime Minister, I wish to express my country's deep sympathy to the citizens of the People's Republic of China at the tragic loss of life and property that has occurred resulting from the recent earthquakes. We know that the organization, resourcefulness, hard work and dedication of your people is able to overcome any problem or difficulty but I would like to say that on learning of your terrible recent earthquakes the hearts of the Samoan people went out to the people of your great country in love, fellowship and compassion.

In the latter half of the 19th century the Western powers tended to split up different geographic areas and this is exactly what happened in the Pacific. Throughout the centuries the Samoan people have lived on a group of islands spread out over approximately 300 kilometres from west to east. An arbitrary decision to split the Samoas into spheres of influence was made in 1899 with Western Samoa being made a German colony and the Eastern Samoan Islands being "given" to the United States of America. At the outbreak of the European war of 1914 New Zealand took over the administration of Western Samoa first under a League of Nations and later under a United Nations mandate. A strong independence movement in Samoa was active for almost the entire period of the New Zealand administration and full independence was finally granted to my country on January 1, 1962.

Being the first island country in the South Pacific region to attain independence, Western Samoa is looked upon to lead the way in many regional matters. My government has responded with enthusiasm and imagination to the challenge of this role. The Government of Western Samoa is unceasing in its efforts

to promote and strengthen unity and friendly co-operation among the developing island countries in the Pacific region. We wish for peaceful coexistence based on mutual respect.

Western Samoa is an independent sovereign state and we value our independence and freedom, and approach our relations with other countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. We believe that the individual's hopes, aspirations and needs are likely to be the same irrespective of the geographic or population size of the country in which he happens to live and thus the Government of Western Samoa has a sacred trust to preserve the human rights of each of its citizens who have the same right to representation in any international forum as individuals living in larger countries.

We know that the People's Republic of China recognizes and stands by these principles and it was on these principles that our two countries established diplomatic relations in November of last year. Since that date, relations between our two countries have been progressing on friendly terms, culminating in your kind invitation for me to visit your country. It is my sincere hope that this visit, which is taking place in a spirit of friendship and goodwill, will provide an opportunity for our two countries to further promote our developing relationship.

Despite differences in geographic and population size, our countries do have much in common. The water of the mighty Pacific Ocean laps on both our shores and thus symbolically unites our two countries. We both have an ancient culture and the governments of both our countries are earnestly endeavouring to raise the standard and quality of life of our citizens.

In Western Samoa we are earnestly striving to improve the standard and quality of life of our people. We believe that this will be achieved from increased and better utilization of our land and surrounding waters. It is necessary for us to have some diversification into industry as we wish to process our agricultural

production as far as possible and to develop various small industries which will allow us to reduce our dependence on imported items.

Western Samoa has no known mineral resources. Our chief resources are, however, a well educated, healthy people, a fertile land and a sea around us which is abundant with fish and sea products. We believe that the honest, healthy and proper way to develop is through better use of our land and surrounding sea by the intelligent labour of our own people. We recognize, however, that new agricultural and fishing techniques must be introduced and it is necessary for us to modernize many of our ancient practices. We do, however, have the will to succeed in these endeavours.

I hope that above all my visit to China will help in creating further understanding between the leaders and peoples of our countries. I do believe that the

most solid base on which to build strong and lasting relations is that of understanding and appreciation of each other's situation. We are anxious that the spirit of friendship and goodwill which has already been so evident during my visit here should take seed and blossom and flourish.

We already have a deep respect for each other's heritage and culture, and the embarking on a path of mutual economic co-operation should tangibly serve to strengthen our friendship.

I have enormously appreciated the goodwill and friendship that I have received in China and I would assure you that these feelings are fully reciprocated. Based on mutual respect and understanding it should be possible for the People's Republic of China and Western Samoa to have a strong and lasting relationship of mutual benefit.

Peking

Conference of Representatives of Advanced Units And Individuals in Anti-Quake and Relief Work

WITH the kind attention of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, a conference of the representatives of advanced units and individuals in the anti-quake and relief work to overcome the effects of the earthquake that struck the Tangshan-Fengnan area on July 28 was held in Peking on September 1. Over 3,500 representatives from the forefront of the anti-quake and relief work in Tangshan, Tientsin and Peking attended the conference which was held in the excellent situation in which the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts was developing in depth and great successes had been achieved in the anti-quake and relief work.

Present at the conference were Party and state leaders Hua Kuo-feng, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Kuo Mo-jo, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Ulanfu, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Li Su-wen, Wang Chen, Ku Mu and Sun Chien; Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Con-

sultative Conference Shen Yen-ping; and President of the Supreme People's Court Chiang Hua.

The conference was held in the magnificent Great Hall of the People, which was permeated with the revolutionary atmosphere of unity and militancy. Hung above the rostrum was a huge portrait of our great leader Chairman Mao, flanked by red flags.

Prior to the conference, the Party and state leaders cordially received all the representatives, and had photographs taken with them. The representatives enthusiastically cheered: "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!" "Long live the great Communist Party of China!" and "Thank Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee for their solicitude!"

When the representatives arrived at the Great Hall of the People, leading members of the departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee and the State Council, leading members of the various general headquarters, arms and services of the P.L.A., as well as several thousand workers, peasants, soldiers, office cadres and students in the capital warmly applauded them, extending their most cordial regards and highest tribute to the heroes from the forefront of the anti-quake and relief work.

Wang Hung-wen, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee, presided over the conference.

The conference started with all present standing in silent tribute to the class brothers who had been killed in the earthquake and the comrades who had heroically laid down their lives in the anti-quake and relief work. Then all present sang *The Internationale*. Liu Tzu-hou, First Secretary of the C.P.C. Hopei Provincial Committee; Hsu Hsin, Secretary of the C.P.C. Tientsin Municipal Committee; and Huang Tso-chen, Secretary of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee, reported on the great successes achieved by the people of Tangshan, Tientsin and Peking in the anti-quake and relief work; and on the stirring deeds performed by the advanced units and outstanding people in the course of the struggle.

Speech by Premier Hua Kuo-feng

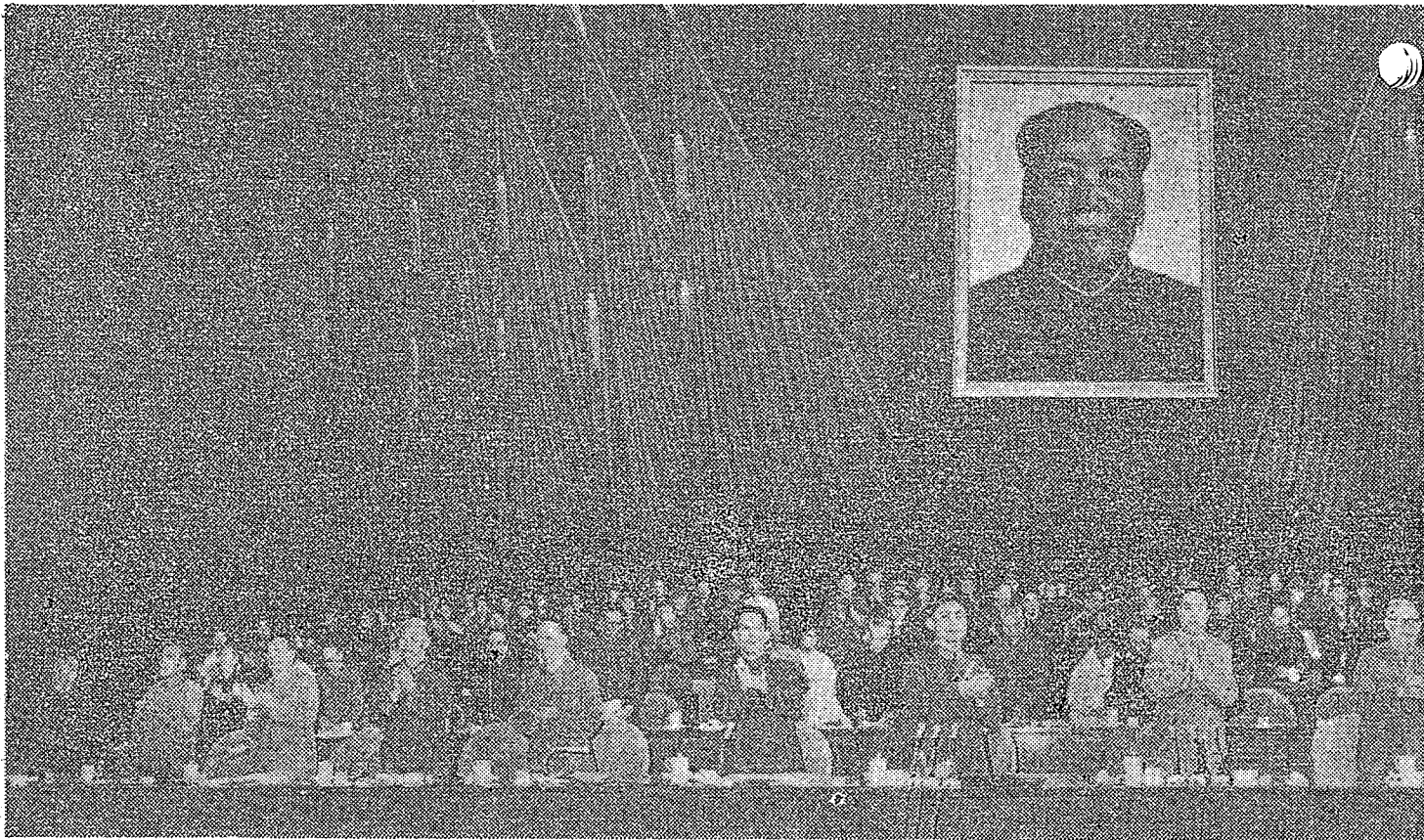
Hua Kuo-feng, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, delivered an important speech at the conference. On behalf of our great leader Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, he extended the most cordial regards to all the representatives, to the people in the stricken area and to all comrades supporting the anti-quake and relief work.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng said: After the strong earthquake hit the Tangshan-Fengnan area, Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee showed great concern for the afflicted people, promptly sending large numbers of commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, medical workers and other necessary personnel to the stricken area for rescue and relief work. With the powerful support and aid of the people of the whole country and the People's Liberation Army, the people in the stricken area are fearless in the face of danger and are united in struggle. Taking class struggle as the key link and the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping as the motive force, they have waged a heroic and tenacious battle against the effects of the quake and won great victories in a short time. Large numbers of class brothers who were victims of the quake have been promptly rescued. With the help of some provinces and municipalities and the People's Liberation Army, the injured have received very good medical treatment. Proper arrangements have been made for the daily life of the people in the afflicted area. Seriously damaged railways, highways, power supply and telecommunications lines have been quickly restored. Holding high the red banner of learning from Taching, miners of the Kailan Coal Mine began producing coal from the Machiakou mine just ten days after the quake. Production has been restored step by step at the Tangshan Power Plant, the Tangshan Steel Plant and dozens of other factories and enterprises. The poor and lower-middle peasants in the afflicted area have not wavered in their determination to learn from Tachai in agriculture and are striving to

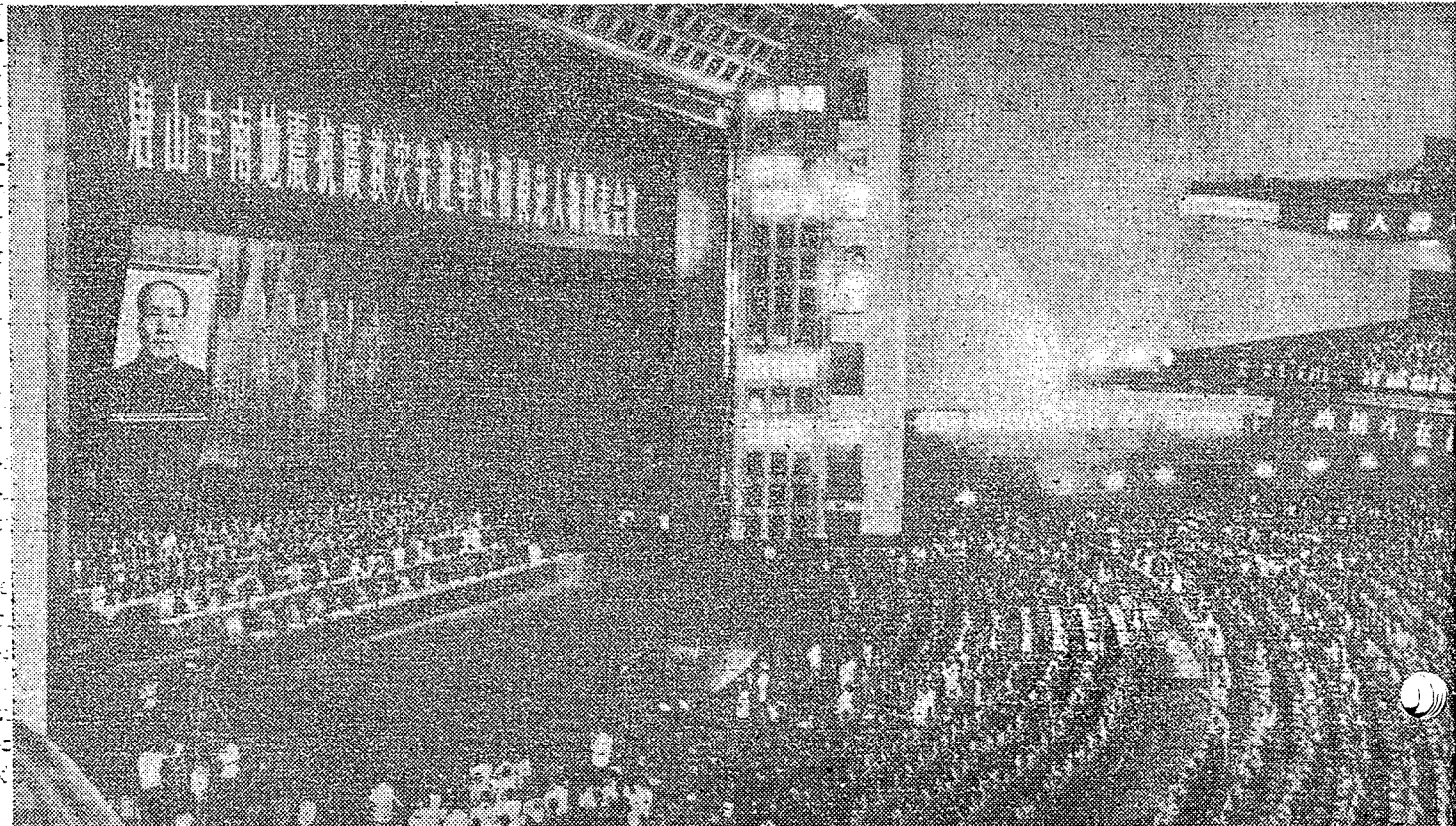
win a good harvest in spite of the quake. The *Tangshan Labour Daily* of the Tangshan Prefecture has quickly resumed publication, and stores and banks are back in operation. Most of the schools have resumed classes. People in Tientsin have worked heroically day and night to eliminate danger and do rush repairs. Production has been restored in most of the damaged factories. In Peking, the people have stood fast and remained at their posts and exerted greater efforts in grasping revolution and promoting production to aid the Tangshan people while carrying out their own anti-quake struggle and relief work. The broad masses of people in the afflicted area are deepening their criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in connection with concrete work, turning the anti-quake struggle and relief work into a battle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping. A revolutionary atmosphere prevails everywhere. Our heroic people have worked many wonders. The great victories won in the anti-quake and relief work are a tremendous inspiration to the people of the stricken area and of the whole country.

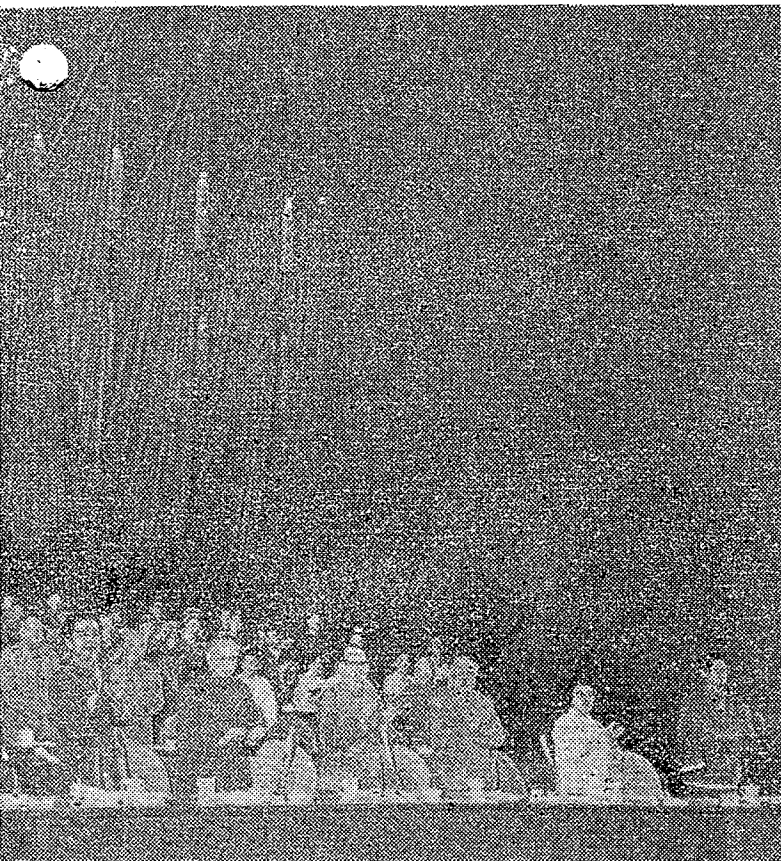
Only socialist New China, Premier Hua Kuo-feng said, has the power to overcome such a serious natural disaster. Many strong earthquakes occurred in old China, laying waste to the land, bringing pestilence and causing death and destruction to the labouring people. Made destitute and homeless, the survivors had to flee their native villages and beg for a living. The reactionary ruling classes took advantage of the situation to profiteer, impose high levies and exact extortionate prices to line their own pockets. Untold numbers of labouring people died of starvation, cold and disease or persecution at the hands of the reactionary ruling classes. Today, in New China under Chairman Mao's leadership, the situation is entirely different. Our socialist system has fully demonstrated its superiority. When one place is hit by a disaster, help streams in from all over the country. When the people unite and get organized, they can conquer nature. People in the afflicted area have put it well: "The new and the old society are as unlike as day and night. We cannot find adequate words to express our gratitude to Chairman Mao and the Communist Party!" "Earthquakes cannot subdue a heroic people. We'll keep on working energetically in building socialism."

Premier Hua Kuo-feng continued: In the current anti-quake struggle and relief work, Party organizations at all levels have adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and stood unflinching before the earthquake and the difficulties brought by it. They have organized the people and led them in fighting against Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, against natural disaster, against class enemies and against capitalism. They have kept to the socialist orientation and acted as strong fighting bastions. Communist Party members, Communist Youth League members and revolutionary cadres have been fighting in the forefront, sharing weal and woe with the masses and battling wherever there are dangers and difficulties.

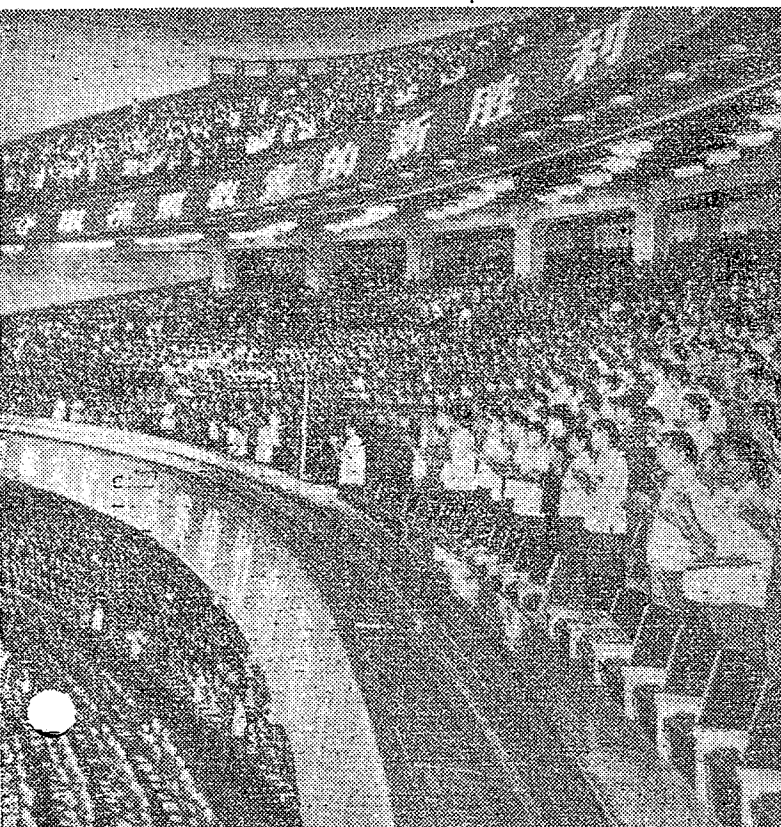


The rostrum of the conference.





A view of the conference in progress.



Commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army have rushed to the quake-stricken area on orders from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. Fearing neither hardship nor death, they have saved the lives and property of the people at the risk of their own lives. They have spread Mao Tsetung Thought among the people and armed them with it and helped the masses restore production and rebuild their homes. Bringing into full play their role as a fighting force, a political work force and a production force, they have made great contributions to the successes achieved in the anti-quake and relief work. Praising them, people say that these good fighters educated by Chairman Mao are living Lei Fengs* and are worthy to be called the people's own troops. The militia and public security personnel have helped protect state property, maintain public order, hit hard at class enemies who engaged in sabotage and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The workers and poor and lower-middle peasants have shown a high level of political consciousness in rescuing their class brothers and saving state and collective property at the risk of their lives and regardless of the safety of their own families. Displaying the revolutionary spirit that man will conquer nature, they have worked in close unity and helped each other to surmount difficulties, and are developing production and rebuilding their homes through hard work and self-reliance.

With profound proletarian feelings and following the example of Dr. Norman Bethune, the medical personnel have worked wholeheartedly day and night to treat the injured, ignoring exhaustion and defying many difficulties.

Racing against time, personnel from various places have worked round the clock to repair the railways and highways, power transmission and telecommunications lines so as to quickly re-establish links between Tangshan and the capital, between the afflicted area and other parts of the country.

The socialist new things such as the "three-in-one" leading bodies composed of the old, middle-aged and young cadres, barefoot doctors, contingents of worker-peasant-soldier activists in theoretical study, educated young people who have settled in the countryside and the *Hsiangyang* courtyards (socialist neighbourhood organizations of city residents) have played a positive role and demonstrated great vitality.

In the current anti-quake struggle and relief work, people on various fronts are deepening their criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping while carrying out the anti-quake and relief work. Large numbers of advanced units and model individuals have come to the fore. They have set a good example for us by their high political consciousness in always adhering to the socialist orientation, their revolutionary spirit of going ahead boldly and of confidence that man will conquer nature, their com-

* Lei Feng was a nationally famous P.L.A. fighter and hero who died while on duty in 1962.

munist quality of wholehearted devotion to the public interest and their readiness to sacrifice themselves in rescuing others, their heroic spirit of fearlessness in the face of danger and tenacity in struggle, and their lofty style of helping one another and working in unity and close co-operation.

Two strong earthquakes occurred in the Lungling-Luhsi area in Yunnan in May this year, Premier Hua Kuo-feng added. A strong earthquake recently hit the Sungpan-Pingwu area in Szechuan Province. These earthquakes took place in areas inhabited by minority nationalities. Showing great concern for the people of various nationalities in the afflicted areas, Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee sent messages of sympathy and dispatched delegations to those places. Great victories have been won in the anti-quake and relief work under the leadership of the Yunnan and Szechuan provincial Party committees and with the support and aid of the people of the whole country and the People's Liberation Army. A great number of advanced units and model individuals also have come to the fore.

All this abundantly proves that our Party, our army and our people, armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, are a great Party, a great army and a great people. They can stand the most rigorous tests and overcome any difficulty. This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and a powerful criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng went on to say: We have won great victories in the anti-quake struggle and relief work. But very arduous tasks still confront us. We still have to make very great efforts in order to overcome the effects of the serious natural disaster, build new and better socialist towns and villages, make up for the losses caused by the interference and sabotage by Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and by the natural disaster, and speed up socialist construction. The Premier said: The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao has called on the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to do the following:

Conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's important instructions, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, concentrate on making penetrating criticisms of Teng Hsiao-ping in connection with practical work, repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, promote revolutionary unity, expedite all work and develop the excellent situation;

Persevere in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war; learn from the revolutionary spirit and communist style of the people in the stricken area, deepen the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and the movement to learn from Taching in industry, redouble efforts to increase production and practise economy and

do a still better job in all fields of work, strive to fulfil this year's plan for the national economy, and by concrete action support the people in the stricken area in their anti-quake struggle and relief work;

Deal resolute blows at class enemies who engage in sabotage; mobilize the masses to wage a resolute struggle against the class enemies' attempts at spreading rumours to create confusion and disrupting public order, and punish according to law those who have committed serious offences.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng said: Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, China's seismological work has kept to a correct orientation and line. Seismological workers have integrated themselves with a contingent of amateurs participating in earthquake prediction and in taking precautionary measures. They have won gratifying successes through assiduous research in earthquake prediction and have made several forecasts of major earthquakes. Many advanced units and individuals have come to the fore on the seismological front. But we must still make great efforts in order to know and master the law governing the occurrence and development of earthquakes. Provided we seriously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the policy of putting the stress on precautionary work, combining the efforts of both professionals and the masses, integrating indigenous with modern methods, relying on the broad masses of people to do a good job of earthquake prediction and precautionary work under the centralized leadership of the Party, and conscientiously sum up our successes and failures, we are sure to go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. We must aim high and set ourselves the goal of raising China's seismological science and technology to a new level so as to make still greater contributions to the socialist revolution and construction.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng expressed the hope that the representatives would convey the concern and encouragement of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee for the people in the afflicted area and for all comrades engaged in the anti-quake and relief work and the spirit of this conference to the various fronts of the anti-quake struggle and relief work, continue to play an exemplary vanguard role, guard against arrogance and rashness, and together with the masses make sustained and even greater efforts, go forward in triumph and make still greater contributions.

In conclusion, Premier Hua Kuo-feng said: The heroic Chinese people who are advancing valiantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line are invincible. Let us, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, unite still more closely to win new victories in the anti-quake and relief work; win still greater victories in criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping and repulsing the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts and win still greater victories for the socialist revolution and construction!

Premier Hua Kuo-feng's speech was a tremendous inspiration and profound education to all the represent-

atives. With emotion, they pledged that they would live up to the expectations of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, take class struggle as the key link, study conscientiously, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping, repulse the Right deviationist attempt, do their work well in all fields, be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and make redoubled efforts in continuing the revolution. They vowed that they would exert themselves and work self-reliantly to develop production and rebuild their homes together with the masses, and make up for the losses caused by the interference and sabotage of Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and by the natural disaster so as to make still greater contributions to socialist revolution and construction.

All present at the conference approved a message of salute to our great leader Chairman Mao.

The conference ended up with the shouting of slogans and the singing of the song *The East Is Red*.

The representatives from Tangshan and Tientsin arrived in Peking by special train at noon that day. Together with the representatives of Peking, they were given a warm welcome at the Peking Railway Station by leading members of the departments concerned under the Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, leading members of trade union, youth and women organizations, of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee and of the P.L.A. Peking Units, as well as

more than 5,000 workers, peasants and soldiers in the capital.

"Renmin Ribao" Editorial

To mark the occasion, *Renmin Ribao* on September 2 carried an editorial entitled "Great Victory for Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line." Pointing out the fact that there has always been a struggle between the two lines on the question of how to deal with natural disasters, the editorial stressed that only by adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can disasters be overcome and socialist revolution and construction pushed ahead. The editorial emphasized that it is necessary to continue to study Chairman Mao's important instructions, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. Through the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping, the editorial noted, people will more consciously adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the correct orientation in the anti-quake and relief work, consolidate and develop the achievements of the Great Cultural Revolution and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. The editorial stressed the need to continue to give full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and restore and develop in an all-round way industrial and agricultural production in the quake-stricken area. It called on people of the whole country to learn from the revolutionary spirit of the people in the afflicted area, carry forward the communist style of all-round considerations and arrangements for the nation as a whole and strive to do a still better job in all fields of work to support the stricken area.

Grasp Criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping, Promote Production

UNDER the impetus of the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, the situation in both revolution and production throughout the country has been excellent. The criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line in connection with the actual conditions on various fronts, has greatly raised the consciousness of the cadres and masses in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Taking class struggle as the key link, they have penetratingly criticized revisionism and capitalism and gone all out to build socialism, thus giving a big spur

to the development of industrial and agricultural production. Energetic efforts are being made to restore production in Tangshan, Tientsin and other earthquake-affected areas. Many factories and mines and rural people's communes and production brigades across the country have undertaken to shoulder heavy revolutionary tasks and are striving to increase production to make up for the losses in the stricken areas. Inspiring good news has kept pouring in.

We should continue to advance from victory to victory and, in response to the call of the Party Central Committee headed by our great leader Chairman Mao, persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, further our study, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping,

bring into full play the socialist enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses and, with still greater revolutionary drive, work hard to fulfil the various tasks of production and construction and the 1976 plan for the development of the national economy.

Class struggle is the powerful motive force for the development of production. The policy of "grasping revolution, promoting production" advanced by Chairman Mao is an excellent embodiment of this Marxist truth. It is our only correct guiding principle in handling the interrelationship between revolution and production and between politics and the economy. Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and Teng Hsiao-ping, the chieftains of the revisionist line, all distorted and opposed this correct principle of Chairman Mao's. "On the General Programme" — an article cooked up on the instructions of Teng Hsiao-ping — attacks us as "laying one-sided stress on politics to the neglect of the economy and on revolution to the neglect of production." This is a malicious slander. For it was none other than these representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party who, professing to have an interest in production, opposed revolution and undermined production. Through the criticism of the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces advocated by Teng Hsiao-ping, the masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants have fostered still more firmly the concept that "class struggle is the key link" and thus promoted the steady development of production and construction. A host of facts show that in those localities and units where the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping has been firmly grasped and carried out in a deep-going way, the masses' enthusiasm for socialism is high, their revolutionary unity is strong and production is going up with each passing day. We should earnestly sum up experiences and draw lessons in this respect and, under whatever circumstances, uphold the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production and correctly handle the relations among the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping, production and anti-quake work, with the first giving the impetus to the last two.

We must conscientiously study the important instructions from Chairman Mao and his important directive on the socialist education movement, concentrate our efforts on penetratingly criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. The masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants should be mobilized to criticize "On the General Programme," the "Outline Report" and the "Regulations for Industry" by grasping the crucial point, namely, the revisionist ideological and political line. These three poisonous weeds glaringly show up Teng Hsiao-ping's towering crimes in reversing correct verdicts and trying to restore capitalism, his attempt to re-establish direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned, his advocacy of the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, his stand for material incentives and putting profit in command and his opposition to the

policy of walking on two legs. We should make a critical analysis of them in connection with the actual conditions and eliminate their pernicious influence. We should strengthen revolutionary unity under the general goal of criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping.

As early as on the eve of the founding of New China, Chairman Mao said: "There are indeed difficulties ahead of us, and, moreover, a great many of them. But we firmly believe that they will all be surmounted by the people of the country through their heroic struggle. The Chinese people have very rich experience in surmounting difficulties." Over the past two decades and more, China's socialist construction has advanced through struggles not only against class enemies, the bourgeoisie inside the Party in particular, but also against difficulties caused by natural disasters. Of late, earthquakes struck a few areas, but what matter if we meet with some difficulties? Workers of Tangshan put it well: "Under Chairman Mao's leadership, we are not afraid of any difficulty. We are fearless in the face of difficulties and unbending before even an avalanche." We should learn from their heroism of daring to defy and overcome difficulties. It is necessary to deepen the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, strive for an all-round rich harvest throughout the country on the basis of the rich harvests of summer crops and early rice, and build a greater number of Tachai-type counties. It is necessary to carry out the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," deepen the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and produce still more coal, iron and steel, electricity, machinery, chemical fertilizer, medicines and light industrial goods.

Leading cadres at various levels should stand at the forefront of revolution and production, take the lead in study and in criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping, and direct production while taking part in it. They should rely on the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly, persist in eating, living and working with the masses and consciously restrict bourgeois right. Leading cadres should appear wherever there are difficulties and problems. It must be noted that the situation is good, the masses' enthusiasm for socialism is very high and the potential for increasing production and practising economy is very big. So long as the leadership at various levels adheres to the correct ideological and political line, fully mobilizes the masses and works with very great revolutionary drive, there is no difficulty that is insurmountable and every kind of miracle can be performed.

Let us greet the glorious festival of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China with still greater victories in criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping and beating back the Right deviationist attempt and in grasping revolution and promoting production.

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, September 7. Slightly abridged.)

Greeting the Vietnamese People's Glorious Festival

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam marks its 31st anniversary on September 2. "Renmin Ribao" published an editorial "Congratulations on the Vietnamese People's Glorious Festival" the same day. Nguyen Trong Vinh, Viet Nam's Ambassador to China, gave a National Day reception. Vice-Premier Chen Yung-kuei and others attended.

Receptions or film reception to observe the occasion were given respectively by the Vietnamese Consulates-General in Kunming, Nanning and Kwangchow.

Following is the text of "Renmin Ribao" editorial. — Ed.

TODAY is the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. The Chinese people with fraternal sentiments extend warm congratulations to the Vietnamese people on this glorious festival.

The Vietnamese people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. Under the leadership of their great leader, the late President Ho Chi Minh and the Workers' Party of Viet Nam, they waged a protracted and most arduous struggle for national liberation and their country's independence and won the victory of the August Revolution in 1945. On September 2 of the same year the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was gloriously founded. In May 1975 the Vietnamese people and their armed forces liberated south Viet Nam, thus proclaiming the complete victory of their national-liberation war. The Vietnamese people's victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has written a brilliant new chapter in the annals of their revolutionary struggle and at the same time made an important contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the oppressed nations and people of the world.

The tremendous victory won by the Vietnamese people paved the way for the reunification of the north and the south of Viet Nam. The Sixth Vietnamese National Assembly held in Hanoi last June and July solemnly declared the realization of the reunification of the whole Viet Nam. The reunified country was named the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. The great cause of national reunification predicted by the late President Ho Chi Minh in his testament has been accomplished. This is an event of great significance in the history of the Vietnamese revolution.

We gladly note that since the victory of the war, the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the

Workers' Party of Viet Nam, have repeatedly won new successes in consolidating the fruit of victory, healing the wounds of war, and restoring and developing the economy. To fulfil the targets set for 1976, the Vietnamese people have launched throughout the country a productive labour campaign for the building of socialism and many industrial and mining enterprises have fulfilled or overfulfilled the state plans. The broad masses of the peasants have made efforts to increase the output of grain and other agricultural products. The Chinese people rejoice over the new successes made by the Vietnamese people in national construction. We are convinced that the Vietnamese people who have been tempered in an arduous revolutionary war are bound to win new victories in the struggle to build socialism.

People are the masters of history. At present, the situation in Asia and the world as a whole is developing in a direction favourable to the people and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism, old and new, and hegemonism. The struggle of the Asian peoples to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty, resist foreign aggression and intervention and oppose big power hegemonism is growing steadily. The countries and people of the third world have scored one victory after another in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The Non-Aligned Summit Conference held recently in Colombo has dealt a hammer blow to the superpowers engaged in a rivalry for world domination. No matter how desperately they may struggle, the superpowers which vainly attempt to hold back the wheel of history and dominate the world can never extricate themselves from their doomed failure.

China and Viet Nam are linked by mountains and rivers. The peoples of the two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other and forged a profound militant friendship in the protracted revolutionary struggle. The Chinese people highly treasure the revolutionary friendship with the Vietnamese people. To safeguard and develop this friendship on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is the common desire of the people of our two countries and conforms to their fundamental interests. Following the teachings of their great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people will, as always, strengthen the unity and promote mutual support with the brotherly Vietnamese people, and contribute their share to the safeguarding and development of the revolutionary friendship between the people of the two countries.

Acclaiming China's Struggle to Beat Back Right Deviationist Attempt at Reversing Correct Verdicts

The leaders and publications of many Marxist-Leninist Parties have carried articles acclaiming China's struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. They point out that the victory of this struggle has consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and dealt a heavy blow at world reaction, particularly at Soviet social-imperialism. Earlier this year, we published excerpts from some of these articles on pp. 10-12 in our No. 18 issue. Following are excerpts from other articles. — Ed.

"Class Struggle," published by the U.S. October League (Marxist-Leninist). The struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, now under way in China, is "a living example to people all over the world of class struggle taking place under the conditions of socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat," said Eileen Klehr, Vice-Chairman of the October League (Marxist-Leninist), in an article carried in the quarterly *Class Struggle*.

The article says: "Marxism-Leninism has always recognized that classes and class struggle continue to exist throughout the entire course of the transition from capitalism to communism. It is for this reason that in the period between the socialist revolution and the final abolition of classes, the form of state power the proletariat must exercise can only be the proletarian dictatorship."

After pointing out the danger of capitalist restoration under the conditions of socialism, the article says that an example of a new bourgeoisie that rose to power under the conditions of socialism can be seen in the present-day Soviet Union. With Khrushchov at their head, the bourgeois elements in Soviet society usurped the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union after Stalin's death. "Once in power, the new Soviet bourgeoisie carried out a bloody suppression of the Soviet people, overthrew the proletarian dictatorship and restored capitalist ideology and culture in every area of the superstructure. The Khrushchov revisionists and their successors abandoned the socialist principle of distribution 'to each according to his work,' and replaced it with 'to each according to how much capital and power he has.' Today in the Soviet Union, it is a small handful of bourgeois ele-

ments who have taken over the power of distribution and have seized for themselves the means of production.

"Through a system of material incentives and 'bonuses' granted to factory managers and directors, the rising Soviet capitalists have greatly enriched themselves. By instituting so-called 'economic reforms' they have expanded bourgeois right to encompass the right of individuals to buy and sell the means of production. Rather than narrowing the gap between workers of various categories, the Soviet bourgeoisie has created an unbridgeable gap between the workers on the one hand and the class of non-workers, i.e., the factory directors, party bureaucrats, etc., who today live as parasites from the profits created by Soviet labour. Through this process, the Soviet people have again been enslaved as they were under the rule of capitalism and the tsar over 60 years ago."

Referring to the need to take class struggle as the key link in socialist revolution and construction, the article says: "To prevent a capitalist restoration such as the one that took place in the Soviet Union, it is essential for the proletariat to recognize the principal contradiction in socialist society and to wage an ongoing class struggle against the bourgeoisie and its influences."

The article points out that the two-line struggle against revisionism inside the Communist Party of China is a reflection of the fierce class struggle being waged in society as a whole.

It adds: "Since its socialist revolution in 1949, China has seen a series of such two-line struggles — each one aimed against bourgeois elements within the Communist Party who have attempted to change the Party's basic line from one of Marxism-Leninism to revisionism and opportunism. Other such struggles also took place before the Party came to power. The present struggle against the Right deviationist wind, which has targeted the line of Teng Hsiao-ping, is a good example of the character of these two-line struggles. Teng has been targeted throughout this struggle as the representative of the old and newly emerged bourgeoisie in China."

It says: "Throughout history, all capitalist-roaders have pushed the revisionist theory of the 'dying out of class struggle.'" "Teng Hsiao-ping and all capitalist-roaders oppose the task of continuing the class

struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat," the article states.

The article concludes: "The transitional period from capitalism to communism covers a long historical period. Throughout this entire period, the principal contradiction in socialist society remains between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The present struggle in China, however, does more than reaffirm these basic truths. It is showing, through practice, that recognition of the existence of classes and class struggle, recognition of the principal contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is reflected in upholding or opposing taking class struggle as the key link, in upholding or opposing the proletarian dictatorship. The current struggle in China is a living repudiation of the Soviet revisionists' claim that they have established a 'state of the whole people' in the Soviet Union. The class struggle in China is, in fact, reaffirming the Marxist-Leninist principle that the dictatorship of the proletariat is an essential weapon to the proletariat throughout the entire period of socialist construction in its struggle to eliminate bourgeois right and all vestiges of capitalism. The Soviet revisionists' claim that they have 'eliminated classes and class struggle' in Soviet society has been shown to be nothing but a cover for the most brutal class exploitation and oppression of the Soviet people at the hands of the new Soviet bourgeoisie.

"While revisionists everywhere in the world attempt to obscure the differences between socialism and capitalism and the differences between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, the current struggle in China is clarifying these two systems and these two roads for Marxist-Leninists throughout the world."

"*Octobre*," organ of the Communist Party of Switzerland (Marxist-Leninist). An article in *Octobre* points out that "the great struggles launched in China — the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and the struggle against Teng Hsiao-ping — are struggles between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and the capitalist road."

"Socialism is a historical phase of transition from capitalism to communism, society without classes," the article points out. In the period of socialism, "there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, in the first place, between the working class — the ruling class — and the bourgeoisie — the ruled class." "The bourgeoisie tries by all means to overthrow the power of the proletariat for the restoration of its own dictatorship and its pursuance of the capitalist road."

"All this is logical," the article stresses. "After the overthrow of capitalism and the bourgeoisie, the bourgeoisie will not vanish all at once as a class. . . . The influence and habits inherited from the old society based on exploitation and oppression for thousands of years cannot be eliminated at once. Moreover, the imperialist countries of the world are trying everything possible to overthrow the power of the working class; they exercise pressures, engage in subversion and support by all means the bourgeoisie in these countries. That is why the proletariat in power must repress the bourgeoisie by all means to prevent its recapture of power. The proletariat must wage a continuous struggle against the bourgeoisie. This is what is called the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The article says that the bourgeois elements who have sneaked into the Party and occupied leading posts of the Party and state, use their position to set up a subversive line and extend their influence. "These revisionists preach the theory of class conciliation and the extinction of class struggle in socialism, and set 'stability and unity' in opposition to the struggle against the bourgeoisie and its influence. They always place economic development in opposition to the class struggle, and claim that the main task is production, not politics. They put profit in command, introduce material incentives, distribute bonus, etc. . . but do not promote the ideology of communism. They oppose the gradual elimination of the bourgeois right. Instead of relying on the masses and the leading role of the workers to accelerate economic development, they want the return of the situation in which specialists run factories. Instead of standing for national independence and keeping the initiative in one's hands, they advocate dependence on foreign countries."

In conclusion, the article emphatically points out: "Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the Party, the working class and the entire Chinese people today are carrying out a stern struggle against the bourgeoisie and its influence in factories, people's communes, schools, administrative departments, cultural and sports circles, and all sections of the society, so as to prevent China from changing its colour and increasingly reinforce the socialist construction."

"*Le Drapeau Rouge*," organ of the Communist Party of Poland. An article in this year's No. 3 issue of *Le Drapeau Rouge* says: "The Great Cultural Revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao has won full success. On all the fronts of the struggle, revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat have triumphed over counter-revolution and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The Communist Party of China and

its general line formulated by Chairman Mao Tsetung have been strengthened. Revolutionary Marxism-Leninism has emerged victorious. The victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China has also strengthened the international progressive and revolutionary forces."

The article points out: "Although the enemy has been defeated, it has not yet been wiped out completely and has not given up its struggle. The crushed Liu Shao-chi headquarters was replaced by the Lin Piao headquarters. After the exposure and defeat of the renegade, traitor and agent of social-imperialism Lin Piao, there emerged Teng Hsiao-ping who attacked the Party, the dictatorship of the proletariat and Chairman Mao Tsetung himself in a bid to safeguard the bourgeois order. However, he overestimated his strength and, like Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, met with revolutionary counterattacks from the Party, the people's army and the broadest masses of the working people."

The article notes that the cardinal question in a revolutionary period is to seize political power. However, the central question after victory is to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat which cannot be realized without continuing the socialist revolution in the spheres of the economic base and superstructure. The theory of class struggle is the basic principle of a revolutionary policy and the motive force to overcome difficulties and make steady advance in the whole period of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping pushed a revisionist line and obdurately insisted on taking the capitalist road, the article continues. They adopted the principle of retrogression, discontinuing the socialist revolution in opposition to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After quoting Chairman Mao's thesis "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party — those in power taking the capitalist road," the article points out: These words of Comrade Mao Tsetung's to the Party and the working masses are a call on them to wage struggle. In the fierce class struggle and in face of the attacks by the counter-revolutionary revisionists, Comrade Mao Tsetung has safeguarded the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"Rote Fahne," organ of the Communist Party of Germany. An article in *Rote Fahne* notes that the great historic merits of Comrade Mao Tsetung lie in the fact that he has further developed the theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat and the continuing of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat

and has turned the theory into action through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by him personally.

The article points out that after the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao were smashed, Teng Hsiao-ping as representative of the bourgeoisie came out into the open in an attempt to usurp the Party and state leadership so as to pull China back to the capitalist road.

The article goes on to say: "Teng Hsiao-ping had been a person in power taking the capitalist road and the No. 2 chieftain of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary headquarters; therefore, it is no wonder that he began last summer his activities against the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and its achievements. Under the pretext of grasping 'vocational work,' he has opposed the leadership of the working class in the educational, cultural and scientific fields. He has opposed the revolutionary three-in-one combination with a view to pushing aside revolutionary young people tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. He has sought to settle scores with the Great Cultural Revolution, because it has not only deprived the bourgeoisie of the considerable portion of power they had usurped in organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat, but also greatly restricted the emergence of new bourgeois forces and their activities."

Criticizing the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" advocated by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping, the article says: "While flaunting the flag of 'the theory of the dying out of class struggle,' they in fact launched a bitter class struggle in the interest of the bourgeoisie." With Khrushchov as the beginner, the article adds, the modern revisionists have always waved the banner of "the dying out of class struggle" and advanced the "theory" about a "party of the entire people" and a "state of the whole people," in an effort to obstruct the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and its struggle to repulse the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, the article stresses, "have greatly consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and further reduced the domain of the bourgeoisie. Yet, the struggle is not over. The soil on which the bourgeoisie, bourgeois right and bourgeois ideology are able to breed is still fertile." Representatives of the bourgeoisie will still emerge within the Party and the state and will continue to try to usurp political power and establish the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Therefore, class struggle must be carried on.

The article says in conclusion: "The Chinese people are advancing amidst the continued revolution under

the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the struggle against Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, they have scored new achievements which will further raise their political consciousness."

General Secretary Sanmugathasan of the Communist Party of Ceylon. Sanmugathasan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Ceylon, wrote an article for the Sri Lanka newspapers *Kamkaruwa* and *Tolilali* hailing China's success in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

The article says that recently, Chairman Mao told the Chinese Communist Party, "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party — those in power taking the capitalist road." Teng Hsiao-ping was the general representative of the bourgeoisie inside the Communist Party. He tried to use power to reverse the correct decisions of the Cultural Revolution, to create a split in the Central Committee, to go against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to try again to take China on to the capitalist road. It showed clearly that he was unrepentant.

"Once again the Communist Party [of China] has exposed Teng Hsiao-ping as an unrepentant capitalist-bourgeois leader and stripped him of all posts and power. This inner-Party struggle is a clear manifestation of the class struggle outside. It is a continuation of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, the movement to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The article says in conclusion: "Class struggles will never die out in the historical epoch of socialism. Chairman Mao has taught us that one cultural revolution would not be enough. Several more struggles would have to take place before classes die out. It is by leading these class struggles that China is able not to change colour and to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"*Lono Senbo*," organ of the Workers' Party of Japan. An editorial on May 1 in *Lono Senbo* says: "Under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Chinese Communist Party, the proletariat and revolutionary people have repulsed the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts stirred up by the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie with Teng Hsiao-ping as chief representative, smashed their plot to restore capitalism, and crushed the sabotage activities perpetrated by a handful of counter-revolutionary elements at Tien An Men Square. This fresh, great victory won by the Chinese proletariat and revolutionary people has greatly encouraged the revolutionary people throughout the world.

Our Party and all its members as well as the revolutionary proletariat and people of Japan are heartily rejoiced over the great victory of China's dictatorship of the proletariat."

It notes: "Our Party and all its members firmly condemn Teng Hsiao-ping for his criminal acts to split the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism, and firmly denounce the sabotage activities of the reactionary elements who engineered the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square."

The editorial points out: "The dictatorship of the proletariat is the soul of Marxism. As Lenin pointed out, only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Whoever pays lip service to Marxism-Leninism and class struggle but denies or abandons the principles of the dictatorship of the proletariat is doomed to slide down the road of revisionism and becomes an enemy of the proletariat; in a country where the working class has not yet won political power, the Party would degenerate into a counter-revolutionary party dependent on bourgeois rule; and in a country, particularly a big one where the proletariat holds political power, the socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat would be reduced to a social-imperialist country under the dictatorship of the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class and the political party of the proletariat to a reactionary fascist party."

The editorial says that by playing the sinister trick of eclecticism, Teng Hsiao-ping produced the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" to distort and oppose the important directives by Comrade Mao Tsetung on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Like Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao, Teng Hsiao-ping did his utmost to advertise the reactionary "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and "of productive forces." Actually, by pursuing this revisionist programme, he attempted to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and realize the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and restore capitalism.

The editorial says: "Guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the Chinese people are united more closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung to further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry on revolution and construction in a more vigorous way." The editorial says that the victory won by the Chinese people has dealt a heavy blow at the reactionary forces the world over, especially Soviet social-imperialism. This is a great victory for the international revolutionary forces over the reactionary forces in the world.

Working Class Occupying and Transforming The Superstructure

by Liang Hsiao

"The working class must exercise leadership in everything." On July 27, 1968, in response to this great call from Chairman Mao, a Mao Tsetung Thought Propaganda Team composed of outstanding workers in Peking marched into Tsinghua University, a famous institute of higher learning in China. Following this, other Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams formed by workers entered the other universities, middle and primary schools, and a number of cultural, health, scientific and technological, physical culture and sports organizations in the capital and other parts of the country.

The Chinese working class had thus entered the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation of the superstructure. This means waging struggles to overthrow those persons in authority in the Party taking the capitalist road, criticizing the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, and transforming education, literature and art and all other fields of the superstructure not in harmony with the socialist economic base — all aimed at consolidating and developing the socialist system.

Following is a slightly abridged translation of an article that was published in "Renmin Ribao," dealing with the acute struggle between occupation and counter-occupation, transformation and counter-transformation. The subheads are ours. — Ed.

EIGHT years ago when the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was at a high tide, the Chinese working class, acting on Chairman Mao's instruction and guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, entered the cultural and educational fields which had long been dominated by exploiting classes. This opened up a new chapter of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the working class led the revolutionary teachers and students in criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism and in destroying the old and fostering the new. They have since scored one victory after another.

Great Mission of the Working Class

Engels pointed out: "Every genuine revolution is a social one, in which a new class is brought to the ruling

position and enabled to reorganize society according to its own image." (*Refugee Literature*.) The great historical mission of the proletariat is to transform according to its own image the entire society, including the old superstructure. Since the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party in the historical period of socialism, in the course of transforming the entire superstructure, therefore, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie inside the Party thus becomes the focus of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Without struggle, there is no progress." In reviewing the militant course we have travelled in the last eight years and in summing up the historical experience prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, we find that although the struggle is extremely complex in content and there is a constant change in its form, it is mainly a struggle against the capitalist-roaders.

The capitalist-roaders stand for the old capitalist relations of production and defend all decadent ideas and culture. Before the working class occupied the cultural, educational and other fields of the superstructure, the main opposition to the transformation of the superstructure according to the image of the proletariat came first and foremost from the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

Why was it that the revolution in education taking place in 1958, the year of the big leap forward in socialist construction, was suppressed? Why was it that bourgeois intellectuals had long dominated our schools and cultural and educational fields, and that the working class could not occupy them?

The root cause lay with the bourgeoisie inside the Party. Before the Great Cultural Revolution, the bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi for a period of time not only controlled Party power and the power in many localities, but also planted renegades, its sworn followers and capitalist-roaders in leading posts in the cultural and educational fields to control cultural and propaganda work and oppose socialist transformation. After Liu Shao-chi's downfall, Lin Biao came forward to have a trial of strength with the proletariat. During the Great Cultural Revolution, the working class mounted the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure only after Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois

headquarters had been toppled and the sabotage and interference by Lin Piao and his cohorts done away with.

Capitalist-Roaders Are Commanders of the Force of Restoration

But the struggle did not end there. After the working class has occupied the realm of the superstructure, there still is a fierce struggle between occupation and counter-occupation, transformation and counter-transformation, seizure of power and counter-seizure of power before it can hold its position and carry the transformation through to the end. The bourgeoisie is not reconciled to its defeat. In a vain attempt to seize back its lost hereditary domain, it strikes back at the proletariat with a frenzy ten times greater than before and a hatred grown a hundredfold. The main force in this counterattack is still the bourgeoisie within the Party.

Intellectuals are concentrated in the cultural and educational fields where the old concepts of the exploiting classes are deep-rooted. This state of affairs must be and can be changed, and the key is: which class exercises the leadership and what line is followed.

Experience has proved that the intellectuals trained in the old-type schools can be re-educated and the masses can be mobilized to criticize the traditional concepts of the exploiting classes. It is the bourgeoisie within the Party who are in a position to contend with the proletariat for leadership and change the Party's line. The capitalist-roaders inside the Party have power and wear the mask of Party members; to the non-Party intellectuals they are members of the Communist Party, and to the rank-and-file Party members they represent the leadership, while before the workers' propaganda teams they often pass themselves off as "old hands" and "experts." This is particularly so in the case of the chieftains of the revisionist line who, having usurped a considerable portion of power, may dish up a revisionist line in the name of the Party and forcefully push that line through legal organizations.

It is quite clear that without the chieftains of the opportunist lines in command and without the capitalist-roaders taking the field themselves, it is not easy for those diehard intellectuals clinging to their reactionary stand to drive the working class out of schools and reverse the general orientation of the revolution in education by themselves. After assuming office, Teng Hsiao-ping hatched a revisionist programme and stirred up the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts. What he did clearly illustrated the outstanding role of the bourgeoisie within the Party in restorationist activities.

Refuting Teng Hsiao-ping

In order to throw the workers out of the schools, Teng Hsiao-ping did his utmost to vilify the excellent situation in the realm of the superstructure and attack-

ed the educational revolution, alleging that there was a "crisis" in the educational departments. Instigated and abetted by him, a Right deviationist wind in an attempt to reverse correct verdicts was whipped up in the educational circles. He and his followers cried: The working class has made a mess of education. This is of course a distortion of facts.

Under the leadership of the working class, fundamental changes have taken place in education, and the situation is excellent with a bright future. The situation in Tsinghua and Peking Universities alone, not to mention the many other advanced units throughout the country, is typical and eloquently illustrates the case. Comrades at both universities have said: "Before the Great Cultural Revolution, the two universities were dominated by bourgeois intellectuals and the leadership was in the grip of capitalist-roaders who pushed a revisionist line in education and relied on the professors to run these institutions; at that time the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over the proletariat. Now the working class exercises leadership over the two universities and is resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, leading the teachers, students and staff members in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought conscientiously, grasping class struggle firmly and exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. The feudal, bourgeois and revisionist strongholds of the past are now being turned into a powerful instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"In the past," they have also said, "the students were trained to become members of an elite standing above the labouring people. Today, with Chairman Mao's policy in education in full implementation, the students are being trained to become labourers with both socialist consciousness and culture and identifying themselves with factory workers and peasants. In the 17 years preceding the Cultural Revolution, none of the 100,000-odd students graduated from the two universities joined the ranks of workers or peasants. Today, the worker-peasant-soldier students vie with each other to go to the rural or border areas and places where they are needed most, and they consciously restrict bourgeois right and act as promoters in narrowing the gap between worker and peasant, between town and country and between mental and manual labour. By their concrete action, they are doing things that are the very opposite of what was preached by Teng Hsiao-ping who was bent on strengthening and expanding bourgeois right."

In order to throw the workers out of the schools, Teng Hsiao-ping spread political rumours, instigating intellectuals to oppose working-class leadership; at the same time, he and his followers attacked the workers' propaganda teams stationed in the superstructure, falsely accusing their members of "lacking in special knowledge" and "lacking in enthusiasm."

This is out-and-out slander! In transforming the superstructure according to the image of the proletariat,

it is the workers who are the most enthusiastic and who know the best. In the past few years, members of the workers' propaganda teams have been working in the forefront of the educational revolution and have acquainted themselves with the content of the revolution and gained rich experience. The capitalist-roaders, however, did everything to oppose the revolution in the superstructure. Teng Hsiao-ping himself was a big Party tyrant who did not study, knew little about Marxism-Leninism and had no contacts with the masses and the reality. Those capitalist-roaders who entrenched themselves in the fields of culture and education only knew and practised revisionism and were enthusiastic about reversing correct verdicts and staging a comeback.

In order to throw the workers out of the schools, Teng Hsiao-ping resorted to despicable means such as instigating people to write letters with framed-up charges, defaming and attacking the workers' propaganda team stationed in Tsinghua University and directing the spearhead of their attack at our great leader Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao saw through their scheme and said point-blank: "The question involved in Tsinghua is not an isolated question but a reflection of the current two-line struggle." He took the opportunity to make a breakthrough on the cultural and educational front and personally initiated and led the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

That Teng Hsiao-ping took a hostile attitude towards working-class leadership and hated to see it occupying the superstructure is not strange. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The bureaucrat class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other." "Those leading cadres who are taking the capitalist road have turned, or are turning, into bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers; how can they possibly realize fully the imperative need for socialist revolution? These people are the target of the struggle, the target of the revolution, and we must never rely on them in the socialist education movement." The proletarian revolution in the superstructure impairs the fundamental interests of the bourgeoisie within the Party, it is therefore bound to meet with its desperate resistance.

The Struggle Goes On

The capitalist-roaders are still taking the capitalist road, and this is a social phenomenon that will last for a long time in the historical period of socialism. After one batch of capitalist-roaders have been overthrown, another batch will emerge. Those who committed the mistake of taking the capitalist road may relapse into the same error. This is particularly so in the cultural and educational circles, not only because bourgeois and re-

visionist ideological influences in these fields are very strong but because bourgeois right there is deep-seated and there are more fertile soil and more favourable conditions for engendering capitalism, and also because these are important positions of public opinion. Now that it has lost political power and the means of production, the bourgeoisie tries desperately to keep its hold on ideology, culture and education to contend with the proletariat for the ideological positions and use them as a bridgehead for counter-revolutionary restoration.

As the capitalist-roaders are still taking the capitalist road, it is imperative for the proletariat to wage a protracted struggle. "The workers' propaganda teams should stay permanently in the schools and colleges, take part in all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation there and will always lead these institutions." This important instruction of Chairman Mao's tells us that throughout the historical period of socialism the working class must occupy the cultural and educational positions and firmly keep the leadership in its own hands.

To transform the cultural and educational positions according to the image of the proletariat is more difficult and complicated than to seize political power and change the system of ownership. Members of the workers' propaganda teams stationed in the various fields of the superstructure must live up to the expectations of their own class and accomplish this great historic mission. They must earnestly study the works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao in the course of the struggle and constantly remould their own world outlook. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The working class remoulds the whole of society in class struggle and in the struggle against nature, and at the same time remoulds itself. It must ceaselessly learn in the course of its work and overcome its shortcomings step by step, and must never stop doing so." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*.) Not paying attention to ideological remoulding, some members of the working class are also liable to degenerate. After the nationwide victory, some cadres with a good family background and tempered in the revolutionary wars were sent to work in the cultural and educational departments. Some of them, however, yielded to bourgeois and revisionist pressure, showed an interest in bourgeois right and went after it, and ended up as capitulationists and capitalist-roaders. This is a lesson that merits attention.

"The Communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." (Marx and Engels: *Manifesto of the Communist Party*.) We firmly believe that, no matter how complex the struggle is and how tortuous the road ahead, the working class will certainly realize this great call and accomplish the task of transforming culture and education.

Electricity Comes to the Mountain Villages

— Building of small hydropower stations in Kwangtung Province (II)

by Our Correspondent Chi Ching

WE visited many small hydropower stations in Kwangtung Province and saw with our own eyes the tremendous changes brought about by electricity to the countryside. We wondered where did they get all the funds, equipment and technique to build so many power stations in just a few years.

In answering this question, many comrades working in these stations cited their own experience to emphasize the decisive role of the political and ideological line. They pointed out that only by taking class struggle as the key link, criticizing the revisionist line which smothered the masses' initiative and keeping to the orientation of relying on the masses' own efforts to build power stations can the principle of simultaneous development of big, small and medium-sized enterprises with the emphasis on the latter two be implemented. They said: "So long as we adhere to the correct line and orientation, we will have the funds, equipment and technique we need. The masses have boundless creative power."

While fully mobilizing the masses, the Party organizations at various levels strengthened their leadership over the building of small hydroelectric power stations. They acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching: "Go to the masses and learn from them, synthesize their experience into better, articulated principles and methods, then do propaganda among the masses, and call upon them to put these principles and methods into practice so as to solve their problems and help them achieve liberation and happiness." (*Get Organized!*) In this way, a vigorous mass movement for building hydropower stations was launched.

Self-Reliance

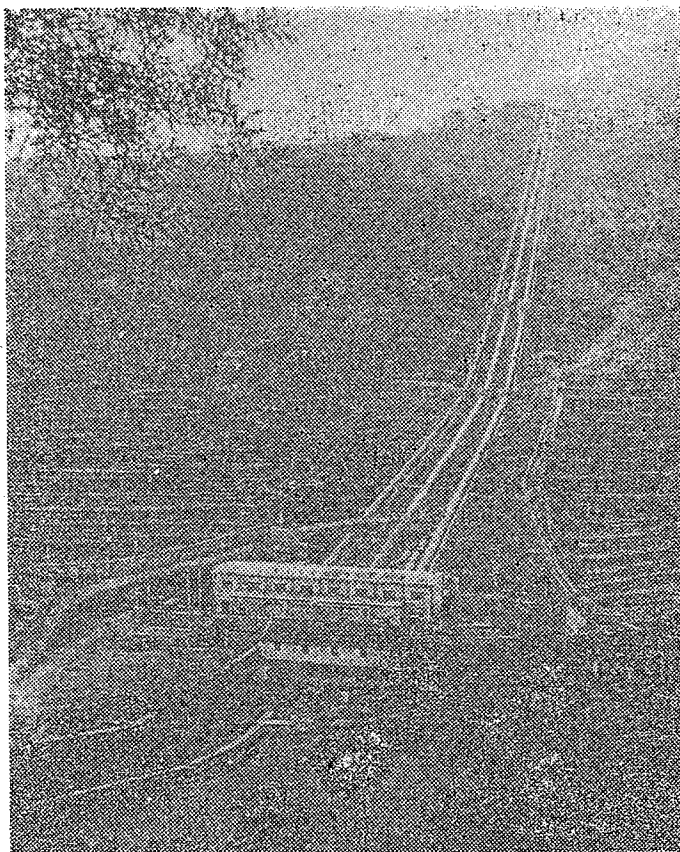
The building of the Chingtung power station in Loting County is a vivid example.

With half of its cultivated land on the slopes, Loting County used to be a poor mountain area often hit by drought. Yields were low from want of irrigation. In the latter half of the 50s, the county planned

to build a hydroelectric power station on the mountain. Leading comrades in the county who were then influenced by the revisionist line and had no faith in the masses just waited for investment and equipment from the state. But the state's money and material must be used on more important and more urgently needed projects. After years of waiting, not a single spadeful of soil was dug and the work sheds rotted away. During the Great Cultural Revolution, the masses swung into action. They built the power station and put it into commission in the same year, setting an example in building power stations by self-reliance for the whole province.

We visited this power station which is situated in a mountainous area. It is a small station equipped with three generating sets with an installed capacity of 4,800 kw. Its annual amount of electricity generated is 9.8 million kwh.

Hsiao Kuo-chiang, a deputy head of the power station who came of a poor-peasant family, told us that the conditions were extremely difficult when they started building the station, since they did not have enough manpower, funds or equipment. More than 20 cadres were transferred from various units to take part in the preparatory work. The money the county could spare at that time amounted only to 3,000 yuan, but a preliminary estimate showed that several million yuan were needed. To ask help from the state or rely on their own efforts? The leadership solicited opinions from the masses who, having been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, said: "Socialism will not come of itself. We have to work hard for it. We will build the station with our own hands!" So the whole county was mobilized, with all trades and professions pooling their efforts. Factories, enterprises, people's communes and production brigades made investments with their public funds, and the bank and credit co-operatives lent support by extending loans. Ten thousand peasant-workers were needed, but applicants trebled the number, and it was only after persuasion that most left with reluctance. Still, 13,000 came, bringing along their own food and tools. The poor and lower-middle peasants living on both



The Chingtung power station.

banks of the channel which was to be built voluntarily vacated part of their houses for the peasant-workers, which saved more than 100,000 yuan required for building temporary quarters. This was how the question of labour force and funds was solved.

Most of the equipment needed, including water turbines, generators and speeders, had to be made in the county as the department concerned at a higher level could only supply some of them. Three 1,600 kw. generating sets had to be installed in the station. But the biggest factory in the county could only manufacture generating sets below 100 kw. What was to be done? All the factories in the county were mobilized to work in co-ordination, each making one or several kinds of smaller parts, while the bigger parts were produced by the joint efforts of several factories. Thus all three generating sets were completed according to schedule.

Hsiao Kuo-chiang told us in particular the making of cement pipes by the county's factory specializing in producing prefabricated parts for hydropower stations. Water for the Chingtung power station comes from a mountain-top through a long channel. The drop from the waterhead to the station is 142 metres, so there must be pipes which can stand high pressure. It happened that the county was short of rolled steel. Could cement pipes be used instead of steel ones? Led by

veteran worker Fan Heng-li (now director of the prefab factory), the workers dared to think and to act and, after seven experiments, they succeeded in making prestressed reinforced cement pipes which could stand high pressure. This saved 80 per cent of the rolled steel originally planned.

The Chingtung power station was considered at that time a comparatively big one in a county, requiring a certain level of technique in installing and management. But they had only two veteran workers. Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's method of "learning warfare through warfare," the leadership trained technicians from among young peasant-workers who had helped build the station. They were apprenticed to veteran workers or sent to the big power stations to learn the technical knowhow. Sometimes technicians from the province were invited to give lectures. Thus, 65 skilled workers were trained in the course of building and installing, with most of them able to operate and repair the machines and some of them able to survey and design and take up management work. Now there are nearly 1,000 peasant-technicians in the whole county trained in the way the Chingtung power station did.

Apart from producing cement pipes, the prefab factory also helped train peasant-technicians who work part time in the fields and part time in the factory. When some people's communes or production brigades needed cement pipes, they sent their members to the factory, along with the necessary material, to learn how to make pipes. Learning while working, the commune members soon mastered the technique of making and repairing pipes. Thus the technique of making cement pipes was popularized from one factory to the whole county and then to the whole province, thereby greatly accelerating the building of small hydropower stations.

Since the Chingtung power station was put into commission five years ago, 17 communes out of the county's 23 now have electricity. What with the completion of a power-operated drainage and irrigation system, the once drought-stricken mountain area no longer fears long dry spells and its grain output has multiplied. Now the Loting County has become one of the advanced units in learning from Tachai in agriculture. The electricity fees collected every year have been used to expand the power station and for repaying the loans from the bank and the investments made by the communes and production brigades.

Loting is just one of many counties in Kwangtung noted for its success in building a hydropower station by its own efforts. Now every prefecture in the province can produce water-turbine generating sets, and the number of those factories producing power-generat-

ing equipment and accessories has increased from 11 to over 140. Comparatively big water-turbine generating sets are now being produced in six counties.

Boons of Electricity

The extensive building of small hydropower stations has brought big changes to the countryside. Speaking of the achievements of electrification the great revolutionary teacher Lenin said: "Thanks to these small stations new centres of modern large-scale industry were set up in the countryside. Although they may be of trifling significance, they show the peasants that Russia will not remain a country of manual labour, or of the primitive wooden plough, but will go forward to different times." (*Ninth All-Russia Congress of Soviets, December 1921.*)

Farming Conditions Improved. We also paid a visit to the scenic Tsunghua County on the northeast of Kwangchow. We saw a medium-sized power station with an installed capacity of 42,000 kw. as well as a small one of 15 kw. manned by only three workers. Today Tsunghua boasts 132 small and medium-sized power stations, with a total installed capacity 41 times that of 1965. Twelve communes and 98 per cent of the production brigades in the county now enjoy the benefit of electricity.

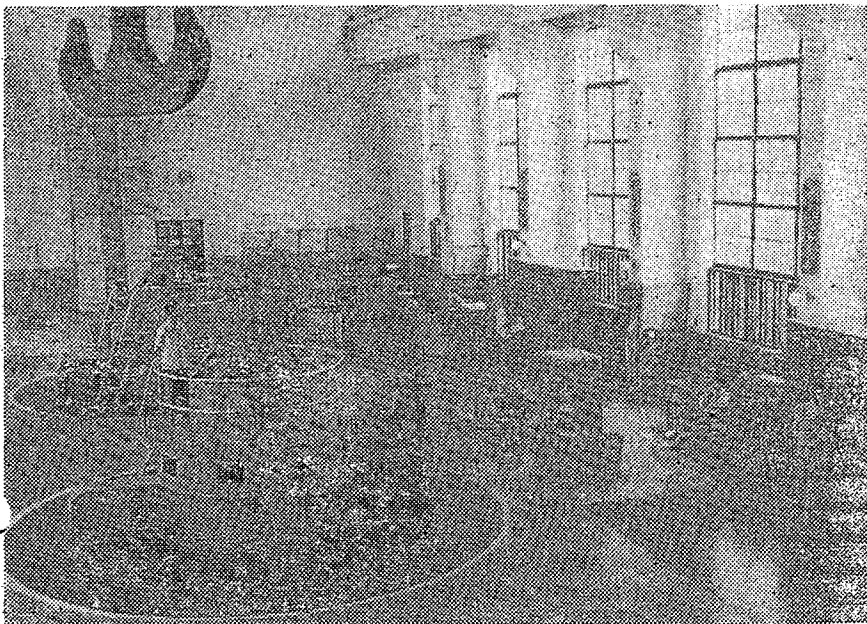
Now that electricity is available, 465 power-operated drainage and irrigation stations have been built, forming an irrigation network for storing and sending water to the fields. Before liberation, the county was frequently hit by drought in spring and autumn and flood and waterlogging in summer. Unable to combat natural disasters, the people led a hard life. Today, however, stable output on some 80 per cent of the total farmland is guaranteed despite drought or excessive

water, and rich grain harvests have been reaped for ten years in succession.

The Liangkou People's Commune in Tsunghua, with a population of 25,000, is one of the nation's advanced units in developing small hydropower stations. Since 1970, it has completed 52 such stations with an installed capacity of 3,206 kw. Last year they generated 5 million kwh., of which 90 per cent were used in irrigating farmland, threshing grain, making and repairing farm machines, processing agricultural and sideline products and for lighting. Pan Shih, deputy secretary of the commune Party committee, told us that since electricity provided cheap power, it had helped the commune accumulate funds to buy 500 trucks, tractors and other farm machines, so that the processing of agricultural and sideline products today is basically mechanized or semi-mechanized. Before, the local peasants used to husk rice with stone mortars and pestles, now they used power-operated machines instead. This saves over 200,000 work-days every year. As farming conditions have improved swiftly, grain output has been steadily increasing. Last year per-hectare yield averaged nearly seven tons.

Collective Economy Expanded. The economy of China's rural people's communes at the present stage generally takes the form of three-level ownership, that is, ownership by the commune, the production brigade and the production team, with the last as the basic accounting unit. As the scope of socialist collective ownership will be expanded step by step, the production brigade or the commune will become the basic accounting units. To realize this transition, one of the important conditions is that the commune and the brigade's economy should be developed on a comparatively big scale. To achieve this, not only should agricultural production be promoted in an all-round way, but efforts should be made to develop commune-owned or brigade-owned industry.

The following figures given by the Hsinfeng People's Commune in Jaoping County illustrate the point. Last year it completed 20 small hydropower stations, and the installed capacity was six times that of 1965. In the wake of this, the commune and the brigades under it built 19 plants for processing agricultural and sideline products and work in 17 pottery and porcelain workshops was mechanized or semi-mechanized, with their output double that of 1965. The result was a big change in the economy of the people's commune as regards the proportion of ownership at the three levels — the commune, the production brigade and the production team, with an increase in the proportion of income



Inside a power station on Hainan Island.

at the commune and the production brigade levels and a drop in the proportion of income at the production team level, as the following figures show:

	1964	1975
commune economy	19.7%	29.5%
production brigade economy	4.9%	17%
production team economy	75.4%	53.5%

The rise in the proportion of income at the commune and the production brigade levels demonstrates the benefits of the building of power stations by the masses. Like the Hsinfeng Commune, the enterprises run by the communes and production brigades in other parts of China are also expanding steadily, and the economy at the commune and the production brigade levels is becoming stronger and stronger.

Local Industry Promoted. With the growth of the power industry in the countryside, local industries serving agricultural production and farm machinery repair workshops run by the county, the communes and the production brigades are being built.

Kwangtung now boasts 55 small nitrogenous fertilizer plants, 33 of which are powered by small or medium-sized hydroelectric stations. Last year their output accounted for 57 per cent of the province's total output of nitrogenous fertilizer. In Enping County in southwestern Kwangtung, whenever a number of small hydropower stations were commissioned in the last few years, more factories were built. When cement was needed for the construction of reservoir dams, a number of small cement works were built for the purpose, and the local people made small generators and aluminium wires by their own efforts. Today, Enping has its own chemical fertilizer, cement and electric motor works as well as coal-mining and aluminium-making industries. Total industrial output value in 1975 was 3.25 times that of 1970; industrial production there was powered entirely by its own small and medium-sized hydropower stations.

Lively Cultural and Political Life in the Countryside.

The peasants regard the building of power stations as an event of great joy. When electricity comes to a village, they often get together to celebrate the occasion with theatrical performances, and sometimes the celebrations extend till dawn the following day. This is because electricity brings an immediate and marked change to both production and their daily life. Electricity not only lights up their homes but enlivens their recreational activities. Apart from a rediffusion network, they can see films and model revolutionary theatrical works performed in their own villages. Many communes and production brigades are thus able to run evening schools for political studies and set up reading rooms where commune members can study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, learn to read and write and study science

and technology. Some production brigades have flooded courts for ball games and theatres.

For a Communist Future. The small and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations play an important role in developing the rural socialist collective economy and in consolidating and strengthening the economic base of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They also help bring about the gradual narrowing of the differences between worker and peasant, between town and country and between manual and mental labour. Just as Lenin had pointed out long ago: "The organization of industry on the basis of modern, advanced technology, on electrification which will provide a link between town and country, will put an end to the division between town and country, will make it possible to raise the level of culture in the countryside and to overcome, even in the most remote corners of the land, backwardness, ignorance, poverty, disease and barbarism." (*Report on the Work of the All-Russia Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars.*) In the course of building power stations, over 40,000 peasants have been trained in Kwangtung to become technicians in this field. Most of them are part-time workers and part-time peasants, capable of handling administrative and technical jobs while engaging in physical labour. They have shattered the monopoly of techniques in building hydropower stations by the bourgeois intellectuals. All this constitutes a step forward to a communist future.

At present, the construction of small and medium-sized hydroelectric stations is being undertaken on a more advanced level. The various provinces and counties are engaged in this work and in many places the small hydroelectric stations are being linked up to form local power networks which are incorporated into the larger power networks run by the state to make them play a still greater role. Power generating has been linked up with flood-prevention, drainage, irrigation, navigation, farmland building, afforestation and fish-breeding — all this facilitates multi-purpose use and all-round exploitation. A waterway is used not only to build a single power station or one reservoir, but is utilized in a multiple way by raising its water levels. For instance, in Enping County, when its main waterway the Chinchiang River was being harnessed, the construction of small and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations went hand in hand with the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. When the entire project of harnessing the river is completed, there will be 19 hydropower stations and it will be capable of watering 13,000 hectares of farmland, draining off excessive water from 7,300 hectares of land and improving the navigation course.

There are great potentialities for the building of small and medium-sized hydropower stations. They will play a still greater role in China's socialist revolution and construction.

The Fight Against Imperialist Shifting Of Economic Crises

IMPERIALISM has a way of palming off the burden of economic crises on the developing countries. This is especially true of the superpowers. These acts have made Latin American countries suffer great economic losses, incurring strong opposition from them and their people.

Huge Trade Deficits

Trade is an important means the imperialist countries and particularly the superpowers used. According to figures released by the United Nations, Latin America's export last year decreased by 6 per cent (in terms of U.S. dollar) and the 19 non-oil-exporting countries in Latin America suffered a trade deficit of 10,300 million U.S. dollars. It resulted from the worst trade terms in more than 20 years in exchanging primary products other than fuel for manufactured goods and from measures adopted by imperialist countries to encourage export to and restrict import from the developing countries. Take Peru as an example. Last year, owing to the falling prices of copper and other mineral products, its export earnings dropped to 1,300 million dollars from 1,420 million in 1974. During the same period, its imports increased from 1,150 million dollars to 2,500 million in value, resulting in a trade deficit of 1,200 million dollars.

Because of restrictions placed by the European Common Market on beef import, Argentina has suffered an annual loss of 700 million dollars in foreign exchange since 1974. In 1975, Colombia's export quota was up by 33 per cent but its export earnings increased by only 2 per cent. Other countries suffered similar losses. Although the prices of some primary products have shown an upward trend since the beginning of this year, many Latin American countries are still faced with difficulties in trade as imperialism and the superpowers continue a policy of restriction or selling more and buying less. In the first four months of this year, Colombia registered a trade deficit of 129 million U.S. dollars, showing no improvement as compared with the corresponding period of last year although the price of coffee, the country's main export earner, rose this year. The plummeting sugar price this year has caused great losses to Latin American

countries whose sugar export takes up half of the world's total. Brazil's shoe export is being threatened with a mounting tariff in the United States, an important market for Brazil. Its export earnings in the first four months of this year were reported to be over 1,855 million dollars but its import value during the same period was estimated at 2,760 million dollars, showing a deficit still above the 900 million mark.

Increasingly Heavy Burden of Foreign Debts

These huge trade deficits, plus the enormous profits and interests grabbed by transnational corporations, have brought Latin American countries huge balance of payments deficits and an increasingly heavy burden of external debts. According to the January issue of a journal of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the 1975 balance of payments deficits suffered by the following four Latin American countries in terms of current accounts were: Brazil, over 7,200 million U.S. dollars; Mexico, 3,500 million dollars; Peru, 1,150 million dollars; and Argentina, 970 million dollars (all estimated figures). The deficits of the four countries put together amounted to 12,830 million dollars, or about 37 per cent of the total balance of payments deficits suffered by non-oil-producing developing countries in 1975, which were estimated at 34,300 million dollars. As a result of the drastically worsening current accounts payments, Latin American countries have been compelled to borrow heavily and turn to their foreign exchange reserves for making up the deficits. They have to cope with the annually increasing deficits on the one hand and raise funds to repay debts on the other. Consequently, they have run into a vicious circle of incurring new debts before clearing old ones. Heavy debts have seriously impeded the economic development of many Latin American countries. President of the Inter-American Development Bank Antonio Ortiz Mena pointed out in a speech last May that taking the external debts of the Latin American countries as a whole, the proportion of those falling due within 10 years rose from 68 per cent in 1970 to 79 in 1974. These heavy external debts have provided foreign usurer

classes with an important channel to exploit Latin American countries.

Economic Difficulties

The intensifying exploitation and plunder by the imperialists, the superpowers in particular, have caused great difficulties in the economy and people's livelihood of the Latin American countries. This is seen, first of all, in the rapidly declining rate of economic growth. A report issued by the Latin American Economic System at the beginning of this year notes, "so far as Latin America is concerned, the growth rate of gross product of the region in 1975 decreased by half from that of 1974 and was a little over two-thirds of the average annual growth rate for the past 15 years." Under the impact of the burden of economic crises being shifted by the imperialist countries and superpowers, the economy of some Latin American countries even slipped back.

Meanwhile, the Latin American countries are confronted with an increasingly serious inflation caused by the export of the economic crises by imperialism. The rate of inflation in 1975 reached two-digit figures in 19 Latin American countries and even touched three digits in some of them. These rates contrasted sharply

with the figures of a few years ago which did not go beyond one digit in most Latin American countries. For instance, in Ecuador it rose from 6.1 per cent in 1970 to 16 in 1975. The cost of living in Uruguay in the 12 months up to last May rose by 44 per cent. In the year ending in March 1976, the cost of living in Argentina rose by 78.3 per cent while workers' real wages at the beginning of June this year were equivalent to only 55.7 per cent of those in May last year. All this shows that torn by the capitalist crises, the imperialist countries and superpowers are intensifying their exploitation of Latin American countries and peoples.

Grave economic difficulties are sharpening the various contradictions in the Latin American countries, particularly the national contradictions between the Latin American nations and people on the one hand and imperialism and superpowers on the other. Together with other third world countries, the Latin American countries are unfolding struggles against the shifting of the burden of economic crises. The vigorously surging struggle for a change of the irrational international economic order has done much to close the ranks of the third world countries that today are sharing weal and woe together in their struggle against the harsh exploitation and oppression by the imperialist countries and superpowers.

Report From Panama

They Want to Be the Masters Of the Canal

THE struggle waged by the Panamanian people to recover their sovereignty over the Canal Zone has gained ground both in scope and depth in recent years. "No American colony!" "For sovereignty, for total independence!" and "Join hands with third world peoples!"—these shouts are resounding over the Isthmus of Panama.

Almost everyday the canal issue finds its way into the Panamanian press. "Total sovereignty all over the land including the Canal Zone!" and "Make the canal the Panamanians'!"—they express the common desire of the people of all strata in Panama.

One demonstration in the capital involved tens of thousands of Panamanians. Nine girl students marched abreast in firm steps, with a brassard in red Spanish letters forming the word "sovereignty" pinned on their white blouses. Onlookers greeted them with an almost uninterrupted round of applause. The following day, they were seen again among the contingents of marchers in the city of Colon on the Atlantic coast.

Last October, tens of thousands of people hailing from various parts of the country gathered in the capital despite the rain to express their resolve to recover sovereignty over the Canal Zone. Speaking at the

rally, Chief of the Panamanian Government General Omar Torrijos declared: "The Panamanian people can no longer put up with the existence of a partition wall, a foreign cop, a forcefully-hoisted flag, nor an imposed judge."

People will always remember those who shed their blood for the just national cause of the Panamanian people in the past decades, especially those who fell in the world-shaking anti-U.S. patriotic struggle on January 9, 1964, in which more than 500 Panamanians were killed or wounded.

The struggle of the Panamanian people is centred around the abolition of the treaty of 1903 which was forced on the country. On last November 18, when this unequal treaty entered its 73rd year, even middle and primary schools in Panama held meetings strongly calling for its abolition.

All Panamanian people take great pride in the great and magnificent canal, an important link between the Pacific and the Atlantic. But through the treaty of 1903 the United States obtained "permanent" privilege over the canal and the Canal Zone by paying merely a rent of 10 million dollars.

U.S. military bases take up 70 per cent of the Canal Zone with wide stretches of fertile land lying waste on both sides of the canal. There is "a government of the zone" flying the U.S. flag, complete with police, court and the enforcement of American law. The U.S. forces ride roughshod over that area and bully the people. The infuriated Panamanian people dub the Canal Zone "a colonial enclave in the very heart of the isthmus."

The United States cruelly exploits Panama through its occupation of the Canal Zone. Every year it earns more than 140 million U.S. dollars in transit fees. Besides, it gains, as estimated by economists, more than 900 million dollars from U.S. ships using the shortened water route between the Atlantic and the Pacific as well as from other advantages. The United States pays Panama an annuity of merely 1.93 million U.S. dollars. The Panamanian people have rejected this "crumb" since 1972.

Under the impact of the storms of January 1964, the United States was compelled to agree to negotiate with Panama on a new canal treaty. To counter the U.S. delaying tactics, the Panamanian Government demands the abolition of the 1903 treaty and the reaching of agreement on a new treaty in 1977. It also wants to restore jurisdiction over the Canal Zone as soon as possible and to undertake the full responsibility for the operation and defence of the canal within the present century.

At the first civil engineering meeting on the Panamanian waterway linking the two oceans last May, Panama's engineers declared that they would get prepared to manage well the canal for their country. The participants also refuted the trash spread by certain

people that Panama was "incapable" of effective management of the canal and pointed out that it was "colonial sophistry."

To promote friendship and mutual support in struggle among the oppressed nations, Panama has strengthened its ties with the other third world countries in recent years. The Chief of the Panamanian Government and other ranking officials have visited over 20 Latin American and Caribbean countries, making the problem of the Panama Canal "a problem of common concern to Latin America." Last August Panama joined the ranks of the non-aligned movement; it has established diplomatic relations with Sri Lanka and a number of other Asian, African and Arab countries. A just cause enjoys abundant support. Panama's just struggle to recover its sovereignty over the Canal Zone has won wide support and sympathy at regional and international meetings. "Panama is not isolated in the world," observes a Panamanian paper.

The Panama Canal is contended with growing intensity by the two superpowers because of its strategic importance. American military and political figures have called it the "artery of America" and said that the Canal Zone is strategically vital to U.S. defence in the Western Hemisphere. The Soviet Union, in pressing ahead with expansion in Latin America, has been coveting the Isthmus of Panama and trying in every possible way to penetrate into Panama. Its naval presence in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific, in particular, has alerted the United States. U.S. congressmen noted that the ultimate goal of the Soviet Union is to seize control of the canal from American hands.

Soviet designs of penetration and expansion have put increasing numbers of Panamanians on guard. Public opinion has already warned against possible Soviet intervention, direct or indirect, in Panama's affairs. A Panamanian friend told us: "The Soviets are taking advantage of the situation in Panama to fish in troubled waters." It is therefore imperative for the Panamanians to guard not only against inroads from the front gate but also against penetration from the back door. The Panamanian Foreign Ministry, in a communique released last May, for the first time refuted the idea of "internationalization" of the canal, saying that this goes against the national interests of the Panamanian Republic. This dealt a telling blow to the Soviet revisionists who try to extend their talons to the canal in the name of "internationalization."

The Panamanian people who have a glorious tradition of struggle will never allow their destiny to be swayed by others. Their road ahead may be tortuous and arduous, but they will never swerve in their firm resolution to restore their sovereign rights over the Canal Zone. It is their firm wish to be the true masters of the Panama Canal.

(Hsinhua News Agency Correspondents)

ROUND THE WORLD

THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

Foreign Enterprises Nationalized

To safeguard state sovereignty and develop national economy, a number of third world countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have recently taken measures to nationalize companies and enterprises owned by foreign capital.

The United Arab Emirates. A decree was promulgated early this year to nationalize all the natural gas reserves.

The decree stipulates that all natural gas, already found or to be found within the territorial waters and mainland borders, including that of the gas fields and oil fields, is the wealth of the state. It also stipulates that the Abu Dhabi State Petroleum Company is responsible for the exploitation work.

Madagascar Democratic Republic. President Didier Ratsiraka on the evening of July 9 issued a decree announcing the nationalization of a big foreign import-export company—the Indian Ocean Trade Agency and eight companies connected with it. A management committee had been set up.

The Nigerian Federal Military Government. It decided recently to take over foreign interests in five vegetable oil mills, mainly engaged in producing groundnut oil and cotton-seed oil, in the northern parts of the country. The decision was made known by Federal Commissioner for Co-operatives and Supply Umoru Mattalab in Lagos when addressing a meeting of representatives of some oil mills. He said that the government decision was aimed at implementing its policy of making vegetable oil abundantly available and reasonably cheap to the masses.

Ivory Coast. Not long ago a decree was passed by the government to nationalize the Sea Transportation Company jointly run by Ivory Coast and foreign capital. To implement Ivory Coastalization policy, the coun-

try purchased 19 per cent of foreign interests in the company.

Trinidad and Tobago. Its government signed an agreement with the British transnational Rugby Portland Cement Company on the acquisition of all assets of its subsidiary. This was done on July 22 after prolonged negotiations.

Shortly before, Trinidad and Tobago Government nationalized the Forres Park Sugar Factory, a subsidiary of the British-owned Vestey Corporation of London.

Surinam. Its government recently nationalized the Dutch-owned Surinam Agricultural Bank in Paramaribo.

Guyana. Its government not long ago signed an agreement with the U.S.-owned West Indies Oil Company on the acquisition of all its assets in the country. This was another important action taken by the government to control the nation's economy.

Antigua. Deputy Premier Lester Bird recently announced that his government had bought the oil refinery of the U.S.-owned West Indies Oil Company. It is reported that this refinery, which used to produce 17,000 barrels of petroleum products daily, had ceased to operate since the beginning of this year with no reason whatsoever and more than 100 workers and employees had been arbitrarily laid off. The said company has a number of branches in the Caribbean and has grabbed tremendous profits for years.

SEOUL

Protest Against Persecution Of Patriots

On August 28, the bogus criminal court in Seoul flagrantly sentenced Kim Dae Jung, Yun Bo Son and 16 other prominent figures in south Korea to 2 to 8 years' imprisonment.

Before the sentence they had been under arrest on a charge of "making plans for staging an uprising" when

they issued at a mass rally in Seoul on March 1 this year the Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation, demanding the abolition of the Pak Jung Hi clique's suppressive "emergency measure," the release of the jailed democratic personages and young students and the freedoms of speech, of assembly and of the press.

The trial of these prominent figures by the Pak clique has met with the strong opposition and denunciation of the south Korean people from all walks of life.

Beginning from August 23, the religious circles and other sections of people in Seoul have held meetings to denounce the clique's persecution of the patriots and demand safeguards for democracy and freedom. At a mass meeting held on August 27 in a church, the participants strongly demanded the release of political prisoners while condemning and protesting against the Pak clique's suppression of the patriots.

The Korean paper *Rodong Sinmun* in its August 29 commentary pointed out that "no barbarous suppression by the Pak Jung Hi clique can frustrate the unswerving determination of the south Korean people to demand freedom and democracy."

IRAN

Determined to Resist Aggression

Iran will fight hard to resist aggression; no aggressor can ever set foot on Iranian soil without being hit back, declared Shahanshan Mohammad Reza Pahlavi recently at a 40,000-strong rally.

"Are we prepared to hand over, without any resistance, our country to others? I do not wait for your answer because it can be only no," he said.

When Shahanshan Pahlavi said this, he was expressing the Iranian people's strong desire to defend national independence and state sovereignty and at the same time reflecting the common demand of the peoples of other countries in the Gulf area to oppose big-power hegemonism and outside interference.

(Continued on p. 31.)

Friendship Notes

Greeting the Opening of Bethune Memorial House

The opening ceremony of the Norman Bethune Memorial House was held on August 30 in Gravenhurst, Dr. Bethune's birthplace in Ontario Province, Canada. Dr. Bethune was a great proletarian internationalist fighter and a close friend of the Chinese people.

Among the more than 1,000 Canadian and Chinese guests present at the ceremony were noted Canadian personages, Dr. Bethune's relatives, people working for Canada-China friendship, and the Chinese Friendship Delegation who had come for the occasion.

Addressing the gathering, Canadian Minister of Transport Otto Lang said: "Following the establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and China in 1970, Dr. Bethune's life and achievements have come more and more to the attention of Canadians. The official recognition that the Government of Canada is giving to Dr. Bethune is both a tribute to his unique personal accomplishments, and an expression of the great importance we attach to the steady development of relations between our two countries and two peoples."

He quoted Chairman Mao's praise for Dr. Bethune's spirit of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" and said: "We are proud that Bethune's memory should be so impressively recognized." He concluded that Dr. Bethune, also through his memory, made contributions to the development of Sino-Canadian relations.

Chang Chih-chiang, Head of the Chinese Friendship Delegation and Vice-Minister of Public Health, also spoke at the ceremony. He said: Dr. Bethune's noble spirit has become an important link between our two peoples. "Dr. Bethune was a fine son of the Canadian people and a close friend of the Chinese people. He worked selflessly and diligently for

the creation of a New China until he laid down his life."

He added: "Dr. Bethune did not see the birth of New China himself, but by giving his life for the Chinese people's revolutionary cause he wrote an immortal and glorious page in the annals of friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples. He will live for ever in the hearts of the Chinese people and will always be an example for them to emulate."

He said that on December 21, 1939 Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, wrote the article "In Memory of Norman Bethune" (*Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*: Vol. II, p. 337.) "Chairman Mao's teaching is known in every Chinese household and is a powerful ideological weapon inspiring us to march forward valiantly," he stressed.

After more than two years' work, the Memorial House has been restored to its state in 1890 when Dr. Bethune was born. Photographs showing his activities in Canada, in Spain and later in China are exhibited. A huge picture of Chairman Mao at Yanan with the full text of Chairman Mao's brilliant work "In Memory of Norman Bethune" in Chinese, English and French is given prominence in the Chinese section room. Pictures illustrating Dr. Bethune's brave struggles against Japanese and Spanish fascists and his selfless activities in healing the wounded and rescuing the dying as well as his surgical instruments, notebooks, letters and other things are also on display.

Korean People's Army Ensemble

From late June to early August, the Korean People's Army Ensemble paid a friendly visit to China's Peking, Shanghai, Shenyang and Kwangchow as well as to Shaoshan, birthplace of Chairman Mao. While in China, it gave over 40 performances. Countless numbers of

people in towns and countryside enjoyed the artists' excellent performances through listening to the radio and viewing them on TV.

This was the ensemble's second visit to China. It brought to the Chinese audience the full-length revolutionary opera *A True Daughter of the Party*. The opera is about the heroic deeds of a young nurse Kang Yon Ok who with great presence of mind in getting through enemy-occupied areas shifted four seriously wounded soldiers to the rear area during the most difficult



Kang Yon Ok, heroine of *A True Daughter of the Party*.

years of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War. She was utterly loyal to the leader General Kim Il Sung and the Korean Workers' Party and showed undying hatred for the enemy. By closely relying on the masses, she finally succeeded in reaching her destination after travelling several thousand ri, withstanding all tests and clearing all obstacles in her way.

Korean revolutionary arts are quite familiar to the Chinese audience, who have enjoyed themselves at the famous Korean operas *The Sea of Blood* and *The Flower Girl*. In the cities the ensemble visited, articles were published in newspapers one after another, praising the Korean artists for firmly implementing President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary line in literature and art and going deep into the thick of life and

using literature and art as a powerful weapon for uniting the people and attacking the enemy. The Chinese musicians in particular spoke highly of the composers' presentations, their innovation in musical arrangements and styling, for example, the extensive use of such methods as singing in unison, in chorus and to instrumental accompaniment both on and off the stage, and of the performers' superb artistic accomplishments.

Li Chun-hua said: I'm very glad to meet my comrade-in-arms again after a long separation of over 20 years. During my 3-odd-year stay in Korea, I was often given meticulous concern and care by the Korean people. Please do convey my best regards to the Korean people. Ji Yung Bok said: It's really an honourable task for you to shoulder as a barefoot doctor in the home village of Chairman Mao. She said that the Korean people would always re-

the fulfilment of our common task in the future!

Chinese Coaches in Kuwait

On sports grounds in Kuwait, Chinese coaches and Kuwaiti sportsmen are often seen together at work-outs. More than 20 Chinese coaches have been invited by four Kuwaiti sports associations and five sports clubs to train Kuwaitis in table tennis, tennis, athletics, gymnastics, swimming and water polo.

The Chinese coaches soon adapted themselves to the surroundings of the host country with the earnest help of their colleagues. They were impressed by the high standards of regimen the Kuwaiti sportsmen and coaches set themselves. Thirty-odd-year-old Mustafa, a former player of the Kuwait National Volleyball Team and now a coach of the Suleibihat Club, made strict demands on himself and persisted in regular practice. He said that he was determined to make himself a good Kuwaiti volleyball coach inspired with the spirit of a path-breaker and capable of bringing out the best in Kuwaiti volleyballers.

Abdul Aziz, a 100-metre sprinter, is a skilled worker. He goes to work in the morning and does his training in the afternoon, a daily programme he follows without fail. "To improve our technique and win honour for the motherland, we must practise hard," he told his Chinese coach.

Kalim, a swimmer who could not take part in practice because of an injury, helped his Chinese coach with making arrangements and training the pupils.

The Kuwaitis' diligence inspired their Chinese coaches to greater efforts. On practice grounds, when the weather turns cold, the Chinese coaches often take off their jackets and put them on the Kuwaiti trainees. When Kuwaiti trainees pull a muscle or are exhausted, the Chinese coaches give them a massage. Once, a Chinese gymnastics coach was injured in the arm in trying to help a trainee do a most difficult flip in balance. He was hospitalized



A seriously wounded soldier is going back to the front after recovery.

Sketch by Chen Yu-hsien

After their performances, the Korean artists made wide contacts with the Chinese army men and civilians. While at the Shanghai No. 3 Steel Works, many performers, clad in overalls, shovels in hand, joined the factory workers before the open hearths and helped in turning out steel. Their action was an inspiration to everyone on the spot.

In Shaoshan, the performers met with model barefoot doctor Li Chun-hua of Hunan Province, who had suffered a great deal in the old society as a child bride at six and a slave in a landlord family at seven, and who later fought shoulder to shoulder with men of the Korean People's Army as a medical worker of the Chinese People's Volunteers during the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. She has been engaged in medical work in the village ever since her return home from Korea. Firmly grasping the hands of Ji Yung Bok, a merited actress playing the part of Yon Ok,

member the heroic exploits of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Chao Hsing-wang, deputy head of the logistic department of a P.L.A. unit, came from hundreds of li away to welcome the Korean comrades-in-arms on their arrival in Kwangchow. Chao was once a squad leader and later a platoon leader of the Chinese People's Volunteers. In the summer of 1951, a detachment of the ensemble, braving the enemy fire, came to the 38th Parallel area where their unit was stationed to perform at the front. This was a great inspiration to the Chinese People's Volunteers who were fighting valiantly against the enemy. It was in that performance that Chao Hsing-wang learnt from the Korean comrades-in-arms to sing *Song of General Kim Il Sung*. He said to the performers in Kwangchow: In the past we fought against the common enemy in the same trench; and we'll always advance shoulder to shoulder for

but turned up the next day in the practice hall. The trainees all tried to persuade him to take a rest.

When a festival or holiday comes, the hosts would try their best to entertain the Chinese coaches, organizing for them sightseeing, swimming in the sea, or picnicking. Sometimes they invited the visitors to their homes. To reciprocate their hospitality, the Chinese coaches treated their Kuwaiti hosts to Chinese dumplings. A junior Kuwaiti player's remarks are best illustrative of the deep bonds of friendship between hosts and guests. He told the Chinese coaches that "China has become today a close friend in our hearts. She is no longer a mystery or a stranger of the past."

Briefs

* The Association for Philippines-China Understanding (A.P.C.U.) held a soiree not long ago in Manila in celebration of the 5th anniversary of its founding.

Mrs. Marietta P. Goco, chairman of the association, made a report on the A.P.C.U.'s activities and plans for the future.

The A.P.C.U. Secretary-General Procopio Resabal reported on the association's working plan for 1976-77. Chinese films were shown and performances including the Filipino-Chinese friendship dances were staged at the soiree.

* The Jamaica-China Friendship Association was inaugurated in Kingston on August 1. President of the association Jimmy Lowe presided over the meeting.

After the meeting, a Chinese film was shown and pictures on China's socialist construction exhibited.

* The Denmark-China Friendship Association held its national conference in Copenhagen not long ago. Representatives from all parts of the country discussed the association's report on its annual work, made amendments to the association's regulations and elected the new national council.

Big progress was made by the association in the past year. Its membership increased by 55 per cent in 1975. According to the association's working plan for 1976-77, more will be done to provide information on China.

* The Delegation of the Portugal-China Democratic Friendship Association led by Carlos Ricardo recently visited China.

* The Italy-China Friendship Association recently held in Livorno a photo exhibition called Chinese Women, and another of Chinese posters and traditional Chinese paintings. The more than 300 pieces of exhibits were acclaimed by the visitors.

Chinese films *The White-Haired Girl* and *The Fiery Years* were shown before the opening.

The Italy-China Friendship Association also organized lectures and forums on Chinese women and other aspects of life in China while the exhibitions were in progress.

(Continued from p. 28.)

The Gulf area and the Indian Ocean are a major scene of rivalry between the two superpowers. The Soviet social-imperialists in particular, who claim themselves to be the "natural ally" of the people there, have long harboured sinister designs against the Gulf area. In recent years, they have left no stone unturned to set up military bases in a disguised form in a number of sea ports along the Gulf and Indian Ocean coasts. Their warships prowl the Indian Ocean and often cruise the Gulf area, posing a serious threat to the sovereignty and security of these coastal countries. Lately, when Iran was to buy weapons from foreign countries to strength-

en its self-defence, this social-imperialist country which not infrequently swears that it hasn't threatened and will never threaten any Gulf country was so displeased with the Iranian move that it flagrantly brought pressure to bear upon Teheran. Any third world country which buys arms from foreign countries for self-defence inevitably comes under Soviet attack and any country which does not buy hardware with political strings attached from the Soviet Union, the super-merchant of death, has, in the eyes of Moscow, committed a heinous crime!

The mounting Soviet threat has helped countries and peoples in the Gulf area see through the hypocrit-

ical features of Soviet revisionism and its aggressive nature and the trend of united struggle in this area against the hegemonic powers is growing. In this united struggle Iran has taken a positive attitude. Since the beginning of this year, it has continuously strengthened and developed its relations with countries in South Asia and the Indian Ocean. Meanwhile, it has also taken necessary measures to build up its military strength for self-defence to cope with the threat and aggression from outside.

Soviet social-imperialist blackmail and intimidation can only incur the opposition and denunciation by the people of Iran and the other Gulf countries.

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