

PEKING REVIEW

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June 18, 1976

北
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周
報

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**Capitalist-Roaders Are the
Bourgeoisie Inside the Party**

***On a TASS Statement Concerning
Lebanese Situation***



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President Ratsiraka Visits China

DIDIER Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, left Peking on June 15 after a five-day state visit to China.

On their arrival in Peking on June 11, President and Madame Ratsiraka and their party were given a warm welcome by Premier Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairman Ulanfu of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, and several thousand people in the Chinese capital. President Ratsiraka is an old friend of the Chinese people who had visited China twice before, in 1972 and 1974, and made positive contributions to the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Madagascar and the development of the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

In the evening, Premier Hua Kuo-feng gave a grand welcoming banquet at the Great Hall of the People. He and President Ratsiraka spoke at the banquet. (For excerpts of their speeches see pp. 5 and 6.)

Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's

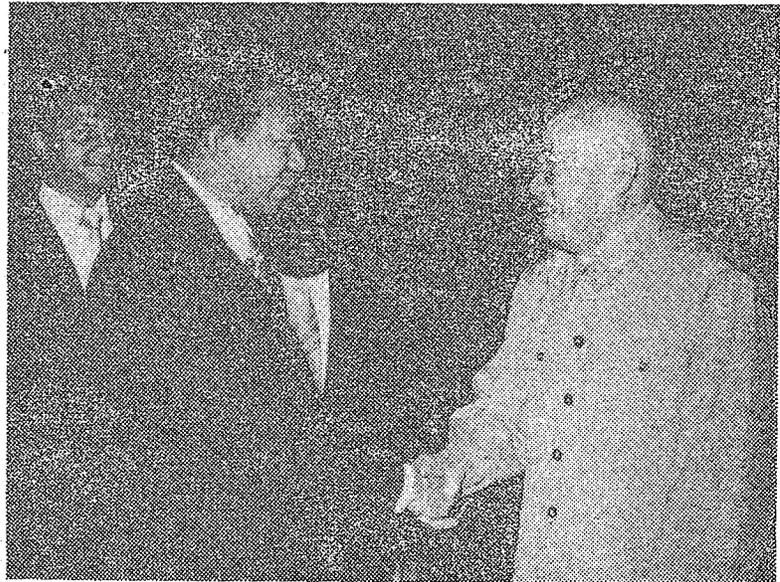
Congress, met with President Ratsiraka on June 12.

President Ratsiraka gave a grand banquet on June 14. Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairman Ulanfu were present.

In his speech at the banquet, President Ratsiraka warmly praised the friendship between the peoples of

Madagascar and China and the co-operation China developed with his country. He said: You are making the untiring effort to come sincerely to the aid of the third world. On the bilateral plane you develop a sincere, fruitful, efficacious and durable co-operation that is a model of its kind, of which Sino-Malagasy co-operation is a living proof.

President Ratsiraka said: The Chinese leaders and people have



Chairman Chu Teh of the N.P.C. Standing Committee meets President Ratsiraka.



Distinguished guests from Madagascar arrive at Peking Airport to a rousing welcome.

extended warm and magnificent sentiments to me and through me to the Malagasy people. We were accorded an enthusiastic and truly fraternal welcome everywhere.

He said that in the perilous geopolitical situation in the Indian Ocean, this clear testimony of the friendship and solidarity of China is the greatest of encouragements and the most precious of comforts.

Speaking about the current international situation, he said: "Among the new and major elements effecting a change on the international political chessboard and consequently shaping the world of today, the most decisive and promising is no doubt the awakening of the third world, the commitment of the developing countries to the 'World Economic Revolution.'" He reaffirmed the

policy implemented by Madagascar, which is active, independent and non-aligned. He pointed out that one of the aims of the policy is to destroy the old international order based on colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, imperialism and hegemonism and to let the third world play its due role in the settlement of international issues.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng said in his speech: During his visit, President Ratsiraka met with Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Our two sides have held sincere and friendly talks on international issues of common concern and on further developing the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Madagascar, and very satisfactory results have been achieved. The President's present visit has made an important contribution to enhancing the friendship between our two peoples and developing the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries.

He added: The President referred to the aid rendered by our country. We have consistently held that assistance is always mutual. It is our bounden proletarian internationalist duty to do everything within our ability to support and assist the fraternal Malagasy people. We believe that hereafter in the common struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, our two countries will, as always, sympathize with, support and closely co-operate with each other.

In conclusion, Premier Hua Kuo-feng wished the Malagasy people continuous new victories on their road of independent development.

Besides visiting Peking, President and Madame Ratsiraka, accompanied by Vice-Chairman Ulanfu, visited Shanghai.

Statement by Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman

It was recently announced by official Philippine sources that a consortium of Swedish-Filipino oil exploration firms had started oil drilling operations in the area of Liletan (Reed Bank) of China's Nansha Islands. The spokesman of

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on June 14 was authorized to state as follows:

The Nansha Islands as well as the Hsisha, Chungsha and Tungsha Islands have always been part of China's territory. The Government of the People's Republic of China has time and again declared that China has indisputable sovereignty over these islands and their adjacent sea areas and that the resources there belong to China. Any foreign country's armed invasion and occupation of any of the Nansha Islands or exploration and exploitation of oil and other resources in the Nansha Islands area constitute encroachments on China's territorial integrity and sovereignty and are impermissible. Any foreign country's claim to sovereignty over any of the Nansha Islands is illegal and null and void.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Chief of U.S. Liaison Office Gates

Premier Hua Kuo-feng on June 10 met with Thomas Gates, Jr., the new Chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China.

Serious Warning to South Korean Authorities

Since late April this year, large numbers of south Korean fishing boats have openly and in succession intruded into China's territorial waters and regions where fishing is forbidden. These intruders prowled about in Chinese waters in a most atrocious manner, hampering Chinese fishermen's operations and damaging their fishing gear.

These piratical acts of the south Korean fishing boats have aroused great indignation among Chinese fishermen.

The Chinese departments concerned have issued a serious warning to the south Korean authorities that they immediately take steps to prevent recurrence of such incidents. Otherwise, the warning adds, the south Korean authorities must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

New Railway Across China's Biggest Forest Area

A railway across the Greater Khingan Mountain Range, China's biggest forest area, was completed and opened to traffic.

This railway line facilitates the opening up of the virgin forests there in a planned way and links China's northern border region with the rest of the country. It is also important for promoting the unity of the people of various nationalities in China and consolidating national defence.

With the construction of the railway, new towns, factories and forestry enterprises have sprung up along the line. An annual total of several million cubic metres of timber have been shipped out to various parts of the country. State farms newly set up along the line have reported good grain harvests and trainloads of daily necessities, farm machines, chemical fertilizer and pesticides have been brought in to the people of Olunchun, Owenke and Tahur nationalities living in the mountain forests.

The railway runs through an area which is snowbound for eight months in a year and the annual mean temperature there is below zero, the lowest being -50°C .

In addition to its rich supply of timber, the Greater Khingan Mountain Range abounds in mineral resources which were untapped before liberation because the reactionary government was incapable of doing so. In 1964 when the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao issued the call to develop this forest area, builders converged from all parts of the country for the gigantic undertaking.

As vanguards in building the railway line, the commanders and fighters of the railway corps displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. They laid the railroad bed across low-lying swamps, tunnelled through mountain ridges covered with ice and snow and built bridges over frozen rivers.

Continuing their work even in severe winter, they greatly shortened the time for building the line.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

(Excerpts)

HIS Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka is a well-acquainted friend of the Chinese people. His Excellency visited China before on two occasions and personally signed the Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Madagascar. Today, it gives us particular warmth and joy that His Excellency the President has come at our invitation for a state visit, once again bringing to the Chinese people the deep friendship of the Malagasy people.

The Democratic Republic of Madagascar is a beautiful and richly endowed island country in great Africa. The Malagasy people have a glorious tradition of combating colonialism and imperialism. Under the leadership of President Ratsiraka, the Malagasy Government and people have made unremitting efforts and achieved gratifying results in consolidating national independence and developing the national economy. In international affairs, the Malagasy Government has adhered to a policy of non-alignment, stood for African unity, opposed imperialism, colonialism and big-power hegemonism, advocated the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, supported the just struggles of all peoples, thus making a positive contribution to the third world's cause of unity against hegemonism. We wish you greater success on your road of advance.

The current international situation is characterized by the fact that the world continues to advance amidst great turmoil and the situation is excellent and is becoming more and more favourable to the revolutionary people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. Confronted with the stark realities of the rivalry between the superpowers for hegemony and the growing danger of a new war, the third world countries and the people of the world are increasingly awakening, and their revolutionary struggles are surging forward vigorously. The Fourth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held recently in Africa frustrated the disruptive schemes of the superpowers and adopted resolutions of positive significance, thus

making a new contribution to the third world's united struggle against hegemonism in the economic field.

The situation in Africa is excellent, too. The armed struggle waged by the people in southern Africa, particularly in Zimbabwe, to win national liberation and independence is developing vigorously and dealing continual heavy blows to the Vorster and Smith regimes. However, the enemies are not reconciled to defeat, and they are putting up a desperate struggle. The superpowers are stepping up their rivalry to control southern Africa; and in particular, the superpower that flaunts the banner of "supporting the national-liberation movement" is more flagrant and unbridled in its scheming activities for aggression, interference, subversion and division in Africa. We are happy to note that more and more African countries have increasingly come to realize that superpower rivalry in Africa constitutes the main danger to the independence and security of the African countries. We firmly believe that the daily awakening African people, strengthening their unity, guarding against the tiger while repelling the wolf and persisting in a protracted struggle, will surely achieve the independence and liberation of the whole of Africa.

Great victories have been won in the struggle initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. We are determined to advance on the crest of victory, develop the excellent situation, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, do a still better job of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction and strive to make a greater contribution to mankind.

Both China and Madagascar belong to the third world. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Madagascar have developed satisfactorily. We believe that His Excellency the President's current visit will further enhance the mutual understanding between our two peoples and promote a new development of the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries.

President Ratsiraka's Speech

(Excerpts)

WE have come on pilgrimage to the great source of the contemporary revolution. We have come to strengthen our relations of militant co-operation. We have come also to reinforce the testimony of our common commitment to the defence of the principles and ideals of the revolution of peoples.

We have come, finally, to pay a solemn homage to His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung, a statesman of historic stature, red sun of the East, whose past, whose thought and whose action will make an indelible imprint on our planet.

We are not only pleased and sincerely satisfied with the aid you give us. We wish to cite this as a model of the solicitude of a great people with a great heart, who do not as yet possess everything, but who make it their task to help with the development of a younger and poorer nation with complete respect for the latter's sovereignty and in ways both original and generous.

Together with you, side by side with you and in unity with all peoples devoted to freedom, progress and peace, we take this exceptional opportunity to declare once again our firm commitment to the defence of the free determination of all the peoples, to unremittingly combat colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, to wipe out racism and racial discrimination from the face of the globe, to fight against the diabolical creation of hotbeds of tension by the action of big powers.

Throughout this peaceful endeavour, we are guided only by the principles of non-alignment and will make the will of all working peoples and the law of the democratic majority the banner of the crusade which history and revolutionary ethics compel us to make.

Thus we support without reservation all the national-liberation movements, because self-determination is not only a rule consecrated by the international community and the United Nations. It is a natural historical and imprescriptible right of all the peoples. No state, no arms and no power can ever indefinitely check the irresistible drive of peoples towards independence, or resist the legitimate recognition of the national realities in Africa, Asia or the Middle East.

We wish to mention in particular our solidarity with the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and western Sahara.

We are wholly devoted to the cause of the fraternal black people who are victims of apartheid and exploitation in Azania.

We defend with all the force of our conviction the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people exiled from their own country, which is usurped and tyrannized by Zionist aggression.

We are deeply concerned by the manoeuvres to divide the Comorian State and by the confused conditions in which Djibouti risks acceding to international sovereignty.

As fighters for peace, we are very sensitive and attentive to all the menaces which the big powers, in their hegemonic design or for the fallacious defence of interests which are little evident, pose to regions where there has been until now a stable tranquillity.

Thus we cannot accept that the Indian Ocean be turned into a possible theatre of confrontation between causes which are not ours and in the name of principles which we do not defend.

In disregard of the decision of the United Nations, people continue to deploy powerful fleets in what should be a zone of peace.

We appeal to all the forces of progress and peace that the will of the littoral states, though small, as well as the resolution of various international forums should no longer be flouted by the law of the strongest. We count on the aid and solidarity of the great Chinese people in this struggle, which is rough at the outset.

In the name of opposing imperialism, we give our total support to the Korean people who have the legitimate aspiration for peaceful reunification free from any foreign interference and with respect for the sole will of the people.

In the same name, we denounce the behind-the-scenes manoeuvres by those who attempt to prevent the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam from taking the seat due to them in the assembly of nations, notably in the United Nations.

With respect to the establishment of a democratic world order, that of the majority composed of the working peoples and not the parody cleverly forged by the bourgeois minority, we are convinced that we should fight unremittingly against all direct or disguised forms of domination, aggression, pressure, oppression, exploitation or interference in others' affairs.

This is, it seems, the inevitable way to secure and impose a fundamental reorganization of the jungle which is the present international monetary and commercial system.

We should not submit any longer but should take part in building a new international economic order based on respect for the interests of all the parties concerned.

The last session of UNCTAD in Nairobi is in many respects symptomatic of the intention of rich countries on the subject. This is not a note of discouragement. Much on the contrary, this stronghold will be unable to resist the attack of our front.

Capitalist-Roaders Are the Bourgeoisie Inside the Party

by Fang Kang

IN the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, Chairman Mao has pointed out: "With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the co-operative transformation of agriculture there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois right, they resent it. 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 capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." This scientific thesis has incisively laid bare the bourgeois essence of the capitalist-roaders in the Party, further indicated the main target of the revolutionary struggle throughout the historical period of socialism, and defended and developed the great Marxist-Leninist theory on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is a powerful ideological weapon for us to persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and to combat and prevent revisionism.

An Important Feature of Class Struggle in The Historical Period of Socialism

The emergence of capitalist-roaders — the bourgeoisie inside the Party — is an important feature of class struggle in the historical period of socialism and is closely linked with the change in class relations under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the period of democratic revolution, the principal contradiction in our society was the contradiction between the proletariat and the masses of the people on the one hand and imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism on the other. At that time, there were also opportunists, revisionists and chieftains of the various opportunist lines inside the Party; they were agents of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes in the Party, but for the bourgeoisie as a whole, they were merely its appendages. Since the landlord and comprador-capitalist classes held the reins of government at that time, the nucleus and the main force of the bourgeoisie, its headquarters and its chief political representatives were outside and not inside the Party.

After great victory had been won in the new-democratic revolution, the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism was overthrown and the proletariat led the people of the whole country in seizing the political power of the state. Since then China has entered the historical period of socialist revolution and the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie has become the principal contradiction in society. Since our Party has become the ruling party, the struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois and revisionist line determines not only the nature of our Party but also the character and prospects of our country as a whole. From that time on, our struggle against the bourgeoisie both inside and outside the Party has gradually developed in depth in all spheres, centring around the basic question of whether or not to carry out the socialist revolution. The *san fan* and *wu fan* movements,* the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production and the anti-Rightist struggle** were all major struggles between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie since the founding of New China. In these struggles, the bourgeoisie outside the Party still had some strength to engage in a trial of strength with the proletariat and was still able to nominate its own protagonists; but even then a complicated situation had already developed in which the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party responded to and colluded with each other. In their unbridled attacks on the Party, the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes outside the Party had the support of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and banked on its help. Through the two-line struggle in the Party, we brought to light the activities

*These movements were carried out between December 1951 and June 1952. The former was against the three evils of corruption, waste and bureaucracy in the Communist Party and government organs and the latter was against the capitalists' five evils of bribery of government workers, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts, and stealing economic information from government sources for private speculation.

**This refers to the struggle in 1957 to counterattack the bourgeois Rightists who took advantage of our Party's rectification campaign to launch wild attacks on the proletariat.

of the bourgeoisie inside the Party against the socialist revolution and criticized its revisionist line, thereby ensuring the victories of the various major campaigns in the socialist transformation.

With the continuous deepening of the socialist revolution, the bourgeoisie outside the Party which is in a position of being ruled has lost its means of production economically and met with one defeat after another on the political and ideological fronts; consequently, its strength has been gradually weakened. If during the bourgeois Rightists' attack on the Party they still had the so-called "Chang-Lo alliance"* playing the commander's role, then after the anti-Rightist struggle it has become much more difficult for the bourgeoisie outside the Party to openly muster its forces to wage an all-round struggle against the proletariat, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

The principal contradiction in the entire historical period of socialism is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. With the balance of class forces having undergone a change, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie finds expression in the Party in an increasingly profound and acute way. Thus the capitalist-roaders emerge in the Party as the force at the core of the bourgeoisie as a whole and become the main danger in subverting the proletarian dictatorship and restoring capitalism. While carrying out the socialist revolution, we must not only see that the old bourgeoisie and its intellectuals still exist in society and that large numbers of the petty bourgeoisie are still in the course of remoulding their ideology, but we must be especially aware of the bourgeoisie hidden inside the Party, that is, those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road. Only by waging a resolute struggle against the capitalist-roaders in the Party like Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping and persisting in directing our revolution at the bourgeoisie inside the Party can victory be ensured in the struggle against the bourgeoisie and the capitalist forces in society at large; only thus can it be said that the main target of the socialist revolution has been really grasped. Anyone who fails to understand that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party is not a sober-minded proletarian revolutionary.

In summing up the historical experience of the Paris Commune, Engels pointed out that after the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to guard "against this transformation of the state and the organs of the state from servants of society into masters of society" "in pursuance of their own special interests." (Introduction by Frederick Engels to Karl Marx's *The Civil War in France*.) After the victory of

* Chang-Lo refers to Chang Po-chun and Lo Lung-chi who were protagonists of the bourgeois Rightists in attacking the Party in 1957. The objective of this reactionary alliance was to topple the Chinese Communist Party and turn the proletarian dictatorship in China into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

the October Revolution, Lenin analysed the actual social conditions in the Soviet Union and clearly pointed out that a new bourgeoisie existed in the country and that it was arising from among the Soviet government employees and the small producers. In the light of the historical lesson of how the Soviet Union has turned revisionist and the practical experience in exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, Chairman Mao has put forward the brilliant thesis that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party—those in power taking the capitalist road." This is an important development of Marxism-Leninism. Over the last 20 years and more following the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao has not only made a profound analysis of the bourgeoisie inside the Party from a theoretical angle, but has also in practice led us in carrying out repeated struggles against it. The chieftains of the revisionist line Kao Kang, Peng Teh-huai, Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping were all commanders of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, and the several major two-line struggles in the socialist period have been struggles waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie inside the Party with them as the ring-leaders. It is precisely in the course of these struggles that our socialist system of the dictatorship of the proletariat has been continually consolidated and developed.

Class Nature of Capitalist-Roaders

Chairman Mao has pointed out in his *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society*: "To distinguish real friends from real enemies, we must make a general analysis of the economic status of the various classes in Chinese society and of their respective attitudes towards the revolution." It is, therefore, extremely necessary for us to apply the Marxist scientific method to reveal, both politically and economically, the bourgeois nature of the capitalist-roaders so that we can clearly see that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party.

The most essential political characteristic of the capitalist-roaders in the Party is that they push the revisionist line and cling to the capitalist road. In analysing them, we must first and foremost grasp this characteristic and, from the viewpoint of political line, get a clear understanding of their essence. It is on the basis of a common effort to push the revisionist line that the capitalist-roaders form a political faction in the Party in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. And the chieftains of the revisionist line that emerged on many occasions in the past were all general representatives of this line. These chieftains, like Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping, all held a very large portion of the Party and state power, so they were in a position to recruit deserters and renegades, form cliques to pursue their own selfish interests and set up bourgeois headquarters, turn the instruments of the dictatorship of the proletariat into those of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and hoodwink for a time a number of people who lack an understanding of the real situation and do not have a high level of consciousness, inveigling them

into following their revisionist line. They were more ruthless and dangerous than the bourgeoisie outside the Party in their efforts to restore capitalism. The revisionist line pushed by the capitalist-roaders in the Party represents in a concentrated way the interests of the old and new bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, and this determines the bourgeois nature of the capitalist-roaders. The socialist period is "a period of struggle between moribund capitalism and nascent communism." (Lenin: *Economics and Politics in the Era of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat*.) It is beyond doubt that the capitalist-roaders as the bourgeoisie inside the Party are part of the declining bourgeoisie as a whole. Precisely because the bourgeoisie is a moribund and decadent class, its reactionary nature is all the more pronounced. "The rise to power of revisionism means the rise to power of the bourgeoisie." Bent on practising revisionism, Lin Piao went so far as to cook up the *Outline of Project "571"* and launch a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat, while Teng Hsiao-ping who persisted in practising revisionism caused the counter-revolutionary political riot like the incident at Tien An Men Square. These soul-stirring facts of class struggle have bared in an extremely sharp and clear-cut manner the reactionary nature of the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

Economically, the reason why the capitalist-roaders are the bourgeoisie inside the Party is that they represent the decadent capitalist relations of production. In the socialist period, the proletariat wants to constantly transform those parts of the superstructure and the relations of production which are not in harmony with the socialist economic base and the productive forces and carry the socialist revolution through to the end. The capitalist-roaders in the Party, however, do everything possible to preserve those parts of the superstructure and the relations of production which hamper the development of the socialist economic base and the productive forces; their vain attempt is to restore capitalism.

If we examine the position of the capitalist-roaders in the Party in the relations of social production by following Lenin's teaching on the meaning of classes as expounded in his *A Great Beginning* and Chairman Mao's analysis in *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* regarding classes and class struggle in socialist society after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, we will get a fairly clear understanding of their bourgeois nature. We can see from real life that once the leadership in certain units or departments was controlled by capitalist-roaders like Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping, they would use the power in their hands to energetically push the revisionist line and turn the socialist mutual relations among people into capitalist relations between employers and employees; they would use legal and numerous illegal means to expand bourgeois right with respect to distribution and appropriate the fruits of other

people's labour without compensation; and they would also take advantage of their position and power to dispose of state- or collectively-owned means of production and consumption, with the result that socialist ownership exists only in name but is actually turned into capitalist ownership under the control of the capitalist-roaders. In the final analysis, the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping was designed to preserve the decadent and declining capitalist relations of production, to "cling to the bourgeois ideology of oppression and exploitation of the proletariat and to the capitalist system" and to serve the economic interests of the bourgeoisie as a whole, so as to drag our country back to those dark days of the semi-colonial and semi-feudal old China.

Class and Historical Roots of the Emergence Of Capitalist-Roaders

The emergence of capitalist-roaders — the bourgeoisie inside the Party — in the socialist period is by no means accidental but has deep class and historical roots. In the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, Chairman Mao has pointed out: "After the democratic revolution the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants did not stand still, they want revolution. On the other hand, a number of Party members do not want to go forward; some have moved backward and opposed the revolution. Why? Because they have become high officials and want to protect the interests of the high officials." This instruction of Chairman Mao's has stung the capitalist-roaders in the Party to the quick. The switch-over from the democratic revolution to the socialist revolution is a fundamental change in the course of which division is bound to take place within the revolutionary ranks. The workers and poor and lower-middle peasants want revolution and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line reflects their demand and guides the whole Party and the people throughout the country to continue to make the socialist revolution, but a number of people in the Party who cling to bourgeois democratic ideas and refuse to remould themselves do not want to go forward. In the eyes of these people, imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, which were like three big mountains weighing down on the Chinese people, were overthrown while they themselves had gained enormous political and material benefits, and that meant the end of the revolution. Some of them whose revolutionary will had sagged failed to keep pace with the times; some others clung to the reactionary bourgeois stand and, in order to protect their own interests which are, in essence, those of the bourgeoisie as a whole, came out into the open to oppose the proletarian socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, in a vain attempt to turn back the wheel of history and restore capitalism, and these people are none other than those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road. The arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-ping is just such a person, and

turning from a bourgeois democrat into a capitalist-roader is the course he actually followed.

An important reason why the capitalist-roaders oppose the socialist revolution is that they are against restricting bourgeois right. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Lenin spoke of building a bourgeois state without capitalists to safeguard bourgeois right. We ourselves have built just such a state, not much different from the old society: there are ranks and grades, eight grades of wages, distribution according to work, and exchange of equal values." Bourgeois right is inevitable in the socialist period and this birthmark left over from the old society cannot be eliminated overnight. But it must be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat, otherwise it would lead to capitalist restoration. Bourgeois right is an important economic basis for engendering the new bourgeoisie. Some people in the Party whose world outlook has not been thoroughly remoulded and who try hard to strengthen and expand bourgeois right are bound to turn step by step into capitalist-roaders, or members of the bourgeoisie. To expand bourgeois right is, in essence, to safeguard the interests of the bourgeoisie as a whole and to reinforce the social basis for restoring capitalism. That Teng Hsiao-ping was so resentful and panic-stricken when he heard that bourgeois right was being criticized was because bourgeois right is the lifeblood of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, and any restriction of bourgeois right means directing the revolution against it. In the socialist period, what attitude one takes towards bourgeois right—to restrict it or to expand it—is an important criterion for distinguishing whether one is continuing the revolution or is standing still or even opposing the revolution. On this issue, our struggle against the capitalist-roaders in the Party—a struggle between restriction and counter-restriction—will continue for a long time to come.

The Fall of the Bourgeoisie and the Victory Of the Proletariat Are Equally Inevitable

The Communist Party is the vanguard of the proletariat. Does the existence of the bourgeoisie inside the Party affect its proletarian nature? This question should be explained by applying materialist dialectics. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe. This law operates universally, whether in the natural world, in human society, or in man's thinking." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*.) A socialist society is an entity in which there are contradictions and struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Such contradictions and struggle also find expression in the Party. "Outside any party there are other parties, inside it, there are groupings; this has always been so." "A grouping is one wing of a class." The capitalist-roaders are the Rightists inside the Party or the bourgeoisie inside the Party during the socialist period. Whether or not the existence of the bourgeoisie inside the Party will change its nature depends on the

roles of the two contradictory aspects. "The nature of a thing is determined mainly by the principal aspect of a contradiction, the aspect which has gained the dominant position." (Mao Tsetung: *On Contradiction*.) The criterion by which we judge whether a party is Marxist or revisionist is not whether there is a bourgeoisie in the Party but, most fundamentally, whether Party leadership is in the hands of proletarian revolutionaries or bourgeois representatives and whether the Marxist or revisionist line holds the dominant position in the Party.

The Chinese Communist Party, founded and nurtured by our great leader Chairman Mao himself, is a great, glorious and correct Party. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and under the guidance of his proletarian revolutionary line, our Party has persisted in carrying out the two-line struggle, constantly got rid of opportunist factions within the Party, overcome the interference of "Left" or Right opportunist lines, thereby maintaining the dominant position of the Marxist-Leninist line in the Party and its proletarian nature. Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, our Party has become purer and stauncher and grown from strength to strength; it has given full play to its role as the vigorous vanguard organization in leading the proletariat and the masses of the people to fight against the class enemies. This is the essential and main aspect of our Party. It is precisely because ours is a genuine proletarian revolutionary Party that we dare to admit the existence of the bourgeoisie within it and dare to mobilize and rely on the masses to persistently wage a struggle against it. Since Khrushchov, Brezhnev and their like came to power, they have pushed a revisionist line effecting an all-round restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, caused the Soviet Communist Party founded by Lenin to degenerate into a revisionist party, a bourgeois party and a fascist party, and turned the first socialist country in the world into a social-imperialist country. These renegades of the proletariat not only do not dare to admit the existence of the bourgeoisie within the Soviet party, but do not dare even to acknowledge the existence of classes and class struggle in the Soviet society. They can only use such fallacies as the "state of the whole people" and the "party of the whole people" to deceive others. The reason why they do so is that should they admit these facts, it would be tantamount to admitting that they themselves are the monopoly-capitalist class in the Soviet party, and this would mean their own destruction.

Some people are of the opinion that it is not easy to discern the capitalist-roaders inside the Party because they not only have the title of "Communist Party members" but are leading persons and some of them hold very high posts. It should be admitted that since the capitalist-roaders, who are the bourgeoisie inside the Party, are in power in the Party and have a variety of political "protective colours" and since they invariably resort to all sorts of wiles and intrigues to deliberately

(Continued on p. 24.)

THE GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION WILL SHINE FOR EVER

Tremendous Achievements in Educational Revolution in China's Rural Areas

THE revolution in education has expedited the development of socialist educational undertakings in China's rural areas. Universal five-year primary school education has in the main been introduced all over the countryside, while a seven-year educational system (including junior middle school) has been effected in many areas and a nine-year system (including senior middle school) in some localities. This is a fruitful result of the Great Cultural Revolution.

According to statistics from departments concerned, over 93 per cent of the school-age children in the rural areas are in school. The nation's total number of primary school pupils has risen to 150 million, or 30 per cent more than that before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. In 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the number of school-age children enrolled in schools has reached 95 per cent or more.

Since the Great Cultural Revolution began in 1966, education has been popularized not only on the plains but also in the mountainous regions, pastoral areas, remote frontier regions and places where the minority peoples live in compact communities.

In the Tibet Autonomous Region, 85 per cent of the school-age children are in school as against only 31 per cent in 1965.

Mato County in Chinghai Province, near the source of the Yellow River, is sparsely populated, averaging one person to every five square kilometres. Every production brigade there has set up a part-time pasturing and part-time study primary school. The total number of schools in the county today is nine times that before the Great Cultural Revolution began, and the number of students six times as many.

In the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region's Hsianghuang Banner where over 20,000 Mongolian, Han, Hui, Manchu, Tahir, Tibetan and Olunchun people live, none of the children of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen could go to school before liberation. Today, however, upwards of 95 per cent of them are attending school; in the banner's commune-run primary schools there are also classes giving junior middle school courses, and a seven-year educational system is being popularized.

Yunnan Province's Nuchiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture was once declared by an imperialist missionary to be a place where no schools could be set up in the 20th century. Today, however, it boasts 1,230 pri-

mary schools and 25 middle schools enrolling more than 90 per cent of the school-age children.

Seize Back Power Over Education in Rural Areas

Before liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants, who had their fill of exploitation and oppression at the hands of the exploiting classes, were completely denied the right to an education. With the development of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the countryside after the founding of New China, they urgently demanded thorough cultural emancipation. During the high tide of the land reform, the movements for agricultural co-operation and the establishment of people's communes as well as the socialist education movement in the countryside, there were mass drives for setting up schools, and some progress was made in rural education. But in the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in education was practically not implemented owing to the fact that Liu Shao-chi and company usurped the leadership in educational departments and frenziedly pushed a revisionist educational line. At that time, the educational system, teaching principles, and teaching methods in the rural schools were virtually the same as those in the old society, and the schools spread such feudal, capitalist and revisionist ideas as "he who excels in learning can be an official," "study in order to become an official" and "give priority to intellectual development." Those who pushed the revisionist educational line introduced all sorts of regulations and taboos, demanding that "the schools should be regular and concentrated" and stipulating that "a village with less than 20 households is not allowed to run a school" and that "a class should have no less than 30 students," and so forth. Their aim was to stifle the poor and lower-middle peasants' enthusiasm for running schools. As power over education was not in the hands of the proletariat and the poor and lower-middle peasants, quite a number of their children were barred from the schools. Some of those who managed to go to school were imbued with feudal, capitalist and revisionist ideas, with the result that they hankered after a comfortable life in the cities and estranged themselves from the villages. This serious situation in which the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over the proletariat on the educational front had long been a cause of strong dissatisfaction among the poor and lower-middle peasants.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants rose to criticize Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education and

seized back the power in the cultural and educational fields in the countryside. In 1968, Chairman Mao issued the brilliant instruction: "In the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants — the most reliable ally of the working class." This was warmly acclaimed by the poor and lower-middle peasants and, within a short span of time, school-management organizations mushroomed all over the countryside, with more than 3,700,000 representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants taking a direct part in this work. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the revolution in education has since developed vigorously.

Class Struggle — the Main Lesson

From their own experience in struggle, the poor and lower-middle peasants know full well that the schools, far from being simply places where knowledge is taught, have always been important battlefields of class struggle. They understand, too, that only when the revolution in education is carried out and the problem of whom to serve is solved, is it possible for their children to really have the opportunity of receiving an education. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour," they have criticized revisionism and the old educational system in a deep-going way and done their utmost to turn the schools into an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to train every one of the younger generation into "a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." To popularize education, they say, the first and foremost thing is to popularize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought so as to enable the students to know some fundamentals of Marxism from childhood. For this purpose, they use the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works as basic teaching materials, take class struggle as the main lesson and put the remoulding of the students' ideology above everything else. They have made it a point to train successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

Always taking class struggle as the key link, the Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai Production Brigade have guided the youngsters to actively participate in actual class struggles by way of joining the poor and lower-middle peasants in studying revolutionary theories, criticizing revisionism and the bourgeoisie and struggling against class enemies, capitalist tendencies and old traditional concepts. In the crucible of struggle, the youngsters temper themselves into peasants of a new type determined to make revolution all their lives in the countryside.

In Yingshan County, Hupeh Province, class education exhibition rooms have been set up in many village schools. By comparing the labouring people's sufferings in the old society with their happy life in the new, these exhibitions constitute an important aspect in the education on class struggle for the younger generation.

Over the last few years, middle school students in Honan Province's Huhsien County have gone to the county's 200-odd production brigades to investigate the actual situation of class struggle there. Together with the commune members they have criticized revisionism and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and written some 300 articles on the history of peasant families and villages and several investigation reports. Integrating theory with practice, they have deepened their understanding of the Party's basic line. Guided by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the teachers and students have carried out various activities to learn industry, agriculture and military affairs. In this way, they have completely done away with the old way of running schools, which was divorced from proletarian politics, from the workers and peasants and from reality.

Every middle and primary school in Tunchang County, Kwangtung Province, has a small farm. In their experimentations for higher sugar-cane output, the students and pupils have succeeded in harvesting an average of 60 tons per hectare, the highest being 270 tons. This has surpassed local production level by a wide margin. The up-and-coming youngsters in the rural areas love the land and the crops. Always at one with the poor and lower-middle peasants, they have contributed to the building of a socialist new countryside even during their period of schooling.

Training Workers With Socialist Consciousness And Culture

The poor and lower-middle peasants' school-management committees in various places have also led the teachers and students to make changes in the old teaching materials and methods. Courses that do not fit in with the needs of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment have been discarded, while new courses have been added, such as the theory of the proletarian dictatorship, Marxist philosophy, articles criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, stories about the labouring people's struggle against Confucius in the past, works of the Legalists and revolutionary children's songs and rhymes. New teaching materials compiled by some schools include articles on the class struggle in their respective localities, accounts of the contrasting life led by the labouring people before and after liberation, as well as specimens of writing on subjects useful in the countryside, *Miscellany on Farm Work* and *Miscellany on Farm Tools*. Many village middle and primary schools have special courses on agricultural techniques, farm machinery, mathematics for rural use, carpentry, forestry as well as those for veterinarians and barefoot doctors; they also run short-term training courses on new methods for nursing seedlings, production of bacterial fertilizers and improvement of farming systems. Representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants' school-management committees and part-time worker-peasant-soldier teachers with practical experience often give lectures. When they give a talk on class struggle, they



A Little Red Guards' theoretical study group of a primary school on the outskirts of Shanghai.

go with the students to make social surveys, and when dealing with the principles of tractors, they have the class run in the fields where they teach the students to tractor-plough the land, and when explaining the structure of diesel engines and motors, they take the students to the power-operated wells to learn how to operate and do repairs. Studying in this way and linking theory with practice, the students are helped to develop morally, intellectually and physically.

In addition to schools run by the state, the poor and lower-middle peasants have set up schools of diverse forms by relying on the strength of the collective. Great efforts have been made to make it "convenient for peasant children to continue their school classes nearby." In the vast pastoral areas, there are part-time pasturing and part-time study primary schools, "horseback" primary schools and those run in tents for the children of herdsmen. In the mountainous areas there are mobile primary schools which make the rounds of scattered hamlets, and in the fishing districts, primary schools are run aboard the vessels on the rivers, lakes and seas. Many villages have set up teaching centres to help in one way or another the children of poor and lower-middle peasants to get an education. In many places, the old traditional concept that "men are superior to women" has been thoroughly criticized, with the result that there is a marked rise in the number of girls attending school.

Training workers with both socialist consciousness and culture in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education is really fine, as the poor and lower-middle peasants love to say. It is of extreme-

ly great significance for the labouring people to be educated, for restricting bourgeois right and gradually reducing the three major differences between town and country, between worker and peasant and between mental and manual labour, as well as for combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, the children and youngsters in the vast countryside, who uphold the Marxist line and dare to wage struggles, are playing an increasingly big role in the three great revolutionary movements:

In Chuangho County, Liaoning Province, universal five-year education was realized in 1973 and a seven-year educational system was enforced in 1975. Of the county's 90,000 middle school graduates in the last several years, most are now working in the rural areas as a new force in building the socialist countryside.

Thanks to the popularization of education, more than 2,200 middle school graduates in the mountainous areas in Kwangsi's Pupei County have been elected cadres of production brigades or teams, 1,100 are teaching in the schools run by the production brigades or teams, 770 are instructors at political or cultural evening schools, 580 are agro-technicians, 360 are mechanics or electricians and 270 are barefoot doctors or veterinarians.

Party organizations at various levels have, since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, paid great attention to the revolution in education, regarding it as a matter of great importance in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure. They have conscientiously implemented the Party's policy towards the intellectuals, uniting and educating the teachers and helping them remould their ideology; at the same time they have selected demobilized army-men and educated youths to strengthen the ranks of the teachers and recommended large numbers of outstanding workers, peasants and soldiers to serve as part-time teachers. In areas inhabited by the minority peoples, great efforts have been made to train teachers of their own nationalities. "Being faithful to the Party's educational task," the teachers are doing their best to remould their world outlook. Many of them are enthusiastic in serving the poor and lower-middle peasants and have made contributions to the popularization of education in the rural areas.

Looking back on the militant course they have traversed in the ten years since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and teachers and students cited the tremendous achievements in educational revolution to scathingly criticize the crimes of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-ping in trying to make a breach in the educational field so as to reverse the correct appraisal of the Great Cultural Revolution and settle accounts with it and to restore capitalism in China. They are determined to carry the revolution in education through to the end and strive to win new and greater victories.

I Love the Great Cultural Revolution

by Huang Chiu-ching

THE Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has educated and tempered hundreds of millions of revolutionary people, and it has saved and nurtured me, a girl with only one arm.

I am the daughter of a poor peasant in the Chengnan Production Brigade, Suichi County, Kwangtung Province. In 1960 when I just entered a primary school, my right arm had to be amputated because of the worsening of a hemangioma. Could I continue my studies in school? The bourgeois intellectuals who dominated the school at that time said that I was a "reject" and there was no point in teaching me. It was only after repeated demands by my parents and the poor and lower-middle peasants that the school reluctantly agreed to let me continue my studies. I practised hard to learn to write, paint and use the abacus with my left hand. After five years of painstaking efforts, I was promoted to grade six. But the children of workers and peasants were discriminated against in the graduation examinations. I was not allowed to graduate from the primary school because I failed in physical training, so I was not qualified to take part in the entrance examinations for the middle school. I left school filled with indignation for the bourgeois educational system.

The Great Cultural Revolution shattered the bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi. The workers' Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams entered the schools to occupy educational positions and exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. The workers and P.L.A. men showed great concern for me, who was considered a "reject" when the revisionist line held sway in education, and I was soon admitted to a middle school. Full of courage and anger, I mounted the platform in the school to denounce the crimes of the revisionist line. I braved the storms of class struggle and the two-line struggle and was cited on several occasions as an activist in studying revolutionary theory and in revolutionary mass criticism. Later I was admitted into the Communist Youth League.

I graduated from the high school in 1972. Though the school authorities were concerned about my health, I resolutely asked to go back to the countryside. Educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, I diligently studied the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, took an active part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and boldly criticized revisionism and

capitalism. I overcame difficulties encountered in physical labour and learnt to fetch water, hoe the fields, transplant rice seedlings and harvest paddyrice as well as to knit, sew and darn — all with one hand. Tempering myself in the struggles, I was admitted into the great Chinese Communist Party in August 1974. I was elected leader of our production team and a member of the county poor and lower-middle peasants' association. To be prepared against a war of aggression and to defend our great socialist motherland, I joined the militia in training and diligently learnt military techniques. I learnt to shoot with one hand and I often got excellent marks in shooting practices with live cartridges. In the latter half of last year, I participated in the militia congress of Kwangtung Province and gave a demonstration in shooting for the delegates.

I often say to myself: "In the old society, a disabled girl like me was useless. But now in the new society, I am one of the masters of the country. The Party and people have given me great honour for the little contribution I have made. I owe all this to Chairman Mao, the Communist Party and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Without the Great Cultural Revolution, I don't know where I would be today!"

I am determined to conscientiously study the series of important instructions from Chairman Mao, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and carry the great struggle to repulse the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts through to the end.



**THE GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION
WILL SHINE FOR EVER**

On a TASS Statement Concerning Lebanese Situation

ON the Kremlin's order, TASS on June 9 came up with a statement on the explosive situation in Lebanon. This statement is to prepare public opinion for Soviet social-imperialism's open aggression and interference in that country at a later date.

In the statement which reeks heavily of gunpowder, the Soviet Union resorts to political blackmail coupled with military threats. It clamoured: "The Near East is much closer to the Soviet Union" than to the United States and other countries; "the Soviet Union is not less interested in how the situation in Lebanon and around it develops and continues to develop. Nobody should lose sight of this." This is the familiar tune of social-imperialism. It exposes to the full the ambitious designs on Lebanon of the Soviet Union, which styles itself as a "natural ally" of the Arab people.

In the eyes of the Soviet social-imperialists, since Lebanon is situated in the Near East and close to the Soviet Union, they have the right to interfere in Lebanese affairs. Again according to their logic, geographical proximity of a small country to a big power gives the latter the right to manipulate and trample it underfoot. This is imperialist gangster logic, pure and simple.

The Kremlin's new tsars performed exactly as they preached. In 1968, the Soviet Union sent armed forces to occupy Czechoslovakia which is close to it. As a matter of fact, the Soviet social-imperialists do not limit their armed interference to a country close to the Soviet Union; a country far away from it can likewise fall a prey to their armed aggression. Distance is not a barrier to the new tsars' expansionist ambition. Angola, the newly independent African country, is far away from the Soviet Union, and yet they sent mercenaries there not long ago to carry out military interference and aggression on a large scale. The Soviet Union now is trying to repeat in Lebanon what has happened in Angola.

With an ulterior motive, the TASS statement made a big noise on the situation in Lebanon, asserting that "what is taking place in Lebanon is ceasing to be an internal Lebanese matter," "the Lebanese events threaten to grow into a bigger international conflict," and so on. This implies that since the Lebanon issue has become

an "international conflict," it is legitimate for the Soviet Union to interfere.

TASS also hypocritically expressed "concern" about "the fratricidal war in which the Arabs are fighting Arabs," demanded an end to the "sanguinary war" of "a tragic character" and urged all states "to abstain from any action that goes against the principles of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity." If this is really the case, the Soviet Union is nothing less than a defender of international principles. What a convenient way to whitewash itself!

Is the Soviet Union really a defender of these principles? No! It is precisely the Soviet Union, a superpower, that has trampled upon the generally recognized international principles and disregarded Lebanese independence and sovereignty. Like the other superpower, it has fanned the flames of conflict, sowed dissension in Lebanon and directed this tragedy of using Arabs to fight Arabs. The new tsars have incurred debts to the Arab people. Their primary concern today, when the flames of war are spreading, is still their own position in the rivalry for hegemony in the Middle East; it is definitely not the sufferings of the Arab people that they are worrying about. At the same time as the Soviet Union was talking about "putting an end" to this sanguinary war, it resorted to a gunboat policy. It sent 15 more warships, including helicopter-carriers, to the Mediterranean, bringing its naval strength there to 70 warships, among which many are plying the waters near Lebanon. Besides, Soviet Chief of Staff Kulikov also went to the Mediterranean on board a missile cruiser. What is this if not an attempt to take advantage of the situation in Lebanon and fish in troubled waters?

The TASS statement has paved the way and given a signal for further Soviet interference in Lebanon. However, the gunboat policy has long been discredited. The Lebanese people and other Arab people will never yield to the superpowers' political blackmail and military threats. They will see through the imperialist and social-imperialist intrigues and manoeuvres and come to a correct solution to their own internal problems. The Soviet social-imperialists' perverse action can only end in lifting a rock to crush their own feet.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent, June 12)

Crude Interference in the Non-Alignment Movement

MOSCOW'S propaganda machine has recently gone out of its way to demonstrate an extraordinary enthusiasm in the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, scheduled to be held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in August. It has churned out a spate of comments trying to set the tune for the conference. The motive is all too clear. The Soviet social-imperialists are out to interfere, split and manipulate the non-alignment movement.

On May 20, TASS released excerpts from an article in the *Communist*, organ of the central committee of the Soviet revisionist party. A masterpiece in its own way, this article reveals the following designs of the Soviet revisionists on the non-alignment movement: 1) To divert the main orientation of struggle of the non-alignment movement. The non-alignment movement, the article says ostentatiously, should "preserve its anti-imperialist orientation." Actually, it means that the non-aligned countries should not oppose hegemonism and social-imperialism. 2) To sow discord in the non-alignment movement. The article says that "the non-alignment movement is composed of various countries — from socialist countries to monarchies," including what the article calls both "healthy" and "conservative" forces, etc. This shows Moscow's ulterior motive to divide and sow discord among the non-aligned countries and undermine their unity in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. 3) To butt in and control the non-alignment movement. The article preaches the necessity for the non-aligned countries to "strengthen their effective alliance with the peaceful, democratic and social progressive forces of other countries." A TASS report on May 19 stated more bluntly that the non-aligned countries should "ally" themselves with the "socialist countries," that is, the "community" headed by Soviet revisionism. This reveals an attempt to channel the non-alignment movement into the orbit of contention for hegemony between the Soviet revisionists and the U.S. imperialists.

What right have the Soviet revisionists to give orders to the non-alignment movement on its orientation? Nothing is more ludicrous than their insistence on the non-aligned countries aligning themselves with them.

How is it that the new tsars hurriedly set in motion their propaganda machine to crudely interfere in the non-alignment movement? This is because the ever-growing non-alignment movement and the strong voices

of the people of small and medium-sized countries against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, have become a serious obstacle to Soviet social-imperialism in its global expansion and have made the new tsars panic-stricken. In the first summit held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1961, 25 countries participated in the non-alignment movement. The figure rose to 75 in the fourth summit in 1973. Countries participating in the fifth summit this year as full members together with others to sit in as observers and guest countries are expected to exceed 100, embracing most of the third world countries. They constitute a massive contingent against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. At the fourth summit of the non-aligned countries, Soviet social-imperialism was condemned for its hegemonic acts. Hence the deliberate efforts of the Soviet revisionists to meddle with the non-alignment movement, divert the spearhead of its struggle and undermine its unity.

More and more non-aligned countries, however, have come to realize that the ever fiercer contention for world hegemony between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, which is the root cause of instability in the world, seriously encroaches on or threatens the independence and sovereignty of the non-aligned countries. To combat imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is a necessity of the struggle and conforms to the vital interests of the non-aligned countries. The Kremlin's attempt to divert the spearhead of the struggle of the non-alignment movement will never succeed. At an information symposium of the non-aligned countries last March, Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba said: "The rise of the non-alignment movement was mainly due to the keen awareness of the danger that the hegemony of some blocs threatens the independence of our states and dignity of our people." The declaration adopted by the Fourth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries also clearly pointed out the necessity for the non-aligned countries to oppose hegemony so as to consolidate their independence.

The Soviet scheme to split the non-alignment movement has aroused the vigilance of the non-aligned countries. During the meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Algiers recently, a number of delegates pointed out that some people were trying to split the unity of the non-aligned countries in an attempt to sow discord among them.

"The non-aligned countries," the communique of the meeting stresses, "should enhance co-operation among themselves to eliminate any threat against their sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence," and "pledge to support any non-aligned country which falls

victim to pressure, coercion and intimidation." This deals a head-on blow to Soviet social-imperialism which crudely interferes in the non-alignment movement.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

What's Behind the New Tsars' Outcry For "Internationalism"?

FOR some time with Brezhnev giving the lead, Moscow has been cranking up its propaganda organs to raise a hue and cry for "defending internationalism." Brezhnev took his "fraternal parties" to task for "having particular views on a number of questions," saying that "little is left of internationalism." M.A. Suslov warned that "deviation from the principle" of "internationalism will only lead to losses and defeats."

Why do the new tsars work themselves into a rage? Who is the target of this abuse? And what does all this mean?

Obviously, as the people's struggle against hegemonism is spreading on a worldwide scale, the true features of the Soviet revisionists as social-imperialism have become clearer than ever. As a result, their difficulties have increased, contradictions between them and their "allies" of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.) and "fraternal parties" have sharpened and the struggle between control and anti-control has grown increasingly acute. In short, the new tsars' baton is losing much of its magic.

In Eastern Europe, Moscow's colonial activities have given rise to resistance. C.M.E.A. has been engaged in endless internal quarrels. Last year, the Soviet Union intended to insert in the new Polish constitution a clause about the Moscow-Warsaw alliance, but this attempt has been resolutely rejected by the Polish people. Even Brezhnev himself has admitted that there are "difficulties" in the relations of "the community" and that "there has hardly been a political bureau sitting that did not deliberate questions" related to this matter.

In Western Europe, the "fraternal parties" are no longer as docile as before in taking Moscow's cue. They often sang a tune opposite to that of Moscow and openly refused to let their countries follow the example of the Soviet Union. They declared they would take a road allegedly in conformity with the "characteristics of the historical, social and political development" of their own nations.

It is precisely when their position as "patriarch" and "father party" has been shaken and challenged that the Soviet revisionists flared up and heaped abuse on their "partners" for "deviation from internationalism."

"Internationalism" has received indeed a peculiar definition from the new tsars. An article of the Soviet revisionist party organ *Communist* says: "In our times, internationalism is a hollow word if it is not connected with defending, strengthening and supporting the Soviet Union and the community as a whole." V.V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the international department under the Soviet revisionist party central committee, ranted and raved: "The struggle against anti-Sovietism is now one of the important criteria of proletarian internationalism." These outspoken confessions clearly show that what is called "internationalism" hinges on the kind of attitude taken towards the Soviet revisionists: Following close behind them is "internationalism," while the slightest unwillingness to obey Moscow or singing a different tune, overtly or covertly, is damned as "deviation from internationalism." Small wonder that the Western press described this as "internationalism with the Soviet Union at the core" and "a reminder of the 1968 Czechoslovak incident."

"Internationalism" of the Moscow-brand is naked hegemonism. Refuting the accusations against them, Moscow's "fraternal parties" in Western Europe said that "independence and internationalism do not stand in contradiction to each other" and that "genuine internationalism actually rules out any national hegemonism." Some even declared that "there is no such a thing as dividing parties into important and unimportant ones or big and small ones," that their "rock-like unity" with the Soviet Union "has become something of the past," and that one cannot expect "all to go together."

The fact that some of Moscow's partners in Eastern and Western Europe refused to obey the Soviet revisionists and sometimes even dared to oppose them openly reveals how the revisionist bloc is falling apart and the new tsars are being deserted by their followers.

The new tsars' outcry for "internationalism" is a sign of helplessness. At the same time, it is an expression of the frantic attempt of the Soviet hegemonists to continue to brandish their baton.

As history has proved time and again, hegemonism is doomed to failure; it will not be able to overcome the resistance by the people of the world, nor will it last long within a bloc controlled by force.

West German Internal Affairs Brook No Interference

THE Soviet Union's recent statement on Soviet-West German relations is a diplomatic document replete with abuse and intimidation, sophistry and hypocrisy. It lashes out at "certain quarters" in West Germany which oppose Soviet expansionism and excoriates such opposition as "distorting the Soviet Union's foreign policy" and living "by the dogmas of the cold war." While peddling the "detente" hoax and asserting that the Soviet Union has no intention of "threatening" others, the statement argues that Soviet arms expansion and war preparations are "necessary." It also reads West Germany a lecture by alleging that it must keep on good terms with the Soviet Union. Assuming the tone of the benefactor of West Germany, it brazenly brags that the West German Government has escaped "international isolation" only because it supports the Soviet "policy of detente." What is more, the Soviet Government blatantly warns the West German people to think about their "future" and menacingly asks them whether they want "peace" or "war." That Moscow has not stopped at brandishing the mailed fist and using intimidation and blandishment, cajolery and coercion at the same time in its relations with a major European country it claims to be "co-operating" with is really something rare in international relations.

The Soviet Union obviously had an extremely sinister political motive in resorting to such extraordinary means at this juncture. Everybody knows that the further exposure of the Kremlin's features of sham detente and real expansion after the European security conference, particularly after the Angolan incident, has aroused uneasiness and vigilance among West European nations. Farsighted West Europeans have called for a stronger West European alliance and stronger independent defence forces to cope with the aggressive Soviet military menace.

More and more people in West German political and press circles have seen fit to expose the Soviet hoax of sham detente and real military expansion. M. Woerner, spokesman for security policy of the parliamentary group of the Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union of West Germany, pointed out recently that the Soviet Union "is accelerating its offensive policy against the West throughout the world." A few days before the publication of the Soviet government statement, West German Foreign Minister Genscher publicly expressed "worry" over the Soviet military threat, holding that Soviet arms expansion and war preparations had "exceeded objective defence needs."

The Soviet Union which has always regarded West Germany as one of its focal points in its European policy

extols Soviet-West German relations as an "achievement" of "detente." Today, "detente" is more clearly revealed in its true colours and West German vigilance against the Soviet expansionist menace is mounting. Should this trend continue to develop, the "detente" smokescreen spread by the Soviet Union in Europe will eventually vanish. Fearful of this, the Soviet Union released this long-winded and crude government statement in defiance of basic diplomatic practice to exert pressure upon those who expose "detente" and advocate vigilance against Soviet expansionist ambitions in West German political and press circles. This naked interference in the internal affairs of West Germany is an attempt to manipulate its political development and channel West German policy into the orbit of Soviet revisionist "detente."

But the Soviet plan, far from achieving its purpose, has boomeranged. As the West German press has pointed out, the Soviet plan was based on a "mistaken assessment" and it "has failed to achieve any result." As for what policy West Germany adopts, it can be decided only by the West Germans themselves and certainly not by Moscow. Furthermore, it is not for the Kremlin to tell the West Germans what they should or should not do. So long as Moscow pursues hegemonism and poses threats to others; it will certainly meet with opposition. In exposing the threat of Soviet expansionism, those farsighted West Germans have merely pointed out the undeniable objective facts. Moscow's flying into a rage and putting on such a revolting display will only reveal even more its ugly hegemonic features, teach the people of West Germany and other European countries by negative example and hasten the total bankruptcy of its "detente" hoax.

Sinister Hand Reaching Into Greece

MOSCOW'S Ambassador to Athens was recently summoned by the Greek Foreign Minister to receive a warning against his shady goings-on with certain Greek political organizations. These contacts, the Greek press noted, involved "a serious action of substance" and the Greek Government has made it clear that it "will tolerate no intervention in its internal affairs."

Flagrant Soviet intervention in that country is not accidental. For Greece, situated in the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula with islands flanking some of the Mediterranean sea lanes, is a region of major strategic significance which the Soviet revisionists have long coveted. They have not given up the old tsars' dream of dominating the Mediterranean and have left no stone unturned in carrying out infiltration and expansion. They actively intervened during and after the 1974 Cyprus developments, sowing discord between Greece and Turkey and trying to fish in troubled

waters to expand their influence in the Mediterranean. But in the face of opposition from the countries concerned, these Soviet hopes came to naught.

Since the beginning of this year, Soviet machinations against Greece to gain control over this strategic region have been many and varied. While prattling about "friendship" and professing readiness to "improve relations," it has carried out acts of aggression and expansion against Greece. Soviet warships prowling in the Mediterranean often sailed close to the Greek islands, impairing the interests of Greek fishermen and threatening the security of Greece. Soviet electronic spy ships also sneaked into Greek ports to carry out their nefarious missions. After its naval units were ordered out of Port Alexandria by the Egyptian people, the Soviet Union redoubled its efforts to secure port and installation facilities elsewhere and thus Greece has become a chief target of its expansion in the Mediterranean region. The Greek media quoting European press disclosures said that the new Soviet Ambassador to Greece, the one who was recently warned by the Greek Government, is a K.G.B. agent disguised as a diplomat. He played an important role in the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and since taking up his post in Athens has busied himself with clandestine activities interfering in Greek internal affairs.

But the Greek Government and people will never allow the Soviet Union to meddle in their internal affairs. Greek public opinion has opposed and denounced Soviet acts of aggression and expansion in their country. The sinister hand of Moscow's new tsars which reveals itself in Athens has once again enabled the Greek people to see clearly the vicious features of social-imperialism.

Negative Teaching Material: Shtemenko's Posthumous Work

THE spectre of hegemonism is continuously haunting Eastern Europe. Published posthumously in the Soviet weekly *Za Rubezhom* (Abroad) on May 7, an article by the late Sergei Matveyevich Shtemenko, Chief of Staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty States and First Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, openly declared that the internal function of the Warsaw Treaty Organization is to "strengthen" the armed forces and "take collective measures to prevent counter-revolutionary activities aimed at the socialist countries. . . . For example, all the countries in the socialist community offered fraternal assistance to the Czechoslovak people in 1968." This barefaced confession once again shows to the whole

world that the Soviet social-imperialists will repeat what they did in Czechoslovakia if the need arises to shore up their colonial rule over Eastern Europe.

The 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia is still fresh in people's minds. During that incident, the Soviet Union dispatched several hundred thousand troops and invaded and occupied Czechoslovakia overnight. The then Czechoslovak Government was kicked aside and in its place was the rule of tanks and bayonets for this so-called fraternal ally. In the eyes of Brezhnev and his ilk, the sovereignty of other countries in the "socialist community" is "limited," whereas the right of the Soviet Union to dominate other countries is "unlimited." The Soviet Union regards any country which defies its domination and shows any tendency towards independence as a thorn in its side. It has no scruples to uproot it even if this means recourse to armed force and outright military occupation. Thus, what the theory of "limited sovereignty" of the Brezhnev doctrine boils down to is hegemonism, pure and simple. The Soviet brass' outcry today that the invasion of Czechoslovakia nearly eight years ago is an example to be followed in future cannot but arouse people's close attention and vigilance. Some Western sources indicated that this again sharply pointed to Moscow's readiness to "suppress" its allies by armed force. It also shows that there is no such thing as irreversible detente in Eastern Europe, or for that matter in the whole European continent. There are only underhand activities of Soviet aggression, expansion and hegemonism and, in particular, the intranquillity caused by its massive military buildup.

The Soviet Union cannot indeed be accused of lacking in pompous rhetoric. Witness these high-sounding words: "Refrain from the threat or use of force," "respect each other's sovereign equality as well as the rights inherent in and encompassed by its sovereignty," etc. But agreements and commitments can by no means change the aggressive nature of Soviet social-imperialism. Pledging to "refrain from the use of force" in the morning, it can brutally invade a nation with armed forces before night falls; while paying lip-service to "respect" for the sovereignty of other nations, it can trample on the sovereignty of a country. Shtemenko's military hegemonic statement is further proof of this.

However, Brezhnev and company can never subdue a nation's will for independence by flexing military muscles. So long as the Soviet Union persists in a policy of controlling and plundering some East European countries or putting them under occupation, struggles against all this will from time to time break out in these countries. This is an objective law independent of man's will.

Soviet colonial rule and military occupation is sitting on an active volcano which is going to erupt one day.

ROUND THE WORLD

GULF AND ARABIAN PENINSULA COUNTRIES

Strengthening Unity And Co-operation

The settlement of outstanding issues through friendly consultations and free from outside interference has become a method used by more and more countries in the Gulf area and on the Arabian Peninsula since the successful settlement of disputes between Iran and Iraq last year. This development is conducive to these countries' efforts to strengthen unity and co-operation in their common struggle against superpower hegemonism.

In March this year, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Saudi Arabia reached an agreement on the normalization of their relations. In May, they made a further decision to establish diplomatic relations by exchanging ambassadors and also to develop economic co-operation between them. Dwelling on relations between his country and Democratic Yemen, the King of Saudi Arabia said: "A unified stand of Arab countries is very important." Democratic Yemen's Foreign Minister in his statement said that this reflected the desire of the two peoples "to fight in unity against foreign interference which threatens the security and stability of this region."

Inspired by the common desire to fight in unity against hegemonism, leaders of the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula countries have been exchanging visits most frequently. Iran's Prime Minister Hoveyda went to Iraq early in January and Saudi Arabia in early April. Vice-Chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council Saddam Hussein was the guest of Saudi Arabia in mid-April. Saudi Arabia's King Khaled toured five Gulf states including Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar late in March and Iran in the latter part of May. The Yemen Arab Republic's Command Council Chairman Hamdi visited the Gulf countries including the United Arab Emirates in late April. How to

strengthen unity and co-operation to cope with the threats posed by hegemonism was among the vital questions discussed during these visits. The security in this region, they all stressed, can be maintained only by the countries there and that they must get rid of all outside interference.

This year has also seen a series of ministerial meetings held by many countries in the region to promote unity and co-operation in both economic and cultural affairs. Decisions have been made at these meetings on the founding of a Gulf international bank, a Gulf shipping company and a Gulf industrial consultancy organization and on co-operation and co-ordination in the fields of industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery, finance, communication, culture and public health. These will make contributions to the protection of the rich natural resources in the region and the defence of the economic and cultural rights and interests of various countries there.

Unity and co-operation among the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula countries is not only in conformity with the interests of the people of various countries in the region, but also beneficial to the common cause of numerous third world countries' united struggle against hegemonism. It has thus been widely welcomed and has won popular support. But the two superpowers, Soviet social-imperialism in particular, are still engaged in dissension-sowing and subversive activities in these countries. What merits special attention is the undisguised Soviet military threats to the region and its adjacent waters.

SECOND AND THIRD WORLD

Further Developing Relations

Representatives of the 20 Arab League countries, the Palestine Liberation Organization and the nine European Economic Community (E.E.C.) nations held a conference

between May 18 and 20 in Luxembourg. Earlier, on May 10 and 11, France and 19 African countries held a summit conference in Paris. The convocation of the two conferences indicates that the second and third world countries, prompted by their common desire to fight the two superpowers, particularly to oppose Soviet control, infiltration and intervention, are developing their relations continuously.

The formal dialogue between the E.E.C. and Arab countries for closer co-operation is a reflection of their mutual needs. For the E.E.C. Nine it will, to some extent, help ensure them an unfailing oil supply which is of vital importance to their economy and at the same time enable them to get rid of the two superpowers' control in this field. As to the Arab countries, it is a way to solve their trade and other problems and disencumber themselves from both Soviet and U.S. control and influence. Against a background as such, the relations between the E.E.C. and Arab countries have developed considerably in recent years. Politically, the nine West European countries have, to a certain degree, supported the Arab countries in their stand for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. Economically, they have become the Arab countries' major trading partners. In 1974, trade with the E.E.C. nations accounted for 46 per cent of the exports by the Arab League countries and 48 per cent of their imports.

The recent Paris conference, the third of its kind, was initiated by France with a view to maintaining and enhancing its influence in these African countries.

The conference discussed, among other things, the international situation, Franco-African co-operation and economic issues. Held after Soviet military intervention in Angola, the conference reflected in a concentrated way increasingly strong African misgivings about Soviet threat. In their speeches, the Presidents of Mali, Senegal and Togo all stressed that African affairs should be left to Africans, and opposed foreign interference in Africa.

SOUTH VIET NAM

Latest Production Results

The south Vietnamese people have scored new results in succession in their efforts to restore and develop production.

The various provinces in the south recently all began harvesting the first winter-spring rice crop planted and cultivated after liberation. This year, its total acreage in the southern plains is larger than the previous years and its per-unit and total output is also higher than before. Last winter and this spring, peasants in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province had 20,000 hectares of land sown to rice, a 3-fold increase over last season. In many places per-hectare output averaged 2.5-3 tons while the yield in An Giang and Dong Thap Provinces reached 4 to 5 tons per hectare.

People everywhere have reclaimed wasteland to expand the acreage of food crops. Since the beginning of this year, people in the city of Pleiku in Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province have reclaimed more than 7,000 hectares of wasteland, or three times the previous year figure. Cultivated acreage sown to late rice this year has been expanded to 24,000 hectares on the outskirts of Ban Me Thuot city, three times that of last year. The south Vietnamese people have also taken an active part in the construction of water conservancy works, striving for greater achievements in agricultural production.

On the industrial front, 80 per cent of the factories and enterprises in the south have resumed production after a year's hard work. The broad masses of workers, displaying the spirit of self-reliance, used local raw materials instead of depending on imported ones as was the case before liberation, thus ensuring normal operation of the factories.

EAST TIMOR

"Integration" Farce Stage-Managed by Indonesia

With Djakarta pulling the wires, a farce was performed recently in Dili to the effect that the so-called "East Timor popular assembly" "has

unanimously approved the integration of East Timor with the Indonesian Republic." Its aim was to give a legal cover for Indonesia's naked intrusion into and annexation of East Timor.

As is well known, after the founding of the Democratic Republic of East Timor in November last year, the Indonesian Government, burning with the ambition of annexing a sovereign state, brazenly sent troops into the newly founded republic to occupy its main cities while massacring its people in cold blood. Flying in the face of the denunciation by the people of the world and international public opinion, the Indonesian Government has refused to carry out the relevant U.N. resolutions adopted either by the General Assembly or the Security Council and has to this day not yet withdrawn its invading troops. This so-called "East Timor popular assembly," knocked together under such conditions, is, therefore, not in the least representative of the East Timorese people but a tool in the hands of the Indonesian occupationists.

According to a news report carried in the Australian paper *Age*, many countries had boycotted it and few had sent representatives to attend the "assembly" session, which lasted only a little more than an hour and ended in an abrupt manner.

The Australian report noted: The plain fact was that the Indonesian authorities grossly underestimated the various kinds of resistance they would face in invading East Timor and overestimated their capacity for curbing it by military and other means. About two months ago, it added, the FRETILIN started broadcasts three transmissions a week from its radio station somewhere in the mountains of East Timor. This showed that "the opposition to incorporation of East Timor with Indonesia is well organized and deeply rooted."

Over the last few months, the East Timorese people, holding aloft the banner of "independence or death" in their struggle to safeguard national independence, have persevered in guerrilla warfare and dealt heavy blows to the Indonesian occupationist

forces. Between January 20 and April 3, a total of 845 Indonesian troops were killed by the FRETILIN forces in areas south of Dili.

Having failed in its attempt to wipe out the East Timorese people's armed forces by military means, the Indonesian Government is now trying to realize its wild ambition of gobbling up East Timor through so-called "popular opinion." This, too, is doomed to failure.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Protest Against Plunder by U.S. Company

Dominican peasants of Pueblo Viejo in Sanchez Ramirez Province recently held meetings in protest against the plunder of the country's gold resources and the seizure of their land by a U.S. monopoly corporation. Demanding the recovery of the nation's gold resources, they declared: "There will be no repetition of the fate suffered by the aborigines 400 years ago."

Rosario Dominicana, the said corporation, formed in 1972 through a merger of the U.S. Rosario Resources and Simplot Industries, has since acquired large concessions and thrown out the local peasants from their homeland. It forced the peasants out of their land on which they used to grow coffee, cocoa and fruit trees and delayed paying them the small compensations, thus depriving them of all means of livelihood.

The corporation, moreover, even took the liberty of damming a river in the locality for the exclusive use of the river water while discharging pollutants of the gold mine into another river. As a result, the local inhabitants are suffering a water shortage and their health is also being impaired.

Dominica's gold mining industry ranks first in Latin America. Pueblo Viejo is a major gold mine discovered only a few years ago. It has an annual output of 180,000 ounces of gold and 1.19 million ounces of silver. By the end of 1975 Rosario Dominicana had already filled its coffer with a net profit of 8.08 million U.S. dollars.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Great Success in Harnessing the Huai River

ENORMOUS achievements have been made in harnessing the Huai River by the people of Honan, Anhwei, Kiangsu and Shantung Provinces in the Huai River basin.



A bird's-eye view of the Chiangtu pumping station.

In the ten years since the Great Cultural Revolution started in 1966, the people of the four provinces, following up their efforts in building or repairing reservoirs, water-ways and other projects, completed some key projects under the state's unified plan. These include several man-made rivers cut across the Huai River plain, a big reservoir in a hilly area on the upper reaches, the Chiangtu No. 3 and No. 4 pumping stations and the Huaian two-stage pumping station—all part of the biggest drainage and irrigation station in China to divert the waters of the Yangtze River northward for irrigation. During this period, a large number of small and medium-sized supplementary water conservancy

projects and farmland capital construction projects were also completed in the rural areas.

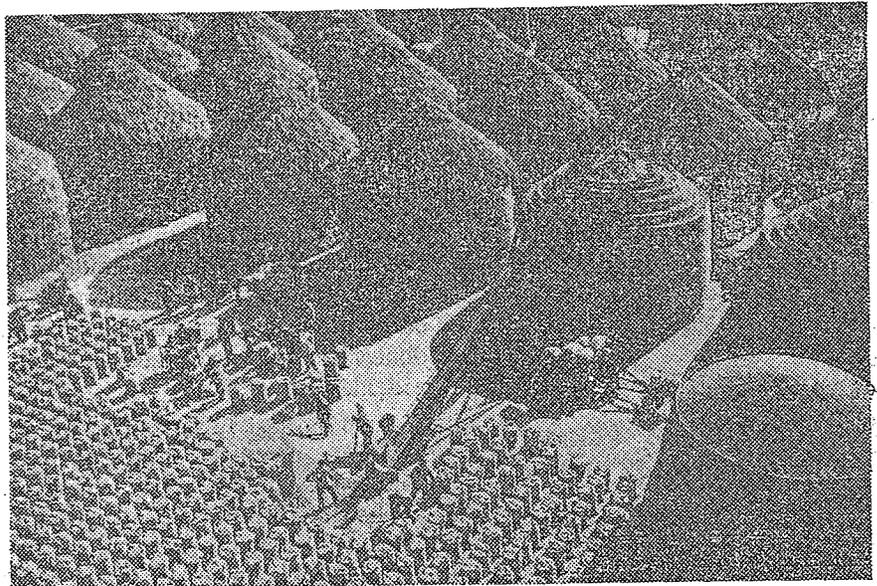
All this has raised the basin's capability to prevent flood and water-logging and resist drought and soil alkalinity. The upshot was a great boost in agricultural production. The total acreage under irrigation in this region has now exceeded 6.6 million hectares, twice as large as that of 1965, the year preceding the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. The whole basin's total grain output in 1975 was 70 per cent higher than that of 1965 and the average per-hectare yield of food crops in more than one-third of the counties and cities there has surpassed the target set by the state.

Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee have always shown great concern over the work of harnessing the Huai River. Following the publication on May 15, 1951 of Chairman Mao's great call "The Huai River must be harnessed,"

the people on both banks of the river immediately formed mighty contingents and went to the various work-sites to bring the river under control. While waging struggles against the class enemies and the revisionist line, they made great headway in their work and achieved great successes. Especially during the Great Cultural Revolution, every winter-spring period saw nearly a million peasant workers build key projects and some ten million commune members engage in farmland capital construction with the accent on soil improvement and water control. The work-sites cover a vast area of 260,000 square kilometres, extending from the foot of the Tungpai Mountain in Honan Province on the river's upper reaches to the coastal areas on the lower reaches.

Located on the lower reaches of the Huai River, the Hsuechow and Huaiyin Prefectures in Kiangsu Province have for several years running carried out large-scale farmland capital construction which has helped change the conditions for agricultural production. The two prefectures which used to be short of grain have not only become self-sufficient but have sold and delivered 560 million kilogrammes of grain to the state in the last few years.

In the hilly areas of western Anhwei Province on the upper reaches,



Storing grain in a commune in the Huai River basin.

the people of nine counties and one city have dug several thousand channels and built some 10,000 culverts, sluice-gates and aqueducts and other projects during the Great Cultural Revolution. As a result, more than 550,000 hectares of farmland have been brought under irrigation and rich harvests reaped in successive years in these areas which were frequently hit by natural disasters in the past.

Medical Service in the Ahwa Mountainous Region

MEDICAL and health institutions have been set up widely in remote mountainous regions inhabited by the Wa nationality, one of the minority peoples in China with a small population, and a large number of Wa doctors have been trained. As a result, the situation in which the local people suffered from lack of doctors and medicine has been initially improved.

With a population of some 200,000, the Wa people live mainly in the mountainous border areas in southwest China's Yunnan Province; one-fifth of them live deep in the mountains with virgin forests, an area known to the local people as the Ahwa mountainous region. On the eve of liberation, most of the areas where the Wa people lived were in the stage of feudal society, while the central parts of the Ahwa region still had remnants of the primitive communes. The economy and culture there were very backward and in many parts there was neither a single school nor a doctor. Epidemics were common at that time, taking a heavy toll of the local people's lives.

After liberation, under the care and concern of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, changes have been gradually effected and the Wa people's living conditions have improved. While helping to develop the local economy, the People's Government has sent group after group of medical workers to the region to cure and prevent diseases, spread scientific and hygienic knowledge and

train medical and health workers from among the local minority people. Rapid progress has been made in this respect particularly after the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began in 1966.

The Hsimeng Wa Autonomous County epitomizes the radical changes that have taken place in medical and health work in the entire Ahwa region. The county has set up a hospital, an epidemic prevention station and a maternity and childcare clinic. The people's communes have set up their own clinics, while the production brigades have co-operative medical service centres and the production teams have trained their own medical attendants. As a result, the sick are well cared for even in out-of-the-way mountainous regions.

Most of the medical and health workers in Hsimeng are selected and trained from among the local labouring people. In the past several years the county-run hospital and commune clinics gave courses and trained some 300 barefoot doctors and medical attendants. More than one hundred barefoot doctors and medical attendants had been sent by the county to study in the provincial medical college or the prefectural medical school. Upon graduation they returned to work in the medical departments at various levels in the county; some have been promoted to leading posts.

Working wholeheartedly for the people, the medical and health workers not only treat the patients and help prevent diseases, but often organize the masses to carry out patriotic health campaigns, thus bringing radical changes to the appearance of the county. About a dozen infectious diseases, which were rampant in this locality in pre-liberation days, have either been wiped out long ago or brought under control.

Rising Cities and Towns In Southwest China

SOcialist cities and towns are rising in large numbers in the three provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuan in southwest China.

Accounting for 12 per cent of China's territory, this region is inhabited by nearly 30 nationalities including the Hans, Tibetans, Yis, Miaos, Was, Tungs and Puyis, with a population that makes up 15.2 per cent of the nation's total. Before liberation communications were extremely poor in this region of rolling mountains and turbulent rivers. There were only several hundred kilometres of railways, and most of the counties were not easy of access as there were no highways.

The Party and the People's Government have paid great attention to the socialist construction in these three provinces. Since liberation, upwards of 5,000 kilometres of railways have been built, nine times the total length laid in the 51 years from 1898 to 1949. With the exception of two counties in mountainous areas, over 400 counties and cities in this region are now accessible by motor vehicles, and the mileage of inland navigation has reached 20,000 kilometres.

Industrial and mining enterprises of varying sizes have been built by the state in the light of local natural resources. Most of the rising cities and towns are industrial areas with the accent on small and medium-sized industries; some are important modern industrial bases with a population of several hundred thousand each. All are built along railway or highway lines.

Tuyun, capital of the Chiennan Puyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture in Kweichow Province, is a new city which has developed rapidly after a railway line was built in the locality. One of the important industrial bases in Kweichow Province, Tuyun is also the hub of the prefecture's communications network of 400 kilometres of railways and 4,000 kilometres of highways built after liberation. The city proper has been expanded and is over ten times as large as it was in the early post-liberation days, while its population has increased by more than ten-fold. Tuyun boasts some 150 factories and mines belonging to a dozen or so industries which include power, me-

tallurgical, coal, machinery, chemical, textile, building materials and electronics industries. There are 58 primary and middle schools and colleges, in addition to well-equipped hospitals, cultural and recreational centres and sports grounds.

Hsuanwei County in Yunnan Province is on the Yunnan-Kweichow Plateau. With an area of 5,600 square kilometres, it had only a 100-kilometre-long rugged highway before liberation, which made it impossible for the rich ores and other resources in this area to be exploited and shipped out. Today Hsuanwei has a network of highways totalling 840 kilometres and reaching out to every com-

mune. The Kweiyang-Kunming Railway, completed in 1966, runs right through it; in addition to this, the county has built five special railway lines for industrial purposes.

Rapid headway has also been made in Hsuanwei's industry. Today, the county has over 20 state-owned factories and mines and scores of enterprises run collectively by the people's communes or production brigades. It leads the province in coal output. Its 1975 total industrial output value was 6.4 times that of 1965, the year the local railways were opened to traffic. Hsuanwei has now become an important industrial area in Yunnan Province.

Maerhkang, capital of the Apha Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in northern Szechuan, had only a lamasery and was a place where several herdsmen's families lived in tents before liberation. It is now a rising beautiful town with nine state-owned factories and mines and some collectively-owned enterprises turning out, among other products, farm machines and many industrial goods for daily use. Today, 3,600 youngsters of various national minorities are in school and the town has a dozen or so medical and health establishments. Maerhkang has become not only an industrial area but also the political, cultural and commercial centre in the prefecture.

(Continued from p. 10.)

put up a false front, it is therefore much more difficult for us to detect them. But dialectical materialism tells us that all objective things can be known step by step in the course of practice; agnosticism is both idealist and metaphysical. No matter how crafty the capitalist-roaders in the Party are in disguising themselves, they are bound to expose their true colours since they oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and pursue a revisionist line. So long as we really have a good grasp of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought — the telescope and microscope in political affairs — we will be able to distinguish between right and wrong on cardinal issues from the viewpoint of political line and recognize the reactionary bourgeois essence of the capitalist-roaders. As a matter of fact, when Teng Hsiao-ping energetically stirred up the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals and educated youth in many places took a clear-cut stand and, going against the evil wind, firmly defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line. They have provided us with valuable experience in discerning and defeating the bourgeoisie inside the Party. We can surely increase our ability of discernment if we assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and earnestly sum up the experience gained in practical struggle.

In 1962, after analysing the situation of class struggle at home and abroad, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out with farsightedness: "The next 50 to 100 years or so, beginning from now, will be a great era of radical change in the social system throughout the world, an earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period. Living in such an era, we must be prepared to engage in great struggles which will have many features different in form from those of the past." Chairman Mao's wise conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Party is a brilliant example of the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of China's socialist revolution. The struggle between the proletariat and the broad masses of the people on the one hand and the bourgeoisie inside the Party on the other is a great struggle which has many features different in form from those of the past. However arduous the tasks of the socialist revolution are and however tortuous the road of advance is, we are firmly convinced that, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and under the guidance of his revolutionary line, the prospects of the revolution are bright. As Marx and Engels pointed out in *Manifesto of the Communist Party*: "Its fall [the bourgeoisie's] and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable."

(A slightly abridged translation of an article in "Hongqi" No. 6, 1976. Subheads and footnotes are ours.)