

PEKING REVIEW

31

August 1, 1975

**China Launches Another
Man-Made Earth Satellite**

Rich Summer Harvest

***Soviet Revisionists Stir Up Civil
War in Angola***

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O.A.U. Summit Conference Greeted

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on July 26 extending warm congratulations to the 12th Session of the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on behalf of the Chinese Government and people.

The message reads in part: "An excellent situation now prevails in great Africa. The African countries and people are continuing to advance triumphantly in their just struggle to combat imperialism, colonialism, neo-imperialism, white racism, Zionism and superpower hegemonism and to win and safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty, develop national economy and protect national resources. Following Guinea-Bissau's independence Mozambique, Cape Verde Islands, Sao

Tome and Principe and Comoro Islands have gloriously proclaimed their independence one after another. In southern Africa, the hoax of 'detente' engineered by the Vorster and Smith cliques is increasingly going bankrupt, and the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania for national independence and liberation is developing in depth. We believe that the current session of your assembly, through the joint efforts of the African countries, will make a positive contribution to strengthening the militant unity of Africa, achieving the complete liberation of the African continent, enhancing the solidarity of the African and Arab countries and advancing the third world's cause of unity against hegemonism.

"Africa belongs to the great African people!

"Africa will surely win complete independence and liberation!"

Another Rich Summer Harvest

China has just gathered in another rich summer harvest following last year's substantial increases. Both total grain output and per-hectare yield reached an all-time high.

Nineteen of the country's 24 sum- grain producing provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions reported increases. While increases in many provinces and municipalities varied from 10 to 20 per cent, output in Honan, Hopei, Shensi and Peking for the summer alone surpassed their respective total annual output in 1949. The summer harvest in Honan's Hsinhsiang Prefecture and Hopei's Shihchiachuang Prefecture, both high-yielding wheat areas, outstripped the annual targets set for them in the National Programme for Agricultural Development. More and more people's communes and production brigades have emerged with an average per-hectare yield of 5,000 and 6,000 kilogrammes respectively. Sizable increases over

a large acreage have been reported in many formerly low-yielding areas which were often hit by drought and waterlogging or had heavily saline soil. Output in some low-yielding counties has been doubled.

The rich summer harvest this year is the outcome of grasping revolution and promoting production by the people of the whole country. The enthusiasm of the cadres and commune members for building socialism has been greatly enhanced after criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and learning from the Tachai Production Brigade, the nation's pace-setter in agriculture, and they have done their level best to win a bumper harvest. In Shantung, Honan and Hopei Provinces, local Party organizations gave extra help to the backward communes and production brigades. Some areas along the Yellow, Huai, and Haiho Rivers were hit by a dry spell this year while the Yangtze-

River basin had low temperatures and rain over a long period. The people were mobilized to overcome the adversities and win a rich wheat harvest.

China's summer grain crops with wheat as the major crop are planted on one-fourth of the nation's grain-sowing area and account for one-fifth of its total grain output. Practice over the past few years has proved that wheat production can be increased at the fastest rate compared with other grains and high and stable yields can be obtained over large areas. Moreover, wheat can be grown in any climate, from subtropical Hainan Island to Heilungkiang Province in the northeast, from the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau in the west to the eastern seaboard. Leading cadres at all levels paid much attention to wheat production. They went to the frontline to take part in productive labour and give guidance. Wheat was planted on time and properly managed.

In Kwangtung and Kiangsu Provinces and in Shanghai, where paddyrice is the main crop, the system of planting three crops a year has been introduced in recent years, and the acreage sown to summer crops has been fast expanding.

Industry's Half-Yearly Production Plan Overfulfilled

Shanghai's new achievements. Industrial production in this metropolis has been continually going up since the beginning of this year. With their average daily output of steel and rolled steel increasing month after month, Shanghai's iron and steel plants have in the first six months successfully trial-produced 1,200 new types of metal materials, many of which are urgently needed for the state's key projects and for scientific research.

Compared with the corresponding period last year, production of

rolling equipment, high precision machine tools and ships for civil use went up 50 to 80 per cent, and output of heavy tractors, turbine generators, motor vehicles and mining equipment rose by 10 to 30 per cent. Increases were also registered in varying degrees in many other products, including wristwatches, bicycles, sewing machines, cameras, TV sets, cigarettes, paper, cotton-polyester prints and medicine. Production of electronic computers and digital control machine tools doubled.

This year Shanghai has continued to produce big, precision and advanced products. Its light and textile industries have in the January-June period added some 10,000 new varieties and patterns to their production catalogue. Incomplete statistics from seven major industrial bureaux in the first six months show that, as a result of the vigorous mass movement for technical innovations and technical transformation, Shanghai has introduced over 10,000 technical innovations, produced 2,000-odd high-efficiency special-purpose machine tools and popularized the use of a number of electronic control equipment. This has quickened the tempo of technical transformation in some trades.

These achievements have been gained under the impetus of the movement to study the theory of the proletarian dictatorship. With boundless revolutionary enthusiasm, the workers and cadres have attended study classes, discussion meetings and political night schools, and participated in forums for swapping study experiences. Studying Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and linking it with the study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, they have held discussions on special subjects so as to obtain a deep understanding by integrating theory with practice.

While criticizing in a deep-going way the influence and manifestations of the revisionist line such as putting profits in command and using material incentives to boost production, they have adhered to the principle that production should serve proletarian politics, thereby helping

build a powerful material base for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Peking's outstanding successes. Heartening news have continued to pour in over the last few days from factories and mines in the capital. Iron and steel workers have topped the city's half-yearly quotas for steel, rolled steel, iron ore, dressed ore and other products. In addition, major targets including those for power generating, coal, oil refining, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, machine tools, motor vehicles and radio parts were all fulfilled. The quality of many products has been improved and production costs lowered. Labour productivity has gone up remarkably and profits turned over to the state have increased. Over 15,000 technical innovations have been introduced and a number of new products, including the Peking-brand sedan car, have been successfully trial-produced.

Through studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, leading cadres in many factories and mines have become more conscious than ever in relying on the working class to run and manage the enterprises. Responsible Party committee members in some factories have adopted various methods to organize the workers in helping strengthen political and ideological work, in raising production techniques and in promoting culture and education in their enterprises. This has enhanced the workers' sense of responsibility as masters of the factories. Attention has also been paid to bringing into play the initiatives of managerial and technical personnel. Mass management is combined with management by professionals and rational regulations and rules have been set and defined.

Tientsin's excellent situation. Tientsin's total industrial output value topped the state plan every month in the first half of this year, with better quality, lower cost and higher labour productivity. Steel output has risen month after month, while the half-yearly plan for rolled steel was fulfilled 17 days ahead of schedule. Light and textile industries have not only overfulfilled state

plans, but also turned out 2,000 new varieties and patterns.

After studying Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, workers, cadres and technicians have raised their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They are determined to see to it that their enterprises advance along the socialist road.

From municipal industrial departments down to workshops, leading cadres and cadres at the grass-roots level in overalls and safety helmets have studied and worked alongside the rank and file. In many industrial departments, one-third of the cadres do the routine work, another one-third take part in collective productive labour and the rest go to the basic units for investigation and study.

Working with vigour in the communist spirit of co-operation, the workers have continuously chalked up production records and topped production quotas.

Malagasy Government Economic Delegation in China

The Malagasy Government Economic Delegation led by Lieutenant Colonel Joel Rakotomalala and Major Ferdinand Jaotombo, Members of the Supreme Council of Revolution of the Malagasy Republic, paid a fruitful visit to China from July 23 to 28.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met with the delegation during its stay in China. Vice-Premier Ku Mu held talks with the delegation on further enhancing the friendly relations and co-operation between China and the Malagasy Republic and on other questions of common interest. An agreement on economic and technical co-operation was signed between the two countries.

At a banquet given on July 23 to welcome the delegation Vice-Premier Ku Mu extended warm greetings to Naval Captain Didier Ratsiraka on his recent accession to the Presidency of the Supreme Council of Revolution, becoming Head of State and concurrently Chief of the Government, and the inauguration

of a new government. He said that the new government is advancing in big strides in the persevering struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, in defence of national independence and state sovereignty and for developing the national economy and national construction. Vice-Premier Ku recalled that President Ratsiraka visited China twice when he was Foreign Minister. During one of the visits a communique was signed to establish diplomatic relations between China and the Malagasy Republic, and this opened a new page in the annals of friendly relations between the two countries.

Vice-Premier Ku pointed out: The superpower contention for hegemony is the root cause of world intransquillity. The key point of their rivalry is Europe. At present, new disorders are in ferment in Southern Europe.

Vice-Premier Ku said: As the two superpowers intensify their rivalry in Europe and its flank — the Middle East and the Mediterranean, they are hastily expanding their armed forces in the Indian Ocean and multiplying their military bases and installations. All this gravely menaces the security of the Indian Ocean and the independence and sovereignty of the coastal countries, and has aroused resolute opposition on the part of the governments and people of these countries. The Government of the Malagasy Republic, together with the peace-loving coastal countries of the Indian Ocean, are actively advocating the establishment of an "Indian Ocean peace zone," denouncing the superpowers for their contention in the Indian Ocean and demanding that they dismantle all military bases. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support this just stand of the Government of the Malagasy Republic. The Indian Ocean belongs to the people of the coastal countries. The one or two superpowers stirring up troubles there will come to no good end.

Speaking about the situation in Africa, Ku Mu said: The leaders of the three nationalist organizations of Angola which will soon become independent, recently reaffirmed their

determination to unite against the enemy and achieve independence on schedule. However, there is a superpower which is using subterfuges and trying by all means to stir up internal conflicts in Angola in a vain attempt to gain profit from the situation. But what this superpower does in Angola is lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet. By their crimes, the superpowers are sharpening the eye-sight of more and more African countries and people who thus can see clearly their true features of imperialism. He expressed the conviction that as long as the people of Angola heighten their vigilance and strengthen their unity, they can certainly smash all kinds of superpower sabotage and intrigue and finally win their independence and liberation with the effective support of African countries.

Lieutenant Colonel Joel Rakotomalala said in his speech that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1973, official exchanges have been effected by diverse delegations. "Since then, the execution of the agreement of co-operation signed by us has always been marked by mutual understanding and in the reciprocal interests of the two countries," he added.

Speaking about how the Malagasy people had waged an unrelenting struggle for years to achieve total independence politically and economically, he said: Treasuring their sovereignty, the Malagasy people

will never accept retrogression in the accomplishment of their revolution. Madagascar does not struggle alone. Many are the peace-loving and justice-upholding fraternal countries which advance with us to defeat imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

He said: Madagascar supports and aids to the best of her ability all countries in the struggle for independence. She joins the People's Republic of China in extending fraternal greetings to the newly independent countries and those soon to be independent and wishing them complete success. At the same time, she wishes them national unity and that true fraternity will reign in these countries so as to defeat all manoeuvres that could obstruct their advance.

8,848.13 Metres — Height of The World's Highest Peak

Chinese surveyors and cartographers have recently made a survey of the Qomolangma Feng — the highest peak in the world — and determined its exact height to be 8,848.13 metres (abbreviated as 8,848 metres) above sea level. A new achievement won under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, this figure was obtained with the help of Chinese mountaineers during their successful expedition to the Qomolangma Feng last May.

Determination of the height of the Qomolangma Feng has been a subject

(Continued on p. 21.)



(Left): The three-metre-high red metal surveying pole erected on the summit of the Qomolangma Feng by Chinese climbers.

(Right): Surveying the summit of the Qomolangma Feng from a point at 6,120 metres above sea level.

China Launches Another Man-Made Earth Satellite

Press Communique

CHINA successfully orbited another man-made earth satellite on July 26, 1975, in the excellent situation in which the country is continually winning new victories in socialist revolution and construction.

The satellite makes one complete revolution round the earth in 91 minutes along a trajectory the perigee of which is 186 kilometres and the apogee 464 kilometres; the angle of its orbit to the equator plane is 69 degrees. All the instruments carried by the satellite are working properly.

The successful launching of the satellite is a fresh achievement won by the whole Party, the whole army and the people throughout the country, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by our great leader Chairman Mao and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, in firmly implementing Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question concerning the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, uniting in struggle, grasping revolution, and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. It is a new victory for Chairman Mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," and it is another

song of victory to persistence in putting politics in command, going in for mass movement, energetically promoting close co-ordination under a unified plan and bringing into play the initiative of both the central and local authorities in scientific research, production and scientific experiment.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council and the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee extend warm congratulations to the workers, commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, revolutionary cadres, scientific workers, engineers and technicians, and militiamen who have taken part in the research, manufacture and launching of the satellite and other people concerned. They express the hope that these comrades, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, will remain modest and prudent, continue to exert themselves, conscientiously sum up their experience, make constant efforts to improve their work and continue to strive for new contributions to the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the development of science and technology in China.

(Hsinhua News Agency, July 27, 1975)

Africa Will Not Submit to the Soviet Baton

ON the eve of the 12th African Summit Conference, a "special document" sent by the Soviet Government to the conference was published formally in Kampala. Couched in insolent language, this unusual document openly tried to order the conference about. This once again laid bare the true features of social-imperialism — unbridled interference in and attempts at control of African affairs and sabotage of African unity.

The heads of state of independent African countries meet to solve Africa's problems and set their common tasks in struggle. This is entirely the affairs of African countries. However, the Soviet Union, which has nothing to do with the conference, has dressed itself up as an overlord, drawing up rules and setting the tone for the conference through the "special document" in an attempt to make the conference

follow its baton. It is a brazen interference in the internal affairs of African countries. This superpower, the Soviet Union, is intent on gaining control of international conferences it attends and exercising remote control over those it does not.

There are special lies all through this "special document."

Sham Support but Real Sabotage

The "document" says that the Soviet Union "has consistently supported" the developing countries, including independent African countries, in "protecting their sovereignty over natural resources." But it is this very superpower which has consistently opposed Africa's reasonable stand towards 200-nautical-mile special economic areas and has invented the "theory of limited sovereignty over natural resources," babbling that "the

sovereignty of developing countries over their natural resources" "depends on the capacity of their industries for utilizing these resources." If African countries with underdeveloped industries accept this fallacy of the Soviet revisionists, they will be stripped of their sovereign rights over their natural resources and place themselves at the mercy of wanton superpower plunder. Such is the Soviet social-imperialist "support" for African countries in "protecting their sovereignty over natural resources"!

The "document" says that the Soviet Union "has consistently supported" African countries in the solution of "the question of foreign trade." But it is this superpower which has opposed the reasonable demand of developing countries, including those in Africa, for higher raw material prices and openly rejected the principle of "non-reciprocity" in international trade proposed by the group of 77 developing countries at the 6th Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly. The Zairese representative, addressing himself to the Soviet representative at the session, said that this principle "has been discussed among African countries on many occasions at international conferences. It is in accordance with the will of the African countries." But the Soviet revisionists stubbornly would not budge an inch from their fallacy. Can this be "support" for the African countries' struggle against the present unequal system of international trade?

In this "document" the Soviet revisionists masquerade themselves as a "consistent supporter" for Africa's struggle to win economic independence and to change the old international economic order. But their deeds are enough to make the African people see more and more clearly that the Soviet revisionists only feign support and are really interested in sabotage. The Dahomey representative said at an international conference, "I must say that the Soviet Union is obstructing us!"

Hawking Disarmament Wares

The "document" shows that the Soviet revisionists really possess a peddler's special skill in hawking his shoddy wares. "Detente" and "disarmament" are always on their lips, chanted untiringly and on all occasions. Now the Soviet revisionists again want to insert this stuff into the African Summit Conference by way of this "special document," saying that "without the deepening of the process of world detente it is difficult to talk seriously about problems of the development of the third world and establishment of equitable economic relations," and that the work on disarmament "has no mere importance." One must ask: When the African people are waging a fierce struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, can the young African countries disarm? Can the African people indulge in detente with colonialist and racist

regimes? Can they bow before superpower power politics? The representatives of African countries have long laid bare these "incantations" of the witches. "We are tired of these old tunes!" one of them said.

A Plot to Divide

The "document" also shows that the Soviet revisionists are used to sowing discord and breaking up African unity. Everybody knows that the first aim in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity is to promote integration and solidarity among African countries. The O.A.U. has been making every endeavour to safeguard and strengthen solidarity and integration which is the source of strength in Africa. But, after inciting the Angolan people to fight among themselves, the Soviet revisionists for reasons best known to themselves take the O.A.U. apart and group the member states into "progressive" and "non-progressive" in the "document." Obviously, this is to divide the O.A.U., sow discord and provoke clashes among African countries so that the Soviet Union can fish in troubled waters. The African people have come to realize through their experiences in struggle that there are no conflicts of interest among African countries and among national-liberation organizations on the continent. Differences within the O.A.U. can surely be settled through peaceful and friendly consultations on the basis of great unity. The Soviet revisionists' vicious scheme to break up African unity can only sharpen the vigilance of the African peoples. It will not succeed.

This "document" alleges that the Soviet Union proceeds from "friendly motives." The more it labours on this theme, the more it will reveal the sinister motives of Moscow's extreme unfriendliness. Apparently, the Soviet revisionists sent the "special document" to Kampala with a view to using it as a baton to get African countries to reverse the direction of the conference with their sinister stuff and to speed up their infiltration and expansion in Africa. An African delegate at a O.A.U. Ministerial Council meeting pointed out right away: "It's new colonization of Africa under a socialist banner."

Wielding his baton, Brezhnev sent a high-handed "letter" to the 4th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Algiers. It aroused strong indignation from the participants of the conference. That was in 1973. The leopard of social-imperialism cannot change its spots. Today, the Soviet Government, again wielding its baton, sent a "special document" to the African Summit Conference. This is especially useful to the African people in further seeing through the ugly features of Soviet hegemonism.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

Soviet Revisionists Stir Up Civil War in Angola

THE Soviet social-imperialists are flagrantly stirring up internal armed conflict in Angola as it approaches independence. This machination, coming soon after the three Angolan organizations put signature to the Nakuru agreement, makes clear Moscow's aim: it is to undermine Angola's independence and gain control of this strategically important country.

The valiant Angolan people have waged a protracted armed struggle for national independence. With the support of the African countries and people, defying a brute force and sacrifices and surmounting difficulties, they finally succeeded in signing with the Portuguese Government last January 15 an agreement which stipulates Angola's independence on November 11 and the withdrawal of all Portuguese troops before the end of February 1976. This is a victory of the Angolan people's armed struggle, a result of the fighting in unity of the Angolan people and the liberation organizations and a great victory for the African people. The 6 million Angolan people will never allow the Soviet social-imperialists to seize the fruits of victory they have won through years of struggle.

There is no conflict of fundamental interests between African countries and between the Angolan national-liberation organizations. They share in common a similar past, they face in common the task of fighting against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and they cherish the same desire to settle their internal differences through peaceful consultations.

Supported by the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) and the African countries concerned and in the spirit of unity, co-operation and understanding, the three liberation organizations in Angola had strengthened unity and co-operation after consultations. They signed an agreement on Angola's independence with the Portuguese Government and were jubilantly looking forward to the forthcoming independence and the new tasks in store for them. This conforms not only to the basic interests of the Angolan people but also to the eager desire of the African people as a whole. The African countries and people were highly elated over the growing unity among these organizations and the victory they had won. They give them assurances "to continue their moral and material support for the struggle of the Angolan people." The O.A.U. recognizes and supports all the three liberation organizations in Angola—the Angolan National Liberation Front, the People's Liberation Movement of Angola and the Na-

tional Union for the Total Independence of Angola—which have persevered in armed struggle for years.

In face of the favourable situation brought about by the victorious development of the Angolan national-liberation struggle, the two superpowers, furious and frightened, are trying in every way to undermine the unity of the Angolan people and of the liberation organizations in an attempt to sabotage the liberation struggle and block the independence of Angola. *Unidade Popular*, organ of the Communist Party of Portugal (Marxist-Leninist) pointed out not long ago, "where there are people struggling for national liberation and against colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism, there appear the two superpowers, each trying to exert influence, or even gain complete control and threaten by force, create confusion and seize positions." "Angola, a country immensely rich in natural resources, will not fail to become a target of their contention," it said.

To realize their aim of controlling Angola, the Soviet social-imperialists have resorted to the most despicable tactics—sowing dissension and creating splits among the liberation organizations. They took no notice of O.A.U.'s equal treatment to the three organizations and the agreement reached among themselves. Instead, they made a distinction between the three organizations, which have persevered in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist armed struggle, and with an ulterior motive, classified them into revolutionary, non-revolutionary and even "counter-revolutionary," interfering in the Angolan people's internal affairs and stirring up antagonisms among them. This is the essence of the Soviet revisionists' recent shameless claptrap about their "consistent all-round support to the national-liberation movements in the southern part of the continent" and "co-operation with the O.A.U."

What is more serious is that just after the three Angolan organizations signed the Nakuru agreement last month, the Soviet revisionists continued to ship a large quantity of heavy arms into Angola to whip up civil war and undermine the Angolan people's unity. These criminal deeds are certain to arouse anger among the Angolan people, open their eyes to the Soviet machinations and cause them to close ranks in the struggle against the enemy.

It is the Soviet social-imperialists themselves that have kindled the flames of war in Angola, but, to cover up their criminal deeds, they resort to their customary dirty trick of a thief crying "stop thief" and crank up their propaganda machine to attack and slander China

and African countries. But the Chinese people's stand of consistent, resolute support for the Angolan people's efforts to fight in unity for national independence is known to everybody.

One may ask: What is the worth of the stuff peddled by the Soviet revisionists in their articles attacking China? Will they find any customer in the international market? Public opinion in some African countries has pointed out that it is the Soviet Union which sabotages the process of the achievement of independence in Angola. The youth in Angola expressed their opposition to "the Soviet social-imperialists who interfere in Angola's affairs," saying that they "will not forget so soon the Prague tragedy," and will not forget how the Soviet social-imperialists treated the victory of the Cambodian people. The

Angolan people recently raised strong protest when four Soviet ships unloaded armoured cars and weapons in the disguise of "medical supplies" in the harbour of Luanda. This reaction indicates that the Soviet ballyhoo has no buyer. It is a good answer to the worth of the stuff peddled by the Soviet revisionists.

The Soviet social-imperialists will never succeed in their schemes to carry out sabotage, intervention and to sow discord. They will lift a rock only to drop it on their own toes.

Tempered in a protracted armed struggle, the Angolan people will see through the enemy schemes, close ranks and advance on the road of struggle to combat imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and to win and safeguard national independence.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

Behind the "Handshake in Space"

HANDSHAKE in space," a performance put up jointly by the two superpowers to mark the link-up in space by Soyuz and Apollo, went out of business on July 24. Though it was billed as a "detente" show, the two superpowers' sermons on "detente" have produced no new effect whatever. Their handshake in space cannot cover up their fierce struggle on earth.

This "magnificent space show" has cost the Soviet Union and the United States much in manpower, material and money. The *Washington Post* mocked the docking mission as a "250 million dollar handshake."

What Is All This Propaganda About?

The Soviet revisionists paraded the "joint space flights" as "a major scientific-technical achievement." Is that so? The *New York Times* hit the nail on the head on July 16 when it described the whole thing as technologically "rather old hat," and said that "the importance of the Apollo-Soyuz mission is primarily political [read 'propaganda']." Britain's *Daily Telegraph* went straight to the point: "It is a gimmick, originally engineered, each for their own reasons."

What is Moscow up to? In a word, it tries to cover up its intensified contention for hegemony on earth with superficial "detente in space."

The "detente" brandished about by the Soviet Union is a wreck. Internationally, the people of third world and other countries including the American people are fed up with its worn-out tune about "detente."

They have become increasingly aware of the danger of Soviet social-imperialist expansion. For this reason, Moscow needs badly to patch up its tattered "detente" curtain so that it can go on deceiving and benumbing the people of various countries. Internally, the contradictions within the Soviet revisionist ruling circles have further sharpened because Brezhnev's "detente" tricks have hit more and more snags. To overwhelm his political opponents and retain the reins of power in his own hands, Brezhnev has to put cosmetics on his "detente" signboard before the 25th congress of the Soviet revisionist party. That is why Moscow is in such a hurry to have "handshake in space" and to wind up the "conference on European security and co-operation." That is why Brezhnev is getting ready to make another visit to Washington.

Rivalry — Stark Reality

However, the space performance staged by Brezhnev cannot conceal the stark reality of ever fiercer Soviet-U.S. rivalry on earth. Because of the fierce global rivalry between the two hegemonic powers in the last few years, there has been no "detente" on earth. On the contrary, the air is thicker with the smell of gunpowder and factors making for war have kept increasing. The Soviet military expenditure at present has reached a record high, accounting for about one-fifth of the national income. The number of Soviet troops has increased to 4.2 million. The number of intercontinental missiles is today nearly 16 times that of 1963. Not to be outdone, the United States is step-

ping up arms expansion. In Europe, the key point of the two hegemonic powers' contention, crisis signals are multiplying and there is less security there despite the so-called "conference on security and co-operation." In the Middle East, the Mediterranean and many areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the two hegemonic powers are locked in fierce scramble. Can a "handshake in space" cover up all these facts mentioned above? As *Tokyo Shimbun* on July 12 pointed out, "The United States and the Soviet Union conduct joint flights and at the same time manufacture nuclear missiles and launch spy satellites." "This is the biggest deception so far as detente is concerned."

In fact the two superpowers regard each other as foes in space. They have been contending for military superiority in space ever since the first satellite was launched. Since the signing of the agreement on joint space flights in 1972, the Soviet Union has launched more than 250 so-called "Cosmos" satellites, most of which serve military purposes. The *Christian Science Monitor* pointed out on July 14 that "military rivalry in space grows" and that "spy satellites flourish despite joint flight." *The Times* of London noted on July 15: "Today's Apollo-Soyuz launch cannot hide the dangers of a military duel in space."

It is worth noting that the "handshake in space" is not "detente" in itself but full of contention with

each trying to chisel and outwit the other. The Soviet Union, which has for long lagged behind in space technology, is bent on obtaining U.S. technical secrets in the flight in order to gain superiority in this field. The United States on its part wants to become privy to Soviet technical secrets so as to keep its own superiority. The Soviet Union has not only collected a large amount of U.S. technological information in an open and legal manner under the signboard of "joint" flights, but also gained access to U.S. technical secrets through such spying means as bugging. A Western news agency reported that an American flight controller, while working in the Soviet Union, once discovered a bugging device installed in his chair by Soviet agents and his exposure "highly embarrassed" the Soviet authorities. When the American side asked the Soviet Union to provide information, the Soviet quarters "often declined to answer questions concerning their Soyuz spaceship they did not believe relevant." The U.S. circles are quite irritated about such practices. An American news agency openly complained that the Soviet Union "has reaped the greater space benefits" after the flight.

This "magnificent performance" of "handshake in space" notwithstanding, people can see a picture of the two hegemonic powers at daggers drawn, confronting and scheming against each other.

Second A.A.A. Table Tennis Tournament in Lagos

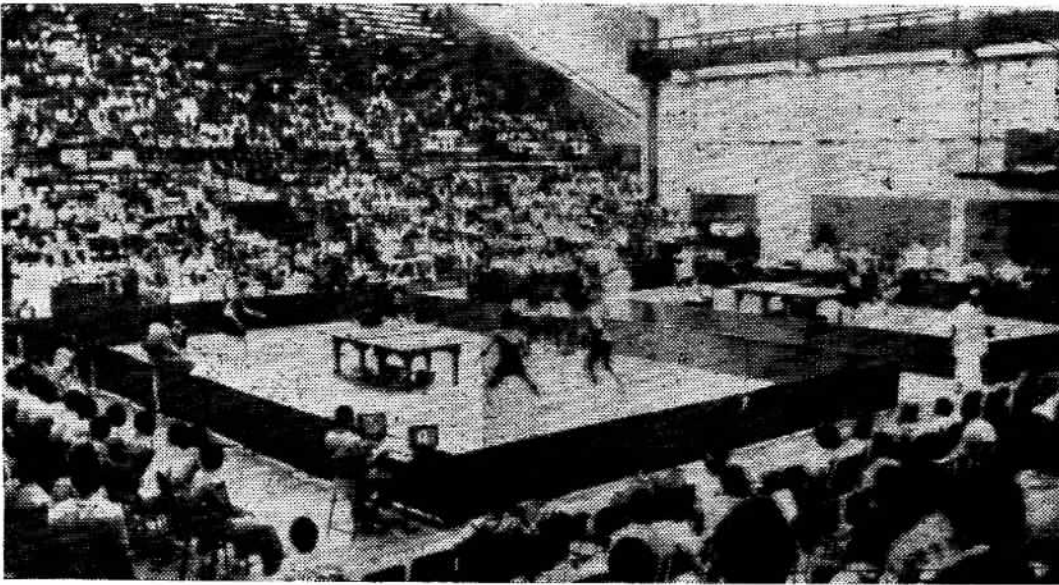


THE Second Asian-African-Latin American (A.A.A.) Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament closed on July 25 in Lagos, capital of Nigeria, in an atmosphere of friendship and unity.

The tournament which lasted 13 days was the first gala gathering in Africa of table tennis players from 70 countries and regions on the three continents. It has played a positive role in enhancing the friendship and unity among the people and players of Asia, Africa and Latin America and in promoting the development of table tennis on the continents.

Sports organizations and table tennis players of the various Asian, African and Latin American countries,

particularly the host country Nigeria, made tremendous contributions towards ensuring success of the tournament. For the competitions, Nigeria's Organizing Committee mobilized 250 umpires and scorers. Four hundred Nigerian youngsters and 100 soldiers of the Nigerian Army performed group callisthenics at the opening ceremony symbolizing the friendship between the Asian, African and Latin American people. Colourful posters about the tournament could be seen everywhere — on the campus of University of Lagos where the players put up, inside and outside the competition hall as well as on the streets. Whenever the buses carrying the players passed by, local inhabitants along the streets waved greetings to them.



The Sports Hall of the National Stadium in Lagos — venue of the Second A.A.A. Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament.

The A.A.A. Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament evolved from the Asian-African Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament held in Peking in November 1971. During that tournament, the delegations from various countries decided to extend the scope to include Latin America and they entrusted the Table Tennis Association of China with the task of organizing the First A.A.A. Friendship Invitational Tournament in Peking in August 1973. Players from many countries and regions on the three continents took part in that grand gathering in 1973. It forcefully demonstrated that the Asian, African and Latin American people's cause of unity and progress is an irresistible trend of history. It was during this tournament that the delegations from various countries decided through full consultations to entrust the Table Tennis Association of Nigeria with the task of organizing the Second A.A.A. Table Tennis Invitational Tournament in July 1975.

Table tennis has been widely popularized in Asia, Africa and Latin America in recent years. With a view to exchanging experience, international tournaments have been held on many occasions. The Fourth All-African Table Tennis Championships was held in Alexandria, Egypt, in 1974. With 14 countries taking part, it was the largest table tennis tournament in the history of Africa. Lagos was the venue of the Second Central-African Table Tennis Championships early last year. In Asia, apart from two Asian Table Tennis Championships, international invitational tournaments took place both in Nepal and Malaysia. In South America, there were two such championships last year, and there were as many as six or seven regional contests in the Caribbean in the last two years. For the first time ever in the history of Central America, international table tennis invitational tournament was held

August 1, 1975

in the capital city of Panama early in 1974, with eight countries taking part. All these contests provided players of different countries with a good opportunity to learn from each other.

The tournament in Lagos points to the fact that the players from the three continents have in general made great improvement in their standard of play through extensive contacts and learning from one another. Many teams have given a good account of themselves and shown greater capability in attack. Many players have mastered such difficult techniques as backhand and forehand loop drives, tossing the ball high in serving, and smashing back a service. At the tournament, eight men's and women's teams of six Latin American countries — Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Cuba — qualified for the first 16 places in the team events, a far better achievement compared with the First A.A.A. Tournament. The men's and women's teams of Nigeria which placed sixth and ninth respectively in the 1973 tournament finished fifth and sixth in Lagos.

"We treasure friendship above win or loss," "We've come to the tournament for friendship" and "Friendship first, competition second" — these ideas have become ever more popular. At the Lagos tournament, players from the three continents renewed their friendship. They talked at length about the triumphant advance of the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and about how the two superpowers' hegemonic acts have met head-on blows. And they pledged mutual support in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, Zionism and racism in the days to come. The countries and peoples of the three continents are confronted with the common struggle against aggression, subversion, plunder and sabotage by the two superpowers;



A happy get-together on a boat.

and it is exactly this common struggle that has closely united the players and peoples of the various countries and regions.

An atmosphere of unity permeated the tournament, inside the competition hall and in the place where the players stayed. Veteran players on their own initiative offered to have practice sessions with other players before the contest, learning from each other. Sometimes, four players from four different countries or regions practised together at a table. And it was quite common that players in different costumes would get together after a match, scribbling on pieces of paper or gesticulating in exchanging their experiences. Many players regarded the tournament as a common opportunity to improve skill in the hope that players of

the third world countries may achieve good results at future world table tennis championships.

Many countries sent young players to the tournament with a view to promoting table tennis in the days ahead. Full of vigour, they were keen and modest in learning from others. Alisia, 13-year-old girl player from Mexico, said that the young players from her country started playing table tennis only two years ago. But, she said, they had learnt much more in the 13-day tournament than in the last two years. Bedoya of Colombia, 16, voiced the common wish of young players of various countries when he said that he should redouble his efforts to learn from the other players' strong points and attain the advanced world level in the nearest future. From this new generation of players who are earnest in learning and who cherish high aims, one can visualize the bright future of table tennis in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Lagos tournament has come to a conclusion. Players of various countries have promised each other "to meet again in Mexico City next year." The Mexican Table Tennis Association has been entrusted with the task of holding the Third A.A.A. Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament in October 1976.

The friendship torch kindled in Asia has spread to Africa and will go on burning in Latin America next year.

Results of Team and Individual Events

Women's team event: 1. China; 2. Democratic People's Republic of Korea; 3. Japan; 4. Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; 5. Malaysia; 6. Nigeria; 7. Cuba; 8. Singapore; 9. Republic of South Viet Nam; 10. Brazil; 11. Egypt; 12. Macao; 13. Peru; 14. Trinidad and Tobago; 15. Ethiopia; and 16. Laos.

Men's team event: 1. China; 2. Japan; 3. Democratic People's Republic of Korea; 4. Indonesia; 5. Nigeria; 6. Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; 7. Republic of South Viet Nam; 8. Brazil; 9. Ghana; 10. Singapore; 11. Trinidad and Tobago; 12. Egypt; 13. Malaysia; 14. Colombia; 15. Togo; and 16. Ecuador.

Mixed doubles: 1. Mitsuru Kohno/Yukie Ohzeki (Japan); 2. Hsi En-ting/Chang Li (China); and 3. Nguyen Ngoc Phan/Nguyen Thi Mai (D.R.V.N.) and Liang Koliang/Chu Hsiang-yun (China).

Women's doubles: 1. Pak Yong Ok/Cha Kyung Mi (D.P.R.K.); 2. Chang Li/Huang Hsi-ping (China); and 3. Tan Sok Hong/Chong Suik Fong (Malaysia) and Chu Hsiang-yun/Yang Ying (China).

Men's doubles: 1. Mitsuru Kohno/Katsuyuki Abe (Japan); 2. Babatunde Obisanya/Lateef Sunmola (Nigeria); and 3. Hsi En-ting/Wang Chun (China) and Ezz Galal/Sonbol Hosny (Egypt).

Women's singles: 1. Chang Li (China); 2. Chu Hsiang-yun (China); and 3. Pak Yong Ok (D.P.R.K.) and Tomie Edano (Japan).

Men's singles: 1. Liang Ko-liang (China); 2. Mitsuru Kohno (Japan); and 3. Hsi En-ting (China) and Babatunde Obisanya (Nigeria).

United Struggle Against Hegemonism

New Trends in the Gulf Countries

SINCE last spring there has been a frequent exchange of visits between leaders of the countries in the Gulf area. Firm ties of solidarity are being forged and a united struggle against the forces of hegemonism is steadily growing. Thus opposition to super-power intervention, control, aggression and contention is lined up in the area.

Well-known as an oil-producing region in the world, the Gulf is of great strategic importance. The fight, overt and covert, between the two superpowers for the control and domination of this area has grown in intensity, but the threat posed by the hegemonic powers has heightened the vigilance of the people in these parts of the world and stiffened their resistance. It has also impelled them to make a determined effort to compose their differences and settle disputes left over by history so as to unite more closely.

On March 6, an accord to settle border disputes was reached between the leaders of **Iran and Iraq** in Algiers where the OPEC Summit was in session. The two sides solemnly declared: "The region must be made immune from any foreign interference." Three months of serious negotiations finally brought the foreign ministers of the two countries together in Baghdad to sign a border and good-neighbour treaty on June 13, thereby settling their border disputes which were a legacy of history. The reconciliation proves once again that no fundamental conflicts of interests exist among the third world countries and that temporary differences among them can be settled through peaceful consultations, mutual understanding and accommodation without foreign interference. The march of event shows that the Iran-Iraq rapprochement is a very good thing which has not only opened a new page in the history of the relations between the two countries, but also promoted solidarity in the Gulf area and pushed ahead the struggle against hegemonism there.

Improvement in the relations between **Iran and Saudi Arabia** is obvious. It marks another step taken by the Gulf countries to strengthen their unity. The Shah of Iran paid a visit to Saudi Arabia in late April at the invitation of King Khaled. The two sides decided to fight together to defend the common interests of all countries in the area. Saudi Crown Prince and First Deputy Prime Minister Fahd visited Iran early in July at the invitation of Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda. The two sides declared in a joint communique that the Persian Gulf must remain

"free from foreign interference and free from foreign bases." The reciprocal visits have not only helped improve the relations between the two biggest petroleum exporters in the world but offered opportunities for them to discuss the oil question which has become the focus of world attention, and to exchange views on security and stability in the Gulf area. Their harmonious stand and identical views on these questions have exerted a positive influence on unity and co-operation in the Gulf area.

Meanwhile, minutes on the demarcation of boundaries between **Saudi Arabia and Iraq** were signed by the two countries last April. Answering questions at a press conference during his visit to Iraq last June concerning the means to bring about security in the Gulf area, Prince Fahd said: "I consider the time now is suitable for countries to reach an agreement."

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait agreed on appropriate solutions last March to the implementation of an agreement on the demarcation of a neutral zone between the two countries. The visit to Kuwait by Prince Fahd last June resulted in closer bilateral relations.

Through these visits and agreements, estrangements have been eliminated and unity strengthened among major Gulf countries.

Kuwait was very active, too, during the period. Last May, Sheikh Jabir Al-Ahmed Al-Jabir Sabah, Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait, visited **Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates**. In joint communique on the visits, Kuwait, Bahrain and the U.A.E. unanimously agreed that "a form of unity or union, built on firm foundations, should be established among these states for the welfare of the peoples of the region." Qatar agreed to "take positive steps to secure the establishment of complete economic unity which will be the starting point of a political union among the Gulf states." Representatives of these four countries held talks in the U.A.E. capital Abu Dhabi last June and agreed in principle to adopt a unified Gulf currency.

It was in an atmosphere of unity that representatives of eight littoral Gulf countries held last April a conference for developing fishery resources in Doha, capital of Qatar. In accordance with the conference's resolution, an agreement on establishing a fishery training centre was signed in Kuwait on June 18.

Bilateral and multilateral contacts among the Gulf countries have never been so frequent, nor have their

relations been closer. This shows that the fiercer the rivalry between the two superpowers, the more disquiet is the world and the greater is the threat to the third world countries. And this in turn makes their unity in the struggle against hegemonism all the more urgent and compelling.

As everybody knows, Soviet naval units have been on the prowl more and more frequently in the Indian Ocean in recent years. These activities pose a serious threat to the Gulf countries and their oil transport lines. The cruising days of Soviet vessels in the Indian Ocean jumped from 529 in 1968 to 8,000 in 1974, four times those of the American fleet.

With the reopening of the Suez Canal on June 5, the Soviet Black Sea and Mediterranean Fleets, sailing to the Indian Ocean through the Canal instead of going around the Cape of Good Hope, will be able to cut travel time by 24 days and shorten the distance by 9,000 miles. This means wide openings for the Soviet navy to rapidly increase its strength in the Indian Ocean and a still greater menace to the Gulf.

Testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee on June 10, U.S. Defence Secretary James Schlesinger said that facing the steady growth of Soviet military activity in the Indian Ocean, the United States must maintain "an effective military balance" with the Soviet Union in the region. In other words, the contention there between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, will become fiercer, and the threat to the security of the Gulf will be more serious.

In the face of the intensifying rivalry between the superpowers, the Gulf countries are preparing to convene a summit conference on joint defence to ensure the security of this region and defend state sovereignty and national resources. According to the Iranian paper *Teheran Journal*, the Shah of Iran said at a Washington news conference on May 17 that leaders of the Gulf countries would hold further talks on the conclusion of a defence pact among the countries in the region. The paper added that certain understanding on security in the Persian Gulf has been reached among Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

Honey on Lips, Murder in Heart

— Soviet "military aid" to Egypt bares the nature of social-imperialism

by Fan Hsiu-chu and Chung Tung

AGGRESSION, intervention, bullying, attempts at control and subversion—such are the counter-revolutionary activities the Soviet social-imperialists carry out day in and day out against third world countries. In speeches, statements and official documents, however, they are sweet reasonableness itself, saying only the nicest things but never speaking the truth. This is just what Soviet revisionism's "aid" to the third world countries amounts to—honey on its lips and murder in its heart.

As Moscow would have it, there is no aid like Soviet "aid": "disinterested"; the recipients being treated as "equals"; "no political strings attached"; "not used as a means to bring pressure" on the recipients; it "does not interfere in other countries' internal affairs" nor does it seek "benefits or privileges for itself." Sanctimoniously, the Kremlin revisionists also vow that the Soviet Union is "the natural and reliable

ally" of the developing countries and "has always sided with the champions of national liberation and independence."

But a growing number of people in the third world from their vital experiences have come to see ever more clearly the social-imperialist essence of Soviet "aid." In recent years, government leaders and the press in Egypt have brought to light a host of facts about how the Soviet Union exercised control over Egypt and meddled with its internal affairs by means of "aid," its military "aid" in particular. They speak volumes for the wickedness of Soviet revisionism.

Using Arms Supplies to Bind Egypt Hand and Foot

Soviet military "aid" to Egypt began in the mid 1950s. For a decade and more the tap was turned on and off as it pleased. The decision—whether to give something or not to give anything, when to give and

when not to give, what kind of weapons to give and what not to give — was pregnant with sinister motives.

One sharp practice is to cut back arms supplies in times of need. On the eve of the 1973 October War when the Egyptian people were girding up their loins against aggression, the Soviet revisionists held up time and again delivery of the arms promised. Towards the end of the war, when Israel, equipped with large quantities of U.S. planes and tanks of the latest designs, penetrated into the west bank of the Suez Canal, Moscow actually turned down Egypt's repeated requests for recoupment at the critical moment of its struggle, thus compelling it to accept a ceasefire. Throughout the 14 months following the October War, Egypt did not get from the Soviet Union any arms replenishment worth mentioning. Such is the much vaunted "powerful" Soviet support for Egypt during its "most difficult days."

Another practice is to restrict the right of using the weapons. Delivery of weapons is accompanied by a caveat that they must not be used without prior Soviet permission. In 1971, for instance, the Soviet Union promised to send Egypt "Il" bombers, but on the precondition that they must not be used without an order from Moscow. It is as good as buying a heap of scrap iron when one pays for the weapons in cash but is not allowed to use them to fight aggressors. In order to keep their hands on the weapons they sold, the Soviet revisionists have repeatedly refused to sell spare parts besides cutting down munitions supplies. As a result the Soviet arms which cost Egypt huge sums of foreign exchange are reduced in actual fact to no more than a mere collection of "bric-a-brac."

Still another practice is to ask for high prices in these deals for a killing. The arms and munitions sold to Egypt, costly as they are, and some just shoddy hardware, have to be paid in sight draft. Moreover, the Soviet revisionists have often jacked up the prices at will to squeeze more foreign exchange out of Egypt. The prices of Soviet weapons were doubled, reports say, in less than two years' time before the October War. Then, in the heat of the war, they went up again — in cash only of course, revealing Soviet revisionism to be every inch a blood-sucking merchant of death.

These practices are part of Soviet revisionism's designs to further its contention for hegemony in the Middle East by placing Egypt under its thumb. These haughty and highhanded practices have forced Egypt to come to the decision of buying weapons from various other sources and reject the Soviet terms on the use of weapons that abridge its sovereignty.

Attempt to Establish a State Within a State

The Soviet revisionists have long been casting a covetous eye on the Mediterranean ports of Egypt and

other Middle East countries. When Soviet revisionist chief Podgorny went to Cairo soon after the 1967 June 5 war, he demanded "the establishment of a commanding centre and a shipyard in Alexandria" "to be guarded by the Russian Navy." He further demanded that "the whole area — the commanding centre, the shipyard and the living quarters for the guards — be put at the disposal of the Russians" and that "the Soviet flag be raised in the area." This is a barefaced claim to a piece of Egyptian territory and an attempt to establish a state within a state. The then President of Egypt Nasser suspended the talks at once and resolutely rejected the Soviet demand. He pointed out indignantly, "It's all but imperialism. It means that we provide you with a base!"

The rapaciousness of the Soviet revisionists knew no bounds. They repeatedly raised demands for the use and occupation of Egyptian bases. They sought privileges which meant control of Egyptian airports, namely, "the permanent right to taking off and landing" and "the right to the facilities of Egyptian airports." When Soviet brasshats Grechko and Gorshkov visited Cairo in 1970, they again pressed their claims for "facilities for Soviet fleets" in Port Matruh on the southern coast of the Mediterranean and Port Berenice on a bay of the Red Sea. Brezhnev once denied that the Soviet Union had an axe to grind in the Middle East. Well, what are all these demands? Were they not designed to seek "benefits" and "privileges" for social-imperialism?

Sending "Experts" to Lord It Over

On July 17, 1972, Egyptian President Sadat decided to terminate the mission of the Soviet military experts and advisers and sent some 20,000 of them packing. This decision was a reflection of the firm resolve of the Egyptian people to be masters of their own destiny.

It may be recalled that it was under the pretext of rebuilding the Egyptian armed forces and supporting the Egyptian people against Israeli aggression in the wake of the 1967 June 5 war that the Soviet revisionists had been sending hordes of military experts and advisers to Egypt's various military departments from the supreme command down to battalions of the conventional forces and companies of the special forces. The Soviet set-up in Egypt stopped at nothing in its attempt to control and manipulate the country's military operation planning, training and equipment.

To this end, there were no tricks that the Soviet revisionists would not play. Under an Egyptian-Soviet agreement, Soviet experts and advisers were to go home on completing the training of Egyptian military and technical personnel. The time came and Egypt served notice on the Soviet Union. The latter simply brushed

aside the agreement and refused to carry out its part of the bargain. The excuse was this would leave a "bad impression" on the Soviet experts, who accordingly stayed put.

When the Egyptian Government announced its decision to throw out the Soviet military experts and advisers, Moscow again side-tracked by suggesting that a detail of 80 Soviet experts be assigned to the Egyptian Defence Ministry to take up "matters of co-operation and training." Cairo saw through the move and dismissed it as "a military mission under a different cloak."

In the days that followed, the Soviet Union, taking advantage of Egypt's need for arms, kept pressing it to consent to the return of the Soviet military experts. President Sadat's reply was: We shall always remain independent. The old days of Soviet experts — that was the last chapter between us and the Soviet Union.

Soviet behaviour on Egyptian soil revealed the true colours of hegemonism to the full. These Soviet military experts and advisers were at Moscow's beck and call. They threw their weight about and interfered in Egyptian internal affairs. They asked for all kinds of privileges and played the boss. They controlled the military establishments and bases, cordoning them off so tightly that Egyptian officers, and even the highest ranking ones, were not allowed to enter at will. They led a life of debauchery at the expense of the Egyptian people who had to pay for it in hard-earned foreign currency. It was disclosed that they often refused to be examined by the Egyptian Customs when leaving the country, smuggling out gold and jewellery in quantities. What a mockery of the so-called "disinterested" assistance bragged about by the Soviet revisionists!

The Devil Who Duns

In the October War, the Egyptian and other Arab people who tore asunder the superpower shackles and the state of "no war, no peace," demonstrated a strong will to fight against aggression, regain lost territories and safeguard national independence and sovereignty. But the Soviet revisionists, besides forcing Egypt to accept a "ceasefire" and playing the role of an arms dealer and speculator, behaved most shabbily in dunning relentlessly Egypt for debt repayment at the time of the struggle and after. Here is what one Egyptian leader had to say: "Can you imagine that they [the Soviets] asked me for 80 million dollars of interest on loans in the same week when the U.S. Congress approved of 2,200 million dollars for Israel?"

To the Egyptian people this was incredible. Their country had to pay an annual 400 million dollars of debt and interest to the Soviet Union, and this at a time when they were seriously threatened by the Israeli aggressors and had to concentrate on reinforcing national defence and were going through bad patches

of economic difficulties. And yet it was at such a time that the Kremlin revisionists, finding an Egypt encumbered with difficulties, tried to throttle it by pressing for the payment of debts.

One recalls a similar historical episode which took place in the socialist Soviet Union some 50 years ago. In 1921 when the new-born Soviet state had smashed the 14-power armed intervention and put down the counter-revolutionary revolt at home, famine stalked the land and brought unprecedented difficulties to the nation. It was at this juncture that the imperialist powers of the West pressed the Soviet Union for debt repayment. Lenin was indignant. He said: **"I am not so sure that the devil is worse than modern imperialism. What I do know is that in actual fact, despite the famine, they did try to recover their old debts on particularly harsh conditions"** to have us **"tied hand and foot."** (*The Ninth All-Russia Congress of Soviets.*)

Half a century later, it was the Soviet revisionists who now played this devil's role. They were so insistent on pressing for payment of debts from the Egyptian people who had paid so much in men and treasure for their resistance to aggression that they really rivalled their erstwhile Western imperialist "creditors."

Egypt has exposed yet another diabolical act of these men who run the Kremlin. In the year after the October War, Egypt managed to repay tens of millions of Egyptian pounds to the Soviet Union, but in view of economic difficulties requested a "period of grace" for repayment of the rest of the debts. The request was turned down by the Soviet revisionists who, strange to say, slanderously accused Egypt of "imposing conditions upon others." What "reliable allies" they are! Out-and-out political scoundrels — that is what they are.

For years the Egyptian people have waged an arduous struggle against Israeli aggression, a struggle which took the lives of many of their fine sons and daughters. In no circumstances are the fighting Egyptian people to be pressed for repayment of debts. If anything all the debts to the Soviet Union incurred for defence purposes should be written off.

Friends are of all sorts, true and false. In contact one can tell the true from the false. In revealing the imperialists who professed sympathy with China during the war against Japanese aggression, Chairman Mao said, **"Such friends can only be classed with Li Lin-fu, the prime minister in the Tang Dynasty who was notorious as a man with 'honey on his lips and murder in his heart.'**" (*Stalin, Friend of the Chinese People.*) The Soviet social-imperialists of today profess sympathy with the Egyptian and other third world peoples, but in fact they are false friends with "honey on their lips and murder in their hearts." They are counter-revolutionary double-dealers, and as such more dangerous than known enemies.

Running a Plant by Proletarian Revolutionary Spirit

by Chi Chih

THE Kirin Municipal Oil and Grease Plant is rated fairly good in Kirin Province in learning from the Taching Oilfield, the national pace-setter in industry. Spurred on by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the workers and staff there have conscientiously studied works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, deepened their criticism of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao's revisionist line and consciously opposed influence and corrosion by bourgeois ideology. The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle has been brought into play and the workers and staff's socialist enthusiasm has soared to an unprecedented height. Both revolution and production have advanced in big strides.

The plant was collectively owned when it came into being in 1958. A disabled P.L.A. man headed 12 housewives in setting it up with three cauldrons. Though material conditions were poor, it thrived with the Party's leadership and the founders' drive for socialism. Now the plant, embracing more than 500 workers and staff and some modern equipment, is owned by the whole people.

Continuing to Struggle Hard

The scale of the plant has been enlarged step by step and conditions have been gradually improved. In the new situation, the issue of whether to continue to display the spirit of hard struggle often arises. Struggle between proletarian and bourgeois ideologies is first reflected among members of the leading bodies. Some of them held that as the plant is state-owned now, raw materials are supplied by the state and products go to the state and so running the enterprise by hard struggle and diligence and frugality is of no concern.

The plant's tradition was such: Every drop of oil spilled on the ground had to be scooped up, all oil remaining on the edge of the barrels had to be scraped off, and cleaning cloths had to be boiled to retrieve the oil. Later, some cadres paid no attention to the spilled oil. They thought that as the plant grew richer a little waste didn't matter.

Such thinking came to the attention of the plant's Party committee. Its members restudied Chairman Mao's teaching on running all enterprises diligently and frugally. In the light of the class struggle in society, they made an analysis and concluded that the growth of the idea of discarding the fine tradition was not accidental. It showed that in a socialist enterprise, proletarian and bourgeois ideologies are often locked in fierce struggle. The bourgeoisie invariably wants to corrupt our enterprises and our ranks through its ideological influence. The idea that waste and extravagance are permissible with the growth of the enterprise is only a reflection of bourgeois ideology. If no attention is paid to or no guard is set up against such an idea, then the revolutionary spirit of building an enterprise through hard struggle will be discarded and the enterprise will go astray.

The Party committee members together with cadres and the masses repeatedly discussed the following issue: Should the spirit of hard struggle be brought into full play after conditions have been improved; has their ideology been raised to the level suited to the plant's development? Reviewing the plant's history and linking the discussion with their personal experience, they came to a deeper understanding that being self-reliant and running a factory diligently and frugally are a component part of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as well as a fundamental principle for running a socialist enterprise well. They embody the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat. In the new situation, maintaining and carrying forward this spirit or not is a test of whether the plant's Party committee will continue the revolution or not under the dictatorship of the proletariat. To continue the revolution and keep on advancing, all the cadres and masses know that they must at every moment guard against and resist the influence and corrosion by bourgeois ideology.

Be a Servant of the People

Leading bodies must be in the lead in criticizing bourgeois ideas and resisting their influence and corrosion. In the course of repeatedly criticizing the revisionist line in the Great Cultural Revolution and the

movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the plant's Party committee has realized that its ideology and work style has a close bearing on the enterprise's orientation. So long as leading members stick to giving full play to proletarian ideology and work style, it is easier for them to comprehend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and they will carry it out firmly. If leading members are corroded by bourgeois ideology, they would be unable to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and be liable to slip into revisionism. Therefore, members of the plant's Party committee have paid special attention in recent years to conscientiously studying works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and closely linked their study with remoulding their world outlook. Setting a good example in their deeds, they maintain and carry forward the proletarian revolutionary spirit, take the lead in criticizing the idea of bourgeois right and resist bourgeois influence.

An important way of carrying forward the proletarian revolutionary spirit for leading cadres in an enterprise is: Never be divorced from the masses, share their weal and woe, firmly oppose the idea of bourgeois privilege, be a servant of the people and not sit on them as an overlord. In the past few years, leading cadres in the plant have persevered in doing manual labour. As the saying goes "The cadres have posts high above, but they do their work down below and take part in manual labour at the front." Last year was an instance. The plant's Party committee members generally spent more than 100 days doing manual labour. In the 60-day mass campaign to rush building the workshop to produce fatty alcohol, they worked through the whole shift along with the workers. Although many new buildings were completed in the last few years, the Party committee office still is in the mud room as in the past decade and more. The secretary of the Party committee is the disabled P.L.A. man, one of the plant's founding members. His physical disability never affects his revolutionary will. He still maintains the same vigour displayed in the years of revolutionary war, takes the lead in doing revolutionary work and consciously be an ordinary worker. Young cadres in the plant also set strict demands on themselves and retain the qualities of a common labourer.

Should cadres be different from workers? The Party committee members hold that in socialist enterprises, both cadres and workers are ordinary labourers. The only differences are their posts and the division of labour between the two. Nothing special should go to the cadres. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Remain one of the common people while serving as an 'official,'" the Party committee members pay attention to educating cadres to be ready to work at any post, high or low, to be those who can work as cadres at one time and common workers at another, and to

be one with the workers. In the past few years, according to the needs of the work, the plant has selected a group of cadres from among the workers and taken workers into management. Meanwhile, the plant authorities have sent cadres down to the workshops and cadres at the workshop level back to do productive labour as common workers. They think that this does the revolution good. Over the past six years, one of the vice-chairmen of the plant's revolutionary committee has been transferred several times to work in workshops or in the technical department. He always has a vigorous revolutionary spirit. A veteran worker has three times been promoted to be head of his work section and three times sent back to be a common worker. No matter what his post is, he always works with a revolutionary drive. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, another vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee voluntarily asked to be a worker and to give his post to a young comrade. It is common practice in the plant for cadres to work at any post, which helps promote comrade-like socialist relations between cadres and workers.

However, an enterprise does not exist in isolation. Class struggle and the bourgeois evil trends in society are reflected in the enterprise through many channels. The plant's leadership pays serious attention to educating the workers and staff to resist corrosion by bourgeois ideology.

Communist Work Attitude

As a result of the Great Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the plant's workers and staff have greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. A group of advanced people with a communist attitude of work has emerged, among them veteran workers and cadres as well as new workers and cadres. Their common characteristics are that they are imbued with the proletarian revolutionary spirit, able to consciously shed the fetters of old bourgeois ideas and tradition, and they work with a revolutionary spirit. The emergence of these advanced people has enlightened the plant's Party committee that in the wake of the incessant growth of the masses' socialist enthusiasm, it should "spread communist ideas more widely" (Mao Tsetung: *On New Democracy*) and support the new things among the masses wholeheartedly.

Every year in the recent past the plant erected new buildings. In the spirit of hard struggle, the workers and staff go in for production and undertake capital construction at the same time. The more than 10,000 square metres of workshops and dormitories built are the fruit of their own labour. Cadres and workers go to the work-site to build during their off hours if urgent

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Raise the Ability to Differentiate Between Correct and Wrong Lines

by Shih Chia-lin and Wang Tai-yun, workers
in the Talien Hungchi Shipyard

A PROFOUND lesson was recorded in the history of the international communist movement many years ago. While joining with the Lassalleans in 1875, Liebknecht and other leaders of the German Social-Democratic Workers' Party (the Eisenachers) sacrificed revolutionary principles, departed from Marxist theory on proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat and accepted the Gotha Programme, a "thoroughly objectionable programme that demoralizes the Party" and was full of the Lassalleans' opportunist views. The outcome was that the fruits of the victory won by the Eisenachers after years of struggle came to naught and the German workers' movement suffered heavily.

As one of the leaders of the German Social-Democratic Workers' Party, Liebknecht made some contributions to the German workers' movement. Why did he make very serious mistakes in matters of line on the question of joining with the Lassalleans? Engels pointed out that Liebknecht "has always been confused theoretically." Therefore, he agreed to accept the Lassallean dogmas in the process of merging with them.

After studying *Critique of the Gotha Programme* and analysing Liebknecht's errors, we clearly understand that there can be no correct action without the guidance of revolutionary theory. One will not be able to uphold Marxism and will fall into the quagmire of revisionism if one fails to grasp revolutionary theory. If one is confused theoretically, one is not able to distinguish and resist an erroneous line, nor is it possible to consciously implement a correct line.

Chairman Mao always has set great store by studying revolutionary theory and stressed its importance. In every period of the Chinese revolution, he has clearly instructed the people to study Marxist theory earnestly. In his latest important instruction on the question of theory, Chairman Mao said: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? It is essential to get this question clear. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." This explicitly tells us the extreme importance of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This is because the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism and between Marxism and revisionism has not come to an end in socialist society, but will exist for a long time on various fronts and in different fields. Moreover, the victory of Marxism in theory forces its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists. The revisionists hidden in the Party always have waved red flags to oppose the red flag and covered up their counter-revolutionary dealings with revolutionary words. Especially in socialist society where bourgeois right still exists, they often opposed the dictatorship of the proletariat by extending bourgeois right. Liu Shao-chi extended bourgeois right under the label of "socialism," peddling such revisionist trash as "putting bonuses in command" and "material incentives." The Lin Piao anti-Party clique even used the label of "building a genuine socialism" to venomously attack socialist new things and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The confession of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, "flaunt Chairman Mao's banner to strike at Chairman Mao's forces," is a self-portrayal of two-faced counter-revolutionaries.

Under such new forms of struggle, lack of guidance by revolutionary theory will make us unable to distinguish Marxism from revisionism, socialism from capitalism, or even muddle-headedly regard revisionist and capitalist trash as Marxist and socialist things. To adhere to the Party's basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must seriously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat well, so as to make clear, by linking theory with practice, why the proletariat must exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, what the task of this dictatorship is and how to work hard for its consolidation. This is the only way in which we will have a firm and clear-cut stand in actual struggle. No matter how revisionists may disguise themselves, we will be able to see through them, distinguish and reject revisionism and carry continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end in the direction pointed out by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

ROUND THE WORLD

POVERTY OF LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Root Cause Is the Superpowers

The inter-governmental group on the least developed among the developing countries, a group of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), held a meeting in Geneva from July 7 to 18.

The main task of the meeting is to examine the implementation of the special measures in the interest of the least developed countries and to take new actions in this respect.

During the past few years, U.N.-related organizations have adopted a number of resolutions and decisions on the formulation and implementation of the special measures in favour of the least developed countries, and set a series of development targets for them. However, these countries' economies, in fact, remain stagnant, with per capita income declining steadily. Affected by inflation and the economic crisis in the developed countries and particularly as a result of superpower exploitation and plunder, these countries are in an ever worse situation.

At the meeting, representatives of the least developed countries strongly denounced this injustice. The representative of Dahomey pointed out penetratingly that the high living standards in the developed countries are the outcome of colonialist exploitation. The rich countries continue to try by hook or by crook to maintain their privileged status. Therefore, no change in the least developed countries' position can be expected without the elimination of imperialism and colonialism. Representatives of other least developed countries stressed that the developing countries must first rely on themselves in developing their national economies.

In his speech, the Chinese representative pointed out that the root cause of economic difficulties in these countries is neither the lack of natural resources nor the people being not diligent enough. It is the

plunder and exploitation by neo-colonialism, colonialism and imperialism, particularly the superpowers, which have increasingly widened the gap between the rich and the poor, thus making the rich countries richer and the poor poorer. Therefore, the question of the least developed countries is in essence one of opposition to exploitation, plunder and control by imperialism, colonialism and the superpowers in particular.

In the course of the meeting, the representatives of the two superpowers paid lip-service to "sympathy" for the least developed countries, but when it came to the adoption of concrete measures, both of them refused to undertake any obligations. Their behaviour stirred dissatisfaction among the representatives of the developing countries.

Speaking at the closing session on behalf of "the Group of 77," the Sudanese representative denounced the two superpowers and some developed countries for undermining the meeting. He sternly pointed out that the least developed nations would not stoop to "beg" them to help but call on them to fulfil their commitments. The embrace of the two superpowers in the space does not have even the least significance to the least developed countries, he added.

ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

Foreign Ministers' Conference

The Sixth Conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers ended a four-day meeting in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on July 15.

The conference adopted a resolution on Palestine, calling on all countries to support by every means the struggle waged by the Palestinian people. The Palestine Liberation Organization, the resolution reaffirms, is the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people and their legal struggle. It condemns all countries which furnish Israel with military and economic assistance and manpower, and requests that an end be

put at once to such action. The resolution adds that Moslems' right over Jerusalem should be proclaimed and that their governments are determined to devote themselves to the liberation of Jerusalem.

The resolution on the Middle East underscores full and effective support for the confrontation countries and the Palestinian people in their struggle for recovering all occupied land. The conference called on the participating countries to co-operate with other third world countries to urge the United Nations to deprive Israel of its membership in the United Nations and its subordinate special agencies.

MALAGASY

U.S. Tracking Station Closed

The Malagasy Republic has decided to close down the American satellite tracking station on its soil effective from July 15.

Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Supreme Council of Revolution of the Malagasy Republic, announced on the evening of July 11 over Radio Madagascar: According to the agreement signed in October 1963 by the Malagasy and U.S. Governments on the establishment of an American satellite tracking station in Madagascar, the United States must pay land taxes to the Malagasy Government. But consultations to this end came to naught. President Ratsiraka said that even at the time of his recent meeting with the U.S. charge d'affaires in Madagascar, the United States was still not prepared to put the agreement into effect. This is an open violation of the written guarantee.

"VOICE OF THE PEOPLE OF THAILAND"

No Soviet Expansion Is Allowed

The "Voice of the People of Thailand" in a July 22 report exposés the Soviet social-imperialists' intensifying expansion and infiltration in Thailand. The report points out that the Thai people will never allow one imperialist power to get in while another is being driven out.

The report says: "After the U.S. imperialists were compelled to with-

draw from Indochina following their defeat, the Soviet social-imperialists have wildly expanded their aggressive influence in Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries in an attempt to take the place of the U.S. imperialists by building up forces in Thailand to control the country, and to contend with the U.S. imperialists for domination in the region."

It says: The Soviet social-imperialists resort to various methods to expand their aggressive influence in Thailand, including open activities in the name of the Soviet Government or cultural and trade personnel, secret activities of espionage and subversion by agents under various disguises, interference in the internal affairs of Thailand, deceitful propaganda and sabotage of mass organizations.

Besides collecting military and diplomatic information, the report continues, the agents also conduct reconnaissance activities in the southern border areas of Thailand in search of a foothold there to extend Soviet influence to the Malay Peninsula and the Indian Ocean. They also try in every way to infiltrate various mass organizations.

The report says that before and after the establishment of diplomatic relations between Thailand and the

People's Republic of China, the Soviet paper *Pravda* and Radio Moscow disseminated fact-twisting propaganda interfering in Thai internal affairs and slandering the People's Republic of China in a bid to obstruct and sabotage relations between Thailand and China. This criminal act has aroused deep resentment among the people of all strata. The report points out: "This is a crude interference in Thai internal affairs by the Soviet Union and an attempt to expand its influence in and lord it over Thailand and other Asian countries."

Referring to the intensifying Soviet economic penetration in Thailand, the report says that the Soviet aim "is political, not economic." "We must be specially vigilant, whether the Soviet Union offers economic assistance or expands its trade."

The report says in conclusion that the Thai people have seen through the true colours of Soviet social-imperialism. They are heightening their vigilance and closely watching its activities.

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN

Beware of the Back Door Tiger

"We Arab people are hospitable. We welcome all guests and tourists to our country, but we don't wel-

come any guest with warships because it means letting the tiger in through the back door while repelling the wolf through the front gate."

This was stressed in an article which compared Port Aden's present with the past in *October Fourteenth*, an official paper of Democratic Yemen.

Aden lies in the southern entrance to the Red Sea linking Europe, Asia and Africa. After the reopening of the Suez Canal, its economic and strategic position has become even more important. Warships of the superpowers sailing from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean have to go through this sea lane. In the first month following the reopening, the number of ships berthing at Port Aden nearly doubles the figure of the previous month.

To safeguard their national independence and national rights and interests, Democratic Yemen took over Port Aden from the foreigners in 1970. Cadres have in the main been Yemenized and all the pilots are of Yemeni origin. The port has been deepened and can now berth tankers up to 120,000 tons. The loading and unloading capacity of the wharf has been raised and the newly built warehouses cover an area of 20,000 square feet.

(Continued from p. 5.)

of interest to countries all over the world. China and a number of other countries have made repeated efforts to establish its precise altitude. The figure of 8,882 metres used by China prior to the latest survey was worked out by foreign scientists at the beginning of this century.

Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Chinese surveyors and cartographers have further raised their consciousness to serve proletarian politics and have made up their minds to establish the exact height of the Qomolangma Feng. In the nationwide high tide of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the pro-

letariat, they joined the Chinese Qomolangma Feng expedition in tackling the peak between March and May this year. They surmounted numerous difficulties and succeeded in extending the national geodesic survey control network to the east, main and west Rongbuk glaciers on the north slope of the mountain. They carried out triangular, traverse, astronomical and gravity survey at altitudes of 5,000-7,000 metres above sea level and counter-checked the precise levelling of the area between Tingri and the Rongbuk Monastery, thus providing a reliable control basis for determining the height of the Qomolangma Feng.

After a surveying pole was erected on the summit and the thickness of accumulated snow there was meas-

ured for the first time by the nine Chinese climbers who reached the top, the surveyors and cartographers proceeded to conduct simultaneous observation and survey from 10 triangulation points located 7 to 21 kilometres from the summit at altitudes between 5,600 and 6,300 metres. In this way they obtained a complete set of data for mapping out the geographical location and the height of the peak.

After processing the data obtained by strict calculation and induction, the surveyors and cartographers established the exact height of the Qomolangma Feng to be 8,848.13 metres (excluding the thickness of accumulated snow) on the basis of the mean level of the Yellow Sea as worked out by the tide observation station at Tsingtao.

ON THE HOME FRONT

15 Years of Hsinankiang Hydro-Power Station

THE Hsinankiang hydro-power station in east China is the first big hydro-power station surveyed, designed and built by the Chinese people with home-made equipment.

Since it was built and put into operation in 1960, this station has overfulfilled the state plan every year. Its generating capacity has increased by a big margin, and it has accumulated enough funds for the state to build three other stations of the same size. Last year, it fulfilled the state quota five months ahead of schedule, with its electricity output outstripping the designed generating capacity by nearly 30 per cent. By May this year, the state's half-yearly plan had been met, and in safety-generating and supplying of power and in technical innovations, it has achieved notable successes.

In the course of building the station, the imperialists tried in every

way to blockade us while the social-imperialists resorted to every trick to put a stranglehold on us. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," the workers resolved to build it by their own efforts. They worked hard and introduced technical innovations to speed up the pace of construction. The completion of the project 20 months ahead of the original plan fully demonstrated the revolutionary will and ability of the Chinese working class.

After the station went into operation, some leading cadres who were influenced by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line thought that, since they had worked so hard for several years, they could now run the station in a leisure way. Instead of fully mobilizing and relying on the masses, they relied only on a few "specialists" and "authorities" and managed the station with methods copied from capitalist and revisionist countries. This stifled the workers' enthusiasm for building socialism.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the workers and cadres, with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, repeatedly criticized Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and his fallacies of "relying on specialists to run the enterprises" and "servility to things foreign." They also deepened their study of the Party's basic line by linking it with the actual conditions. This educated those cadres who had mistaken ideas and raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Thenceforth leading cadres, spurred on anew

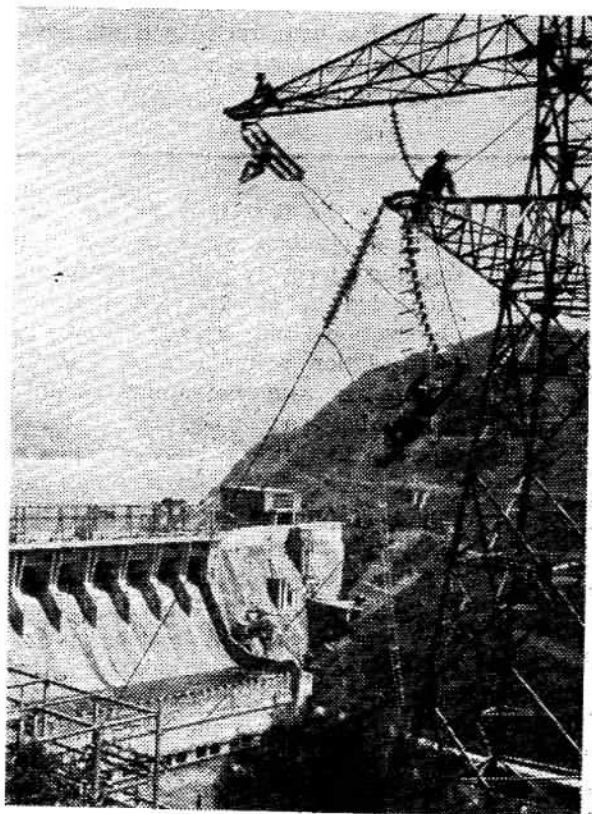
by the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, have firmly relied on the masses to run the station.

Most of the equipment in the station are the first batch of such products made in China. Though they have been operating satisfactorily in the last 15 years, some unavoidable defects have been discovered in the long process of operation, and there are certain imperfections in the original designs and manufacture. Take the rotor of the water turbine for example. After several years the blades get eroded and repairs have to be done every two or three years. Through long observation, workers of the turbine group found that the cause of erosion was some defect in designing. During the Great Cultural Revolution, leading members and workers at the station succeeded in making the necessary changes. Later they changed the shape of the blade which has further reduced erosion. As a result, overhauling is done every five years instead of three, and the generating capacity has also been increased.

"Shoulder-Pole Art Troupes"

ALL the year round the Hua Ku (Flower Drum) Opera Troupe of Macheng County, in central China's Hupeh Province tours the rural areas giving performances. The members, including actors, actresses and musicians as well as stage hands, carry luggage on shoulder-poles. This includes properties, settings, costumes and lighting equipment as well as their personal effects. The peasants of every commune and every brigade in the county have access to their performances and have adopted a nickname for them — "the shoulder-pole art troupe."

The coming into being of this and similar art troupes shows how literary and art workers serve the workers, peasants and soldiers more consciously. Because of criticism of the revisionist line on literature and art, theatrical workers are no longer satisfied with performing in theatres at small cities or towns, where facilities for performance are good. Instead they make efforts to tour the vast rural areas and perform for the villagers, even in a family courtyard.



Live-wire operation at the Hsinankiang hydro-power station.

The art ensemble of Yenling County, Honan Province, and the Yuchu Opera Troupe of Kuanghua County, Hupeh Province, are welcomed by rural commune members as "push-cart troupes." Their carts have a double use—as a means of transportation of properties and personal luggage, and as a movable stage for performances in the countryside. Besides, they make their own portable settings, properties and lighting equipment to facilitate their tour.

In Hupeh's Patung County there is a "knapsack troupe" active in the mountain areas. Its members walk several dozen kilometres a day with packs on their backs, carrying the things they need. At every stop, they perform the very evening they arrive. Every third day they join the local peasants in productive labour.

Acclaimed as "our own performers" by the broad masses, the literary and art workers try their utmost to serve them better. During the day time, members of the literary and art propaganda team of Hsiangho County in Hopei Province entertain the peasants with many items right out in the fields, lanes and courtyards, or on the threshing grounds while working together with them, and in the evening, give a special performance.

In southwest China's Szechuan Province, a 25-member literary and art propaganda group of Pingwu County has been travelling in the snow-capped mountains and primeval forests to serve the inhabitants of Han, Tibetan and Hui nationality. All team members are actors or actresses, most of them proficient in two or three different musical instruments, and some of them are also script-writers or composers. The stage properties and costumes were made by themselves. Besides performing, they give the peasants free hair-cuts and free medical treatment with acupuncture, show lantern slides, organize pictorial displays and lend books.

Huayuan County in Hunan Province is inhabited by the Miao nationality. The county's cultural group has made efforts to collect many of their folk songs, and to compose new ones in the style of Peking opera. They have adapted four of the model Peking operas born during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution to the local opera of Miao nationality. In the last few years they have put on 537 performances for the Miao people.

One evening, after they learnt that two electricians on duty in a pumping station had missed a show, they scheduled a special one in the pump-

ing station. Another special one was given to a few old men living on top of a mountain. A Miao grandpa recalled the bitter past before liberation when, driven away by a landlord, he had been compelled to live in a mountain cave for a number of years. "The new society and the old one mean two different worlds to me," he said.

The spirit of "shoulder-pole troupes" which serve the people wholeheartedly is not only confined to art troupes at the county level. All professional literary and art troupes of the Yenpien Korean Autonomous Prefecture in northeast China spend half of their time every year giving performances in villages, factories, mines, P.L.A. units and neighbourhoods. Over a long period, in the process of going into the midst of the militant life of the people, literary and art workers have absorbed political nourishment and drawn materials for their creative work from the masses.

The biggest art troupes in China are no exception. Earlier this year, the China Peking Opera Troupe of Peking, the China Dance Drama Troupe as well as the Central Philharmonic Society have all gone on tour to the Taching Oilfield and to Shaoshan, Hunan Province, and to grass-roots units and villages in other parts of the country.

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work has to be done, and on Saturdays, they organize mass campaigns in which all work with might and main.

Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, three groups of young workers, altogether more than 300, have been admitted into the plant. Inspired by the deeds of the veteran workers, they fear neither hardship nor fatigue and work energetically at capital construction. The first group of young workers built a club and a dining room covering a total floor space of more than 1,000 square metres. The second group organized itself into a shock force to sink a well which can supply 200 tons of water per hour. The third group took part for three months in building a workshop. They all hold that the significance is not just to save money in creating material wealth, but even more important is carrying on with "the same vigour, the same

revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war." In the last four years, one out of every two of these youngsters has joined the Communist Youth League, and 45 were admitted into the Chinese Communist Party. A contingent of young workers with both socialist consciousness and culture is maturing.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Maintaining and carrying on with the proletarian revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, the Kirin Municipal Oil and Grease Plant can now produce more than 80 kinds of oil and grease as against only one originally. Of the 80, four are new petro-chemical products in China. The plant has fulfilled state plan ahead of schedule every year for over a decade, making a bigger and bigger contribution to the state.

New Book in English

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A quarter of a century has passed since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. What has taken place in China? What are its achievements? These and other questions are answered in *New China's First Quarter-Century*, a selection of reportage articles issued by the Hsinhua News Agency and from Chinese newspapers.

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