

# PEKING REVIEW

24

June 11, 1976

北  
京  
周  
報

**King Birendra of Nepal Visits  
China**

**Third World Wins New Victories in  
Joint Struggle Against Hegemony**

—The 4th UNCTAD Session closes

**Criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's Revisionist  
Fallacies on the Industrial and  
Transport Front**

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## King Birendra of Nepal Visits China

**H**IS Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal arrived in Chengtu by special plane on June 2 for a friendly visit to China's Szechuan and Tibet at the invitation of Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Premier Hua Kuo-feng of the State Council.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng; Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Chiao Kuan-hua, Foreign Minister; and others made a special trip from Peking to Chengtu to welcome King Birendra and the other distinguished Nepalese guests.

Welcoming the visitors at the airport were also leading members of the Szechuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Chengtu Units



A rousing welcome for King Birendra at Chengtu Airport.



King Birendra visiting the Tuchiangyen Irrigation System.

of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Chengtu City Revolutionary Committee, as well as several thousand people in Chengtu.

In the evening, Premier Hua Kuo-feng gave a grand banquet in honour of the King. Premier Hua Kuo-feng and King Birendra spoke at the banquet. (For excerpts of their speeches see pp. 6 and 7.)

Premier Hua Kuo-feng held talks with the Nepalese King during his stay in Chengtu. The distinguished guests visited the Szechuan No. 1 Cotton Spinning, Weaving, Printing and Dyeing Mill and the Tuchiangyen Irrigation System.

Acting on King Birendra's command, Nepalese Ambassador to China Kshatra Bickram Rana gave a return banquet in

Chengtu on June 4. Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairman Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme and others attended the banquet.

In his speech at the function, King Birendra said: "The close and friendly exchange of views we have had with Premier Hua Kuo-feng and other leaders of the Chinese Government has been mutually beneficial to us. Such exchange of views is necessary, I believe, from time to time. Personal contacts not only lead towards a better understanding between the two countries but also help further develop the bonds of close relationship leading to fruitful cooperation."

He went on: We have the opportunity to get personally acquainted with the steady progress you have made in various fields. We are particularly impressed by the great progress made by Szechuan Province in agriculture, industry and other fields within a short span of time.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng said at the banquet: "Our two sides have held sincere and friendly talks on further strengthening Sino-Nepalese relations and on international issues of



People lining the Lhasa street to give King Birendra a warm welcome.

common interest and achieved fully satisfactory results. Through the talks our mutual understanding has been further deepened and our friendship enhanced. The present visit by His Majesty the King has opened a new page in the friendly relations between China and Nepal.

"Both China and Nepal are developing countries belonging to the third world. We have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and expansionism and learnt from and helped each other in developing our national economies and building our respective countries.

"I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Nepalese Government and people once again for their co-operation and support rendered to us in our bilateral relations as well as in international affairs. I am convinced that there are broad prospects for the development of the friendship and the relations of amicable co-operation between China and Nepal, which are based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence."

King Birendra and his entourage arrived in Lhasa by special plane on June 5. The Nepalese party was accompanied by Vice-Chairman Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme. Greeting the distinguished guests at the airport were leading members of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Revolutionary

Committee and the Tibet Military Area Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. When the motorcade carrying the guests entered the city proper, more than 2,000 people lined the streets to give them a warm welcome. The people of various nationalities of Tibet were overjoyed at the opportunity to receive the head of a foreign state for the first time on the "Roof of the World."

The Tibet Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee gave a welcoming banquet on June 6. The Nepalese guests took time out to visit the Exhibition Centre of Revolution in Tibet, the "July 1" Agricultural Machinery Plant and the Lhasa Carpet Weaving Mill.

### General Mery Visits Peking

Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Minister of National Defence, on June 6 separately met with General Guy Mery, Chief of Staff of the French Armed Forces, Mme. Mery and the other distinguished French guests accompanying them on their visit to China. They had arrived in Peking two days earlier for an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese National Defence Ministry.

The Chinese National Defence Ministry gave a welcoming banquet in honour of the French guests on June 5.

Yang Cheng-wu, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, said in his toast: The current international situation is characterized by great disorder throughout the world and the situation is excellent. Factors of war are obviously on the increase. The contention between the two superpowers has spread throughout the world with Europe as the key point of their contention. That superpower which chants incantations of peace most energetically is, in particular, gravely threatening the security of the people of the world, and above all the people of Europe. We are consistent in our support for the united struggle of the West European countries against hegemony.

He added: Under the guidance of our great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people are waging a struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and have won great victories. This struggle has great significance in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing a capitalist restoration and ensuring that China will never change its political colour. This is, at the same time, the most fundamental preparation against a war of aggression.

He expressed the conviction that the current visit by General Guy Mery would surely contribute to the deepening of mutual understanding and friendship between China and France and the development of relations between the armed forces of both countries.

In his toast, General Guy Mery said: Though belonging to two different political systems, China and France have, on a number of points, conceptions of defence that are very close to each other. Being peace-loving, our two countries are passionately attached to the notion of national independence. From their long histories, both our two countries have acquired the understanding

that in this dangerous and uncertain world we live in, it is courting mortal danger if a nation leaves its own security to the care of others.

### **Comoros Government Delegation**

Vice-Premier Chang Chun-chiao on June 2 met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the Comoros Government Delegation led by Salim Himidi, Minister of Internal Affairs.

The delegation arrived in Peking on May 31. Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang, Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying held talks with Minister of Internal Affairs Salim Himidi. Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. In his speech at the banquet, he warmly praised the Comoros Government and people for their unremitting struggle to safeguard national unity and territorial integrity since they won their national independence. He expressed firm support for the Comoros Government's just stand in opposing imperialism and colonialism, and the contention between the superpowers for hegemony in the Indian Ocean and advocating the establishment of an Indian Ocean zone of peace.

Referring to the present excellent international situation, the Foreign Trade Minister said: The great African people are advancing triumphantly in struggle. That superpower which styles itself the "natural ally" of the third world is meeting increasingly strong resistance from the African people in its criminal acts of carrying out aggression and expansion in Africa, splitting African unity and sabotaging the liberation struggle of the people in southern Africa. Africa belongs to the great African people and absolutely not to the hegemonism of the superpowers.

He expressed the conviction that the current visit of the Comoros Government Delegation would surely make important contributions to the promotion of mutual understanding between the people of the two countries and to the development of the

friendly relations and co-operation between both countries.

In his speech Minister of Internal Affairs Salim Himidi said that the Comoros and China were united by ties of militant friendship, solidarity and fraternity. He continued: "The people of China and the Comoros knew the same sufferings in the past and are today still confronted with the same provocations on the part of the enemies of progress and emancipation of the people.

"Like you, we have waged struggle and are still in struggle on a national scale against foreign imperialism and annexationism, and all velleities of feudalism and evil tendencies of bureaucratic capitalism at the same time.

"Like you, we have a part of our national territory under illegal occupation and aggression on the part of alien forces. However, because we are firm and resolute in our just struggle for the total liberation of the motherland, we are sure to win victory."

"Through the present delegation's visit," he added, "we would like to confirm our resolution to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people for the establishment of a better and more just world based on peace, justice, respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual support, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence."

He stressed: "We are resolutely against all the actual and potential tendencies aimed at creating permanent tension, unbalance and instability in the Indian Ocean."

### **Solicitude for Victims of Flood In the Philippines**

Premier Hua Kuo-feng on June 4 sent Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos a message extending deep sympathy and solicitude to the inhabitants in the flood-affected area of Luzon who had suffered losses in life and property.

On the same day, the Chinese Red Cross Society also sent a message to the Red Cross Society of the Philippines, expressing solicitude to the inhabitants in that area. It decided to contribute goods valued at RMB 300,000 yuan and another RMB 300,000 yuan in cash to help the people of the afflicted area to tide over their temporary difficulties.

### **Anti-Earthquake Relief Work in Afflicted Area in Yunnan**

Two strong earthquakes occurred in the Lungling-Luhsi area in western Yunnan Province, southwest China, at 20:23 hours and 22:00 hours (Peking time) on May 29.

China's network of seismological observatories specified the magnitude of the first shock to be 7.5 and the second to be 7.6, with the epicentre at 24.6 degrees north latitude and 98.7 degrees east longitude.

The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and the State Council have shown great concern for the people in the afflicted area. Immediately after the quakes, the C.P.C. Central Committee sent a cable of sympathy to the people there and dispatched a central delegation to the area to express its solicitude. The State Council organized the departments concerned for immediate relief work. The Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Party organizations at all levels in the stricken area took emergency measures and led the masses in overcoming the earthquake effects and getting prepared against possible further tremors. Leading comrades of the provincial Party committee and leading members of departments concerned hurried to the area that very night to direct the relief work. Medical teams were promptly organized and dispatched by the Kunming units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the provincial public health department. The State Seismological Bureau and

*(Continued on p. 30.)*

# Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

(Excerpts)

NEPAL is a country with a long history and a splendid culture. The industrious and courageous Nepalese people have a glorious tradition of resisting imperialist aggression. The Chinese Government and people highly admire and appreciate the heroic mettle and firm determination of the Nepalese Government and people in defending national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy under the leadership of His Majesty King Birendra. His Majesty the King gives special importance and priority to the development of agriculture and has declared this fiscal year the agricultural year. We are glad to see that Nepal has achieved marked success in grain production. Nepal has adhered to a foreign policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment and supported the just struggle of the people of all countries, thus playing a positive role in international affairs. Nepal is establishing diplomatic relations with an increasing number of countries, and her international prestige is daily rising. The proposal put forward by His Majesty King Birendra to declare Nepal a zone of peace reflects the strong desire of the people of Nepal to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. The Chinese Government firmly supports this just proposition. The Chinese people will, as always, stand together with you for ever in the struggle against hegemonism and expansionism.

The current international situation is excellent and most encouraging. The world is advancing amidst turmoil, and the people are increasingly awakening. The numerous third world countries and people, in particular, are advancing in unity and playing ever more energetically the role of the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The intensified rivalry between the two superpowers for hegemony is the cause of world in-tranquillity. But lacking popular support for their unjust cause and beset with difficulties at home and abroad, the two superpowers find the going very tough. In recent years, the situation in South Asia has undergone deep changes. The struggle of the South Asian peoples in defence of national independence and state sovereignty against hegemonism and expansionism has developed further. It is gratifying that of late the relations among some South Asian countries have begun to improve. We earnestly hope that the South Asian countries will truly treat each other with equality and live together in friendship on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The Chinese Government, on its part, will continue to strengthen and develop friendly and good-neighbourly

relations with the South Asian countries on the basis of these principles.

The situation in China is also excellent. Great victories have been won in the struggle initiated and led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. Through this struggle, it is certain that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will find its way deeper into the hearts of the people, China's socialist revolution and socialist construction will develop more vigorously, and Chairman Mao's line and policies in foreign affairs will be implemented even better. We are determined, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, to advance on the crest of victory and carry this great struggle through to the end.

The friendship and contacts between the Chinese and Nepalese peoples have a long history and an un-broken tradition. The grand Himalayas have since ancient times been a symbol of the friendly ties between China and Nepal. Our two peoples have lived in harmony from generation to generation and have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and expansionism. We note with satisfaction that, since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the traditional friendly relations between China and Nepal have grown from strength to strength. Recently, our two sides have decided to renew for another period of ten years the Agreement on Trade, Intercourse and Related Questions Between the Tibet Autonomous Region of China and Nepal. All this shows that the friendly and good-neighbourly relationship between China and Nepal is a brilliant example in the development of relations between nations. Chairman Mao has said: "There are true and false friends. But through practice one can tell the true from the false." The history of the twenty-odd years of Sino-Nepalese relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations fully proves that the relations between China and Nepal are very close and friendly. There are no issues whatever between us, and we are true friends. His Majesty King Birendra has always been devoted to the development of the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Nepal. He visited China twice before and has made valuable contributions to further enhancing the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries. In 1974 His Majesty the King took resolute

and forceful measures of disarming the handful of Dalai rebel bandits who had fled from Tibet to Nepal, thus brought this problem to a satisfactory solution and thoroughly smashed their plot for sabotaging Sino-Nepalese friendship. The Chinese Government and people highly appreciate and are most grateful for this resolute decision of His Majesty the King. We are now especially glad that His Majesty the King has flown over the Himalayas for this visit to China, thus opening direct air passage between China and Nepal,

building an air bridge of China-Nepal friendship over "the Roof of the World" for the first time in history and adding a new page to the history of China-Nepal friendship. His Majesty King Birendra will be the first foreign head of state to visit the Tibet Autonomous Region of China, and this is a special honour and pleasure for the Chinese people, and particularly those in the Tibet Autonomous Region. Here I sincerely wish His Majesty the King a completely successful visit.

## King Birendra's Speech

(Excerpts)

IN coming to Chengtu, we have traversed the lofty Himalayas and crossed many mountains and rivers that link our two neighbouring countries. Modern technology has made this trans-Himalayan crossing no longer hazardous as in the past. I am told that Szechuan is a miniature China, with its natural environment closely resembling Nepal. The varied topography of this province with temperate and tropical vegetation in one and the same vertical zone has something in common with my own country. Like Szechuan, Nepal is full of hills, mountains and rivers with the attendant problems of flood, landslide and difficult terrain. If the innumerable terrace in this province won it the name, "the land of million steps," I feel that the description only completes the comparison. The fact is that the relations between Nepal and China go back to antiquity, and throughout history, these relations have been conducted mainly, though not exclusively, through China's Tibetan Region. The extensive two-way flow of people, culture and goods has not only consolidated our mutual ties, but also enriched the lives of our peoples. As neighbours with common border, we have also had times of some misunderstanding, but the centuries of ties have firmly demonstrated that friendship, understanding and mutual co-operation transcend the whims of history.

Nepal is a peace-loving country devoted entirely to build its economy in accordance with the urges of its people. We have chosen our own road to democracy, indigenously known as the Panchayat system. We are determined to continue our policy of peace, non-alignment, friendship and co-operation with all countries of the world. We will not allow the use of our soil for any activity hostile to any country, and we expect reciprocity in this matter. My proposal that Nepal be declared a zone of peace aims, in its essence, to institutionalize this basic thrust of our foreign policy. Your prompt support for this proposal is deeply appreciated by the people of my country.

Growing economic co-operation characterizes the relations between our two countries. Although China's own needs are great, you have extended generous as-

sistance in the development of our national economy for which we are most grateful. Since my last visit to this country two and a half years ago, the demand for a new international economic order is becoming daily more precise and meeting with the approval of, not only the governments and people of the third world but also that of other governments. In the struggle for a new international economic order, Nepal and China have a common purpose. Such a new order must do away with all kinds of exploitative relations, and must take into account the just and legitimate interests of all countries of the world, big and small, rich and poor, strong and weak. Among the countries of the third world, not only must the traditional economic and trade relations be strengthened, but they must also be further expanded to reflect new expectations of our peoples.

Our two countries recognize that each country has the right to choose its own destiny. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, which form the basis of our relations, ensure the independent development of each country. Gone are the days when a country, or a group of countries, guided the destinies of the peoples of other countries. The worldwide tide of nationalism has swept away colonial empires, and nationalist forces everywhere are stronger than ever before. In such a situation, wisdom lies in a policy of strict non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Nepal and China hold firmly to these ideals. I am confident that in the context of this mutual understanding, our friendly relations will grow from strength to strength in the years to come.

We are aware that, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, along with the rest of China, the Autonomous Region of Tibet has also witnessed much progress. It is natural for us to wish to see for ourselves the developments that have taken place in a region of China contiguous with Nepal. I look forward to visiting the Tibetan Region and wish your people greater success under the leadership of Chairman Mao.

# Criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's Revisionist Fallacies On the Industrial and Transport Front

by Chung Shih

TENG Hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party, pushed a revisionist programme and a revisionist line and took the lead in stirring up the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts. He not only spread a lot of weird nonsense in the various spheres of the superstructure but also came out against Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in the economic field. On the pretext of "everything for modernization," he meddled in industrial and transport work, personally ordering the drafting of a set of so-called regulations for industrial development and peddling his sinister revisionist junk in a vain attempt to make socialist industry his basis for a capitalist restoration. Although his tactics were very deceptive, they failed to delude the workers who have been tempered in the Great Cultural Revolution and in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. As soon as his revisionist stuff was trotted out, it was rejected and criticized by the broad masses of workers and cadres. The struggle personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao to beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts has further heightened the revolutionary fighting will of the workers. Through this struggle, they have come to see more clearly the reactionary nature of Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line.

## What Is the Main Danger on the Industrial And Transport Front?

In his drive for retrogression and restoration, Teng Hsiao-ping trumpeted "taking the three directives as the key link," spared no effort to deny that the principal contradiction on the industrial and transport front is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and opposed taking class struggle as the key link. In his view, the main danger at present lay in "not daring to say grasp production," which was of "a universal nature." He openly negated the commanding role of the Party's basic line in industry and transport and tried in this way to divert industrial development from its socialist orientation.

Since 1949 Chairman Mao has consistently emphasized: "The principal contradiction within the country is one between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie." It also is the principal contradiction on the industrial and

transport front. Owing to the existence and development of this contradiction, the universal problem on this front will, for a considerably long period of time to come, continue to be a question of whether to take the socialist road or the capitalist road and whether the leadership is in the hands of Marxists and the masses of workers or in the hands of the bourgeoisie and capitalist-roaders within the Party. The main danger is revisionism and capitalist restoration. Analysing the necessity for the Great Cultural Revolution at the First Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Apparently, we couldn't do without the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, for our base was not solid. From my observations, I am afraid that in a fairly large majority of factories — I don't mean all or the overwhelming majority — leadership was not in the hands of real Marxists and the masses of workers. Not that there were no good people in the leadership of the factories. There were. There were good people among the secretaries, deputy secretaries and members of Party committees and among the Party branch secretaries. But they followed that line of Liu Shao-chi's, just resorting to material incentive, putting profit in command and, instead of promoting proletarian politics, handing out bonuses, and so forth." "But there are indeed bad people in the factories." "This shows that the revolution is still unfinished." On the industrial and transport front, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will not come to an end until all classes are abolished. The old bourgeoisie still exists and intellectuals who have not remoulded their world outlook still exist; corruption, theft of public property and speculation sometimes occur; and the existence of bourgeois right is still giving rise to new bourgeois elements. The revisionist line in running enterprises — the putting of profits in command, material incentives, bonuses, and so forth — still has a market and the situation in which the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road will remain for a long time to come. Teng Hsiao-ping's attempt to deny class struggle on the industrial and transport front was aimed at covering up his struggle against the proletariat on behalf of the bourgeoisie both inside and outside the Party, his pushing the revisionist line and taking the capitalist road.



Under the socialist system, factories and enterprises are battlefields where the proletariat wages class struggle against the bourgeoisie. We must never regard a factory as a purely economic organization and follow the theory of productive forces in running it. Chairman Mao has said: **"Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school."** Only by consolidating the proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and constantly improving the socialist relations of production is it possible to develop socialist production with greater, faster, better and more economical results and make factories and enterprises strong bastions for combating and preventing revisionism. If the factories and enterprises lose sight of the goal of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and go in for production eschewing class struggle, they not only would be unable to develop production for building socialism, but would become the soil for engendering the bourgeoisie and capitalism. Should this be allowed to develop, the socialist ownership of the factories would turn into capitalist ownership and the workers would again become hired slaves. When Teng Hsiao-ping clamoured for "daring to say grasp production," he did not really mean to develop socialist production; what he aimed at was to induce people to give up the factories and enterprises as battlefields of class struggle and relinquish the proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie so that he could restore capitalism with ease.

Of course socialist industrial enterprises must strive to fulfil and overfulfil their production plans and constantly solve such problems as maintenance of equipment, technical innovations and quality of products. But solutions of these problems also cannot be separated from the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. Chairman Mao has said: **"Class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it."** Only by taking class struggle as the key link, deepening the criticism of revisionism and capitalism and continually solving the question of which line and which road to follow can socialist production develop in the right direction and with greater impetus; only thus can all production problems including equipment, techniques and quality be really solved in the correct way and only thus can we take our own road to develop industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results, rapidly establish an independent and fairly comprehensive industrial system and realize the modernization of socialist industry. Opposing the taking of class struggle as the key link, Teng Hsiao-ping stuck to the theme of "white cat, black cat" and made no distinction between Marxism and imperialism. This will inevitably lead to the capitalist road and undermine socialist production. What he termed "modernization" was in effect carrying out capitalist modernization in the interest of the bour-

geoisie and turning China into an economic appendage of imperialism and social-imperialism.

### **Why Harp on the Old Tunes of Putting Profits In Command and Material Incentives?**

An important aspect in the class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie on the industrial and transport front is the criticism of revisionist wares such as putting profits in command and material incentives. Since the Great Cultural Revolution started, the broad masses of workers have not relaxed their criticism of such trash, and this made Teng Hsiao-ping fuming with rage. He vilified the criticism of putting profits in command as "one-sided opposition to the making of profits." He babbled: "You say it's putting profits in command, well, a bit of profit in command doesn't matter much. Otherwise, what is the state to rely on?" He flagrantly opposed criticizing material incentives and made no secret of his advocacy of revisionism.

Why does our socialist country under the proletarian dictatorship run industry and economic undertakings? Why do our factories produce and the workers work? Is it for profits, for money? Or is it for the revolution, for the people? It is imperative to make this clear. Chairman Mao has said: **"The general policy guiding our economic and financial work is to develop the economy and ensure supplies."** (*Economic and Financial Problems in the Anti-Japanese War.*) Our aim in developing production in all light and heavy industries is solely to ensure supplies, to meet the needs of socialist revolution and socialist construction and the needs of the people in their work and life, to **"be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."** This is linked with the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance, the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and the lofty goal ahead of realizing communism. For the revolution and for the people — this is the fundamental criterion distinguishing socialist production from capitalist production. The basic objective of the capitalists in setting up factories and enterprises is to extract maximum profits. The mission of the bourgeois society is to make money. Marx said: **"Production of surplus-value is the absolute law of this mode of production."** (*Capital.*) In advocating putting profits in command and material incentives and writing off the fundamental difference between socialism and capitalism, Teng Hsiao-ping once again exposed his reactionary bourgeois stand and world outlook.

Putting profits in command and material incentives are all about money and material things; in essence, they are a form of bourgeois politics and a corrosive the bourgeoisie uses to corrupt our cadres and the masses

and to undermine the socialist relations of production. How can it be said that it "doesn't matter much" to peddle such rubbish in socialist factories and enterprises? Socialist economy is a planned economy; it develops proportionately and according to plan. What and how much products a factory produces and what it does not produce are all determined by an overall plan and must be in the people's interests. If every factory puts profits in command and devotes great efforts to turning out products that bring in the most profits while paying scant heed to making products that are less profitable and not producing things which do not bring in any profit, wouldn't this upset and sabotage the socialist planned economy and bring on anarchy in production? In their pursuit of profits, the various enterprises will seek their own interests at the expense of others, and socialist co-operation will be turned into capitalist competition. Putting profits in command, striving one-sidedly for output value and profits, praying to "Marshal Chao," the God of Wealth, handing out bonuses and using material incentives to stimulate people's enthusiasm will inevitably corrupt the thinking of cadres and the masses, undermine unity among workers, lead people astray to think only of personal gains or losses and scramble for fame and position, and turn the relations among people into mercenary, cash relations. In this way, socialist relations of production will be destroyed and bourgeois right will grow to malignant proportions. If this is allowed to continue, a restoration of capitalist ownership will inevitably result. Soviet social-imperialism is a case in point and, like a mirror, it shows up in perspective the insidious designs of Teng Hsiao-ping.

To meet the needs of revolution and construction, it is necessary for socialist enterprises to calculate production costs, have economic accounting and, according to state requirements, make profits as planned. The profits earned by socialist enterprises constitute the main source of socialist accumulation. We have always attached importance to economic accounting and accumulation and opposed such erroneous ideas as not estimating the cost, neglecting accumulation and being extravagant and wasteful. Teng Hsiao-ping, however, attacked the criticism of putting profits in command and material incentives as "one-sided opposition to the making of profits"; he did this for the sole purpose of deliberately creating confusion and with ulterior motives. Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers has been aroused precisely because criticism was carried out against these revisionist things. The workers have conscientiously implemented the Party's line, policies and principles and carried out state plans and accumulated more and more funds for socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Ideological work and political work are the guarantee for accomplishing**

**economic work and technical work, and they serve the economic base. Moreover, ideology and politics are the commander, the soul. If our ideological work and political work slacken just a little, economic work and technical work are bound to go astray."** To develop production, our socialist state does not rely on putting profits in command or material incentives but on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, on putting proletarian politics in command, on taking class struggle as the key link and on powerful political and ideological work. This is fundamental in running the socialist enterprises well.

### **Rely on the Working Class or on the Bourgeoisie?**

To take class struggle as the key link in running industry, it is imperative to rely on the working class wholeheartedly, bring into full play the masses' enthusiasm for building socialism and launch mass movements on a large scale. This is Chairman Mao's consistent thinking and is a truth proved in practice. Contrary to this, Teng Hsiao-ping babbled that "relying on the workers, peasants and soldiers is only relative" and he opposed relying on the working class. On the one hand, he again peddled the old system of keeping the workers bound hand and foot with all sorts of restrictions and taboos and placing enterprises under the direct and exclusive control of ministries concerned, which stifled the masses' enthusiasm for building socialism. On the other hand, he advocated letting specialists run the factories, propagated servility to things foreign and prostrated himself before domestic and foreign bourgeois "authorities," casting himself in the role of a big bourgeois comprador.

An important issue in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines is whether or not to have faith in the masses of workers and rely on them. Chairman Mao has pointed out that the working class is the leading class and **"is most far-sighted, most selfless and most thoroughly revolutionary."** (*On the People's Democratic Dictatorship*.) If faith and reliance are not placed on the workers, both revolution and construction will not be able to make headway on the industrial and transport front. The working class was born of and grew up in the struggle against the bourgeoisie and capitalism. It hates capitalism the most, ardently loves socialism and is most resolute in taking the socialist road. Only by relying on the working class wholeheartedly and mobilizing the workers to take part in leadership and management, discuss political affairs, grasp major issues and exercise revolutionary supervision over the enterprise leadership, can Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line be carried out and the enterprises transformed according to the ideology and image of the vanguard of the working class, and only thus will the leadership of enterprises really be in the hands of Marxists and workers and the proletarian dic-

tatorship over the bourgeoisie strengthened. In the course of struggle, members of the working class must also continually remould their world outlook, and heightening their understanding of the historical mission of the working class is one aspect of their remoulding. One major change in the factories and enterprises since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started is the further assertion of the working class as masters of the country. Relying on the workers to manage the enterprises, Party organizations in many factories and enterprises have done away with the bourgeois prejudice criticized by Lenin **"that only the so-called 'upper classes', only the rich, and those who have gone through the school of the rich, are capable of administering the state and directing the organizational development of socialist society."** (*How to Organize Competition?*) This fully demonstrates the tremendous role the working class plays in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and is a powerful rebuttal to Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist fallacies.

Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the workers have boundless creativeness and are the main force in socialist revolution and socialist construction. What should we rely on in order to follow our own road in developing industry and speed up the realization of modernization of socialist industry? We do not rely on practising hegemonism, such as carrying out expansion abroad and plundering other countries, nor do we rely on servility to things foreign which means begging from the foreign bourgeoisie. We rely on the working class and the masses of the people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line as our guide. The imperialists blockaded us and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique tried to throttle and impede our development by creating difficulties. But we have overcome all obstacles on our road of advance and achieved the great victories as those we have won today by relying on and mobilizing the masses to criticize servility to things foreign and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and thus enhancing the masses' revolutionary spirit of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts and working hard for the prosperity of our country. Wholehearted reliance on the working class and launching mass movements in a big way will result in great fervour in revolution and in the development of production with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, some "forbidden zones" which foreigners have fought shy of have been opened up by the workers through practice. Things which some "specialists" and "authorities" considered to be impossible have been well accomplished by the workers. Such indisputable facts once again prove the irrefutable truth that **"the masses are the real heroes."**

Teng Hsiao-ping's "relative" reliance on the working class is nothing but a refurbished version of Liu Shao-chi's theory that "the masses are backward." His so-called "relative reliance" is in effect non-reliance and opposition to reliance on the working class. Didn't Teng Hsiao-ping, after resuming work, go around visiting "those who had fallen into obscurity"? Didn't he clamour for installing in office those unrepentant capitalist-roads who were "dead determined" and who were "not afraid of being overthrown for the second time"? This shows he wanted to rely on the bourgeoisie inside the Party. Didn't Teng Hsiao-ping rave that he wanted to "promote to leading posts" those bourgeois intellectuals who are "proficient and learnt" and whose interests are identical with his? This shows he wanted to rely on a small number of bourgeois "specialists" and "authorities." Didn't Teng Hsiao-ping prostrate himself before "foreigners" and hold in reverence "foreign specialists" and "foreign equipment"? Didn't he go out of his way to preach servility to things foreign and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace? This shows he wanted to rely on the foreign bourgeoisie. Judging from the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square in early April, Teng Hsiao-ping's supporters are a handful of class enemies hostile to the dictatorship of the proletariat and new bourgeois elements including hooligans, gangsters and other dregs of society, and these, too, are persons Teng Hsiao-ping wanted to rely on. That he stood on the side of the bourgeoisie and opposed reliance on the working class precisely shows he represented the interests of the bourgeoisie both inside and outside the Party and was the general behind-the-scenes boss of the counter-revolutionary restorationist forces. From this we can see clearly whether Teng Hsiao-ping was for building socialism or capitalism and which direction and road he wanted our industry to follow.

### What Is Behind "Rectification"?

The pretext Teng Hsiao-ping used in pushing his revisionist line on the industrial and transport front was to "develop production," and one of the measures he adopted to achieve this was all-round "rectification."

He painted a gloomy picture of the situation on the industrial and transport front since the Great Cultural Revolution began, alleging that there were "many problems." In short, everything to him was in "chaos" and this called for "serious attention"; hence the need of "relentless efforts" and "courage to carry out rectification" so as to effect a "change." Teng Hsiao-ping's words and deeds tell us that by "rectification" he meant reversing the correct appraisal of the Great Cultural Revolution and working for restoration and retrogression.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, we have smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, criticized the revisionist line and dealt a telling blow at capitalist things in the superstructure and in the relations of production. Didn't this throw the bourgeoisie and revisionists into confusion? What is wrong with such a revolution? Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's instructions on struggle-criticism-transformation, factories and enterprises have undergone remarkable changes after going through the following stages: establishing three-in-one revolutionary committees, carrying out mass criticism, purifying the class ranks, consolidating Party organizations, simplifying the administrative structure, changing irrational rules and regulations and sending office workers to the workshops. Rational rules and regulations have been constantly improved in the course of struggle. The cadres and masses have greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. The workers now take part in leading and managing enterprises and cadres and technicians participate in physical labour. Narrow divisions of labour among workers have been done away with and the spirit of communist co-operation has been brought into full play. **"The Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company"** is being better implemented. Large numbers of new things conducive to restricting bourgeois right have emerged and grown in strength. The mass movement **"In industry, learn from Taching"** is developing in depth. The working class and the masses applaud these changes favourable to socialism in the superstructure and in the relations of production on the industrial front.

Teng Hsiao-ping alleged that the restrictive measures drawn up before the Great Cultural Revolution in accordance with Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in running enterprises "were good and could still be used." These words laid bare his motive and revealed that his so-called "necessary rules and regulations" were nothing but the same revisionist trash. Whether it was good or bad, the working class which has waged repeated struggles against it knows best. During the Cultural Revolution, the revisionist line was criticized by the masses and Teng Hsiao-ping made a "self-criticism" and admitted his mistakes. But later he trotted out this trash again. "Some Questions on Speeding Up Industrial Development," concocted on instructions from him, was a complete acceptance of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, and in fact even went beyond it. His so-called "rectification" was a club to knock out the new emerging things and was just another term for the restoration of old things. What he wanted to "rectify" and to sweep away was Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, while what he wanted to carry forward was the revisionist tradition. What he wanted to "rectify" was to make a clean sweep of the established socialist relations

of production and the new emerging things in the superstructure and the relations of production that restrict bourgeois right. Instead, he wanted to restore and expand capitalist and revisionist things. He wanted to "rectify" **"The Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company"** and restore the rules and regulations of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine of the Soviet Union. Teng Hsiao-ping said that the crux of "rectification" was a "question of leading bodies," and he wanted to set up from top to bottom "powerful, daring and capable" leading bodies, that is to say, he wanted to call to office those who dared to practise revisionism and were "experienced" and "able" in doing so, so that he could, from top to bottom, push a revisionist line, reverse correct verdicts and restore capitalism.

Another excuse Teng Hsiao-ping used to carry out his "rectification" was that the "production capacity has not been brought into full play," as if his "rectification" was meant to develop production. This could fool no one. Experience, both positive and negative, has proved that only revolution can liberate the productive forces and promote production. To bring the production capacity in industry into fuller play, we must keep to the principle of **grasping revolution, promoting production** and continually resolve the contradictions between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base. Before the Cultural Revolution, Teng Hsiao-ping, in collaboration with Liu Shao-chi, pushed a revisionist line on the industrial and transport front and obdurately tried to protect and extend things in the superstructure and in the relations of production which were similar to those in the old society. As a result, they interfered with and sabotaged the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and seriously hampered the development of socialist industry in our country. During the Cultural Revolution, the working class and revolutionary people have criticized the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and hit hard at the old things in the superstructure and in the relations of production, thereby promoting the rapid development of industrial production and construction. With the deepening of the struggle against the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers, cadres and revolutionary intellectuals on the industrial and transport front for **grasping revolution, promoting production** has soared to a new high and industrial production is making big headway. All these are a powerful rebuttal to the reactionary fallacies spread by Teng Hsiao-ping. His bitter opposition to making changes in the relations of production and in the superstructure reveals his true motive of trying to sabotage socialist revolution and socialist production and to restore capitalism.

*(Abridged translation of an article  
in "Hongqi," No. 5, 1976)*

# Beat Back Right Deviationist Wind On Medical and Health Front

by Miao Yu

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*The struggle to beat back the Right deviationist wind on the medical and health front is going on in China. This is a component part of the struggle personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, since the end of last year, to repudiate the revisionist line pushed by Teng Hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party.*

*This article explains the problems and essence of the two-line struggle on the medical and health front.*  
—Ed.

**W**HILE stirring up a Right deviationist wind, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party, Teng Hsiao-ping, poked his nose into the medical departments. By attacking socialist new things in health work he obstructed and interfered with implementation of Chairman Mao's instruction **"In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."** His spearhead was directed at Chairman Mao's proletarian line on medical work.

Nevertheless, his activities to reverse correct verdicts were opposed by both cadres and masses in the medical field and have roused the indignation of working people all over China. They are criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line wherever it bears on major questions of principle.

## **"Ministry of Health for Urban Overlords" Must Be Criticized**

Prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, in collusion with Teng Hsiao-ping, Liu Shao-chi pushed a revisionist line in opposition to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. But this has been flatly denied by Teng Hsiao-ping who purposely mixed up achievements gained under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with harm resulting from Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. He ambiguously claimed that the line "followed" by the Ministry of Health in the "past 25 years" had been correct. In this way, he negated the sabotage and interference by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line on the medical front during the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution as well as dismissed the necessity and great significance of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Once the tone was set by this behind-the-scenes manipulator, a Right deviationist current to reverse correct verdicts was stirred up in the medical circles extolling the revisionist line pushed in the "17 years." They talked volubly that "great achievements have been made" "in the past 25 years," and "this appraisal also applies to the medical front." This was in direct opposition to Chairman Mao's sharp criticism of the old

Ministry of Health as a **"Ministry of Health for Urban Overlords."**

Before the Great Cultural Revolution, Liu Shao-chi and his gang did not implement Chairman Mao's important instructions that health work should serve workers, peasants and soldiers, that prevention should be put first, that the masses themselves should be mobilized to fight ailments, and that Chinese and Western medicine should be combined. At that time most of the medical personnel, equipment and funds were concentrated in the cities. Medical and health organizations were centred in the urban areas far from the countryside, and little attention was paid to the prevention and treatment of common and recurrent diseases. Shouldn't the old health ministry which neglected the problems of childbirth, old age, illness and death among the peasant masses be criticized?

The old Ministry of Health focused its main effort in the cities, while neglecting the rural areas. In the cities, its main attention was centred not on workers and other labouring people but on a very small number of urban overlords and especially on those Party capitalist-roaders who opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In those days, city labouring people who fell ill received inadequate attention at the hospitals and were often discharged without having their problems solved. The medical system, methods of diagnosis and treatment, the orientation of medical research, and the aim of college training all catered to the needs of a minority in the cities. This state of affairs which had existed before the Cultural Revolution was strongly opposed by the workers, peasants and soldiers who suffered from it and also by the cadres and medical personnel on the medical front.

Whether to serve the majority of the people or a minority is the fundamental difference between the proletarian line and the revisionist line in medical work.

By criticizing the old Ministry of Health as a **"Ministry of Health for Urban Overlords,"** Chairman Mao meant that Liu Shao-chi and company had imposed a revisionist line on health work. China has a population of 800 million, the majority being peasants. In terms of medical facilities, the discrepancy is wide between city and country. An important task of the socialist revolution in health work is to eradicate these birthmarks inherited from the old society, and gradually narrow the gap until it is eliminated. But Liu Shao-chi and company did exactly the opposite. If their road is followed, will it not mean a return to capitalism, in

which city and country are set against each other?

The revisionist line in health work which serves a handful of urban overlords, expands bourgeois right and turns the field of socialist medicine and health into a realm for engendering new bourgeois elements. The existing state of affairs in the Soviet Union is the best lesson by negative example. There, medical and health work serves only the privileged class. The new bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party take for granted their privileged access to medical and health facilities and monopolize the best spas, medicines and medical services. But when working people fall ill they have to endure it as a piece of bad luck. This antithesis between the classes in the Soviet Union today is precisely the goal long cherished by Teng Hsiao-ping. In order to persistently implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on health work, it is imperative to repudiate the revisionist line on health work pushed by Liu Shao-chi and company and the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-ping.

### **Barefoot Doctors and Co-operative Medical Service Cannot Be Renounced**

The medical and health front has undergone profound changes since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In terms of manpower, facilities and funds, the emphasis in health work has gradually been shifted to the countryside over the last few years. Once deficient in medicines and medical care, the situation there has changed for the better, particularly since the emergence of barefoot doctors and the co-operative medical service, two socialist new things. But Teng Hsiao-ping lost no time in attacking the barefoot doctors as "deficient professionally." Under his instigation, a gust of cold wind was stirred up to negate the co-operative medical service as "a communist thing being done in the period of socialism."

How should we assess the medical proficiency of the barefoot doctors? Barefoot doctors focus their main energies on dealing with common and recurrent diseases in the rural areas. They carry out prevention and treatment using both Chinese and Western medicine. They also collect and plant herbs and prepare Chinese medicines. In these fields they have mastered fairly comprehensive techniques and reached a certain level. They have even cured some "incurable diseases" that bourgeois experts and authorities had given up as "hopeless."

Due to lack of practice, graduates from old medical colleges usually could not at the outset prevent or treat diseases on their own. Moreover, since what they had learnt could only meet urban needs, they were at a loss in the countryside once medical facilities available in cities were lacking. Their medical proficiency is by no means any higher than that of the barefoot doctors who are well acquainted with the causes and characteristics of diseases in the countryside and the physical condition of the local peasants. It goes without saying that barefoot doctors should continue to enhance their proficiency through practice and training. But when

Teng Hsiao-ping attacked the barefoot doctors as "deficient professionally," his intention was not to help them raise their level, but to create public opinion for putting an end to this new approach to medical problems.

The rural co-operative medical service emerged almost simultaneously with the advent of the barefoot doctors. It reflects the urgent demands of the poor and lower-middle peasants who, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in health work, look for an early end to the deficiency of medical care and medicines in the rural areas. It is a revolutionary pioneering undertaking on the socialist road by getting organized in the spirit of mutual help and co-operation. Part of the fund for running the co-operative medical service comes from accumulations by the commune members through self-reliance, part from public welfare funds which they have set aside for collective welfare undertaking and part from payments by the peasants. Whatever their source, the funds are used for the prevention and treatment of illness among the commune members. The co-operative medical service helps commune members avoid falling into difficulties as a result of sickness and therefore acts as a restriction on bourgeois right. Herein lies the superiority of this system. To develop socialist new things is essential in the historical period of socialism. How can the co-operative medical service be described as "a communist thing being done in the period of socialism"? In the historical period of socialism, many new things have emerged which are young shoots of communism. If they were done away with because they are communist embryos, the transition from socialism to communism would be impossible, the only possibility left being the restoration of capitalism. Communists should constantly strive to create conditions for the realization of communism.

### **Class Struggle Cannot Be Ruled Out**

Teng Hsiao-ping alleged that at present the major problems on the medical front consist of "neglecting technique," and "failing to cultivate professional skill." He said so as if the principal contradiction in the field of medicine is not the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, but the question of whether to cultivate or neglect technique. This is out-and-out denial of the Party's basic line and peddling of the theory of the dying out of class struggle.

The major issues in Teng Hsiao-ping's attack all related to what orientation and which road should be followed in health work—for example, whether or not health work should serve the proletariat and the poor and lower-middle peasants, serve the great majority of people and put the stress on the rural areas. With regard to these fundamental problems, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines has never ceased and will never cease throughout the historical period of socialism.

Health work would go astray if the proletariat, taken in by his rumours and sophistry, were to plunge into striving for "technique" and "professional skill"

*(Continued on p. 25.)*

## "Boulder Bay" — A New Peking Opera

**B**OULDER Bay, another model revolutionary modern Peking opera, has been put on stage at a time when the proletarian revolution in literature and art is developing in depth in China.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, the Chinese proletariat has, since 1964, started a revolution first in Peking opera, ballet and symphonic music—realms considered sacrosanct by the bourgeoisie both inside and outside the Party. Strenuous and painstaking efforts have been rewarded by the production of a number of model revolutionary theatrical works. Their achievement in unifying revolutionary political content with the highest possible perfection of artistic form has been exemplary. Hence the term model revolutionary theatrical works, as the masses customarily call them.

Held in high esteem by the people, these works have served for the masses as an ideological weapon in a graphic form in criticizing the old world and creating a new one.

*Boulder Bay* is one of these excellent theatrical works.

Between 1962 and 1963 when the imperialists, revisionists and other reactionaries in the world stirred up an anti-China current, the Chiang Kai-shek clique



A scene from *Boulder Bay*: Lu Chang-hai.

entrenched on China's sacred territory Taiwan Province made many harassing raids on the mainland. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our coastal armed forces and militia smashed its attacks, and many heroic personages emerged from the struggle. *Boulder Bay* is an opera with this as the background.

*Boulder Bay* is a fishing harbour in southeast China.

With class struggle as its main theme, the opera depicts the heroic images of the militia who, led by the Party branch, have successfully shattered a raid by the special agents of the Chiang Kai-shek gang.

In 1963, two days before National Day on October 1, a band of the Chiang clique's special agents tried to land at Boulder Bay. Its ringleader, nicknamed Black Shark, was formerly a feudal fishing despot whose hands were stained with the blood of the local fisherfolk. His plan was to launch a raid into this part of the mainland with the help of a hidden special agent and effect a counter-revolutionary restoration.

But when this horde of armed counter-revolutionaries approached the coastal waters, our armed forces and militia, in combat readiness, were waiting for them. The hidden enemy agent was exposed as soon as he took action while the special agent sent to contact him was kept under close watch by our militia the moment he came ashore.

What kind of people does the enemy run up against? Just ordinary fisherfolk in Boulder Bay—the fishermen's militia, teen-agers and aged people.

These people who have a bitter class hatred for the old society cherish a strong love for Chairman Mao, the Communist Party and the socialist system. The older generation among them experienced untold misery in the old society while many of their dear ones were murdered by Black Shark; the second generation, bearing the scars left by the old society, has played its part in earlier struggles against Black Shark; those of the younger generation are growing up fast in the storm of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. All of them are leading a happy life and engaging in peaceful labour but are at the same time fully aware that they must carry on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, always be on guard and ready at all times to defeat any enemy, open or covert.

Among the militiamen Lu Chang-hai is a representative figure and the hero of this opera. He is secretary of the Party branch of the Boulder Bay Production Brigade and leader of the local militia company. He has a high degree of revolutionary vigilance and is a heroic figure fighting consciously to fortify the dictatorship of the proletariat.

He always keeps the public interest in mind with little consideration for his personal affairs. When he returns from two months' fishing on the sea and has not yet gone home to see his family, he immediately leads his militia company into action on learning that the enemy has come for another raid.



Another scene from *Boulder Bay*: The militia and the masses are determined to defend their motherland and wipe out the enemy completely.

He is a man with tact and good judgment. From the enemy movements on the sea and a sheath found in the village, he concludes that the sheath is the tally to be used by the hidden agent to make contact with the invading enemy. Using this sheath, he tactfully wins the confidence of the enemy agent sent ashore. When that enemy agent thinks he has found the man he wants and everything is going to be all right, he has actually confided to Lu every detail of the landing scheme.

Lu Chang-hai is of fearless, heroic mettle. He is able to thwart the enemy, tactfully and bravely, under difficult conditions in which the enemy is numerically stronger.

The last scene is set at the out-of-the-way Wolf Fang Reef. Black Shark and his gang, having suffered defeat, retreat to the reef; Lu Chang-hai, wounded and all alone, rushes to the scene. Facing great odds, he may be killed at any moment, but he has little regard for his personal safety. Though single-handed, he is fully confident that he will win out with the feeling that the whole nation is behind him. The enemy, by contrast, though fierce in appearance, is inwardly feeble and near his doom. This is why Lu is able to display wisdom and bravery, which the enemy has not expected, and lure the enemy into a trap. This done, he wraps a blood-stained towel round a flashing beacon as a signal to his comrades who arrive in time to wipe out the enemy.

The mere mention of Lu's name makes the enemy shiver with fear, but the people love and respect him.

Hai-ken, head of the fishing team and a member of the militia, is lulled by the superficial phenomenon of peaceful labour and, as a result, he is interested only in production. Failing to see the danger of capitalist

restoration, he relaxes his revolutionary vigilance. He is hoodwinked by the hidden enemy agent, accepts the latter's offer for a drink, finds a boat for him and even leaves behind his rifle in the latter's cottage. Lu Chang-hai, in his capacity as leader of the militia, refrains from reprimanding this comrade and giving him any disciplinary punishment, but helps him to recall the bitter life and hard struggle in the old society and arouses his consciousness of class struggle so that he will intensify his hatred for the enemy and be a really good fighter in the ranks of the fishermen's militia.

In China, there are thousands upon thousands of fishing harbours and villages like Boulder Bay and people like Lu Chang-hai and militia companies of the Boulder Bay type are legion.

In the period of the new-democratic revolution, the militia in our country, fighting in co-ordination with the regular troops, made invaluable contributions to defeating both domestic and foreign enemies. Since 1958 when Chairman Mao issued the call "**organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale,**" the building of militia in our country has made great headway. "Be able to come at the first call, fight as soon as you come, and win when you fight" — this has become the watchword of militiamen and women. In and around Boulder Bay, as a character in the opera says, every house is a sentry-box and everyone a soldier. Boulder Bay is a microcosm of China as a whole.

**"What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution."** (Mao Tsetung: *Be Concerned With the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work.*) Confronted by such people, any enemy who dares to come will certainly be dashed to pieces.

Peking opera is a comprehensive theatrical art with singing, stage elocution, acting and acrobatics, accompanied by instrumental music. Over a long period in the past, it had evolved a stylized form of singing and acting. The revolutionary modern Peking opera has done away with those stereotyped conventions and replaced them with new forms of singing and acting. *Boulder Bay* has made new advances in singing, stage elocution and other aspects. The rhymed elocution in the opera especially has made a hit.

Teng Hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party, opposed the revolution in literature and art and attacked the model revolutionary theatrical works, describing them as "the only flower in blossom." This is a sheer slander. Our socialist



literature and art are like a garden in spring with a hundred flowers blossoming in full glory. *Boulder Bay* is one of them. It has been made into a film for a still larger audience, and is widely acclaimed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

## “Spring Shoot” — A Film

**S**PRING *Shoot* is the first feature film that directly reflects the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China. Guided by Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it portrays a proletarian heroine, barefoot doctor Tien Chun-miao (chun-miao means spring shoot), who dares to struggle against the capitalist-roaders in the Party. Singing the praises of her revolutionary spirit of going against the tide, the film shows that the Great Cultural Revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely.

The time is spring, and the scene is set in an east China village south of the Yangtze, crisscrossed by rivers and canals. When the film begins, Tien Chun-miao, the main character, appears before the audience against the background of a vast expanse of paddyfield where the sturdy young shoots are swaying gently in the breeze. She is a young Communist Party member and deputy leader of a production team under the Hupin Production Brigade of the Chaoyang People's Commune. Later she becomes a barefoot doctor, which is a socialist new phenomenon described by the scriptwriters as a young shoot in spring.

After liberation, land reform was carried out in this village, followed several years later by the setting up of a people's commune. The political status of the rural people was raised and their economic conditions were improved. But since medical and health work at that time was dominated by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the rural areas still suffered from the lack of medical care, a legacy of the old society. The Chaoyang People's Commune in the film has a clinic, but it is controlled by Tu Wen-chieh, a capitalist-roader in the Party who is head of the clinic and a member of the commune Party committee. Taking the reactionary stand of the bourgeoisie, he does not show the least concern for the health and general well-being of the poor and lower-middle peasants, but has trust in Chien Chi-jen, a doctor from a landlord family with great hatred for the new society and the poor and lower-middle peasants, and puts him in an important position. Moreover, Tu connives at the sorceress Chia Yueh-hsien practising charlatanism and duping the peasants.

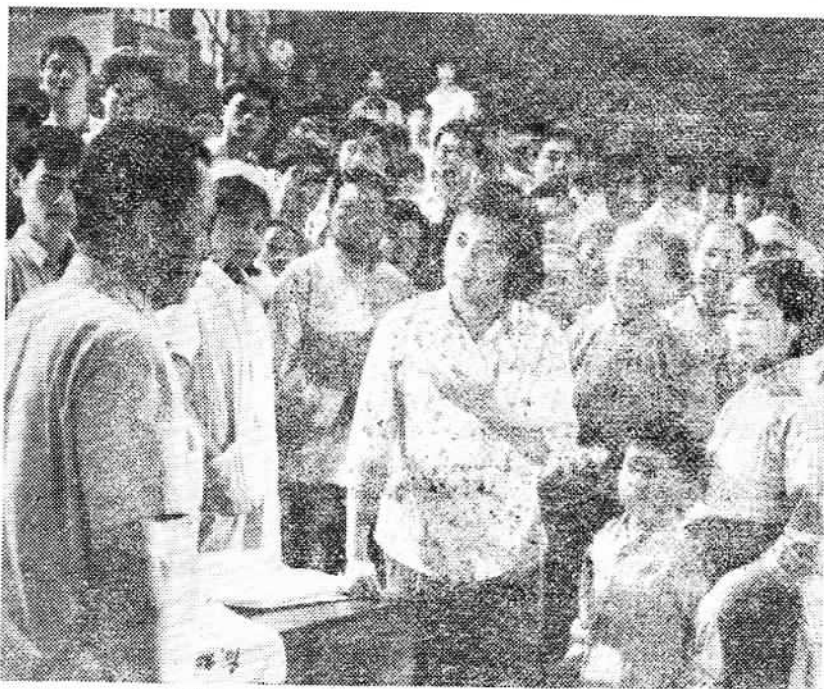
One day when the little daughter of a poor peasant is seriously ill, Chun-miao takes her to the commune clinic for emergency treatment. But Chien Chi-jen cold-shoulders the case, which results in the baby's death. Filled with burning rage, Chun-miao declares: “We can't tolerate this any longer!” Her words echo the demand of the poor and lower-middle peasants throughout the country.

At this juncture, Chairman Mao's great call “**In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas**” reaches the village. Chun-miao is sent to the commune clinic to study medicine on the recommendation of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

It is the wish of the people to train barefoot doctors from among the poor and lower-middle peasants. The emergence of this newborn thing is a fruit of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in medical and health work. It is a major event unheard of since ancient times for peasants to become doctors while at the same time doing farm work and occupy the positions in medical and health work in the vast countryside.

The capitalist-roaders in the Party, however, are dead against Chun-miao studying medicine.

Shielded by Tu Wen-chieh, the head of the clinic's medical group Chien Chi-jen, by the instinct of his reactionary class, is fully aware that should Chun-miao succeed in learning to become a doctor he and his like will surely lose what little hold they still have over medical work in the countryside. So he obstructs her by every possible means from learning medicine and ridicules her as “a rough porcelain teacup on which fine designs cannot be carved.” Echoing Chien Chi-jen, Tu Wen-chieh says that those accustomed to using the spade cannot handle the injection needle. He thus



A scene from *Spring Shoot*: Chun-miao and the masses exposing and criticizing Tu Wen-chieh.

takes the attitude of an aristocratic overlord towards Chun-miao.

Chun-miao exposes Chia Yueh-hsien for swindling money out of patients, but Tu Wen-chieh says that she is "skilled in her line," conforms to the regulations and is therefore entitled to carry on her practice as a doctor. Chun-miao exposes Chien Chi-jen for stealthily and illegally supplying medicines to Chia Yueh-hsien while ignoring the needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants who are seriously ill, but Tu Wen-chieh tells Chun-miao to "respect" Chien Chi-jen.

Discriminated against by Tu and Chien, Chun-miao is forced to return to her village. With the support of the production brigade Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants and with the help of Fang Ming, a revolutionary intellectual and young doctor of the commune clinic, Chun-miao sets up a health centre in the production brigade. Considering this to be an open challenge to his authority, Tu Wen-chieh announces that Chun-miao is "practising medicine illegally," and orders the brigade to shut down the health centre and takes away Chun-miao's medical kit. He even threatens to expel her from the Party if she does not mend her ways.

How eager Chun-miao is in looking forward to the arrival of a revolutionary storm!

As the story goes on, the significance of barefoot doctors becomes clearer. Their emergence has broken the monopoly of Tu Wen-chieh and Chien Chi-jen and the domination of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in medical and health work, and is in line with the general trend of the development of history towards reducing the differences between town and country, between worker and peasant and between mental and manual labour.

The revolutionary storm finally arrives. Chairman Mao has personally initiated and is leading the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Boldly standing in the forefront of the struggle, Chun-miao wages a decisive battle against Tu Wen-chieh and Chien Chi-jen.

This revolution has fully mobilized the initiative of the proletarian revolutionaries and the broad masses of the people. Daring to struggle and good at struggle, Chun-miao fights together with the revolutionary peasant masses until victory is won. Though the capitalist roader Tu Wen-chieh and the counter-revolutionary Chien Chi-jen put up a desperate fight, they end up in utter defeat.

Under the signboard of a Communist Party member and using the power he has usurped, Tu Wen-chieh resorts to various tactics to suppress the revolutionary movement.

Frightened out of his wits by the angry waves of the mass movement, Tu makes a false self-criticism admitting that it is a mistake not to have paid more attention to the class for training barefoot doctors. To remedy this, he promises to resume the class immediately, and each trainee will get a doctor's coat, a

stethoscope and food subsidy, and that those who excel in learning will become full-time doctors or go to medical colleges for further studies. In this way he tries to lead the revolutionary barefoot doctors astray and corrupt them with bourgeois ideas of fame and position, so as to strangle the Cultural Revolution and protect the rule of the revisionist line.

When this bait fails to work, he casts away all pretences and exposes himself for what he is. He falsely accuses Chun-miao and other revolutionaries of having committed anti-Party crimes. In his eyes, anyone who opposes him is tantamount to opposing the Party. But Chun-miao tells him point-blank that judging by what he has said and done he can no longer represent the Party.

Chun-miao tries to cure an old poor peasant who suffers from lumbago by giving him a new decoction. Before using it, she tries it on herself at the risk of her own life. After taking the decoction, the patient who has for long years suffered from numbness begins to feel pain. This is a symptom of a turn for the better. But Tu Wen-chieh seizes this opportunity to attack Chun-miao, alleging that the patient is getting worse because he feels pain. Meanwhile, Chien Chi-jen plots to give the patient a poisonous injection and then lay the blame on Chun-miao for his death. Here the film shows the sharp life-and-death struggle between the two lines.

Chun-miao earnestly studies the *Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution* drawn up under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao. She gradually realizes that Tu Wen-chieh is the behind-the-scenes man backing Chien Chi-jen, and persons like Tu are the most dangerous. A Communist in name, Tu Wen-chieh has actually become the agent of Chien Chi-jen and his like in the Party. From top to bottom, they represent a revisionist line. If the power Tu has usurped is not seized back by the people, the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be consolidated and the Great Cultural Revolution cannot be carried through to the end. This leap in Chun-miao's understanding shows that, in her struggle against the capitalist-roaders in the Party, she has become a conscious fighter in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

*Spring Shoot* has been warmly received and is applauded by the revolutionary people. In the first month since it was being shown, the Shanghai Film Studio that made the film received over 300 letters of praise.

The bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, however, dislikes it. The arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-ping angrily walked out in the middle of the showing and labelled it as "ultra-Left."

The revolutionary masses sharply point out: "*Spring Shoot* has dealt a blow at Tu Wen-chieh, but it's Teng Hsiao-ping who feels the pain, for he is the chief representative of persons like Tu Wen-chieh. *Spring Shoot* is a good film indeed!"

## Third World Wins New Victories in Joint Struggle Against Hegemony

THE month-long Fourth Session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development in Nairobi came to a triumphant close on May 31. The course of struggle at the session demonstrated how the third world countries played the role of main force in opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism in the economic field.

Despite Soviet and U.S. scheming and sabotage, delegates of the third world countries, fearing no pressure and refusing to be deceived, stood fast on principle and unity and carried on their struggle by adhering to the Manila Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the Group of 77 of the developing countries. Thus they guided the conference along a direction favourable to the third world and once again isolated the two superpowers.

This session became a forum for the third world delegates to indict the imperialists and superpowers for their crimes of exploitation and plunder and to get a number of resolutions reflecting the reasonable demands of the third world adopted.

### Might Shown

The resolution on the integrated programme for commodities was insisted on by the third world countries but desperately opposed by the superpowers. It contains relevant measures for improving the terms of trade of the developing countries, including the agreement on "negotiation for a common fund" and "the setting up of international commodity stocking arrangement," which reflect the reasonable propositions of the Manila documents. The resolution marks a new achievement of the third world countries in getting better prices for raw materials and in confirming their right to fix prices in the world market after the victories won by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the various associations of raw material producer nations. In international trade, the right to fix prices of primary products which account for some 75 per cent of the third world countries' export earnings has long been manipulated by the imperialists, especially the superpowers, who raised the prices of their manufactured goods at will and forced down the prices of primary products, thus inflicting big losses on the developing countries. In order to change this absurdity in trade relations, the third world countries have all along persisted in the struggle to implement an integrated pro-

gramme for commodities since the Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly. The adoption of the resolution on this programme at the Nairobi session after repeated struggles has shown the might of the third world. It is a major triumph for the third world, as a number of delegates put it.

The resolution on debt problems adopted at the conference demands that before the end of 1976, the problem of alleviating the debt difficulties of the developing countries be studied at "appropriate existing international fora" and requests the Trade and Development Board to "take action in pursuance of this resolution." This reflects the strong demands of the third world countries to resist the superpowers' usury and creates conditions for them to carry on the struggle in this field. The resolutions on the transfer of technology and the control of operations of transnational corporations adopted by the conference also show in varying degrees the reasonable propositions of the third world countries on establishing a new international economic order and opposing imperialist and superpower exploitation and plunder.

Through their joint struggle in recent years, the third world countries have come to realize with increasing clarity the importance of upholding principle, unity and struggle.

A conference was held in Manila last February by the Group of 77 with a membership of more than 100 developing countries. The Manila Declaration and the Programme of Action were adopted and their stand at the Fourth UNCTAD Session was co-ordinated. This created favourable conditions for them to wage a joint struggle against hegemony at the UNCTAD session at which the third world countries persisted in taking the Manila documents as the basis of discussion at the Nairobi conference and presented a series of draft resolutions supported by many countries to the conference and the negotiating groups concerned in the name of the Group of 77. On the other hand, the "suggestions" and "drafts" dished up by the two superpowers to inveigle the third world countries were cold-shouldered and scorned by the united third world.

### Two Superpowers' Base Deeds Exposed

The conference took place at a time when the third world countries persevered in the struggle to destroy the old and establish the new in the economic sphere

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## Chinese Delegate's Speech

**A**T the closing session on May 31, Deputy Leader of the Chinese Delegation Wang Yueh-yi said: "A sharp and complex struggle took place at the current session on the establishment of a new international economic order." "The Chinese Delegation resolutely supports the just stand of the developing countries and expresses appreciation for their spirit of upholding principles and persisting in unity and struggle at the conference."

He pointed out: "A number of agreements were reached at the Fourth Session of UNCTAD thanks to the positive efforts of the developing countries. But owing to the obstruction and sabotage of the two superpowers, no substantive progress was made on many important issues at the conference." He said: "The superpowers' perverse action will surely meet with complete failure." Wang Yueh-yi emphatically pointed out: "The struggle in the future will be protracted and the path tortuous." The developing countries, he added, should heighten their vigilance, strengthen unity, adhere to principles, wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the two overlords' obstruction and sabotage, and keep marching forward towards the establishment of a new economic order.

He said: "It should be welcomed that some countries of the second world supported the demands of the developing countries during the discussions on the establishment of a new economic order, and improved their relations with the developing countries. We hope that such relations will develop continually." "Many developing countries have stressed the importance of developing their national economies independently and

through self-reliance, and called for closer unity and mutual help among themselves. The Chinese Delegation fully supports this point of view," he declared.

Referring to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank mentioned in the resolutions and documents adopted by the conference, Wang Yueh-yi pointed out that international monetary institutions like the I.M.F. and the World Bank have stubbornly refused to implement the relevant resolutions adopted at the 26th U.N. General Assembly, retained in their organizations the Chiang gang long spurned by the Chinese people, and continued to pursue a policy of creating "two Chinas" and of hostility towards the Chinese people. "Therefore, China will not take part in any activities sponsored by them."

On the question of Angola, he said: "Although Angola has become independent, its internal affairs are still being interfered with flagrantly and its national unity, independence and sovereignty seriously impaired. This is entirely the result of the policy of aggression and expansion frantically pursued by the Soviet social-imperialists. We resolutely oppose the Soviet social-imperialists' continued armed intervention in Angola and any excuse offered for prolonging their aggression and intervention. If the recommendation of Angola's entry into UNCTAD is put to the vote, the Chinese Delegation, in the spirit of this principled position, will not take part in the voting." The Chinese people have always supported the Angolan people's just struggle for national liberation, and are deeply convinced that they "will surely be able to build their country into a new Angola with independence, unity and national solidarity, free from foreign aggression and intervention," he said.

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while the two superpowers tried to obstruct this struggle in a thousand and one ways. The two superpowers—the United States and the Soviet Union—put on disgusting performance at the conference in order to defend the old international economic order based on exploitation and to sabotage the just struggle of the third world countries for establishing a new international economic order.

At the meeting, the United States clamoured to replace the integrated programme for commodities by individual commodity agreements and the "common fund" by the "international resources bank," a U.S.-controlled rich countries' club, in an attempt to go on monopolizing the prices of primary products. The U.S. proposal was rejected by the third world countries when it was put to a vote as demanded by the U.S. delegate.

The other superpower—the Soviet Union and self-styled "natural ally" of the developing countries—

dished up a "specific programme of action" while selling the sinister stuff of "detente," "disarmament," "European security conference" and "medium- and long-term trade agreements" (see p. 25) at the meeting. It hypocritically expressed support for the integrated programme for commodities. Yet, it maintained that it was unnecessary to establish commodity "stocks" as proposed in the draft and that such stocks are only one of the "auxiliary devices." This once again laid bare its features of sham support and real opposition. Furthermore, to lead the meeting astray, the Soviet delegates deliberately tabled at one time a "position paper" and at another a "draft resolution" at the meetings of the negotiating groups. When these were rejected, they even unblushingly distributed an illegal group paper only to be caught red-handed. Copies of the paper were retracted and declared invalid, an outrageous manoeuvre rarely seen in international conferences. This same superpower who claimed "to bear no responsibility" for

the difficulties of the developing countries openly begged from the latter "most favoured nation" treatment. These base acts have met with angry condemnation from the third world countries.

However, to cover up their failure at the UNCTAD session, the Soviet social-imperialists had their delegate to the United Nations Malik come out and speak his piece. This took the form of an interview with TASS in which Malik shamelessly boasted Soviet "achievements" in its "economic co-operation" with the developing countries and attacked China's just position in laying bare the Soviet social-imperialists' exploitation and plunder of the developing countries. But the more he held forth and tried to hide, the more the Soviet social-imperialists' features were exposed.

### Support From More Second World Countries

In the course of the session, more and more countries of the second world broke through superpower obstruction and moved closer to the position of the third world nations as the latter upheld principles and persisted in struggle. At the session, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, Canada and Italy supported, to a varying extent, the principle of the integrated commodity programme upheld by the third world countries and their demand for the establishment of a common fund, and agreed to solve the debt and other problems of the developing countries through negotiations. When the resolution on the integrated programme for commodities was adopted, the Netherlands and 15 other Western countries issued a joint statement welcoming the resolution. The French delegate also spoke in its favour. Their position was appreciated by the third world countries.

During the session, many third world countries stressed the need to rely on their own strength if they want to set up a really new international economic order and develop their national economies independently and by self-reliance. The third world countries' powerful call to develop their national economies through independence and self-reliance has dealt a heavy blow at the superpowers which have been trumpeting such trash as "international division of labour," "economic co-operation" and "interdependence."

The Fourth UNCTAD Session has made progress in the course of bitter struggles. It shows at the same time that although the third world has gained some success at the session, the struggle for breaking the old international economic order and setting up a new one remains protracted and complex. The superpowers will never reconcile themselves to their failure and will go on sabotaging and making trouble. But historical trends are irresistible. So long as the third world countries sharpen their vigilance, continue to uphold principles and unity, persist in struggle and unite all forces that can be united with, they will surely win fresh victories in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism in the international economic field.

*(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)*

## Third World's Debt Burden And Superpower Usury

**T**HE debts incurred by the third world can be traced by and large to aggression, exploitation and plunder by the imperialists, colonialists and the superpowers who are bent on maintaining the old international economic order. In the name of "aid" and granting loans, they are trying to control the developing countries and exploiting them by lending money at usurious rates. The result is that many of the developing countries are burdened with heavy debts.

Many of the developing countries have contracted large sums of foreign debts since their independence. The debts incurred by 86 developing countries, according to statistics released by the World Bank, had totalled 118,900 million U.S. dollars by the end of 1973. The figures rose quickly. The debts owed by the developing countries were expected to reach about 160,000 million U.S. dollars by the spring of 1976.

With external debts piling up, the annual payments, in absolute figures and the increase rate, of principal and interest by developing countries have kept rising, sometimes more rapidly than the debt increases. The average annual increase of debts incurred by 86 developing countries between 1967 and 1972 was 14.6 per cent while that of their repayment was 16.4 per cent. In 1973, the debts increased by 19 per cent while their repayment by 31 per cent to 11,000 million dollars in total. The annual defrayment between 1967 and 1973 by the developing countries for debts incurred was 50 to 60 per cent of the new loans contracted each year. Hence this incongruous situation of seeking new loans to pay off old ones.

The repayment of heavy foreign debts has drained the developing countries of a great part of their hard-earned foreign exchanges. Every year these 86 developing countries have to put aside 10, 20 or even 30 per cent of their foreign exchanges as debts payment. The foreign debts owed by Brazil in 1975 totalled about 22,000 million dollars. The repayment of principal and interest in 1976 is estimated at 5,500 million dollars, equal to 65 per cent of the 8,500 million dollars it obtained from foreign trade in 1975.

The two superpowers are the biggest international exploiters. In money-lending, the United States leads the field as the biggest creditor country. In the case of the Soviet Union, it is far more greedy and ruthless than the old-line imperialists when it comes to plundering and exploiting the developing countries. What Moscow calls "aid" to the developing countries is nothing but capital export from social-imperialism. Statistics show that between 1954 and 1974 Moscow provided the developing countries with 17,850 million U.S. dollars in economic "aid," of which 95 per cent were furnished in the form of loans which must be repaid. Besides,

the stringent conditions attached were so obnoxious that these loans could well be described as classical examples of usury. For instance, the Soviet Union lent Bangladesh 12 million pounds in 1974 and charged an annual rate of interest of 4 per cent. Usually Western capitalist countries would ask 2.5 per cent for such a loan. According to the Indian *Economic Times*, the loans extended to India by the Soviet Union as from 1954 have totalled 1,940 million dollars. By the time India is able to clear these debts, the Soviet Union will be repaid by as much as 565.7 per cent of the original loans. India's annual payment of old debts in recent years has all along exceeded the sum of the new loans it received. (See following table.)

**INDIA'S NEW DEBTS TO SOVIET UNION AND OLD DEBT REPAYMENT**

Unit: in million U.S. dollars

| Fiscal Year | New debt | Old debt repayment | Ratio of new debts to old debt repayment |
|-------------|----------|--------------------|--|
| 1968-69     | 52.5     | 78.7               | 1:1.50                                   |
| 1971-72     | 242.5    | 437.5              | 1:1.80                                   |
| 1973-74     | 17.8     | 72.7               | 1:4.08                                   |

The Soviet Union also takes advantage of other people's difficulties to dun for repayment. Scarcely two months had passed since the October war of 1973 in the Middle East ended when the Soviet Union began demanding that Egypt pay up the outstanding interest of 22.1 million rubles (29.8 million U.S. dollars) on the military loans contracted. It has since kept asking Egypt to settle its debts. Egypt's repayment of its debts to Moscow, including both principal and interests, comes to 400 million U.S. dollars annually.

In 1973, the Soviet Union loaned Bangladesh 200,000 tons of grain and demanded repayment the following year.

The Soviet Union has been ruthless and unscrupulous in pressing India for debt repayment. Under a bilateral agreement, the Indian rupee was used as a means of settlement in trade between the two countries. But in March last year, the Soviet Union, on the pretext of the devaluation of the rupee, suddenly decided unilaterally to revalue upward the outstanding debt India owed to it by about 4,000 million rupees (equivalent to 533 million dollars). The Indian paper *Financial Express* noted that this unjustifiable demand "has taken the Indian Government by surprise" and made the Indian officials "surprised and dumbfounded."

"Aid" is a handy tactic by which the Soviet Union wangles foreign exchanges and raw materials. Arbitrarily it lays down that repayment of debts must be made by the developing countries in U.S. dollar or pound sterling. The prices of raw materials and products exported by the developing countries to repay their debts to the Soviet Union are usually set 10 to 15

per cent lower than world market prices. On the other hand, the prices of Soviet goods which they must buy in accordance with Moscow's terms are often than not 20 to 30 per cent higher than the prices for the same goods on the world market. Apart from a large amount of foreign currencies, Egypt and some other countries have to pay their debts to the Soviet Union by selling their best-quality cotton, wool and fruits in large quantities at bargain prices. Debt service accounted for as much as half of the Soviet imports in 1974 from the developing countries.

The heavy burden of debts has seriously hampered the economic growth of the developing countries. They have struggled for years to solve this problem of external debts. The Programme of Action adopted at the Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly urged taking such measures as moratorium, rescheduling of the date for debt payment and interest subsidization to lighten the burden of external debts. The session particularly made the positive proposal for cancelling the debts of the developing countries which were affected most seriously by economic crises, and called for international actions such as the convocation of an international conference to study and find a unified solution to the debt problem.

Delegates from third world countries proposed at the 4th UNCTAD Session that the developed creditor countries should partially or completely cancel the official debts owed by the least developed of the developing countries, the developing island countries and land-locked countries. They also proposed a conference between major developed creditor countries and the debtor countries concerned for a total settlement of the debts problem. But the two arch international exploiters in the contemporary world — the United States and the Soviet Union — have stubbornly defended the interests of the creditor countries in opposition to the reasonable suggestions of the developing countries. The Soviet Union who styles itself as a "friend" of the developing countries rejected the proposal to hold a multilateral conference to study the debt issue. Speaking at the UNCTAD session, Patolichev, Soviet Minister for Foreign Trade who headed the Soviet delegation, reiterated the theme on "bilateral consultation" and once more turned down the suggestion to convene an international conference to achieve a comprehensive solution of the debt issue. What lies at the bottom of the Soviet fallacy on "bilateral consultation" is an attempt to split the developing countries and defeat them one by one. The Soviet refusal to hold an international conference to solve the debt issue indicates its fear that the developing countries will unite to take joint actions. Moscow's obstinacy has infuriated the developing countries and met with severe condemnation. The stubbornness of the two superpowers makes it all too clear that as in the other aspects of the trade and development question, the developing countries must wage a long, tit-for-tat struggle against the two superpowers if they want to find a reasonable solution to the debt issue.

## Disguise Is of No Avail

**T**HE Soviet revisionists have always tried to dress themselves up as "supporters" of the third world countries in their fight for a new international economic order.

This stale role was again played at the 4th UNCTAD Session. The Soviet representatives declared at Nairobi that the Soviet Union is "different" from the old-line imperialist countries of the West, that it advocates "reformation of international economic relations" on the basis of the principles of "equality, justice and respect for sovereignty," that the Soviet Union is devoted to the "liquidation of all manifestations of inequality, dictates and exploitation in international economic relations," etc.

Head of the Soviet delegation Patolichev in a speech on May 11 even read the participants a lecture, telling the third world countries to "witness" the "two essentially contrasting approaches" of the Soviet Union and the Western imperialist countries "to relations with the developing countries." "It would be utterly mistaken not to distinguish one from the other," he said.

What "essentially contrasting approaches"! An analysis of the stuff dished up by the Kremlin in the past few years in connection with the third world's struggle to destroy the old and establish the new in the international economic field and an examination of some Soviet proposals at the 4th UNCTAD Session will lead to the following conclusion: This self-assertion of the Soviet social-imperialists is aimed at cheating the world's people.

The Soviet revisionists' proposals may be summed up in the main as follows:

One. Diverting the attention of the third world from its struggle for a new international economic order by peddling the argument that "establishment of a new international political order is the prerequisite to the establishment of a new international economic order." The so-called "new order in the field of international political relations" as advocated by the Soviet revisionists in the past two years means such rubbish as "peaceful coexistence," "detente" and "disarmament" vigorously peddled by Moscow for years. At the 4th UNCTAD Session, the head of the Soviet delegation began a speech with the allegation that establishment of a new international economic order "is directly conditioned by the further strengthening of peace and international security and by the progress in the field of disarmament," that "detente and development" are "two complementary processes" and that "detente" "promises" to the people of the developing countries "direct and tangible economic benefits." It is obvious that the Soviet Union has a sinister motive in spreading such fantastic ideas. It wants to head off the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonist orientation adhered to by the third world in its struggle in the international economic field, urging the third world countries and people to engage in "detente,"

"disarmament" and "peaceful coexistence" and put their struggle in the framework of the Soviet diplomatic strategy for world domination.

Two. Obstructing and sabotaging the struggle of the developing countries for safeguarding sovereignty over their resources by advertising the theory of "limited sovereignty over resources." The developing countries have come to realize from their own experience that if they want to develop their national economies, they must defend sovereignty over their own resources. The struggle of the developing countries to safeguard their national resources is an important component part of the struggle to replace the old by the new in the whole international economic sphere. In this struggle, the Soviet Union has further revealed its vicious nature. Pretending to stand for "strict observance" of other countries' sovereignty over their resources, the Soviet revisionists loudly advertise the theory of "limited sovereignty over resources," saying that "although Arab oil is Arab property in form, it is actually international property" and that "sovereignty over natural resources depends to a great extent upon the industrial capability of utilizing these resources by the developing countries." Proceeding from this imperialist "theory," the Soviet Union has stubbornly opposed the stand of the developing countries on the establishment of 200-mile exclusive economic zones, has opposed the unilateral raising of oil prices by the Arab oil producing countries and has become all the more feverish in robbing the developing countries of their natural resources. Statistics show that in 1974 alone the Soviet Union robbed the developing countries of 3,500 million dollars' worth of raw materials, 6.6 times that in 1960.

Three. Trying their utmost to maintain the old international trade order under the cloak of opposing "discrimination" and "inequality" in trade. During the past several years and at the 4th Session of the UNCTAD, the Soviet revisionists have redoubled their efforts in boasting that they "consistently come out against all manifestations of discrimination and inequality in international trade." But the Soviet revisionists have only taken over the slogan of the third world to peddle their sinister stuff. In order to change the absolutely irrational trade conditions, the third world countries have put forward such important proposals as the integrated programme for commodities, indexation of raw material prices and so on. But the Soviet representatives were only paying lip service when they said they "welcomed in principle" the integrated programme for commodities and adopted "a positive attitude" towards the question of indexation of raw material prices. In practice they emasculated the very essence of the programme. They alleged that "the most important element" in this programme "should be international commodity agreements" and claimed that only through "medium- and long-term trade agreements" and by accepting the Soviet trade bait and exploitation system can concrete problems be solved. In fact, this is aimed at opposing the establishment of a new international economic order and bringing the trade of the develop-

ing countries within the orbit of the Kremlin's neo-colonialism.

Four. Peddling "co-operation in production" and "international division of labour" with the aim of controlling and exploiting the developing countries. For years, the Soviet Union has been energetically playing up its "co-operation in production" and "international division of labour" with the developing countries. At the 4th UNCTAD Session, it continued to peddle this stuff. Patolichev openly declared at Nairobi that the Soviet Union will lay "emphasis on the long-term co-operation in production" in its economic relations with foreign countries. Moscow has lauded to the skies its "co-operation in production" and "international division of labour" with the third world countries as "a new system of international division of labour." In essence, this is merely a rehash of "interdependency" long advocated by the old-line imperialists.

According to the Soviet press, up to last year, the Soviet Union had signed "agreements on economic and technical co-operation" with 49 developing countries in line with the Moscow-advocated "international division of labour" and "co-operation in production." Under these agreements, the Soviet Union exports vast amounts of capital to these countries and according to "the principle of compensation," it gets in return from the "Soviet-aided" enterprises huge amounts of important industrial raw materials and products such as natural gas, aluminium, ores, non-ferrous metals concentrate, oil and rolled steel. Moreover, it takes away 50 per cent, even 90 per cent, of the products turned out by some of these enterprises.

In a speech last August, S.A. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Foreign Economic Relations Committee, admitted that this "co-operation in production" based on "international division of labour" makes possible a long-term planning of the imports of commodities needed by the Soviet national economy, and "can ensure the meeting to a fuller extent of the demand for a host of Soviet-needed commodities." This is no "co-operation" but colonial plunder, pure and simple!

In addition, to bring the economy of the third world into the system of exploitation of the Soviet social-imperialists, the Soviet Union has resorted to other ruses. For instance, it tried to make the Moscow-controlled "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance" (C.M.E.A.) as a "model" and impose it on the third world countries and to tie them up with the C.M.E.A. In recent years, some developing countries established one after another their regional economic co-operation organizations to develop their national economies on the basis of collective strength. In this respect the Soviet Union has also gone in for speculation by asking the member states of these organizations to enter into "bilateral co-operation" with the C.M.E.A. or its member states. This is an attempt to get a foothold in these organizations of the third world countries through such "bilateral" relations.

All this shows clearly that the Moscow new tsars are obdurate champions of the old international economic order. To throttle the struggle of the third world countries for setting up a new international economic order, the new tsars have matched the old-line imperialists in practice and are more crafty in their ruses. The Soviet representatives attending the 4th UNCTAD Session preached that the Soviet Union "supports" the struggle of the third world and that the relations between the Soviet Union and the developing countries "differ in essence" from those between the capitalist countries of the West and the developing countries and asked the developing countries to distinguish one from the other in "essence." Their sinister designs are none other than to divert and dodge the spearhead of the struggle of the developing countries, and at the same time, to peddle to the developing countries their shoddy neo-colonialist wares under the cloak of "support."

## Why Does the Soviet Union Peddle "Long-Term Trade Agreements"?

THE Soviet social-imperialists came out with a "position paper" and a "draft resolution" on the signing of bilateral medium- and long-term trade agreements at the recent Fourth UNCTAD Session. These were Moscow's moves to oppose the integrated programme for commodities proposed by third world countries. The Soviet delegates also repeatedly asserted that "signing of medium- and long-term trade agreements" between the developing countries and the Soviet Union constituted the "principal element" in solving the problems of commodities.

Why did the Soviet Union time and again try its utmost to divert the conference's attention from discussing the integrated programme for commodities and desperately peddle its "long-term trade agreements"? A look at the Soviet Union's trade with the developing countries will show that all the ten commodities to be dealt with at the first stage in the programme are needed by the Soviet Union as imports. They are none other than the cheap raw materials which have all along brought Moscow huge profits through plunder in the form of "long-term trade agreements."

According to the Soviet Union's own announcement, at present, the raw materials it imports from the developing countries make up more than 73 per cent of its total raw material imports. The ratio exceeds 90 per cent in the case of the total imports of cotton, jute, cocoa and coffee — all included in the ten commodities to be dealt with in the programme — from the developing countries.

In its trade with the third world countries, the Soviet Union purchases raw materials at prices 10 to 15



per cent lower than world market prices and sells its industrial goods 15 to 25 per cent higher than on the world market.

Take 1974 as an example. The Soviet Union took advantage of the soaring prices of industrial goods and declining prices of raw materials to reap a trade surplus of over 1,000 million rubles through the exchange of unequal values. It is estimated that between 1955 and 1974, Moscow made a fabulous profit of 10,000 million dollars in the same way. Moreover, this did not include the profits it had reaped by reselling to Western Europe the cheap raw materials it had plundered from the developing countries. In so doing, Moscow sent the already declining prices of raw materials plummeting further.

The Soviet objective is clear. It opposes the integrated programme for commodities and clings to long-term bilateral trade agreements because it calculates that by means of these long-term agreements

it will succeed in perpetuating the unequal trade relations it has imposed on the third world countries.

But as major raw materials exporters, the developing countries have suffered far too long from exploitation and plunder by imperialism. They are awakening and are resolved to break the shackles of the old international economic order and set up a new one. They resolutely stand for a comprehensive approach to commodities on the basis of the integrated programme for commodities, so as to rapidly improve their extremely unfavourable position in international trade, stabilize and raise the purchasing power of their income from exports in real value, offset the losses from sharp fluctuations of prices and create favourable conditions for increasing exports of their primary and processed products and promoting diversification of production and industrialization in the future. That is why more and more people have come to see through and, therefore, repudiate the Soviet fraud of "long-term trade agreements."

(Continued from p. 14.)

without paying attention to class struggle as the key link. Advocating "cultivation of professional skill" and "learning technique" is merely a camouflage put up by Teng Hsiao-ping. The theory of the dying out of class struggle has always been a deceptive revisionist theory, which wants only the "dying out" of the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. It is an ideological weapon used by the bourgeoisie to benumb and attack the proletariat, and was created precisely for the purpose of facilitating its large-scale offensive against the proletariat.

Chairman Mao points out: **"In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration."** This instruction is applicable to all fronts and all kinds of work. Although there are different sorts of contradictions on the medical front, the principal contradiction is still the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. This contradiction determines and influences the existence and development of the other contradictions. Only by grasping class struggle and putting proletarian politics in command, can the problem of technique be correctly solved. Is technique studied for the purpose of improving people's health or for seeking personal fame and gain? If this question is not solved and one studies technique for the sake of technique, he is bound to lose his bearings. It is essential to firmly grasp class struggle as the key link, constantly criticize bourgeois individualism, encourage medical workers to take the road of integrating themselves with workers and peasants, seriously remould their world outlook and shift their stand to the side of the proletariat. If they have

the determination to serve the people, the problem of studying technique can be readily solved.

Teng Hsiao-ping attacked the Party leadership for "not understanding professionalism" and clamoured that health departments should be led by those who to his mind are "familiar with the profession." Chairman Mao has long seriously criticized the erroneous thinking of some leading comrades of health departments who considered health work a special kind of technical work and "those unfamiliar with the profession not qualified to lead it." He pointed out that the Party must exercise leadership over everything, health work included. The most fundamental thing in Party leadership over health work is the leadership of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Teng Hsiao-ping once again harped on a platitude used by bourgeois Rightists in attacking the Party in 1957 — "those ignorant of the profession cannot head departments; non-professionals cannot lead professionals." His aim was to reinstate capitalist-roaders who have not repented and allow them to usurp the leadership, revive "the Ministry of Health for Urban Overlords" and work for capitalist restoration. The wheel of history cannot be turned back. Tempered in the Cultural Revolution, the people have greatly enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Teng Hsiao-ping is extremely isolated. His plot for a restoration which goes against the tide of history will never succeed.

The revolutionary masses and cadres on the medical and health front, like the masses on other fronts all over China, are conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's instructions on class struggle and on the dictatorship of the proletariat and repudiating the Right deviationist wind fanned up by Teng Hsiao-ping. They are determined to carry the revolution on the health front through to the end.

# Cheap Posture

— On the Soviet government statement on Middle East question

NOT long before the ninth anniversary of the "June 5" Middle East War, the Soviet Government issued a statement advocating resumption of the Geneva conference for an "overall and radical political settlement" of the Middle East question. Unwittingly it gave itself away by declaring that "the Soviet Union does not seek any gains or advantages for itself in the Middle East," and so on and so forth. On the surface of things, the Soviet Union seems to be concerned about the people of the Middle East countries and to have made up its mind to settle the Middle East question. But a brief analysis of the statement will suffice to reveal the ulterior motives behind this cheap posture.

The Soviet statement was issued on a carefully chosen occasion — when the U.S. formula of "step-by-step" solution of the Middle East question was running aground. Last September, Egypt and Israel concluded a second disengagement agreement through U.S. mediation. The United States was also on record that it would try to bring Syria and Israel to the negotiating table for a second disengagement. But later on, and especially since the beginning of this year, the U.S. ruling circles have been too preoccupied with the election campaign to make important decisions on the issue. Kissinger had to admit in April that the "step-by-step" approach was "probably over." Ford himself could do no more than reiterate that "what we are trying to do is to keep the momentum" in the Middle East. Taking advantage of the U.S. quandary over the Middle East question, the Soviet Union advocated reopening the Geneva conference to seize the initiative from the United States. This is a component part of the Soviet drive for rivalry in the area with the United States.

The Soviet statement was issued also when Soviet hegemonism has suffered serious setbacks in Egypt and has become discredited in the Arab world. By taking a resolute step to abrogate the Egyptian-Soviet "treaty of friendship and co-operation" in March, Egypt exposed the hypocritical superpower features of the Soviet Union, which styles itself the "natural ally" of Arab countries, thus setting a brilliant example for other Arab countries to oppose Soviet interference, control and subversion. The Arab people have further realized that Moscow's policy in the Middle East entirely serves its needs of contention for hegemony with the United States and its aggression and expansion in the area. It is under these circumstances that the Soviet Government came out with the hypocritical statement "not to seek any gains for itself." But the harder it tries to conceal a thing, the more attention it attracts.

It is against such a background that Soviet military and government chiefs have been stepping up their activities in the Middle East in an attempt to salvage what reputation the Soviet Union had in the area and undermine the U.S. positions there. Taking advantage of the differences between Jordan and the United States on the arms problem, the Soviet Union not long ago sent its Vice-Minister of Defence and Commander of the Air Force to Jordan. Meanwhile, Kosygin "visited" a number of Middle East countries. The Soviet Union, out to divide and crush them one by one, also redoubled its efforts to sabotage Arab unity and meddle in the affairs of Arab countries.

Numerous facts show that the Soviet Union has a hand in the Lebanon incident and West Sahara issue, plotting to provoke conflicts and undermine the united struggle of the Arab countries against hegemonism. As revealed by a Lebanese paper, the Soviet Union also hindered and undermined the quadruple meeting of Egypt, Syria, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. In order to make deals with the United States and Israel, the Soviet Union schemed to press the Palestine Liberation Organization to recognize Israel, while the Soviet Union itself intensified its flirtation with Israel. It is therefore obvious that the Soviet statement is an attempt to ingratiate itself with the Arab people and mend its tattered image of "natural ally" so as to continue its infiltration into and aggression against the Arab countries and foil the U.S. "step-by-step" plan.

But the Arab people have seen more and more clearly that the Soviet Union has no intention of really solving the Middle East question, instead it has tried its utmost to maintain the state of "no war, no peace" — brief fighting followed by a period of truce, with both war and peace kept under control. To the Soviet Union only such a situation will facilitate its contention with the other superpower for spheres of influence, strategic areas and oil resources in the Middle East; its reaping huge profit through arms sales; and its testing of new weapons in preparation for a new war on a larger scale. Facts have long proved that while the United States has no intention of settling the Middle East question thoroughly, the Soviet Union is even less inclined to do so. This is clear to the Arab people. That is why the Arab countries showed little interest in the Soviet government statement despite the tremendous effort of the Soviet propaganda machine to peddle it after its publication.

The Middle East question is essentially a struggle by the Palestinian and Arab people against Israeli ag-

gression and U.S.-Soviet contention for hegemony in the Middle East. Soviet and U.S. "formulas" are not trustworthy because they are only intended to serve the two superpowers in their contention for hegemony in the Middle East at the expense of the basic interests

of the Middle East people. Fundamentally, a genuine and final solution to the Middle East question lies in closer unity among the Arab and Palestinian people to persist in protracted struggle.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

## Soviet Social-Imperialists' Attempt to Penetrate Australia

SOVIET social-imperialism is casting a covetous eye on Australia, which abounds in natural resources and holds a strategic position between the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. This rich continent was long exploited and plundered by the old-line imperialists. Today, in this part of the world, the intense rivalry between the two superpowers has aroused ever greater vigilance.

### Warships Plying Near Australian Waters

Soviet social-imperialists have long tried to poke their nose into Australia. Their activities have become increasingly frequent and undisguised. More and more Soviet warships, submarines and all kinds of "scientific research" and "tourist" vessels are plying close to Australian waters.

The Soviet warship *Fedor Litke* not long ago intruded into Australian waters and openly set up a camp at the Pocklington Reef. The Australian Ministry for Foreign Affairs immediately lodged a protest with the Soviet Embassy in Canberra, pointing out that the Soviet Union had violated international law. The Soviet reply was that its ice-breaker had to distil water there. When the Soviet warship finally sailed away after a week or so, the Australian Navy found an electronic monitor hidden in the reef. The same warship also twice called at Cairns in eastern Australia. Its captain told the press later on that it was carrying out a maritime investigation in the Coral Sea, including a survey of deep water wave at 2,500 fathoms. The *Australian News Weekly* pointed out that it was obviously drafting a navigation map for nuclear submarines, and this "clearly showed that the Soviet Union is interested in the strategically important waters of Australia."

In the name of conducting "marine researches" a Soviet spy ship once sailed into the Australian Coral Sea to watch a joint military exercise held by Australia, New Zealand, Britain and the United States in the Pacific. Trailed by the Australian Navy, it had to steam away helter-skelter.

Furthermore, a Soviet "biological research expedition ship" arrived in Sydney to make what it called a survey of fishing off the coast of south Australia.

It was reported that all Soviet "fishing vessels," "merchant vessels" and "tourist ships" frequently intruding into Australia's territorial waters are equipped with military espionage electronic devices. Plying the waters off the eastern and western coasts of Australia these ships can pick up radio messages sent from the U.S. military base at Northwest Cape or the U.S. Embassy in Canberra. Time and again the Soviet Union has also made reconnaissance flights over Australia.

### Dispatching Large Numbers of Spies

In 1974, the Soviet Union proposed to set up a "joint scientific base" in Australia. For this purpose, a high-ranking Soviet diplomatic official in charge of European and Asian affairs carried out activities in Australia for a month. The Soviet proposal was rejected by the Australian Government.

Flaunting the banner of "scientific and technical co-operation," the Soviet Union has sent a large number of spies to Australia. Australian Deputy Prime Minister John Douglas Anthony has noted that Soviet K.G.B. agents are more active in Australia than C.I.A. agents. One-third of the Soviet Embassy staff in Australia are reported to be K.G.B. members.

### Covetous Eye on Australia's Rich Resources

The Soviet Union takes such an interest in Australia not only because of its strategic importance but also because of its rich mineral deposits. The Soviet weekly *New Times* claimed that Australian resources are becoming increasingly important for the Soviet Union. Moscow wants to buy Australia's uranium ores, not its enriched uranium. While withholding uranium-enriching technology, the Soviet Union offered to enrich uranium for Australia. The Australian paper *The Age*, in an article last August 27 entitled "The Russians Eye on Our Iron Ore," said that Soviet Ambassador to Australia Basov revealed Moscow's yearning for Australian minerals when he showed up in western Australia at the end of the previous year and called the Pilbara Mine "Australia's pearl." The Soviet diplomat bragged about the rich Soviet mining experience. The possibility of Soviet

co-operation with Australian mining companies, he said, would be "carefully considered" if they so desired.

The Soviet Union also wants to grab farm produce from Australia. It has in recent years procured Australian wheat and beef in large quantities, especially after its own disastrous crop failures.

Soviet penetration and expansion has aroused the vigilance of the Government and people of Australia. Prime Minister Fraser has pointed out: "Russia is the

major power who has been pushing and ramping about in the Indian Ocean" and Soviet manoeuvres are posing a serious threat to Australia. E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), in an article stresses the need for the country to heighten its vigilance and fight unswervingly against each and every imperialist act of Soviet social-imperialism. Workers, students and other labouring people in Melbourne have held rallies and demonstrations, chanting slogans, "Yankees out!" "Don't let the Russians in!"

## What's the Polar Bear's Business In Antarctica?

THE new tsars have long gloated upon the "bottom of the globe," the Antarctic region, and this in addition to their intensified aggression, penetration and intervention in Africa, Europe and Asia. Brezhnev in his report to the 25th Soviet revisionist party congress gleefully asserted that the Soviet Union's "activity on the international scene is exceptionally broad" and that it now has to "reckon, in one way or another, with the state of affairs in virtually every spot on the globe." This is indeed a self-exposure of the new tsars' features as expansionists.

Antarctica has since ancient times been uninhabited and the climate is extremely cold. Even in the warmest month of January, it remains buried beneath masses of ice and snow, with howling winds and blizzards. In the cold season which lasts seven months, the continent is in utter darkness. Its off-shore area is stormy all the year round and full of floating ice. Along its coasts are ice packs several hundred kilometres in width, which break up and partially melt in the warm seasons. Moreover, there are ice shelves which may reach dozens of metres in height and several hundred kilometres in length, forming natural barriers.

However, the Soviet Union, as reported by an Australian paper, maintains 1,500-2,000 personnel in Antarctica despite its harsh natural conditions. Why does the polar bear go to such trouble to keep a permanent presence in the continent? Brezhnev's statement provides the answer: In poking into every nook and corner of the world, what the Soviet Union has in mind is the quest for world domination.

Antarctica holds a very important strategic position and is rich in natural resources. Already discovered are such minerals as coal, iron, manganese, copper, nickel, cobalt, chromium, lead, zinc, gold, molybdenum, aluminium, graphite, silver and diamond. It is reported

that there are also oil and such important strategic materials as uranium, thorium and plutonium. Penguins, seals and dolphins abound in the area. Whales are aplenty in the Antarctic Ocean, the most abundant in the world.

To grab strategic points, the Soviet Union has set up many bases in the continent. Five big bases have been completed and seven exploration stations in the northern part of the Filchner shelf ice and the coast of the Weddell Sea are being planned. The Kremlin has even built a rocket-launching pad there. A TASS report said that this rocket-launching pad, together with that in the Arctic Circle, created favourable and realistic conditions for research of the upper layers of the atmosphere from the North Pole to the South Pole. The Soviet Union has also sent "marine and meteorological research ships" to the Antarctic Ocean. Some of the ships carried a crew of 300 men. The decks are large enough for helicopters to take off and land. The ships are also capable of launching rockets. Though under the signboard of "scientific research," these activities can by no means cover up the sinister Soviet design of using the Antarctic region in its quest for world hegemony. An article carried in the Australian journal *News Weekly* pointed out sharply that the Soviet "activity in the Antarctic areas is an important part of the Soviets' interest in the world's oceans. In their endeavour to gather meteorological, oceanographic and other scientific information, the Russians are acting in pursuance of their strategic objective of world naval domination."

Soviet plunder of Antarctica's natural resources is proverbial. TASS admitted that one of the tasks of the Soviet stations there is "to explore for mineral resources." The Soviet Union also catches a big number

(Continued on p. 32.)

# ROUND THE WORLD

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ALBANIA

## Forging Ahead on the Road Of Revolutionization

The state life of Albania is full of vigour as she continues to move ahead along the road of revolutionization under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Since the beginning of this year, Party members and other people throughout the country have been studying the Marxist-Leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They studied and discussed in real earnest the Draft New Constitution immediately after its publication by the People's Assembly in January. At the same time, they also studied the works of Comrade Hoxha, volumes 19 to 21, which had come off the press some time ago. Through these studies, they have further raised their consciousness of class struggle, deepened their understanding of the protracted and arduous nature of the struggle against the bourgeoisie and revisionism, and heightened their revolutionary enthusiasm in building socialism by self-reliance. They are resolved to sharpen their vigilance, rebuff with concrete actions imperialist and revisionist demagogic propaganda and the pressure exerted upon them and strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and defend their socialist motherland.

In April, the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Council of Ministers made public a decision on reducing high wages, improving the wage system and further narrowing the difference between rural and urban areas. Referring to this important measure, Comrade Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, pointed out that this decision, which would further narrow the difference between rural and urban areas, proved that the Party had been waging a sustained and unremitting struggle for the continued revolutionization of state life

and cadres. This, he added, also showed the Party's concern for preserving the purity of its cadres.

To strengthen supervision over the state life in every field by workers and peasants, Albania has in this year set up in an organized way more supervisory teams consisting of workers and co-operative members. Led by the Party organizations, these teams have carried out extensive activities and are making positive contributions to the implementation and defence of the socialist norms worked out by the Party and state, to the strengthening of political and ideological education and to the development of production.

In the course of revolutionization, Party members at large have thrown themselves heart and soul into the struggle to temper themselves and stand the test. The young people, in response to the Party's call, are eager to go to places where the difficulties are greater and where they are badly needed.

Theoretical studies and ideological revolutionization in Albania have thus touched off the political fervour of workers and agricultural co-op members in promoting production and construction.

"NUOVA UNITA" (ITALY)

## Moscow Steps Up Contention For Maritime Hegemony

Soviet social-imperialism's frenetic expansion of its naval power poses "a menace to the people the world over," noted an article published on May 25 in *Nuova Unità*, organ of the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist).

To contend with the United States for hegemony on the seas, the article said, the Soviet Union "has made great efforts to build up its navy since 1960" and has switched its naval strategy from "coastal defence" to "attack in distant waters." "In order to launch an attack far from its terri-

torial sea, the Soviet Union has frenziedly increased its naval strength, developed nuclear submarines and built aircraft carriers and other warships."

The article pointed out: While expanding its naval fleets, it has increased the number of fishing vessels, merchant and scientific research ships that may also serve its military expansion. During its recent intervention in Angola, "most of the weapons were transported by its merchant marine."

As Europe is the focus of contention between the two superpowers, the article continued, the Soviet Union has deployed 70 per cent of its submarines and 75 per cent of its surface vessels in waters close to Europe. "The Soviet Union is going all out to control all the passages in the Mediterranean leading from the Black Sea to the Atlantic Ocean," so that its Black Sea and Mediterranean Fleets can join forces with its North Sea Fleet to "form a pincers encirclement of Europe."

The article added that Soviet warships have intruded into the territorial waters of many countries, posing a military threat to them.

VENEZUELA

## After Nationalization Of Oil Industry

Last January, Venezuela nationalized its oil industry. But the transnationals, not resigned to their defeat, continue to apply pressure on that country as they are still controlling the oil sales and shipments and monopolizing the technology of oil production. Confronted with this situation, Venezuela has taken a number of measures to safeguard and multiply its gains from the nationalization of the oil industry.

Venezuela is now selling oil to countries in Latin America, Western Europe and Japan through bilateral trade relations to gradually change the situation in which it has for a long time depended on the United States as its sole traditional oil market. With the new markets opened up in those

countries, Venezuela is now able to withstand the pressure exerted by the transnationals which tried to bring down the oil price by reducing the U.S. imports of Venezuelan oil. As a result of the expansion of its markets overseas, oil production in the country which suffered a sharp decline immediately before and after the nationalization of the industry has begun to take a turn for the better.

With a view to undermining the unity between Venezuela and other member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the transnationals spread the rumour that Venezuela agreed to sell the United States oil at prices lower than those fixed jointly by the OPEC members. But this scheme, too, had fallen through. As pointed out by Venezuela's Minister of Mines and Petroleum, the OPEC "decisions on prices have been and will always be abided and backed by the Venezuelan Government unswervingly."

Venezuela is now also making an all-out effort to build up its own tanker fleet so that it may gradually stand on its own legs in handling its oil exports and free itself from exploitation by the transnationals' tan-

kers. A plan has been worked out for the establishment in the next 15 years of a fleet of oil tankers large enough to handle half of the country's oil exports.

Meanwhile, the country is also working hard to diversify the sources of petroleum technology and train its own technicians so that it can be less dependent on the transnationals in this respect. At present, by providing technical knowhow and acting as the middle man, the transnationals still take away from Venezuela a big profit close to 200 million dollars annually.

There is no doubt that the transnationals will think up new tricks to maintain their control of Venezuela's oil industry. But no force on earth can hold back the Venezuelan people's struggle to defend their oil resources and develop their oil industry by the bootstrap method.

#### BRITAIN-ICELAND

### Agreement on Fishing

Britain and Iceland on June 1 signed an agreement in Oslo on British fishing in the Icelandic fishing zone. An announcement was made by the

British Foreign Office the following day on the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries which were severed on February 19 because of their fishing dispute.

Under the agreement, British trawlers operating within the 200-mile fishing zone will be limited to 24 a day instead of the original average of 100 in the past and they will not be allowed to fish closer than 20 miles, and in some areas 30 miles, from the Icelandic coast.

Britain has all along refused to recognize the Icelandic decision on the 200-mile fishing zone. It even sent frigates to "escort" its trawlers that continued to enter the zone and operate there. Despite Iceland's repeated demands that Britain respect its sovereignty and withdraw its naval vessels, the latter just refused to act accordingly. In these circumstances, the Icelandic Government decided to break off diplomatic relations with Britain.

The dispute between Iceland and Britain had caused much anxiety among a number of NATO countries, because of Iceland's strategic importance to NATO. The signing of this agreement is welcomed therefore by the other NATO countries.

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*(Continued from p. 5.)*

the Yunnan Provincial Seismological Bureau also sent seismologists to the area to keep a close watch on any development.

Forecasts of the strong earthquakes had been made by China's seismological departments and preventive measures taken under the unified leadership of the Yunnan provincial Party committee, thereby greatly reducing the casualties and losses.

Under the loving care of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the Yunnan provincial Party committee and Party organizations at various levels in the stricken area actively led the people of various nationalities to combat natural calamities. They took class struggle as the

key link and brought into full play the dauntless revolutionary spirit of the proletariat in restoring production and rebuilding their homes self-reliantly. At present, the broad masses of the people in the area have launched a drive in deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and beating back the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, in anti-quake relief work and in planting and sowing. Everywhere there is a moving scene of grasping revolution and promoting production, with the people determined to gather in a rich harvest despite the quakes.

In the struggle to overcome the consequences brought about by the quakes, Party organizations at all levels in the area have played the role of strong fighting bastions. Standing in the forefront of the

struggle, the cadres have displayed the staunch spirit of the proletariat.

The Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Party committees of the prefectures and counties concerned held emergency meetings immediately after the quakes and headquarters were formed to direct the anti-quake relief work. The chief responsible cadres personally led the delegations, medical teams and seismologists and rushed to the afflicted area. Deputy secretary of the provincial Party committee Chilin Wandan, a cadre of Tibetan nationality, walked for more than ten hours across mountains in a heavy downpour and was the first to arrive with the other cadres at the people's communes and production brigades most seriously hit by the earthquakes.

# ON THE HOME FRONT

## *New Sources of Edible and Other Oils*

SINCE the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, various places in China, while increasing the production of peanut, rape, sesame and other oil-bearing crops, have taken measures suited to local conditions to grow chufa, shinyleaf yellowhorn and castor as new sources of edible and other oils.

The Potang Production Brigade in Lunghui County in central China's Hunan Province began interplanting trees and oil-bearing crops in 1972 and has since reaped a rich harvest every year. In 1975, the brigade's 8 hectares of chufa gave a per-hectare yield of 2,250 kilogrammes. The Talin Forest Farm of Tungliao County in northeast China's Kirin Province has in the last few years planted shinyleaf yellowhorn on 125 hectares of once barren and sandy land and has provided the state with over 50,000 kilogrammes of shinyleaf yellowhorn seeds. Similar achievements have been obtained by other places in the country.

At present, chufa is planted on large tracts of land not only in the south but in the north as well. Statistics show that the acreage under chufa, shinyleaf yellowhorn and castor this year has already surpassed that of last year.

Fats and oils are important materials in the national economy and the people's livelihood, and it is a matter of great importance to supply the people with enough edible oil. Rich in oil and starch, chufa is good raw material from which oil and sugar can be obtained as well as for making wine. Its flour is good for making cakes, and its oil is edible and

can also be used in the precision machinery industry. The residues are good feed for pigs.

With a life span of some 100 years, shinyleaf yellowhorn is a ligneous oil-bearing plant. Its seeds are rich in oil which can be used for cooking and for making high-grade lubricants, plasticizers, paints and soap. Its oil cake, which contains a large amount of protein and starch, is good animal feed after proper treatment. After being steamed and baked, its leaflets can be used as a substitute for tea. Sturdy and hard, shinyleaf yellowhorn trees also provide good timber.

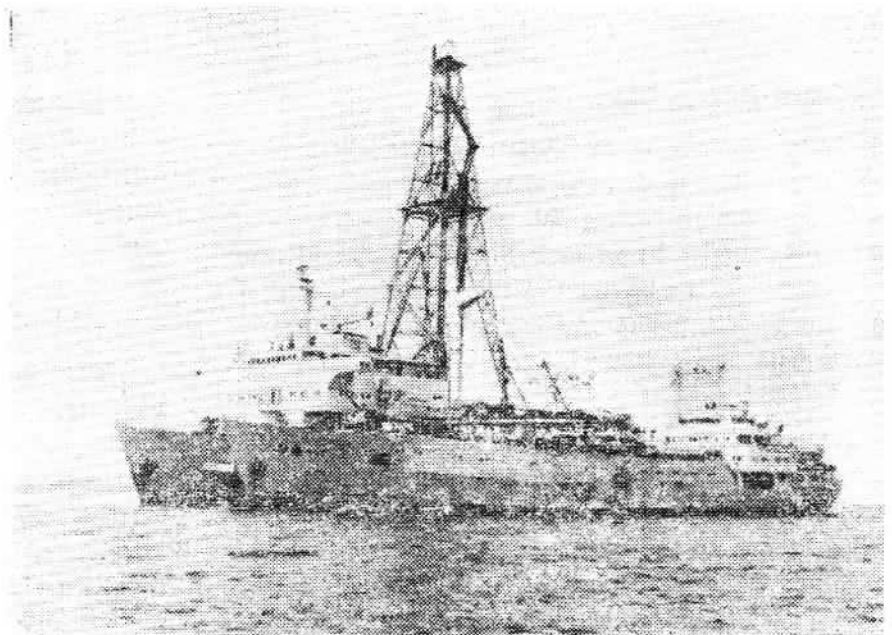
Castor is very useful. Having special properties, its oil is widely used in the metallurgical, machinery, textile, printing and dyeing industries. Its leaves are good for raising silkworms and its bark for making ropes. With China's vast territory and large expanses of sandy, alkaline and hilly areas suitable for growing chufa, shinyleaf yellowhorn and

castor, the prospects for these oil-yielding plants are extremely bright.

## *Rapid Progress in Marine Geological Survey*

CHINA'S budding undertaking of marine geological survey has made rapid progress. Compared with 1965, the year before the Great Cultural Revolution started, the number of professional surveyors has increased 5.5-fold, and that of ships for carrying out such surveys 8.5-fold. Before the Cultural Revolution, this field of work was confined to the Pohai Sea, an inland sea. In the last few years it has been extended to China's territorial waters in the Yellow Sea, East China Sea and South China Sea. Surveys of a large number of islands and beach placer deposits around them have shed light on their geological structure and corrected some erroneous conclusions reached by foreign surveyors concerning these areas.

In the course of designing and building China's first marine geological drilling vessel, the *Kantan No. 1*, the workers and staff members criticized the concept of going after



The *Kantan No. 1*, a marine geological drilling vessel.

things "big and foreign" and completed the ship three and a half years ahead of schedule. It has successfully sunk a petroleum and general geological prospecting well in the southern part of the Yellow Sea. At the same time, a number of new techniques and equipment were developed through technical innovations by "three-in-one" combinations of workers, cadres and technicians in the marine geological field. Among these techniques and equipment, some are up to advanced world standards. Thanks to these achievements, Chinese surveyors who could do only seismic prospecting and a few other individual tests before the Cultural Revolution are now able to carry out multi-purpose marine geological surveys. They are not only capable of making general surveys but also reconnaissance and detailed surveys to provide information on well locations. They can make geophysical prospecting as well as drilling in the sea.

Most of the instruments and apparatuses used in marine geological surveys are designed and made in China. Facts once again prove that the Great Proletarian Cultural Rev-

olution is a powerful motive force for developing the social productive forces in China.

### **Mass Sports Activities In a People's Commune**

**I**N the Wentzuling People's Commune tucked away in a remote mountainous area in central China's Hunan Province, sport is very popular among the peasants. Ninety per cent of the commune members, both men and women, take part in such sports as basketball, table tennis, *wushu* (Chinese boxing and swordplay) and weightlifting in their spare time.

The commune now has 24 basketball teams, 11 table tennis teams, 6 *wushu* teams and over 100 tug-of-war teams.

During festivals and holidays, the various production brigades and teams hold contests. Leaders of many production brigades and teams are captains of the sports teams.

Owing to the trammels of feudal ideas, women seldom participated in sports activities in the past. Thanks to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, old habits have been done

away with and women have since become sports enthusiasts. The commune's first women's basketball team was formed by 14 young girls of the Wangpu Production Brigade. Following their example, some other young and middle-aged women also have formed basketball teams, while the rest go in for other sports according to their own choice.

Sports meets are held once or twice a year by the commune, production brigades or production teams respectively. At one of these meets held by the Chenyuan Production Brigade, all members of 12 households took part in competitions in various events. Take for instance commune member Wang Teh-tsai who has a family of five. He himself is the captain of an adult basketball team, his eldest daughter is the coach and his son is the captain of the brigade's middle school basketball team. The match between the two teams at the meet was very keenly contested. Wang's wife, for her part, took part in the tug-of-war. His youngest daughter, a member of the production brigade's *wushu* team, gave a performance at the meet.

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of marine animals in the Antarctic area every year. Simply ignoring the decision of the International Whaling Commission restricting the catch of three kinds of diminishing species, by which Britain, Norway and other countries abide, the Soviet Union has sent more whaling ships there. Soviet whaling ships sometimes even intrude into the territorial waters of Australia and New Zealand.

Antarctica has long been a target of contention among imperialist powers. Between 1819-21, the tsarist government sent an expedition commanded by Bellingshausen to the continent. In January 1821, the expedition discovered part of the continent and a nearby small island which were named "Alexander I Island" and "Peter I Island" respectively. The tsar at

that time also named the sea area round the "Alexander I Island" the Bellingshausen Sea as a reward to Bellingshausen. Taking over the mantle of the old tsars, the new tsars of today have sent, group after group, large numbers of personnel to that ice-clad land. They use Hobart on Tasmania Island, Australia, and Dunedin on South Island of New Zealand as staging bases.

What the new tsars have been doing there — seizing territory, installing a rocket-launching pad, prospecting for important mineral resources, plundering biological resources, attempting to establish domination in Antarctica and infringing on the sovereignty and national interests of surrounding countries has, as a matter of course, aroused grave concern and deep indignation in the world, especially among the countries and people around that area.