

PEKING REVIEW

38

September 19, 1975

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報

**Tibet Advances Along the
Socialist Road**

Third National Games Open

***Raising China's Agricultural Production
To a New High Level***

— National conference on learning from Tachai convened

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National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture

CONVENED by the State Council, a national conference on learning from Tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, opened on September 15 in Shansi Province's Hsiyang County where the Tachai Production Brigade is located. Held under the close concern of Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the conference is attended by 3,700 people from different parts of the country.

Party and state leaders Teng Hsiao-ping, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Chen Hsi-lien, Hua Kuo-feng, Chen Yung-kuei and Wu Kuei-hsien were present at the opening ceremony.

Hua Kuo-feng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, presided over the conference.

Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council, extended warm greetings to the conference on behalf of the Party Central Committee and the State Council. He conveyed the ardent expectations of the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and the State Council to all the comrades present and delivered an important report at the conference.

Chen Yung-kuei, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council, delivered the opening speech. He said: This conference is a very important one since Chairman Mao issued the great call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." Delegates to the conference will visit Tachai and Hsiyang and witness what both have achieved in grasping revolution and promoting production, and learn from their experience. The conference will sum up and exchange the experience of the various localities in the movement to learn from Tachai

in agriculture and in the building of Tachai-type counties over the past 11 years, particularly since the agricultural conference of northern areas in 1970. It will discuss how to further promote the movement and popularize as quickly as possible the experience in building Tachai-type counties. At the same time, it will sum up and exchange experience in farm mechanization and discuss how to basically fulfil the task of farm mechanization by 1980. Doing a good job at this conference will have far-reaching influence on China's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Vice-Premier Chen Yung-kuei pointed out: Through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and particularly the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture has become the most widespread and profound revolutionary mass movement in the countryside. Cadres and the masses are learning from Tachai's basic experience, upholding the Party's basic line, criticizing revisionism and capitalism and going all out for socialism. Capital construction on the farmland centring on soil improvement and water control is growing in scale. The ability of our farmland to resist natural adversities has risen markedly. Industrial support for agriculture is growing daily. The tempo of technical transformation of agriculture is also increasing. The poor and lower-middle peasants are using farm machines and going in for scientific farming. A group of advanced units has emerged in achieving farm mechanization through self-reliance and high yields through scientific farming.

China has reaped rich harvests for 13 years running, Vice-Premier Chen

Yung-kuei continued, and agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries have all developed considerably. Tachai-type communes and brigades can be found everywhere in the country today and advanced counties in learning from Tachai have emerged in large numbers. The three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are vigorously developing in the countryside, and cadres and the masses have accumulated experience through practice and raised their ability. China's peasants now see more clearly than ever before the bright future of socialism and are more firmly convinced that the road taken by Tachai is their orientation. This is a great force which can never be overestimated.

Vice-Premier Chen Yung-kuei pointed out: We Communists should always uphold the dialectics of one dividing into two, that is, while fully confirming the successes, we must be aware of the new contradictions and new tasks now confronting us. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have developed our socialist agriculture steadily, which has by and large met the needs of our economical construction and the building up of our national defence and which has provided our population of nearly 800 million with sufficient food and clothing. This has greatly heightened the morale of the Chinese people. We must realize, however, that the pace of growth of our agricultural production is still not fast enough. It must be speeded up in order to further implement the great strategic principles of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony," and to make our agriculture suit the needs of the great expansion of the national economy as a whole. This is an important task confronting the people of the whole country.

In conclusion, the Vice-Premier expressed confidence that after the conference, through the efforts of the whole Party and the people of the whole country, the movement to learn from Tachai would grow in scope, big advances would be made in mechanizing agriculture and in increasing farm production so as to make new contributions to fulfilling the magnificent target set at the Fourth National People's Congress — to build China into a powerful, modern socialist state before the end of this century.

Chiang Ching, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, also made an important speech at the conference.

Secretary-General Zulu and Zambian Delegation In Peking

Secretary-General of the United National Independence Party of Zambia Alexander Grey Zulu and Madame Zulu and the Zambian Goodwill Delegation led by the Secretary-General arrived in Peking on September 12 for a visit to China. They were welcomed at Peking Airport by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and thousands of the capital's inhabitants.

Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met Secretary-General Zulu and the other distinguished Zambian guests on September 13.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet that evening to welcome the visitors. Vice-Premier Li and Secretary-General Zulu addressed the banquet which was filled with warm expressions of China-Zambia friendship.

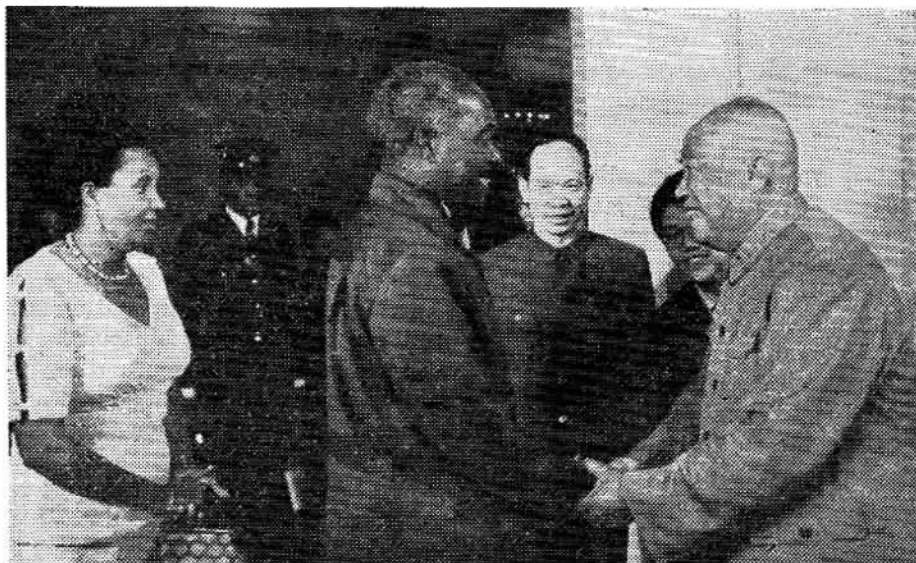
The Vice-Premier praised the Zambian people, under the leadership of President Kaunda, for having achieved marked successes in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop the national economy and culture. He noted that in international affairs the Zambian Government has consistently pursued a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment and made useful contribu-

tions to the united struggle of the third world countries and peoples against imperialism.

Referring to the current situation in Africa, the Vice-Premier said: The great African people are constantly strengthening their solidarity and advancing from victory to victory in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and big-power hegemonism. In the non-independent territories, the people's struggle for national liberation is developing in depth daily. The regimes of the handful of white racists entrenched in southern Africa are beleaguered and have been thrown into a very difficult position. Of course, the road of struggle is never smooth. Numerous historical facts have proved that all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. While stepping up armed repression, they resort to intrigues of political deception and a great variety of counter-revolutionary dual tactics. The revolutionary people must sharpen their vigilance in face of these harsh realities and use revolutionary dual tactics to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against them.

The Vice-Premier continued: At present, the situation in Angola has attracted people's attention. At the crucial moment of imminent inde-

pendence for Angola, the superpower which claims to be the "natural ally" of African national-liberation movements, for ulterior purposes, is doing its utmost to sow discord among the three Angolan liberation organizations that are recognized by the Organization of African Unity, and undermine Angola's national unity. It has even been brazenly introducing large quantities of arms into Angola to provoke a fratricidal civil war in Angola. This bare-faced interference, which has seriously disrupted the process of the Angolan people's independence, is denounced by all people who uphold justice. The Chinese Government and people have all along firmly supported the Angolan people in their struggle for national independence. To the three Angolan liberation organizations which were born in the armed struggle against the Portuguese colonial rule, we have always given even-handed friendly treatment and rendered support and assistance in their struggle to the best of our ability. We consistently hold and sincerely hope that those organizations, setting store by the overall national interests, will resolve their differences through peaceful consultations, get united in the common fight against the enemy and work together for the realization of Angola's national independence on schedule.



Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, meets Secretary-General Zulu.

In conclusion, Vice-Premier Li said that both China and Zambia are developing countries 'belonging to the third world and that through the joint efforts of the two governments and peoples, the two countries' militant friendship has grown stronger and steadily developed.

In his speech, Secretary-General Zulu said: During the dark days of our struggle for independence, the People's Republic of China generously gave us support which, together with the assistance we received from other friendly countries, enabled us to weather the storm of colonial oppression and to attain independence.

He went on: After the unilateral declaration of independence in Rhodesia, our main trade route to the sea was cut, and our economy seemed 'destined for disaster. We decided that the best proposition in the circumstances was to have another railway line built to the east coast through Tanzania. For the Zambian people, the railway line was a matter of life and death. Thanks to the great and friendly Chinese people, our supplications for assistance in this matter were heard and the project quickly undertaken. Today, the railway line is an accomplished fact, and rebel Ian Smith and his henchmen are still biting their fingers with remorse and regret for their foolish and shortsighted policies of holding us to ransom when our exports and imports used to transit Rhodesia.

The Secretary-General said: The Tazara Railway Line will be an artery supplying a continuous flow of fresh blood for the economic growth of the two provinces of Zambia through which it passes. This is an extremely important chapter that is being written not only in the history of Zambia but also of the other surrounding countries. Central Africa will never be the same again, and we would like to pay tribute to the Government and people of China for the wonderful work they have done for us.

The Secretary-General warmly hailed Zambian-Chinese friendship. He said: Our two countries and peo-

ples are separated by thousands of kilometres of land and sea, but the political and economic ties that join us are firm and close. Both countries are members of the developing third world, bound by their common struggle against exploitation by developed countries and against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien held talks with Secretary-General Zulu.

Secretary-General Zulu gave a reciprocal banquet on September 16. In his toast, he warmly praised the impressive victories of the peoples of the third world in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. He said: Imperialism and colonialism die hard, and we still have a long way to go before the international community is rid of these evils.

Speaking on the African situation, the Secretary-General said: A number of African countries over the last year or so have joined our ranks in the Organization of African Unity, the non-aligned movement and the United Nations as independent and sovereign states. However, the war against imperialism and colonialism in southern Africa is far from won.

Speaking on the Angolan situation, he said: "We know that the people of Angola want independence; we know that they want peace and that they want to develop their mineral-rich country. But they have not been left free to determine their own destiny. There is too much interference from outside. The big powers are at their sadistic imperialistic game again. They have sown the seeds of discord amongst the Angolan people, and now they are happily fishing in troubled waters, as innocent blood is being shed.

"It is our view that, left alone, the leaders of the three liberation movements would quickly and quietly sort out their differences."

He pointed out: "One superpower especially has of late been pumping a lot of arms and ammunition into Angola to perpetuate civil strife there. Indeed, it is tragic that this superpower is supplying deadly

weapons like armoured cars and Sam missiles to one of the liberation movements which it never supplied during the 15 long years of the Angolan people's struggle against Portuguese colonialism. It is, in our view, this interference in the Angolan situation that has made reconciliation between the liberation movements impossible."

"We sincerely hope that our Angolan brothers and sisters will quickly come round to the realization that they are being manipulated by outside forces to their own detriment, and therefore they should mend their fences. The African revolution must continue, and we know it will, whether the imperialists like it or not," he said.

The Secretary-General continued: "Apart from rendering financial, material and other forms of assistance to liberation movements, Zambia has striven tooth and nail to implement, to the letter, the Lusaka Manifesto on southern Africa."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said in his toast: Through the joint efforts of the two sides, the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Zambia will grow stronger and develop continuously.

"Both China and Africa belong to the third world. The struggle carried on by the great African people against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, Zionism and white racism constitutes a great support and encouragement to the Chinese people. We are glad to note that the Azanian, Zimbabwian and Namibian peoples are carrying on in an ever more deep-going way various forms of struggle, armed struggle included. We wish that the great African people get united and strive to win greater victories," Vice-Premier Li said.

Rwandan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation Visits China

Nsekaliye Aloys, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Republic of Rwanda, paid a friendly visit to China from September 8 to 12.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on September 9 met Minister Nsekaliye Aloys and his party and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua had a talk with the Rwandan Minister.

At the banquet he gave in honour of the distinguished Rwandan guests, Foreign Minister Chiao praised the Rwandan Government and people, under the leadership of President Habyalimana Juvenal, for their achievements in building up their country and contributions to world affairs.

Foreign Minister Chiao said: In the present excellent situation in which the people of the world are deepening the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, the third world countries are strengthening their unity in various ways and carrying on tenacious struggles on different fronts. At the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries in Lima recently, they further concerted their actions and won new victories. Facts again have proved that the third world countries and peoples are the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and that they are playing a greater and greater role in international affairs. The one or two superpowers' fond dream of world hegemony is receiving ever heavier blows. Times are changing and history is advancing. The international situation is developing steadily in a direction favourable to the people of all countries.

The Foreign Minister said: As an organized force in the third world, Africa is full of dynamism. The latest Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity showed the determination of the African countries to carry on their united struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, thus making a new contribution to the further development of the excellent revolutionary situation in Africa.

Foreign Minister Chiao then condemned the two superpowers which

are vying in interfering in Angola's internal affairs at a time when it is soon to proclaim independence, particularly the superpower which, claiming to be the "natural ally" of African countries, is provoking a civil war in Angola in an effort to fish in troubled waters.

Minister Nsekaliye Aloys in his speech praised the Chinese people's resolve to struggle jointly with the people of various countries striving for development and to rid themselves of control and exploitation. He said: At a time when the peoples of the third world are striving to affirm their personality on the international chessboard and demonstrate the cohesion of their actions, the Government and people of Rwanda are happy to see that the People's Republic of China is always on their side in their just struggle to establish universal social justice.

The Minister said: All independent African countries united in the Organization of African Unity are entirely confident that the day will come when we shall put an end to the evil forces which are gnawing at southern Africa, that part of our continent where the white man has established himself as an absolute master over the land of African nationalists. He declared: We know pertinently that the cohesion of our actions is necessary in order to end this state of affairs.

The Minister said: Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Rwanda, we have seen that the ties of friendship which unite our two peoples have been strengthened day after day by a co-operation centred principally on the mutual benefit of our peoples.

F.R.G. Technical Exhibition In Peking

A technical exhibition of the Federal Republic of Germany opened in Peking on September 5.

Acting Minister of Foreign Trade Yao Yi-lin attended the opening

ceremony and, on behalf of the Chinese Government, wished success to the exhibition.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien visited the exhibition and met with the F.R.G. Government Delegation led by Hans Friderichs, F.R.G. Minister for Economic Affairs, who had come to Peking for the opening ceremony.

This is the first comprehensive industrial exhibition sponsored by the F.R.G. in China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Covering a floor-space of more than 22,000 square metres, it displays products of industries such as the machine tool, mechanical engineering, iron and steel, aircraft-building, electric, textile, chemical, optical, and automobile industries. The two-week exhibition will promote understanding and friendship between the people of both countries and economic relations and trade between them.

Chinese Trade Delegation In United States

Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States, met the Delegation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade headed by Li Chuan at the White House in Washington on September 8. U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was present on the occasion.

Also present was Huang Chen, Chief of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in the United States of America.

President Ford welcomed the Chinese delegation and asked it to convey his regards to Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai.

Prior to the meeting, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield gave a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

The National Council for United States-China Trade gave a reception in the evening to welcome the Chinese delegation which arrived in Washington on September 6 for a visit.

Tenth Anniversary of Founding of Tibet Autonomous Region Celebrated

THE September 9 *Renmin Ribao* editorial "Socialist New Tibet Is Advancing" marked the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region. After reviewing the tremendous changes in Tibet in the last ten years, it said:

"Led by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities in China, and the Communist Party of China, the million serfs in Tibet, after overthrowing feudal serfdom and winning great victories in the democratic revolution, founded the Tibet Autonomous Region in 1965, thereby filling a new page in Tibet's history. The decade following the establishment of the Tibet Autonomous Region was a decade during which it unfolded the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius and persevered in advancing along the socialist road, and a decade in which the people of various nationalities in Tibet carried out the great principle of "unity, progress and greater development" set forth by Chairman Mao. In this short span of one decade, the people of Tibet covered a course that would otherwise have taken them several centuries. The most reactionary, dark, cruel and barbarous feudal serf system is now gone for ever. A resplendent socialist new Tibet is standing rock-firm on the southwestern frontiers of our motherland."

"The great changes in Tibet," the editorial added, "are solid fruits of the Tibetan people's energetic endeavours and hard struggle. They are a great victory for the Party's policies towards the nationalities and on regional autonomy and a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. It is only a day-dream for Dalai and his like — these buffoons in history — and their masters to try to hold back the advance of the wheel of history in Tibet."

It continued: "Chairman Mao has pointed out: 'The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities — these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause.' The experience in the ten years since the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region proves that the people of various nationalities can win great victories in all their endeavours only by uniting on the basis of Mao Tsetung Thought and unswervingly carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The class interests of the working people of different nationalities are the same and their national interests are identical. They

have the common goal — to build socialism now and realize communism in the future. Only when the unity of our various nationalities is further strengthened and consolidated can the socialist revolution and socialist construction be victoriously carried out and the complete emancipation of the working people of all nationalities be achieved."

"Tibet is an inalienable part of our great motherland," the editorial said in conclusion. "Our motherland is advancing and so is socialist new Tibet. We sincerely hope that the people of various nationalities in Tibet will unite still more closely and win still greater victories in their forward march along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!"

On September 8, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council cabled a message to the Revolutionary Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region, extending warm greetings to the people of various nationalities in Tibet.

Braving a rain the next day, over 50,000 people of various nationalities in Lhasa turned out at a grand rally and parade to warmly celebrate the occasion. Red flags fluttered over the ancient highland city of Lhasa. By the first light of dawn, gaily attired people converged on the People's Stadium to the beating of drums. Over the rostrum in the stadium hung a huge portrait of Chairman Mao.

A standing ovation burst forth as Hua Kuo-feng, leader of the delegation from the central authorities, and other members of the delegation specially sent to Lhasa for the occasion took their seats on the rostrum.

Also seated on the rostrum were Jen Jung, First Secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee of the Communist Party of China, Acting Chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee and First Political Commissar of the Tibet Military Area Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Vice-Chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee and Deputy Commander of the P.L.A. Tibet Military Area Command; Pebala Gelieh-Namje, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and other local Party, government and army leaders.

Comrade Tien Pao, Secretary of the C.P.C. Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Regional Revolutionary Committee and Second Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Tibet Military Area Command, addressed the rally.

In the ten years since its founding, he said, the Tibet Autonomous Region, under the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and under the guidance of his proletarian revolutionary line, has won tremendous victories in socialist revolution and construction. The dark, poor and backward old Tibet has been transformed into a prosperous socialist new Tibet.

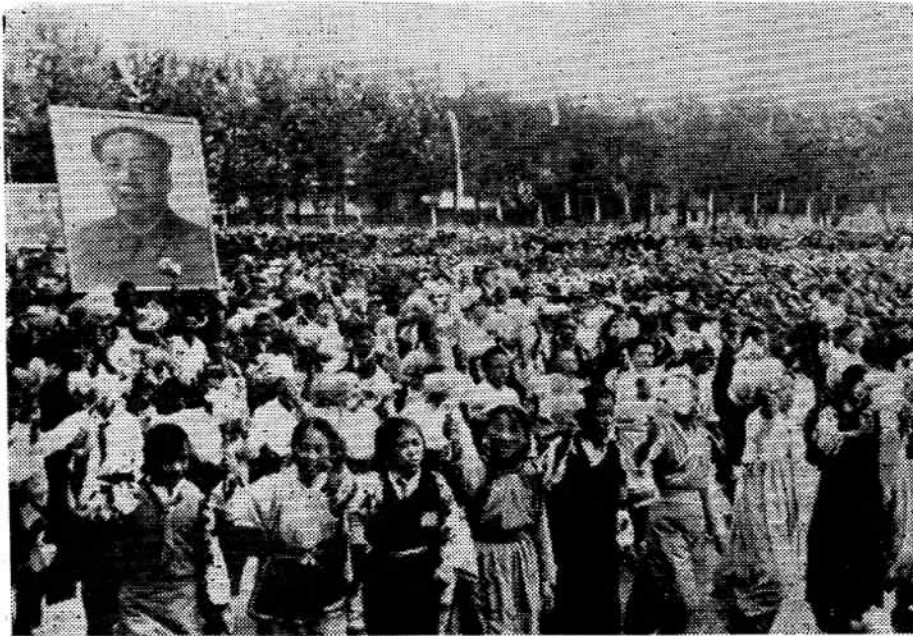
Comrade Tien Pao reviewed Tibet's achievements in all fields in the past decade. He stressed: We owe all our victories to the brilliant leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and the united struggle of the people and cadres of various nationalities in Tibet and the People's Liberation Army stationed here. These victories are inseparable from the powerful support by all fraternal nationalities throughout the country.

Turning to Tibet's tasks in revolution and construction in the days to come, he pointed out: We should further implement the series of important instructions by Chairman Mao, study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, combat and prevent revisionism, promote stability and unity, make a success of the national economy and build Tibet into an iron bastion on the motherland's southwestern frontiers.

In conclusion, he called on the people of various nationalities in the region to unite and win new and still greater victories under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Premier of the State Council and leader of the delegation, then addressed the rally. On behalf of Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee, the N.P.C. Standing Committee and the State Council, he extended warm congratulations and cordial regards to the people and revolutionary cadres of various nationalities in Tibet, to the P.L.A. commanders and fighters and to all comrades who had come to work in Tibet from other parts of the country.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng stressed: Located on the southwestern frontiers of our motherland, Tibet commands a highly important strategic position. We must further implement the series of important instructions by Chairman Mao, strengthen the centralized leader-



A celebration parade by the people of various nationalities in Lhasa.

ship of the Autonomous Regional Party Committee and run the affairs of Tibet well. We are convinced that the Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Committee and Revolutionary Committee will surely unite the people of various nationalities in Tibet and, under the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work and make still greater achievements in building a prosperous socialist new Tibet. We believe that the industrious and courageous Tibetan people will, together with the people of all nationalities in other parts of the motherland, make still greater contributions in fulfilling the fighting tasks set forth by the Tenth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and the Fourth National People's Congress and in building China into a powerful modern socialist state before the end of this century.

After Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's speech, Yao Lien-wei, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and deputy leader of the delegation, read the message of greetings from the N.P.C. Standing Committee and the State Council on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Tibet Autonomous Region. A silk banner with the inscription "People of all nationalities in the country, unite and advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!" in the Tibetan and Han languages was presented by the delegation.

The rally was also addressed by representatives of workers, peasants and herdsman and People's Liberation Army men stationed in Tibet.

A message conveying respects to Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee was read at the end of the rally by Ragde, Secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Committee.

The Royal Nepalese consul-general and consul in Lhasa attended the meeting.

A grand celebration parade rounded off the rally.

The Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Revolutionary Com-

mittee of the Tibet Autonomous Region gave a grand banquet on the evening of September 8 to celebrate the occasion. All comrades of the delegation from the central authorities and representatives of all nationalities, trades and professions and various departments in the region attended.

Tibet Advances Along the Socialist Road

by Chu Feng

SEPTEMBER 9, 1975 was the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region in China.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army marched into Tibet in 1951 and drove out the aggressive forces of imperialism, thus bringing about the unity of the mainland of our country. After the armed rebellion launched by the reactionary clique of the upper strata in Tibet was put down in 1959, the million serfs there waged sharp class struggles under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, overthrew feudal serfdom and transformed feudal ownership by serf-owners into individual ownership by peasants and herdsmen, thereby winning the great victory of the democratic revolution. The Tibet Autonomous Region was founded in this excellent situation in 1965.

Which way will Tibet go after basic victory was won in the democratic revolution? To socialism along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line or to capitalism? Or even allow the restoration of feudal serfdom? This question has a direct bearing on the course of development and the future of the people of various nationalities in Tibet as well as the consolidation of the frontier region of our socialist motherland under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The people in Tibet have lived up to the expectations of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. Spurred on by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the mass movements to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius and to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the million emancipated serfs and other labouring people are striding forward along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line; a new socialist Tibet is developing vigorously and the dictatorship of the proletariat is becoming more and

more consolidated. In the last decade Tibet has witnessed earth-shaking changes in the political, economic and ideological and cultural fields. Both cadres and the masses have conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and penetratingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao, the crimes of the traitorous Dalai clique, the theory of "mandate of heaven" and the concept of "divine right." This has enormously raised their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. The socialist revolution in the various spheres of the superstructure has developed in depth and large numbers of socialist new things have sprung up and are growing in strength. The socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has been completed in the main and this has further liberated the social productive forces; socialist construction is thriving with each passing day. Today socialism is triumphantly advancing everywhere in the more than 1.2 million square kilometres on the "roof of the world."

What are the main experiences gained by the people of various nationalities in Tibet from their successes in carrying out socialist revolution and construction on the ruins of the feudal serf system?

Persistently Waging Class Struggle

Guided by the Party's basic line, they have first of all persevered in waging class struggle, dealing blows at the restorationist forces of the reactionary serf-owning class. Chairman Mao has taught us: "In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle." (*Statement Supporting the American Negroes in Their Just Struggle Against Racial Discrimination by U.S. Imperialism.*) Only by applying this Marxist principle in observing and dealing with questions can we correctly understand and handle the various social contradictions in areas inhabited by national minorities and promote the development of the socialist cause there.

The author is on the staff of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

On the basis of the victory in the democratic revolution, we have gone on to carry out the socialist transformation of agriculture and animal husbandry, the objective demand of the development of class struggle. Following the democratic reform in Tibet, the reactionary serf-owning class lost its ruling position and the million emancipated serfs became the masters of Tibet. However, if the individual ownership of the means of production was not transformed, it still could become the economic base for restoring capitalism and the feudal serf system. To actively lead the peasants and herdsmen to take the socialist road step by step, we have since 1965 established people's communes in selected places and gradually spread them out. More than 99 per cent of the townships in the autonomous region have now set up people's communes and the socialist transformation of agriculture and animal husbandry has been basically completed. This is an epoch-making change in the history of Tibet and a great victory of the socialist revolution there under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party.

From the very beginning, this socialist transformation movement was a complex and sharp class struggle, more extensive and deep-going than the democratic revolution. It was a revolution in the ownership as well as in the political and ideological fields; at the same time it was a major step in gradually removing the soil on which capitalism breeds and grows. The feudal serf-owners and the urban and rural capitalist forces know very well that establishment of the socialist collective economy makes it more difficult for them to stage a come-back and develop capitalism. Therefore, they tried to obstruct the socialist transformation by every conceivable means. Under the correct leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, Party organizations at all levels in Tibet have persevered in educating and arming the masses with the Party's basic line and helped them realize that this struggle, in essence, is a question of taking the socialist or capitalist road and also a question concerning whether or not restoration of the feudal serf system can be prevented. From their own experience, the emancipated serfs and other labouring people understand that the people's commune is the "golden bridge" leading to their complete liberation. Under the leadership of the Party, they have cleared away all obstacles and valiantly taken the bright socialist road.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Before a brand-new social system can be built on the site of the old, the site must be swept clean." (Introductory note to "A Serious Lesson.") The old superstructure, including the old ideology, serves its decadent economic base. The victory of the democratic reform overthrew the rule of the three big estate owners — the reactionary local government, monasteries and aristocrats — and gave the ideology of the declining classes a tremendous battering. To build socialism in this land long ruled by the feudal serf-owning class involves a very arduous and complex struggle to sweep the old site clean. For centuries the

serf-owning class always used the "mandate of heaven" and "divine right" as the ideological pillars of its reactionary rule. It described the supreme reactionary ruler in Tibet as the "living buddha" who had the mandate of "heaven" to rule the serfs, and attributed the shocking torture, oppression and exploitation suffered by the serfs to "their predestined fate." The reactionary classes often use these fallacies to undermine the socialist cause. Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, particularly since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius began, the emancipated serfs have deeply criticized the "apriorism" and the concept of "mandate of heaven" spread by Lin Piao and Confucius and declared war on the "mandate of heaven" and "divine right." Through criticism meetings, organizing exhibitions on class education and comparing past suffering with present happiness, they have repudiated revisionism and the ideology of the reactionary declining classes.

As a cure for the sick in the past, monasteries and headmen used to force people to cast a horoscope and recite the sutra to appease the gods and drive away the demons. Now a medical and health network has been initially established and more than 6,000 barefoot doctors are playing an active role in preventing and curing diseases. In the past, the so-called "divine mountains," "divine streams" and "divine earth" could not be touched. Today, however, the people of Tibet have launched a battle to transform nature, tunnelling through mountains to conduct water from one place to another and building farmland by improving the soil. To help the masses master Marxist dialectical and historical materialism step by step and smash spiritual shackles such as the "mandate of heaven" and "divine right," political evening schools, newspaper reading groups and spare-time literary and art propaganda teams have been set up in the rural and pastoral areas under the leadership of the Party organizations at various levels. A contingent in the study of the Marxist theory made up of more than 30,000 workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen has been established, and socialist ideology and culture are continually extending their positions. It has been proved by facts that **"the more deeply the old soil is ploughed up by revolution, the more difficult will it be to restore the old order."** (Lenin: *The Agrarian Programme of Social-Democracy in the First Russian Revolution, 1905-1907.*) Hence the more solid the foundation of the socialist system.

Firmly Relying on the Emancipated Serfs

The practical struggle has enabled us to understand profoundly that firm reliance on the million emancipated serfs is the basic guarantee for the triumphant development of socialist revolution and construction.

Socialism is an undertaking of millions of people. Precisely as Lenin pointed out: "Living, creative socialism is the product of the masses themselves." (*Meeting of the All-Russia Central Executive Commit-*

tee, Nov. 4 (17), 1917.) The million emancipated serfs are the main body of the various nationalities in Tibet and the motive force in the making of its history. Without their genuine awakening and heroic struggle, it is impossible to establish and consolidate the socialist system. Why do the restoration plots of a handful of class enemies always fail? Why does the socialist cause surge ahead like the waters of the Yalutsangpo River (the biggest river in Tibet)? A very important factor is that the million emancipated serfs, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, are determined to take the socialist road. Because they suffered the heaviest oppression and exploitation under the feudal serf system, they cherish boundless love for Chairman Mao, the Communist Party and socialism. Knowing the great truth that "only socialism can save China" (Mao Tsetung: *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*), they consciously struggle for the victory of the socialist cause. They constitute the forces to be relied on in building a new Tibet.

One of the important problems in relying on the million emancipated serfs to develop the socialist cause is training and selecting large numbers of minority cadres. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Without a large number of communist cadres of minority nationalities, it would be impossible to solve the national problem thoroughly and to isolate the minority nationality reactionaries completely." In the eyes of the reactionary rulers, the former serfs were nothing but "tools that can talk." Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, many of them have now become communist fighters. Particularly since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, there has emerged from the tempering and trial in the storms of revolutionary struggle a large number of advanced elements with a certain level of consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Many of them have been chosen and promoted to various leading posts by the Party and the masses. Minority cadres now make up more than 60 per cent of all cadres in the whole autonomous region. In leading groups at the county, prefecture and autonomous region levels, 46 per cent of the cadres are minority people. The principal leading cadres in districts and people's communes in the rural and pastoral areas are generally minority people. A large group of women cadres from the national minorities have also rapidly grown up in the course of struggle. The minority cadres have done a lot of work for the Party, the people and the socialist cause; they are the worthy sons and daughters of the labouring people of various nationalities in Tibet and the valuable revolutionary asset of the Party and Tibetan people.

Self-Reliance and Hard Struggle

Another important experience gained in the earth-shaking changes in Tibet over the last decade is the carrying out of the basic principle for building socialism — self-reliance, hard struggle.

Tibet is an inalienable part of our great motherland. From the period of democratic revolution to that of socialist revolution, Tibet has consistently received the state's powerful assistance and the fraternal nationalities' warm support in manpower, material, finance and technique. This fully shows the tremendous concern of the Party towards the people of Tibet and the close unity of the various nationalities in the country. Such help and assistance are certainly very important in promoting the development of revolution and construction in Tibet. However, fundamentally changing its face and doing a good job in the revolution and construction there depends on hard struggle by the cadres and masses in Tibet.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The establishment of our socialist system has opened the road leading to the ideal society of the future, but to translate this ideal into reality needs hard work." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*.) Whether to adhere to self-reliance and hard struggle or to stress difficulties and ask for help reflects a struggle between the two lines and two ideologies and has a bearing on achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. Tibet was exploited and plundered by reactionaries at home and abroad for a long time in the past and is poor and blank with a weak foundation. Thus it is all the more important to adhere to the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle. In the course of leading the people of Tibet in carrying out socialist revolution and construction, Party organizations at various levels in Tibet have always taken education in self-reliance and hard struggle as an important content of their ideological and political work. They have, from the high plane of the two-line struggle, educated the cadres and the masses to foster the lofty aspirations of the proletariat, criticize the world outlook of the lazy and the timid and use their own hands to build a new socialist Tibet. Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966, and especially in the last few years, Party organizations at all levels in Tibet have made great efforts to vigorously lead the mass movements to learn from the Taching Oilfield in industry and to learn from the Tachai Production Brigade in agriculture. As a result, the Party's principle of self-reliance and hard struggle takes still deeper root in the minds of the people than ever before, thereby enormously accelerating the socialist revolution and construction on all fronts in the region.

The labouring people in Tibet are diligent and courageous. In the past they developed the Tibetan Plateau with their own labour and wisdom and performed indelible meritorious deeds in the course of founding our great motherland. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line since liberation, the labouring masses of Tibet, together with the P.L.A. men stationed there and the comrades who have gone to work in Tibet, have carried forward the revolutionary traditions, overcome difficulties and performed un-

precedented deeds on the vast plateau and thus made new contributions to the motherland.

It is necessary here to review what the old Tibet was like and compare it with post-liberation changes. There was no industry at all under feudal serfdom and even a screw had to be shipped in from other parts of the country. Communications were poor and transport entirely depended on pack animals or people carrying loads on their backs. Farming and livestock-breeding were backward and at the mercy of nature; with neither the means of production nor personal freedom, the serfs lived a miserable life in a hell on earth. The region was short of doctors and medicine which, in any way, were beyond the reach of the masses. Hence diseases were rampant. As to the right of access to culture and education, it was something the masses dared not even dream of.

Following the overthrow of the serf-owning class' reactionary rule after liberation, Tibet has changed rapidly. According to 1974 statistics, the whole region has built over 250 medium and small factories and mines and the total value of industrial output rose nearly fourfold compared with 1965. Total grain output was 2.5 times that of 1958, the year before the democratic reform, and Tibet achieved self-sufficiency in grain for the first time in history. In animal husbandry, after overcoming serious natural disasters, the number of cattle increased 2.3-fold compared with that of 1958. In communications and transport, a highway network has been built with Lhasa as the centre and the Szechuan-Tibet, Chinghai-Tibet and Sinkiang-Tibet Highways as trunk lines, and motor vehicles now reach 97 per cent of Tibet's counties. Alongside the growth of production, the people's living standard has been gradually improved, the population of the national minorities has rapidly increased and remarkable results have been gained in culture, education and public health.

Basic Guarantee of Success

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious."** (Talk at the general reception for the delegates to the Third National Congress of the New-Democratic Youth League of China.) The leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies play the decisive role in enabling Tibet to advance from the feudal serf system to socialism and make a historical leap.

Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee have always shown great concern for the people of Tibet and paid close attention to its revolution and construction. Chairman Mao's many instructions on the Tibet question timely pointed out the orientation of its revolution and construction and set forth concrete tactics and principles. In the democratic reform, so-

cialist transformation and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee have consistently taught us to correctly implement the Party's line, principles and policies by proceeding from Tibet's actual conditions and seize victory step by step in a prudent and down-to-earth way.

An important aspect in strengthening the Party's leadership lies in doing a good job of building grass-roots Party organizations. With the deepening of the socialist transformation in Tibet, large numbers of active elements with communist consciousness and resolutely taking the socialist road have emerged from among the grass-roots cadres and the masses. This is an excellent mass basis for developing and expanding Party organizations. The number of Communist Party members of national minorities in Tibet is now nearly four times that of 1965. In socialist revolution and construction, grass-roots Party organizations have played their role as strong fighting bastions and Party members have played an exemplary vanguard role.

Class struggle is complex in Tibet which lies in China's frontier region and occupies an important strategic position. Strengthening the revolutionary unity between the Party, government, army and people under the centralized leadership of the Party is of tremendous significance. Unity between army and people, between army and government, between cadres and masses and between the various nationalities in Tibet has been formed through prolonged revolutionary struggle and has excellent traditions. Chairman Mao has said: **"The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities — these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause."** (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) Cadres and masses of various nationalities in Tibet have a profound understanding of this instruction of Chairman Mao's.

The achievements since the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region ten years ago are a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party's policy towards nationalities and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. While celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Tibet Autonomous Region, the emancipated serfs sang with joy:

*From Peking's golden hill,
Light shines forth far and wide.
Chairman Mao is the bright golden sun,
How warm and how kind,
Lighting up the hearts of the emancipated serfs.
We are striding along the broad and happy
socialist road.*

This song demonstrates the strong will of the people of various nationalities in Tibet in continuing the revolution.

(Abridged translation of an article in "Hongqi," No. 9, 1975. Subheads are ours.)

Tibetans and Hans Are Members Of One Family

by Our Correspondents Hsi Chang-hao and Kao Yuan-mei

WE met a woman cadre of Tibetan nationality whom people call by a Han name—Kang Ying. We came to learn how this woman in Linchih County in the Tibet Autonomous Region had come by this name and this is the story.

Close Friends Meet Again

Kang Ying's name was Sangmu. She lived in a Tibetan community in Szechuan Province with her parents and an elder brother until cruel oppression and exploitation by the serf-owners finally forced them to seek a livelihood elsewhere. They begged from place to place until they reached Moto County in the south-eastern tip of Tibet.

This place also was ruled by serf-owners. Her parents were serfs again. Later, Sangmu was separated by circumstances from her parents and brother.

She was found by Kang Tung-yu when he was leading a work team to do mass work in Moto County in 1956. Kang is from a poor peasant family and a Han nationality member of the People's Liberation Army stationed in Tibet. She was 12 years old at the time, thin as a rake and small for her age. As the Central Institute for Nationalities was enrolling students, Kang Tung-yu got her permission to apply for admission on her behalf. She was sent to work in Linchih County after graduation.

Filled with gratitude to the Communist Party for this new life, she never forgot the P.L.A. comrade who had helped her. She tried time and again to find him but never learnt where he had gone.

After working in Moto County for some time, Kang Tung-yu was assigned to another part of Tibet. In 1959 while fighting bravely shoulder to shoulder with Tibetan comrades to put down the rebellion by the reactionary Dalai clique, he was seriously wounded. Tibetan comrades carefully nursed him back to health. Later, he was posted to the P.L.A. headquarters of the Lhasa military sub-area.

In 1966 Kang Tung-yu was sent to work in a training class jointly organized by the Lhasa military sub-area and the Party committee of Linchih County to train young cadres, while Sangmu was sent by her

county to teach Tibetan in the class. The two were overjoyed when they met again. In remembrance of this comrade who had helped her find this new life, she took her present name. She was admitted into the Communist Party while teaching there. Later she married a Tibetan cadre and found her long-lost parents and elder brother. She is now a member of the standing committee of the Party committee of Linchih County and head of the women's federation in Linchih.

"Thanks to the Central Authorities for Sending Us 'Menba'"

A Han nationality doctor now working in Tibet, Ku Chih-fang was formerly in a hospital in the industrial city of Shenyang in northeast China. When she heard that her hospital was sending people to Tibet in 1973, she became very excited and decided to apply, for class sisters there had suffered similar hardships as she had as a daughter of poor peasants. She remembered too that it was the Party and Chairman Mao who had liberated her and trained her to become a doctor. Because of the harsh, high-altitude conditions in Tibet, the hospital only considered applicants under 40 and in good health. But she was 51. After repeated requests, she finally was granted permission.

Ku Chih-fang went to work in a north Tibetan county over 4,000 metres above sea level. Because of the rarefied atmosphere she had difficulty in breathing and her blood pressure went up. Local Tibetan compatriots took good care of her, some bringing buttered tea and others milk tea. She felt as if she were in her own home.

She gradually overcame her mountain sickness and learnt to climb mountains and ride a horse. She now makes regular rounds of mountain areas.

Ku Chih-fang also worked hard to train doctors of Tibetan nationality and paramedics who are not divorced from productive labour.

Once when giving women in a commune a general check-up, there happened to be one who was having difficulty in giving birth and was in a dangerous condition. She immediately had the woman taken to the county hospital for a caesarean operation which took place in a simply furnished room. She and a surgeon operated under the light of pressure lamps in lieu of



A doctor of Han nationality helping Tibetan medical workers.

shadowless lamps. Mother and child were both well after eighty minutes of hectic and tense surgery. The father of the baby said repeatedly with great emotion: "Thanks to the central authorities for sending us *menba!*" (*Menba* means doctor in Tibetan.)

There are numerous moving stories describing the close relations between the people of Tibetan and Han nationalities since Tibet was liberated.

A Tibetan Cadre's Experience

The Tibetan, Han and other nationalities of China have forged close relations in the long process of working together to build up and develop our great motherland. But before liberation they were not united, because the Ching Dynasty (1644-1911) and the Kuomintang reactionary government carried out national oppression and policies dividing the nationalities while the imperialists sowed discord and tried to sever Tibet from the rest of the country.

After liberation, thanks to Chairman Mao's policy for nationalities, a new chapter in the relations between Tibetan and Han nationalities began. China's Constitution stipulates that "the People's Republic of China is a unitary multi-national state" and that "all nationalities are equal. Big nationality chauvinism and local-nationality chauvinism must be opposed."

Tibetan comrades we talked to all spoke of the profound change in relations between the Tibetan and Han nationalities.

In the early years after liberation when he was still a slave of a serf-owner, said Mimawangtui, secretary of the Party committee of the Loka Prefecture, he had heard whispered among the slaves that the People's Liberation Army units and members of work teams who were entering Tibet were different from the "old Hans"

(the Kuomintang reactionaries). The P.L.A. men and members of work teams were kind and very good to Tibetans. Their hearts were with the slaves and serfs. Although most people at that time had not yet seen a P.L.A. man or a member of the work teams entering Tibet, they spoke in eager voices about their arrival and called them "new Hans."

After Mimawangtui began working in 1956 he came into constant contact with Han cadres who had come to Tibet, studying the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works with them. He gradually came to see why these "new Hans" were different from the "old Hans" and the relationship between national struggle and class struggle.

Just as Marx and Engels had said, Mimawangtui added, "In proportion as the exploitation of one individual by another is put an end to, the exploitation of one nation by another will also be put an end to. In proportion as the antagonism between classes within the nation vanishes, the hostility of one nation to another will come to an end." (*Manifesto of the Communist Party.*) Chairman Mao has also pointed out: "In the last analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle." National oppression and national discrimination are the products of the exploiting classes and system of exploitation based on the private ownership of the means of production. The Kuomintang reactionaries who ruled China before liberation, represented the interests of the landlords, compradors and other exploiting classes; they oppressed the working people of their own nationality and, in collusion with the exploiting classes of the minority nationalities, oppressed the working people of the minority nationalities as well. The system of exploitation was done away with after the founding of New China. As the Central People's Government represents the interests of the Chinese proletariat and the working people of all nationalities, it is able to implement a policy of national equality and national unity.

Mimawangtui said that in a class society people belong to different classes. Although the Tibetans and the Hans are two different nationalities, the class status of the Tibetan and Han working people is identical. Both have a common past of being exploited and oppressed and both have the common desire to make revolution and a common aim. Consequently, the working people of the Tibetan and Han nationalities are united like brothers in one family.

Care and Help

In carrying out revolution and construction, the people of Tibet have been given great care and concern

(Continued on p. 22.)

Peking Review, No. 38

Third National Games Open



THE opening ceremony of the Third National Games of the People's Republic of China—a mammoth gathering of unity and victory on the physical culture and sports front—took place on the afternoon of September 12 at the Peking Workers' Stadium.

Held at a time when an excellent situation prevails at home and abroad, the current national games show the great revolutionary unity of the people of all nationalities in China. More than 10,000 athletes and sports workers of various nationalities from 31 delegations representing all provinces (including Taiwan Province), municipalities directly under the central authorities, autonomous regions and the Chinese People's Liberation Army are participating. This is a review of the progress in China's physical culture and sports since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The games will surely give great impetus to the development of physical culture and sports in China under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Attending the opening ceremony were Chu Teh, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Saifudin and other Party and state leaders.

Among the distinguished foreign guests present at the ceremony by invitation and seated on the rostrum were:

Phoumi Vongvichit, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, Vice-Premier of the Lao Provisional National Union Government and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and his wife;

Jusuf Adjitorop, leader of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia

and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia;

Alexander Grey Zulu, leader of the Goodwill Delegation of the Republic of Zambia and Secretary-General of the United National Independence Party of Zambia;

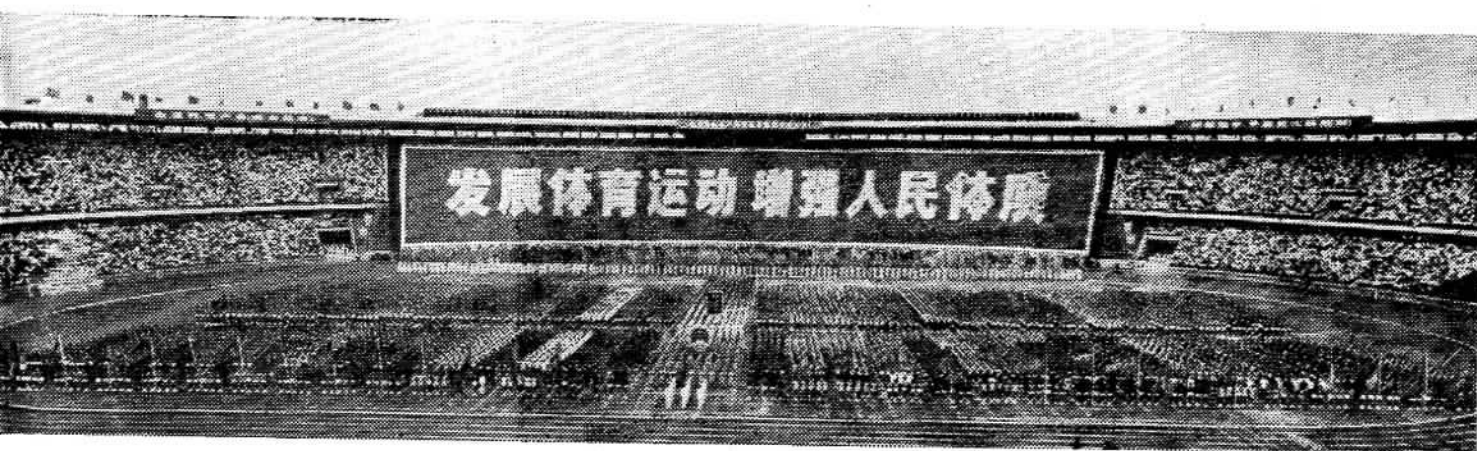
Colonel Ahmed Ben Cherif, leader of the Algerian Delegation, Member of the Council of Revolution of Algeria and Chief Commander of the Gendarmerie.

Many foreign guests were invited to attend the games. Foreign guests visiting Peking and diplomatic envoys to China were also present.

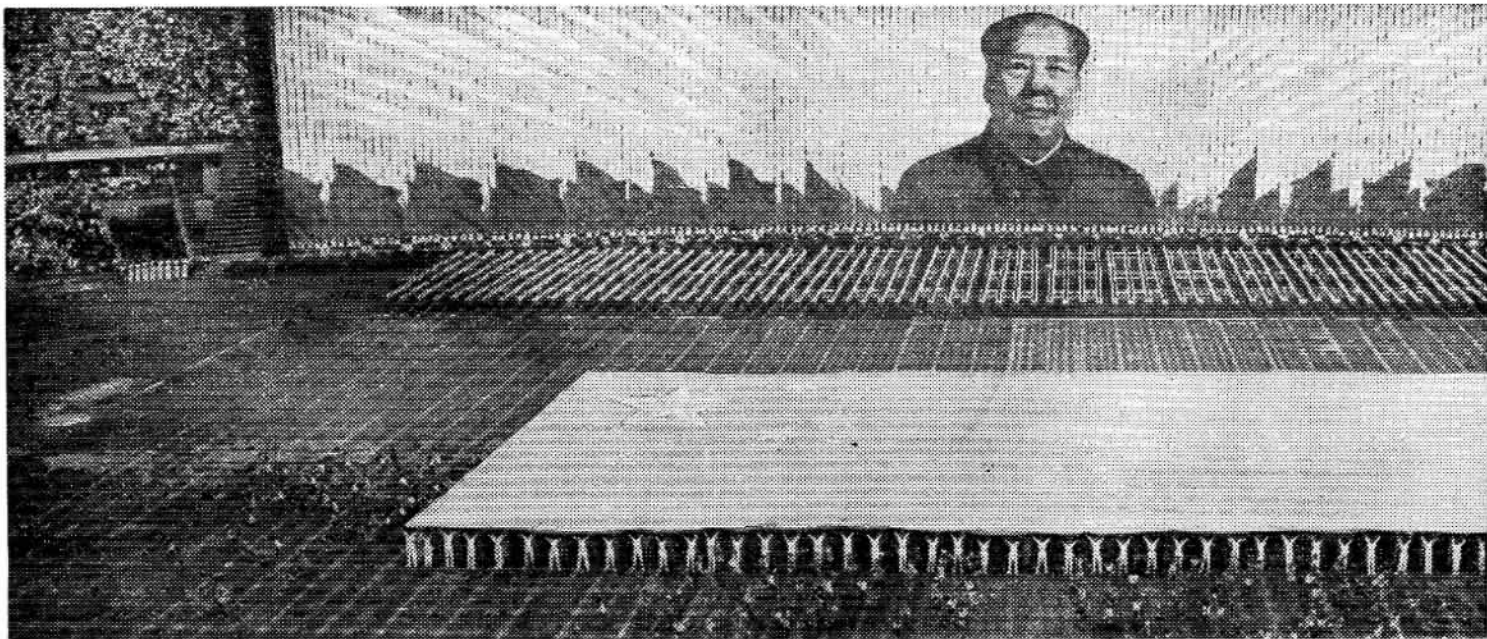
A visiting group of Hong Kong and Macao sports circles led by Henry Ying Tung Fok was also present.

The Peking Workers' Stadium was a varicoloured scene amidst fluttering red flags on the opening day. Erected high above the rostrum was a huge portrait of Chairman Mao, flanked by red flags. Athletes of different nationalities and more than 80,000 people in the capital joyously gathered at the stadium in an atmosphere of unity and victory.

After Chuang Tse-tung, Minister in Charge of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China, declared the Third National Games open, the march-past began to the strains of music. With a five-starred red flag at the head, several hundred young men and women filed into the arena carrying a large replica of the Chinese national emblem and a placard with a facsimile of Chairman Mao's inscription "Promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health." They were followed by a contingent of judges and referees. Then came the sportsmen and women and coaches who, brimming with high morale and marching in step, passed in review



At the opening ceremony—characters in background read: "Promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health."



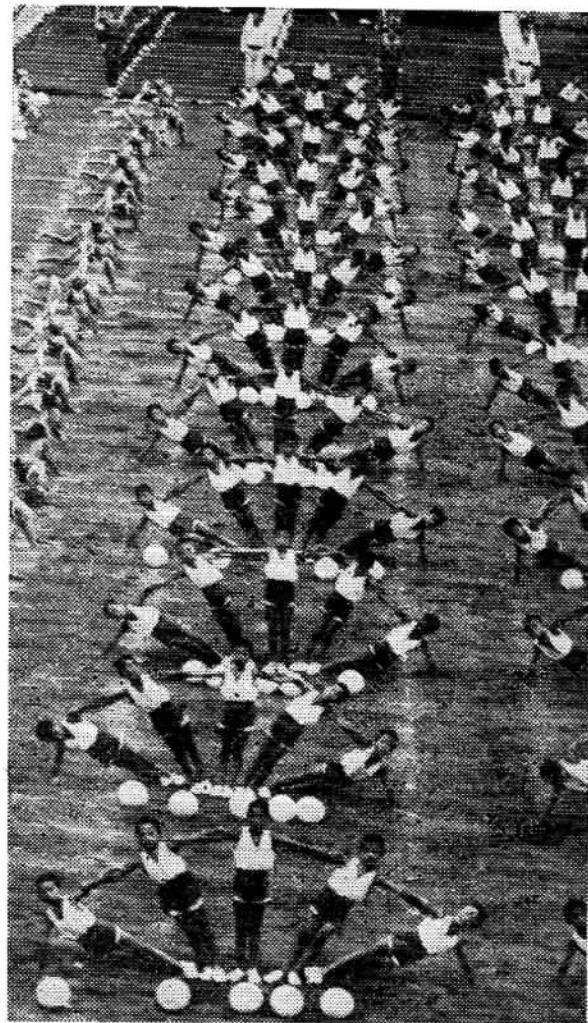
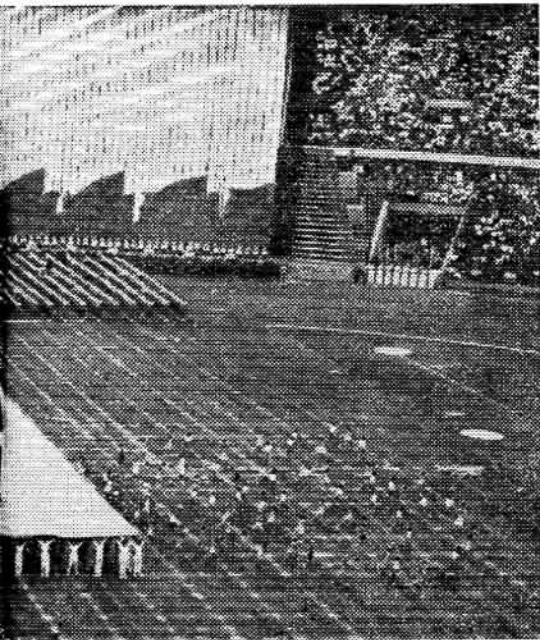
(1) The red flag.



Athletes of the Taiwan provincial sports delegation marching into the arena.



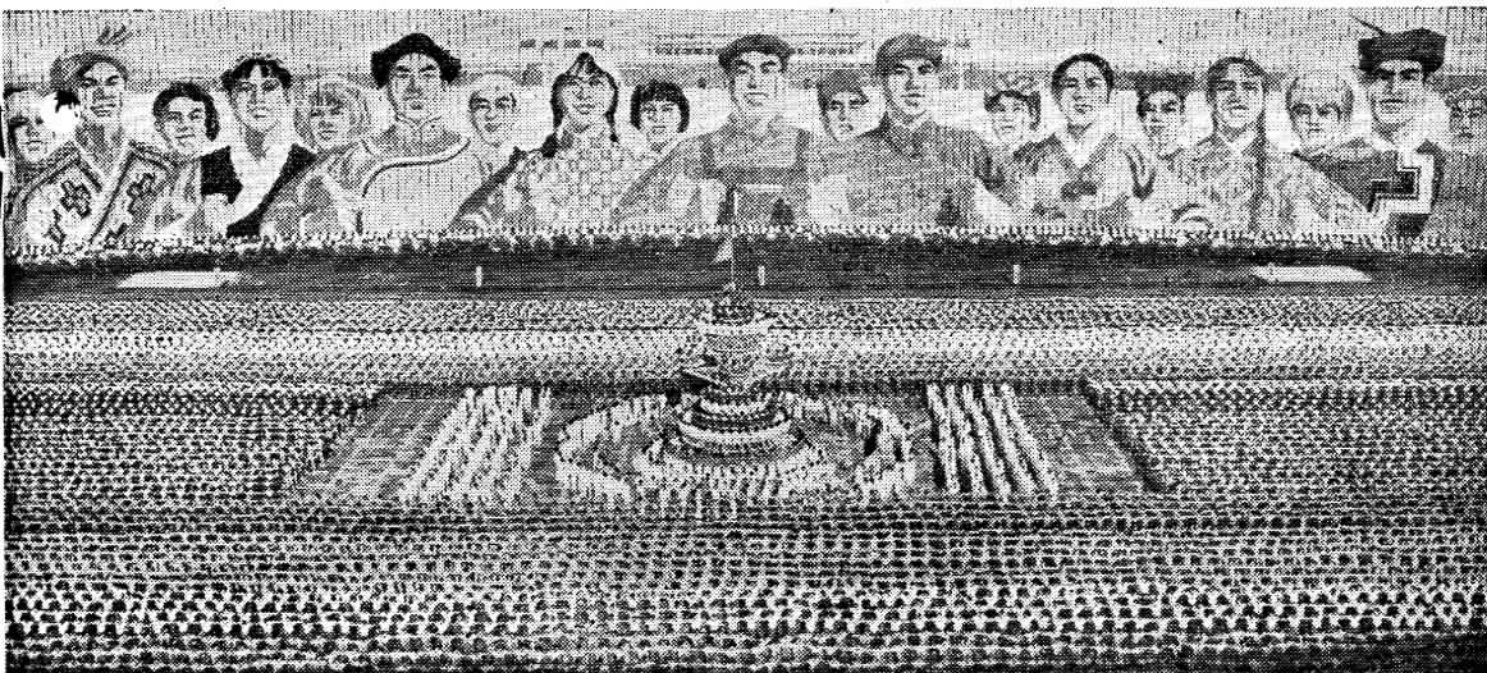
(2) Heighten our vigilance and defend the motherland.



Pictures (1), (2), (3) and (4) are scenes from the mass callisthenics "Ode to the Red Flag."

(3) Training for the revolution.

(4) Fight in unity and advance victoriously.



before the rostrum. When athletes of the Taiwan provincial sports delegation marched into the arena, a long ovation burst from the spectators who warmly greeted their kith and kin and compatriots.

Chen Hsi-lien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, delivered the opening speech. On behalf of the C.P.C. Central Committee and the State Council, he extended warm greetings to all comrades taking part in the games and a hearty welcome to the foreign guests invited to attend.

He said: Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, profound changes have taken place on China's physical culture and sports front as a result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and physical culture and sports have played a positive role in China's socialist revolution and construction and in enhancing friendship between the people of China and other countries the world over through international friendly exchanges.

Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien urged sports workers and athletes throughout the country to continue their conscientious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the criticism of revisionism, heighten their consciousness of the need to implement the Party's basic line, follow Chairman Mao's instruction **"Promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health,"** help organize mass participation in sports on a still wider scale and strive to improve sports standards so as to do a better job of serving the socialist economic base, the workers, peasants and soldiers and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

A representative of advanced grass-roots units in promoting mass sports activities and a representative of athletes taking part in the games also spoke at the opening ceremony.

The ceremony featured a spectacular 80-minute mass callisthenics display entitled "Ode to the Red Flag" which consisted of eight parts. Using magnificent patterns and tableaux, more than 23,000 boys and girls, athletes and P.L.A. fighters vividly presented impressive scenes showing the unity in struggle of the Chinese people of all nationalities along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the triumphant advance of socialism across the land. Their performance drew round after round of applause from the spectators. The opening ceremony came to a close amid an exultant ovation with several hundred children releasing thousands of coloured balloons at the end of the callisthenics.

Among others attending the ceremony were:

Representatives of 300 advanced grass-roots units in promoting mass participation in sports, and more than 1,000 workers, peasants and soldiers from the capital invited to comment on the games;

Members of the Chinese Mountaineering Expedition who ascended to the top of the Qomolangma Feng again this year, and veteran athletes and sports workers who have contributed to China's physical culture and sports.

On the afternoon of September 6, Party and state leaders Teng Hsiao-ping, Chang Chun-chiao, Chen Hsi-lien and Wu Kuei-hsien met with all sports workers and athletes of the Taiwan provincial sports delegation to the Third National Games and had a cordial conversation with them.

Vice-Premier of the State Council Chen Hsi-lien on the evening of September 11 met with friends from various countries and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao who had come to attend the games on invitation.

"Renmin Ribao" Editorial

On September 12, *Renmin Ribao* published an editorial entitled "Promote Physical Culture and Sports and Build Up the People's Health" to greet the opening of the games. Reviewing the profound changes on China's sports front since the Second National Games, it said that "a contingent of new-type sportsmen and women nurtured by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is fast growing up."

It pointed out: **"Promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health"** is a call by our great leader Chairman Mao to the entire Chinese people. Chairman Mao's instruction profoundly defines the nature and task of socialist physical culture and sports and indicates the direction of advance in this field of work in our country. Physical culture and sports are a component part of the superstructure and are determined by the economic base. They must serve the socialist economic base, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, and serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"A valuable feature of the current national games," the editorial continued, "lies in the participation by a large number of outstanding athletes and representatives of advanced units that have emerged from mass sports activities. As Chairman Mao said long ago, **'Physical culture is of major importance concerning as it does the health of our 600 million people.'** Making vigorous efforts to promote mass participation in sports constitutes an important part of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in physical culture and sports."

In conclusion, the editorial expressed the conviction that "the Third National Games will be a sports gathering of unity and victory and an impetus to the deepening of the struggle-criticism-transformation on the sports front and to the vigorous development of physical culture and sports in China along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

Third World Countries Fight Control, Plunder and Exploitation

THE two-week Seventh Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly which opened on September 1 has closed. Holding aloft the anti-colonialist, anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonic banners, representatives of the third world countries unfolded a mammoth struggle in the realm of international economics. The entire meeting hall resounded with the cry against control, plunder and exploitation and the voice for developing national economies independently and through self-reliance.

In their speeches, representatives from developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America examined and discussed the question: Why are their countries, with industrious peoples and abundant resources, still poor and backward? Many representatives have come to realize ever more clearly that the root cause of the poverty and backwardness of the developing countries is oppression and exploitation by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism, which are also the biggest obstacles to the development of their national economies.

Revealing Figures

The two superpowers, people pointed out, are the biggest international exploiters and plunderers in the world today. The United States has huge investments in developing countries and reaps fabulous profits every year. As to the Soviet Union, it is doing its utmost to plunder third world countries' strategic raw materials and farm products. In 16 years ending 1973, the United States registered a surplus of 28,100 million dollars in trading with developing countries; the favourable balance of trade of the Soviet Union also steadily increased. From these facts, the developing countries have come to see the essence of the development problem today, that is, fight against control, plunder and exploitation by imperialism, the superpowers in particular, completely break down the old international

economic relations resting on that basis and establish a new international economic order.

Listing numerous facts in their speeches, many representatives denounced the old international economic system in which developing countries are subjected to exploitation and plunder. A Latin American representative pointed out that the so-called "prosperity" of the superpowers was to a considerable extent based on the deprivation of the wealth of the third world and the exploitation of its people. An African representative drew attention to the fact that the people of the third world, accounting for 70 per cent of the world's population, earned only 30 per cent of the world's income. This clearly shows the irrationality of the old international economic system.

A number of representatives emphasized that trade relations between the third world and the developed countries were not those of equality, mutual benefit and mutual help to make up for each other's deficiencies, but exchange of unequal values, an important means of imperialism, especially of the two superpowers, with which to exploit and pillage the third world. Statistics show that from 1951 to 1972, such exchange of unequal values caused the third world countries a loss of 122,269 million dollars, or 51,469 million dollars more than the total value of the exports of Asian, African and Latin American countries in 1972.

An outstanding feature of the general debate was the stress by third world countries on the importance of the development of their national economies on the basis of independence and self-reliance. The Algerian representative declared that the third world meant to make the principle of self-reliance and dependence on one's own resources the basis of the development strategy. The representatives of Tanzania, the Malagasy Republic, Malaysia, Cambodia and many other countries unanimously emphasized the importance of developing the national economies independently and through self-

reliance. They also spoke on the significance of developing agriculture and increasing grain output.

Numerous third world countries at the session made just demands and put forward reasonable proposals on international trade, finance and monetary matters, industrialization, science and technology, food and agriculture. They were firm in the demand for equality between big and small countries in international economic relations and to safeguard economic sovereign rights. They were opposed to control and manipulation in any form by foreign capital, transnational corporations in particular. They stressed the development of international trade on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual help to make up for each other's deficiencies. All in all, it is imperative to bring about a great change in the international economic realm by destroying the old and establishing the new.

Their fundamental interests challenged, the two superpowers came out and deceitfully tried to obstruct and undermine the struggle when the third world countries asked for a change in the old international economic system. The representative of one superpower once again harped on "detente" and "disarmament" in an attempt to mislead the session. Strongly opposed to the third world countries' struggle in unity, he said that the developing countries and his country should be "interdependent" and engage in the "international division of labour" and that his country should not be "discriminated against." The representative of the other superpower tried his best to trap the developing countries and divide them by sowing dissension among them. He ascribed the present world economic crisis to the raising of oil prices by the oil-producing countries.

Superpowers' Platitudes Refuted

All these lies and dirty tricks of the superpowers received a head-on blow from the representatives of the third world countries. Refuting the nonsense about "disarmament," the representative of Burundi stated that the arms race is, first of all, an attribute of big powers seeking hegemony in the world. Representatives of many countries pointed out that big powers talk about disarmament but in fact expand their armaments. Rebuking so-called "interdependence," the representative of Guyana warned against the concept of interdependence which could become a disguise of dependence and subjection in new forms or something to sustain old forms. Many representatives in their speeches waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the attempt to blame the oil-exporting countries for the current world economic crisis. The Kuwait representative pointed out that nothing was more remote from the truth than the allegation that the economic

crisis was caused by an arbitrary monopolistic price increase by the oil-exporting countries.

To smash the superpowers' schemes to sabotage the session and sow discord among the third world countries, the numerous third world countries — with the 77-nation group as the centre — formed into a solid collective. They strengthened their co-ordination, supported one another, and struggled in unity. They frequently made contacts and held talks on how to smash the old system and establish a new international economic order. The third world countries were the main force that pushed the current special session towards their goals.

Establishing New International Economic Order

To unite to win victories — this is the common aspiration expressed at the session by representatives from Asian, African and Latin American countries. The representative of Guyana declared: "The solidarity of the developing countries is the best guarantee that the processes of change will lead to the establishment of the new international economic order." The representative of Mauritius said that the poor and oppressed could face the strong only if they were united. One praiseworthy thing at the meeting was the initiative taken by oil-producing countries like Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar to show their readiness to help some developing countries overcome their difficulties.

Some developing countries expressed warm solidarity with and firm support for the struggle by the oil-producing countries. They expressed their determination to unite and take concerted action, as was done in the oil struggle. Representatives of many countries made it clear that the developing countries should support one another and enter into extensive regional co-operation in the development of their national economies and the struggle against exploitation by imperialism, the superpowers in particular.

It was worth noting that in their speeches representatives from countries lying between the two superpowers and the third world countries, such as France, Italy, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Finland and Sweden, supported a number of demands of the third world countries, advocating continued dialogue and closer co-operation with them. Their positive attitude was welcomed by the third world countries.

The old international economic system is doomed. A new international economic order is bound to come into being in the stormy battle of the third world against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

(Hsinhua News Agency)

Soviet-U.S. Rivalry in Portugal

AS Soviet-U.S. rivalry in Portugal grows more bitter, so have the two superpowers' attacks on each other for meddling in that country's affairs become.

Cranking up its propaganda machine — TASS, *Pravda*, *Izvestia*, etc. — Moscow has been pouring forth a continuous stream of accusations that the United States and NATO are intervening in Portugal. The U.S. President, Vice-President and Secretary of State, on their part, came out openly attacking the Soviet Union for interfering in Portugal. The two sides are locked in a bitter squabble.

In a commentator's article on August 19, *Pravda* denounced "international reactionaries" for "interfering in Portuguese internal affairs in an attempt to steer the development of political affairs there in a direction in their favour." It also said that "the leaders of the military and political organs of the NATO bloc are flagrantly throwing mud at Portugal."

A few hours later, U.S. President Ford in a speech said that the United States was closely watching Soviet activities evolving around the situation in Portugal. He warned the Soviet Union against "fishing in troubled waters" by making use of "detente."

In an article on August 27, *Pravda* again condemned "certain capitalist circles in the West" for "trying to impose upon the people of Portugal a political choice that benefits the enemies of developing the revolutionary process in that country."

Refuting this allegation, U.S. Vice-President Rockefeller said on the same day that he thought the Soviet charges were "a smokescreen for what they are doing over there." He also stated bluntly that "it is the Soviet Union that is coming in and interfering."

Since the end of the summit meeting of the "European security conference" which was intended to embellish peace, attention has been drawn to the intense contention between the two superpowers. The *New York Times* wrote: "The ink is barely dry on the Helsinki declaration signed with such pomp . . . yet the harsh realities are already peeking through the cos-

metic goodwill. Portugal, the most sensitive country on the European continent at the moment, is rapidly becoming the focus of what looks suspiciously like a classic Soviet-American confrontation."

Soviet interference in Portugal has been widely reported in the press of many countries. The Soviet Union reportedly has a huge embassy in Lisbon. Soviet spies disguised as diplomats and kicked out of Britain have been very active in Portugal. Moscow is reported to be using pro-Soviet elements to help realize its wild designs, giving them huge sums of money and even arms through various channels. By fishing in troubled waters the Soviet Union has exacerbated Portugal's political disorder. Through TASS and *Pravda*, the Brezhnev clique has extolled some people as "Leftists" while smearing others as "Rightists," in an effort to sow discord and create trouble.

The Kremlin ruling clique is trying by hook or by crook to draw strategically important Portugal into its orbit. This has aroused stronger and stronger dissatisfaction and opposition in the country. According to the French paper *le Monde*, nine officers headed by former Foreign Minister Melo Antunes published a document recently, rebuking a "social group," which styles itself as a "revolutionary vanguard" but is in the "extreme minority," for "imposing its political dogmas on others in a sectarian and violent manner." Mario Soares, leader of the Socialist Party, said that the line and policy followed by the Goncalves government "will cause the international isolation of Portugal and accentuate the dependence of our country on a certain bloc of nations." Carlos Soares Fabiao, Portuguese army chief of staff, attacked those who "seek to create confusion" by "putting all those who disagree [with the Goncalves government's policy] on the Right and all those who agree [with it] on the Left."

Soviet designs against Portugal have aroused concern and uneasiness in many West European countries. The French paper *l'Aurore* pointed out in an article on September 2 that a NATO military committee investigation confirmed Soviet involvement in Portuguese af-

fairs and that the result of the investigation "is most alarming."

Brezhnev has said that the events in Portugal are of "significance to all Europe, and even to the whole world." These words revealed the wild ambitions of social-imperialism. The Austrian paper *Fuer die Volksmacht* noted in an article: "Today, Portugal is unmistakably one of the focuses of the struggle for European and African hegemony between U.S. imperialism and Russian social-imperialism." The article stressed: "The

example of Portugal shows very clearly that Russian social-imperialism is the main danger to the world's people today, because it knows very well how to benumb the peoples with 'socialism only in words' so that it 'can oppress and rob them more easily.'"

The Soviet Union's massive activities in Portugal, be they overt or covert, are all aimed at breaching the southwestern flank of NATO's European defence for further contention with the United States for hegemony over Europe.

Goncalves Government Topped

LISBON reports on September 7 said that the fifth Portuguese Government headed by Vasco Goncalves had resigned.

The fifth formed since the fall of the Cae-tano fascist regime in April last year, the Goncalves government was sworn in on August 8 this year. Many officers in the Armed Forces Movement, the Socialist Party and other parties had strongly demanded Goncalves' resignation because he all along had pursued a policy conducive to Soviet infiltration and expansion.

As struggles within the Armed Forces Movement were sharpening, President Gomes on August 29 named Vice-Admiral Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo prime minister and asked him to form a new government while appointing Goncalves as chief of the general staff of the armed forces. Later, President Gomes declared that Goncalves would remain as prime minister before Azevedo formed a new government.

His decision met immediate and strong opposition. Officers in the armed services and from certain military regions strongly opposed Gon-

calves' appointment as chief of the general staff. The Socialist and the Popular Democratic Parties also declared that they would refuse to join the government again unless Goncalves was dismissed as prime minister and chief of the general staff. Planned for September 2, the swearing-in ceremony for a new government headed by Azevedo and a separate ceremony to install Goncalves as chief of the general staff thus had to be postponed.

The Portuguese Armed Forces Movement held a meeting on September 5 under the auspices of Gomes. A communique issued afterwards announced that a new 21-member revolutionary council had been formed in which Goncalves was not a member. Under the rules of the regime, the chief of the general staff must be a member of the council. His removal from the council compelled him to "decline" that post. Goncalves had been a member of the triumvirate directorate, the highest leading organ of Portugal, which was established last July. General Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, another member of the directorate, told journalists on September 5 that "the directorate does not exist any more."

The Goncalves government was short-lived, lasting merely one month.

(Continued from p. 14.)

by the state and received much help from the fraternal provinces and cities in other parts of the country.

In the early 50s when the P.L.A. marched into Tibet, Chairman Mao had instructed that the army going to Tibet must not live off the region but must build roads as they progressed into Tibet.

Since 1960 state-granted funds to Tibet have made up the greater part of the region's revenue. The state implements a policy of reducing taxes and not increasing taxes when greater output has been achieved. Since the

democratic reform of 1959, there has been a great increase in farm output but the agricultural tax today is only about 4.5 per cent of the annual production. It was 6.7 per cent in 1961. Since 1960, the amount spent by the state on farmland water conservancy projects, culture, education, public health and disease prevention measures for livestock as well as relief in Tibet is four times the amount of taxes collected in the region.

Factories in other provinces and cities have designed and made different kinds of machinery to support Tibet. Many workers, engineers, technicians, teachers and medical personnel have gone there to help the people build a new Tibet.

Merchandised Soviet Society

WITH the Brezhnev renegade clique in the saddle, the Soviet Union has turned into a merchandised society. What were once socialist state-run enterprises owned by the whole people and a socialist collective economy have gradually degenerated into state monopoly capitalist enterprises and a capitalist economy under the control of state monopoly capitalism. This is the dire consequence of the all-round restoration of capitalism and the enforcement of bourgeois dictatorship in the Soviet Union. As it is, the relationship of commodity and money has infiltrated all spheres of endeavour and penetrated all parts of the social fabric. The whole Soviet society today presents itself as "an immense accumulation of commodities." (*Capital*, Volume I.)

Shortly after the victory of the October Revolution, the great Lenin, taking into consideration the objective fact that for a given period under socialism the relationship of commodity and money will inevitably exist, repeatedly stressed that while making use of this relationship, the Soviet regime must be particularly vigilant against and prevent the emergence and growth of capitalism from such a relationship.

Free Trade in Means of Production

Since coming to power, the Khrushchov-Brezhnev clique, openly betraying Lenin's teaching, has called for unrestricted expansion of the relationship of commodity and money. Khrushchov advocated that "the principle of free trade of products should be gradually expanded to all economic departments." (Report of December 15, 1958 to the Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.) After the Brezhnev clique started its "economic reforms," Soviet economists vigorously propagated all-out development of the relationship of commodity and money, declaring that "the ruble is the locomotive," "the motive force of the development of society" and the "leverage" of the national economy.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has put all this into practice, over the years adopting a series of resolutions and regulations to abolish all restrictions on the circulation of commodities and give unlimited scope to commodity exchange.

This found expression first of all in the free trade of the means of production. As early as 1955, the Supreme Soviet decided to do away with a stipulation it had passed in 1951 that the sale and exchange of unused equipment and materials was prohibited. In 1957, a system of direct transaction between producers and commercial units was introduced. The Soviet revisionists decided to repeal from 1959 the unified and planned distribution of some important means of production including trucks, tractors, electrical machinery and spare parts, parts and sets of farming machinery, permitting their free marketing. According to the Regulations for State-Run Socialist Productive Enterprises adopted in 1965, enterprises are free to buy or sell "surplus" means of production and lease buildings and equipment "not in use for the time being." Free markets exist everywhere in the Soviet Union where a wide range of the means of production are on sale, such as lathes, cranes, generators, petroleum, seamless tubes, meters and even railway engines. In the countryside, the 1969 new Standard Regulations for Collective Farms empowers chairmen of collective farms to dispose of their farms' property and funds, and to trade freely in farm machinery and other means of production. The Land Law Principle adopted by the Supreme Soviet in 1968 goes so far as to authorize collective farms to transfer or lease in a disguised form their "state-owned" land. Speculation is openly encouraged since the Regulations on Standards of Collective Farm Markets stipulate that "no restriction and adjustment of the market prices are to be made" and that "it is forbidden in the market to ask the seller for documents certifying that the goods are produced by him."

The abolition of all restrictions over free markets has brought an unprecedented boom to rural private "side occupations" and urban and rural free markets. Occasionally, the Soviet press carries reports about the new bourgeois elements, as if the revisionist authorities are in real earnest to combat and keep them in check. In fact, these new bourgeois elements—speculators and profiteers, underground factory owners, and farm and ranch owners—are spawned by the Soviet authorities themselves who push a revisionist line. The Brezhnev clique is both the biggest bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie and the political rep-

representative of the burgeoning bourgeoisie in the Soviet Union.

To Run Enterprises Is to Make Money

"Profit in command" and "material incentive" are the major manifestations of the relationship of commodity and money in the management and administration of enterprises. Khrushchov, Brezhnev & Co. took the lead in advocating that "the significance of profit and profit-making should be stressed" and that "profit-making is playing an important and ever bigger role in the socialist economy." The theme has since been taken up by the Soviet press. One paper wrote that "the direct and special aim of enterprises practising business accounting is to make maximum profits" and that "to gain maximum profits is one of the most important principles of socialist management and administration." In short, to run an enterprise is to make money, and making money means everything. Marx pointed out when he elucidated the objectives of capitalist production: **"Production of surplus-value is the absolute law of this mode of production."** (*Capital*, Volume I.) For the Soviet revisionist bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie, **"nothing exists in this world, except for the sake of money, itself not excluded. It knows no bliss save that of rapid gain."** (F. Engels, *The Condition of the Working-Class in England*.)

Agents of the Soviet revisionist bureaucrat bourgeoisie, who gather the reins of leadership of the enterprises into their own hands, pay no attention at all to the development of production and the needs of people's life but consider the seizure of maximum profits to be the prime objective and supreme principle of running enterprises. The principle of profit predominates over the direction and quantity of their production. *Izvestia* had to admit in an article as early as on December 1, 1967: "Giving no consideration to market demands, certain factory leaders stop turning out products badly needed by the people" "for the simple reason that these products make low profit." With the steady rise in profit, the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie has become increasingly ruthless in its exploitation of Soviet workers. Statistics show that in 1973, the rate of exploitation in Soviet industrial departments reached as high as some 200 per cent, more than double that of the industrial departments in tsarist Russia in 1908.

Labour Power Becomes Commodity

The reducing of labour power once again to commodity constitutes an important gauge of the merchandised Soviet society today and of the all-round restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union. Soviet workers and farm members, once masters of enterprises and farms, have again been reduced to the status of the exploited and oppressed and hired slaves eking out an existence by selling their labour. The Soviet journal *Voprosy Ekonomiki* (Problems of Economics)

(No. 7, 1967) declared bluntly: "Labour power is commodity under socialism."

There are so-called "residents' conditions and employment bureaux" in different parts of the Soviet Union today. In plain language, they are labour force exchanges. Whenever the working people want to sell their labour, they go there to register their names. The bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist elements who want to hire workers also go there. Such labour force exchanges serve as go-betweens. An article published on June 3 this year in the *Sovietskaya Litva* (Soviet Lithuania) disclosed that such exchanges exist in five major cities and two development centres in the Lithuanian Republic. Last year, they recruited workers for over 1,000 enterprises and organizations or found employers for tens of thousands of residents. Another Soviet newspaper *Kommunisti Tochikiston* (Communist of Tadzhikistan) revealed in an article on May 24 this year that since its establishment in 1969, a "residents' conditions and employment bureau" has registered over 58,000 persons looking for jobs and 43,000 of them have been hired by "enterprises and organizations."

Following the practice of Western capitalists, the Soviet revisionist bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie has time and again put in advertisements in newspapers to recruit workers and staff. In advertisements, some look for professor-section heads and others worker-technicians. Some preferred "bachelor workers" and others pledge to "provide cozy living quarters" as a bait. Once admitted to a plant, a worker has only one obligation to fulfil, namely, "work harder and harder," as Brezhnev put it. What the privileged bourgeois stratum which controls the enterprises is hankering after is to extract more surplus-value from the workers.

Graft and Corruption Run Rampant

As money has penetrated the political and cultural fields in the Soviet Union, rank, degree and diplomas have been turned into commodities. Putting up ranks for sale has become a common practice. The plenary session of the Soviet party of an union republic had to admit that "embezzlement, buying over, bribe and other corrupt practices have permeated the cadre policy." "Some tricky and corrupt elements and racketeers have wormed their way into leading positions by illegal means." [Georgia's paper *Zarya Vostoka* (Eastern Dawn), February 28, 1973.] The paper revealed on May 15 this year that some "party, state and economy organs" are filled with "careerists and persons guilty of corruption and bribe." In recent years there have appeared "factories" turning out forged diplomas, fake scholars and sham science doctors. *Izvestia* disclosed that there is a "factory" with 5-6 members making forged diplomas of Soviet institutes or colleges of trade, commerce, ship-building, engineering, etc. It sold out several hundred "diplomas" in two years alone at the

(Continued on p. 31.)

Peking Review, No. 38

“Advance” or Retreat?

IN addressing the electorate not long ago, Soviet revisionist chieftain Brezhnev had the effrontery to allege that all the Union Republics of the Soviet Union “are advancing.” But in what direction are they advancing? Facts give the best answer. A look at Armenia is enough to show where the Union Republics ruled by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique are “advancing” to.

A nation with a long history, Armenia suffered a great deal from oppression and exploitation. It waged protracted and dauntless struggle before taking the socialist road of prosperity and happiness after the October Revolution. But since capitalism was restored in the Soviet Union, the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class presented by Brezhnev has once again turned the Armenian Republic into a mess and thrown the Armenian people back into the abyss of class oppression and national oppression by big-Russian chauvinism.

As in other parts of the country, all the principles and evils of capitalist society are rampant in Armenia. Colleges sell diplomas and degrees, hospitals trade in medicines, speculators are free to do evil in the free markets and underground factories exist everywhere. Relations between people have become mere money relations; as an Armenian official put it, money can buy everything in the Republic today. In such a capitalist world where money talks, the masses of working people are exploited and enslaved. They earn very little and many are unable to make ends meet. In short, today's Armenia no longer belongs to the labouring people; it has become a paradise of the bourgeoisie. As a part of the Soviet Union, Armenia is “advancing” indeed, not to socialism, but on the road of capitalism.

To prove the so-called “advance,” Brezhnev and his like have time and again boasted about the “prosperity of socialist nations.” They have said that “industry has developed very rapidly in every Republic,” and that in Transcaucasia, including Armenia, “grape producers have won a great success and livestock breeding is not bad either.” But facts tell another story.

An Armenian official has disclosed that the rate of industrial growth for the 9th five-year plan period in the Republic is 12.3 per cent lower than the planned target, and the rate of increase in agricultural production 11 per cent lower. A lot of factories have stopped production. Many collective and state farms are going from bad to worse. “Livestock breeding in the whole Republic has run at a loss.” Even the famous Armenian vineyards and orchards are becoming desolate. The reduction in output for the past four years running equals a whole year's yield. These figures, though obviously

watered down, are sufficient to explode Brezhnev's “prosperity” myth.

Another “argument” used by Brezhnev and his kind to advertise the “advance” of various Union Republics is that “the nationality question has been solved once and for all” owing to the alleged pursuance by the Soviet Union of the “policy of equality and friendship among various nationalities.” This also is rubbish.

In Armenia today, the forms of national oppression are multifarious and extremely ruthless. For example, if leaders who are of Armenian nationality are not to the liking of the Kremlin nobility, they are removed arbitrarily and the Russians sent there by the Brezhnev clique take over power and tighten control. Oppressed by big-Russian nationalism, the Armenian nationality cannot even freely develop its national language and culture or write its history objectively. Those who show discontent with the rule of big-Russian chauvinism are arbitrarily suppressed on various charges. Lenin pointed out in his “Lecture On the 1905 Revolution”: **“Over one-half, almost three-fifths (to be exact, 57 per cent) of the population of Russia is subject to national oppression: they are not even free to use their native language, they are forcibly Russified.”** Such a state of affairs in tsarist Russia has reappeared in the Soviet Union today, which shows precisely that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has completely betrayed Leninism and is “advancing” along the road traversed by the old tsars in pursuing the policy of national oppression.

But the Armenian people, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, have neither been misled by the lies of Brezhnev and his ilk nor subdued by pressure. They cherish the memory of the socialist past and long to march forward along the road opened up by the great Lenin. They have never ceased their resistance since Khrushchov and Brezhnev came to power. In recent years, absenteeism and go-slows have become a common and usual form of struggle. It was reported that this resulted in the loss of more than 678,000 work-days in 1974 in Armenia's industrial sector.

Moscow has also met great resistance in trying to force the Armenian people to use the Russian language. The following remark is commonly heard among them: “You may forget your mother but not your mother tongue.” Defying pressure, a number of scholars have written several books about the ancient history of the Armenian nation extolling its national spirit.

In diverse forms, the Armenian people's resistance has become an important force battering at the reactionary rule of the Soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class.

Western Economy: Hidden Rocks Ahead

WHILE the economy of the Western capitalist world still wobbles in crisis, inflation again is a menace. Still not clear of the shoals, it is facing hidden rocks ahead.

The current economic crisis is characterized by the complications of both over-production and runaway inflation. Double-digit inflation was registered in all major capitalist countries last year, and, to cope with this threat, some countries adopted a number of retrenchment measures which levelled out the rate of inflation for a time. These restrictions, however, made it more difficult to get rid of the crisis of shrinking production. They subsequently were forced to take measures to stimulate production. But instead of bringing about any recovery in production, these measures only served to reactivate inflation. The U.S. magazine *Newsweek* gloomily predicted in a recent issue that for consumers, price increases in the United States "could develop into a renewed inflation psychology that by itself could explode all the best predictions," which, it believed, showed that "the (U.S.) economy might be heading for the shoals again."

Commenting on the industrial production situation, the August issue of another U.S. journal, *Fortune*, said: "In 1974 the combined growth rate of the industrial nations was just about zero. So this is the second bad year in a row." "There hasn't been another economic setback anywhere" more severe than this one since World War II, it added. Official figures reveal that industrial production has dropped nearly 15 per cent below the pre-crisis level in the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and France and close to 20 per cent in Japan and Italy. Though industrial production has increased slightly in Japan and the United States in recent months, production in a number of major industries is still on the decline. Steel production is noticeably sagging, with Britain's steel output last July dropping to its lowest level since 1951.

The unemployment rate in the West is still high. U.S. jobless in August numbered 7.8 million, more than 3 million over a year ago. In July, the unemployment rate in the European Economic Community reached 6.5 per cent, double the percentage a year ago.

While the economic situation in the Western capitalist world continues to look bleak, new anxieties have arisen in the minds of consumers, entrepreneurs and investors. U.S. consumer prices in July went up

1.2 per cent, or 14.4 per cent annually. In Britain, in the same month, they were 26.3 per cent higher than a year earlier and exceeded the rise for the whole of 1974. Soaring prices in June and July were reported from Canada, Norway and New Zealand.

The new trend of aggravating inflation was heralded by soaring food and grain prices. In the United States, for example, the grain wholesale price rose 8 per cent in July, and retail food prices by 1.9 per cent. The *New York Times* said editorially on August 22: "One cause of this climb has been the heavy grain sales to the Soviet Union." Many Americans are worried that the Soviet Union's "export of grain shortage" will lead to a repetition of the history of 1972 when massive Soviet purchases caused a more than threefold increase in international grain prices and aggravated inflation in many countries.

People in the West are also worried about whether the enormous financial deficits caused by huge government expenditures to stimulate the economy will further intensify inflation. Fiscal 1975 ending June 30 witnessed a deficit of 43,600 million dollars in the United States, a record postwar high. This was a twelvefold increase over the last fiscal year, and a deficit of over 80,000 million dollars is anticipated in the current fiscal year.

The 1975 budgets of the federal, state and local governments of the Federal Republic of Germany are expected to reach a total deficit of 28,000 million dollars. In an attempt to stimulate the economy, the Federal Government decided at the beginning of this month to increase financial expenditures by another 2,300 million dollars. On September 4, the French Government announced a massive 6,900-million-dollar programme to increase expenditures. Japan, Britain and Italy have also turned to increased government spending as a measure to provide incentives for economic growth. Many Western leaders are worried about the consequences of these measures.

General opinion in the West is this: As inflation courses its way up once again, an end to recession seems to be farther away. Uneasiness is thus building up in the West. The Common Market Executive Commission in its report on September 1 noted: "Signs of an improvement in the economic climate are still few . . . economic activity is unlikely to show any marked sign of recovery during the rest of the year."

ROUND THE WORLD

CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Returns To Phnom Penh

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia (N.U.F.C.), and Madame Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia (R.G.N.U.C.), and Madame Penn Nouth, accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan, returned to Phnom Penh from Peking by special plane on September 9. They were warmly welcomed by the Cambodian armed forces and people.

Presided over by Hu Nim, Minister of Information and Propaganda of the R.G.N.U.C., a gala welcoming ceremony took place. Attending it were representatives of units of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia (P.A.F.N.L.C.) stationed in Phnom Penh, R.G.N.U.C. cadres, monks, N.U.F.C. organizations at all levels, and of various regions and mass organizations.

Accompanied by Samdech Penn Nouth, Samdech Sihanouk presided over the R.G.N.U.C. cabinet meeting on September 10.

At the meeting, Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen gave a report on the military situation; Hu Nim, Minister of Information and Propaganda, reported on the state of affairs concerning the people and production; Koy Thuon, Minister of National Economy and Finance, reported on industry and trade; and Toch Phoeun, Minister of Public Works, Telecommunications and Reconstruction, reported on communications and transportation. Samdech Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth expressed full agreement with these reports and great satisfaction with the achievements of the Cambodian people and the revolu-

tionary armed forces and cadres in their fight to rapidly restore the national economy. They also expressed elation at the present excellent situation in the country and new Cambodia's bright future.

A grand mass meeting and a ceremony reviewing the armed forces were held in Phnom Penh Stadium on September 12 to welcome Samdech Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth. In his speech at the meeting, Khieu Samphan, Deputy Prime Minister and P.A.F.N.L.C. Commander-in-Chief, welcomed the uniting and struggling shoulder to shoulder by Samdech Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth with the entire Cambodian armed forces and people to build and defend the new Cambodia according to the line set forth at the Special National Congress.

ETHIOPIA

First Anniversary of Provisional Military Government

September 12 marked the first anniversary of the founding of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Government. Fresh achievements in opposing imperialism and colonialism, in national and democratic reforms and in developing the national economy have been made in the last year by the Ethiopian people under the leadership of the government.

Mammoth mass movements in which the armed forces took part against the feudal dynasty occurred in Ethiopia after February 1974, resulting in the overthrow of the dynasty on September 12 that year and the establishment of a new regime, the Provisional Military Administrative Council.

Measures by the Provisional Military Government are conducive to safeguarding state sovereignty and

the national interests and independently developing the national economy.

Before the national and democratic reforms, imperialist exploitation and plunder as well as long years of feudal domination had left Ethiopia fairly backward in industry. The 600 industrial enterprises whose output accounted for 15 per cent of the gross national product were then mostly in the hands of foreign monopoly capital, the royal family and the aristocracy. This seriously impeded the development of national industry. Since its establishment, the government has gradually nationalized or confiscated 80 industrial enterprises and 20 banks, financial establishments and insurance companies owned in general by foreign capital, the royal family and bureaucrat capital, and taken over the main shares in 29 industrial and commercial enterprises largely owned by foreign capital. The total amount of capital and output value of these enterprises account for over 50 per cent of the investment and total output value of the country's industry.

Agriculture occupies an extremely important place in Ethiopia's economy as some 90 per cent of the population is engaged in farming. In the past, 90 per cent of the land, however, was owned by the royal family, the aristocracy, the church and other feudal landlords. Most of the peasants were tenants with no land or a little land. Rents and taxes used to eat up 70 to 90 per cent of the crops they harvested and force them to live in cold and hunger. The Ethiopian Provisional Military Government is determined to carry out land reform. Last March 4, the government issued the Proclamation Providing for the Nationalization of Rural Land which says that "all rural land shall be the collective property of the Ethiopian people," that "the relationship between landlord and tenant shall be abolished," and that "without differentiation of sexes, any person who is willing to personally cultivate land shall be allotted land sufficient for his maintenance and that of his

family." The land reform is being carried out step by step throughout the countryside. The masses of peasants have seized and are seizing land from the royal family, the aristocracy and other feudal landlords. According to official statistics, 15,941 peasant associations with 3.5 million members, which are responsible for the work of land reform, have been set up. After getting land and ridding themselves of the feudal landlords' oppression and exploitation for the first time, the peasants have shown great enthusiasm in production and good harvests are expected in most rural areas this year.

The Provisional Military Government last July 26 proclaimed the nationalization of all land and superfluous housing in urban centres and a reduction of rents.

In addition, positive measures to develop small-scale industry and handicrafts have been taken by the government. A small-scale industry bureau has been set up under the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism and traditional handicraft organizing groups have been formed to help the handicraftsmen obtain raw materials, funds and access to markets. This has aided the development of weaving, pottery, leather and other handicrafts.

The Ethiopian Government pursues a policy of non-alignment, supports national-liberation movements, upholds African solidarity and has actively developed relations of friendship and co-operation with other African countries and developing countries. In the past year the Provisional Military Government has sent a number of delegations to visit Somalia, the Sudan, Kenya and other African countries to exchange views on problems of mutual concern, thus promoting mutual understanding, improving relations with neighbouring countries and strengthening unity with other African countries. With the development of friendly relations, the volume of trade between Ethiopia and other African countries in 1974 increased by 25.4 per cent compared with that of the previous year. Meanwhile, the government also has sent delegations on friendly visits

to other third world countries and thus promoted relations of friendship and co-operation with them.

MADAGASCAR

Independent Policy

Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Supreme Council of Revolution of the Malagasy Republic, on August 26 made a nationwide radio-television speech about his government's independent policy.

On the international situation, the President pointed out that the Indian Ocean is increasingly menaced by confrontation between the great powers. "We have called for turning the Indian Ocean into a demilitarized and denuclearized zone of peace."

He reiterated his country's stand of supporting the national-liberation movements. Madagascar supported the just cause and struggle the people of all countries striving to free themselves from the colonial and neo-colonial yoke and imperialist and racist domination and alienation, the President noted.

President Ratsiraka expressed Madagascar's "total adherence to the principle of non-alignment and positive neutrality." He said: "This non-alignment by no means signifies disengagement, because we are engaged in an anti-imperialist, anti-hegemonic and anti-racist struggle."

Referring to the anti-imperialist struggle in the economic domain, he said: "Third world countries are trying to combat the widening of the gap between the export prices of raw materials and the import prices of manufactured goods." "To exercise sovereignty, a state must first of all be assured of its economic independence," he added.

He pointed out that imperialist countries were taking advantage of unequal exchanges to exploit developing countries. "Unless a fair and equitable remuneration for primary products is assured, unless a new international financial mechanism is established on a democratic basis, unless unhindered exercise of national sovereignty over the natural resources is recognized, international peace will remain always menaced."

President Ratsiraka stressed that national development must be based on self-reliance. "Foreign aid must be considered only as a supplement," he added. "Any aid that does not help us to get rid of foreign aid must be rejected. The policy of self-sufficiency obviously demands that we get hold of the command of our economy."

JAPAN

Big Enterprises Go Bankrupt

Monopoly capital in Japan has been greatly shocked by the close-down of some big enterprises since late August. In the two weeks from August 21 to September 3, eight big enterprises filed petitions for bankruptcy in local courts. They include the Koyama Maritime Company, Kojin Company, Kojin Kasei Company, Toho Sangyo Company and Terukuni Maritime Company.

With a capital of more than 190 million yen, the Koyama Maritime Company, which had handled 40 per cent of the total freight transport between Japan and Southeast Asian countries, incurred a debt of 17,200 million yen. The Terukuni Maritime Company had a capital of 3,060 million yen but ran into a debt of some 43,000 million yen.

One of Japan's noted big enterprises, the Kojin Company has been in serious difficulties since last year. Several banks tried in vain to save the company from bankruptcy by every means. The company and the companies attached to it had a total debt of 200,000 million yen. Of all the bankrupt enterprises in postwar Japan, it is the biggest and its debt is also the biggest.

In July, there were 1,126 business failures, an increase of 10.4 per cent above the same month last year. The total debt was 88,700 million yen, 39.4 per cent higher than in July last year. Of the enterprises closing their doors in July, 98 per cent had each a capital of less than 10 million yen. This means that they were mainly small and medium-sized enterprises. The bankruptcy of so many big enterprises since August shows that the economic crisis in Japan is deepening.

Praise for Soviet Acts

The Pak Jung Hi clique's "foreign ministry" on September 6 said that the Soviet Union has granted entry visas to 16 south Korean sportsmen who will participate in the world amateur wrestling championships and weightlifting championships to be held in the Soviet Union this month.

The Pak clique praised the Soviet Union for promoting relations with it. The south Korean Hapdong News Agency reported on September 6 that the south Korean "foreign ministry" said "improvement of relations between Seoul and Moscow was 'encouraging.'" "The Soviet decision bears great significance in view of tensions on the Korean Peninsula," said a south Korean "foreign ministry" official.

This is the second time the Soviet Union has given entry visas to south Korean sportsmen. In August 1973, 38 south Korean sportsmen arrived in Moscow to attend the world student games. They walked through Moscow streets waving the "national flags" of the puppet regime. They sang the so-called "national anthem" of the puppet regime under its "national flag" at Moscow Stadium.

CEYLON COMMUNIST PARTY

Fascist Repression in India Condemned

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Ceylon Communist Party, in a resolution adopted on August 18, vehemently condemned the fascist measures taken by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to prop up her tottering regime, according to a press release signed by N. Sanmugathasan, General Secretary of the Party.

The resolution states: "The reason for this political repression unleashed by Indira Gandhi is not only an admission of the bankruptcy of bourgeois parliamentary democracy but also a reflection of the sharpening of the class conflict inside India as a result of the worsening economic crisis that has gripped the entire capitalist world."

"Even before the present phase of repression India's jails were filled

with more than 35,000 political prisoners," the resolution says, "the present repression has been made necessary by the open opposition of the masses of the people against the government's attempt to foist the burdens of the economic crisis on the shoulders of the toiling people."

The resolution says: "It is necessary to point out that, within India, the only party to support Indira Gandhi is the Dange clique of modern revisionists while, outside, the only country to support her is Soviet social-imperialism. This demonstrates the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist claim that modern revisionism is the prop of reaction.

"We send our greeting and expressions of solidarity to the suffering people of India while we rest assured that, in the long run, the people of India will triumph over all the fascist methods adopted by Indira Gandhi and her clique to keep them under subjection."

I.M.F.

Annual Meeting in Washington

The 30th annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.) and the World Bank was held in Washington from September 1 to 5.

The meeting was convened at a time when the economic crisis in the capitalist world was deepening daily. Representatives of many developing countries at the meeting strongly denounced the shifting of the burden of the economic crisis on to these countries by the developed countries, the superpowers in particular. They demanded the reform of the international monetary system.

Chairman of the conference and Venezuelan Planning Minister Gumersindo Rodriguez told the meeting that the richer industrial countries were recovering from worldwide recession at the expense of the third world countries.

Mwai Kibaki, Minister for Finance and Planning of Kenya, speaking on behalf of all African countries (with the exception of South Africa), pointed out that prices of cocoa, coffee, copper and timber produced by the African countries were dropping sharply. He called for urgent action

"to save African economies from disaster" and demanded a fair and equitable solution to the question of reforming the international monetary system "without further delay."

Panama's Minister of Economic Planning Nicolas Ardito Barletta, speaking on behalf of 19 Latin American countries and the Philippines, said that because of fierce instability of the world's trade and financial markets, "we can lose much of the ground so laboriously gained since 1958."

The United States and some other developed capitalist countries are deeply concerned about the capitalist world's economic situation. U.S. President Ford said at the meeting: "Even in the midst of recession, inflation continues at an uncomfortably high rate." Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey said that a frustrating difficulty is "the combination of higher rate of inflation with high unemployment. It is a very real dilemma." He added that nothing should be expected (of the economy) before the middle of next year. Finance Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans Apel said that high unemployment all over the Western world was "intolerable" and that coping with the problem must have the "highest priority."

Through the common efforts of the third world countries, the meeting agreed that the voting rights in the I.M.F. of the 13 countries belonging to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries should be enlarged from 5 per cent to 10 per cent and their quotas were to rise from 1,454 million Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) (equivalent to 1,740 million dollars) to 3,856 million SDRs (4,600 million dollars). It was also decided that the I.M.F.'s quotas were to go up about 33 per cent to 39,000 million SDRs.

The meeting agreed to the abolishment of the official gold price system and decided that the I.M.F. would sell one sixth of its total gold holdings (about 25 million ounces) at the current market price and use the profits (some 2,500 million dollars) to establish a trust fund to assist the developing countries.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Veteran Red Armymen Do Voluntary Labour

A GROUP of veteran Red Armymen and cadres who joined the army during the War of Resistance Against Japan, now in a sanatorium of the Kiangsu Provincial Command of the P.L.A. for an extended rest, have been consciously doing voluntary productive labour for long periods.

Most are over sixty and suffer from various diseases. Nevertheless, with devoted hearts and firm determination, they went ahead on their own initiative to set up a small workshop for processing and assembling electric products for local factories so as to contribute a share to the country's socialist construction. From September 1971 when the shop was started to last June, they created wealth equivalent to over 145,000 yuan for the state.

This year, these veteran soldiers earnestly studied Chairman Mao's important instruction concerning the question of theory. They have further realized that only by studying well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and taking part in voluntary labour to the full extent of their capabilities could they effectively combat and prevent revisionism, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and maintain revolutionary integrity in their later years.

A veteran fighter of the Red Army said: "Staying at a rest home doesn't mean the end of revolution. A Communist should fight to the finish as long as he is alive."

Their small workshop was set up in the sanatorium. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle they installed work-benches in some empty rooms, and collected hammers, pliers, electric soldering irons and other tools from their own homes. They modestly learn technique from the workers and work diligently all the year round. In order to fulfil an urgent

production task, sometimes they get up quite early and refuse to rest even during holidays or festivals.

Workers at the factories, deeply moved when they see these white-haired veteran soldiers delivering the electric products which they have assembled, say: "You are bringing us not only finished products, but also the revolutionary spirit of selfless labour."

They do not accept any pay for their voluntary labour. Sometimes they even spend their own money to buy tools and equipment for production. The outstanding deeds of these veteran Red Army soldiers and Eighth Route Army men persisting in voluntary labour have provided vivid teaching material for communist ideological education of the masses by Party organizations of many factories, offices, schools and neighbourhoods.

New Star Discovered

THE Peking Astronomical Observatory of the Chinese Academy of Sciences discovered a new star on August 30, 1975, at 22:45 hours Peking time. The "nova," as it is called in astronomy, is in the Swan (Cygnus) Constellation. Its right ascension is 21 hours 10 minutes; its declination 48 degrees one minute. Its visual magnitude is about two. Spectrophotographic observation shows wide and strong emission bands. It is the brightest new star since the outburst of the nova in the Puppis Constellation in 1942.

Young amateur astronomer Tuan Yuan-hsing, a school graduate who has settled in the Chutso People's Commune in Ningtu County, Kiangsi Province, also discovered this nova on the same day at 19:35 hours Peking time.

The nova is a star which undergoes rapid increase in brightness; actually it is a celestial phenomenon representing a tremendous outburst of

stars. The study of nova outbursts is of great importance to the understanding of stellar evolution.

Good Rapeseed Harvest

CHINA has made great efforts to develop rapeseed production according to the principle of taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development. By 1975 acreage had expanded 60 per cent as compared with 1970, total output by 50 per cent, reaching an all-time high.

The area sown to rapeseed makes up two-fifths of China's whole acreage under oil-bearing crops; its output, one-third.

Rapeseed oil, one of China's main edible oils, is also widely used in the metallurgical, machine building, rubber and chemical industries. Therefore, to develop rapeseed production is highly significant for improving the people's livelihood as well as for speeding up farm production and supporting industry.

Since last winter, provinces and an autonomous region in south China have carried out large-scale capital construction of farmland and have improved the system of cultivation. They have popularized yearly triple-cropping (two crops of rice, then one of rapeseed) suitable to local conditions. As a result more land for growing rapeseed has been made available. Many places in north China are now growing rapeseed in fields formerly left unused in winter or spring.

With the emphasis on scientific farming, many communes and brigades set up their own experimental groups, working hard to breed and popularize early-ripening good seed strains with high yields. Experimental plots were devoted to the study of how to intercrop rapeseed with other crops so as to get good harvests of both.

Rapeseed was originally raised along the Yangtze River and on the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau. Through constant efforts to grasp the laws governing its growth, cadres and commune members in other rural

areas of the country found new methods of cultivation suitable to local conditions. Now rapeseed is planted on a large scale not only in Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Fukien in the south, but in Hopei, Shansi, Sinkiang and Liaoning in the north where it has never been raised before. Broad prospects are opened up for further enlarging rapeseed production.

Selfless Doctor in The Pamirs

TU HUNG-LIANG, a doctor at a non-metallic mining company near China's western border in Sinkiang, worked 14 years with all his heart serving the people of various nationalities who lived there.

He was an activist in the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Inspired by the spirit of serving the people, he provided medical care and dispensed medicines to workers, peasants and herdsmen the year round in this snow-bound region.

Once a herdsman of Khalkhas nationality sustained an injury to his right leg which did not heal properly and later ulcerated. Doctor Tu rushed to his aid and brought the patient home with him for further treatment. When the patient was with him, the doctor not only provided careful treatment and nursing, but washed the patient's clothes and cooked for him. The herdsman recovered in three months.

A young patient of Uighur nationality with acute pneumonia

needed fluid badly. In the absence of proper apparatus, the doctor held the intravenous flask up in his hand and the patient was out of danger.

A postman of Tajik nationality falling from a snow-covered cliff broke his leg and lost consciousness. Defying a snowstorm Doctor Tu hurried to the spot over icy streams and steep, rough paths that night. On arriving, he was exhausted, but without a moment's delay he started to examine the injured postman.

In order to serve the people of the plateau better Doctor Tu went to work in a hospital to learn surgery. He studied midwifery from midwives and how to set fractures as the old herdsmen had been doing for ages. In the meantime he picked up several local minority languages. After a few years of hard work he was able to use Chinese traditional and Western medicine in medical and surgical cases. He also learnt to treat gynaecologic, obstetrical and eye, ear, nose and throat cases. He could do his own laboratory tests, practise acupuncture, take X-rays and give physiotherapy treatment.

Doctor Tu was determined to devote his whole life to the cause of communism and in 1973 he was admitted into the Communist Party.

This Communist said: "If a person thinks of revolution then there's more work than one pair of hands can cope with." He would do whatever was needed, do it thoroughly and well. He helped the

mining company and the neighbouring communes to train barefoot doctors. He joined the co-operative medical clinics of the people's communes in organizing a movement among the masses to use medicinal herbs. In addition he helped out as a tutor in the miners' study classes and was one of the mine's inspectors of safety in production. On holidays he frequently worked in the canteen kitchen. In his free time he would give co-workers haircuts. . . .

In the spring of 1971 when Doctor Tu was giving the miners general check-ups for silicosis, he fainted. Examination showed an arteriosclerotic coronary heart condition. The doctor knew that this disease rendered him unfit for work in such a cold, high altitude, but he remained, for he had a deep affection for the people of the plateau. He took medicine, but did not reveal his condition to his comrades, not even to his wife. In October 1973 he died of a heart attack one night on his way home after delivering medicine to a patient. He was only 37 years old.

Over a thousand peasants and herdsmen of Tajik, Khalkhas and Uighur nationality joined the miners to mourn the death of this Communist of Han nationality. The Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Party Committee adopted a decision to honour Doctor Tu Hung-liang with the title of "A Model Communist." The people of various nationalities are determined to learn from Doctor Tu, to "live as Doctor Tu lived."

(Continued from p. 24.)

price of over one thousand rubles apiece. In its 23rd issue of last year the Soviet newspaper *Literary Gazette* admitted that the Economics Joint Committee of the National University of Yakuty was a "factory" devoted to "turning out false scholars and spurious science doctors."

The phenomenon of women being regarded as commodities under capitalist system has reappeared in the Soviet Union today. Prostitution is becoming ever more serious. Trading marriage and polygyny are in vogue in many regions throughout the country. *Izvestia* revealed that "lending out husbands" and "lending out wives" has become an "occupation" in Moscow,

Divorce has been more and more common because of the instability of family relations. Official figures quoted by *Literary Gazette* (No. 36, 1969) showed that the ratio of marriage and divorce registrations for 1950 was 100 to 3; for 1960, 100 to 10; and for 1967, 100 to 30. *Voprosy Ekonomiki* (No. 4, 1974) revealed that the ratio for 1972 was 100 to 33.3. Thus the Soviet Union has become one of the countries with the highest divorce rate in the world.

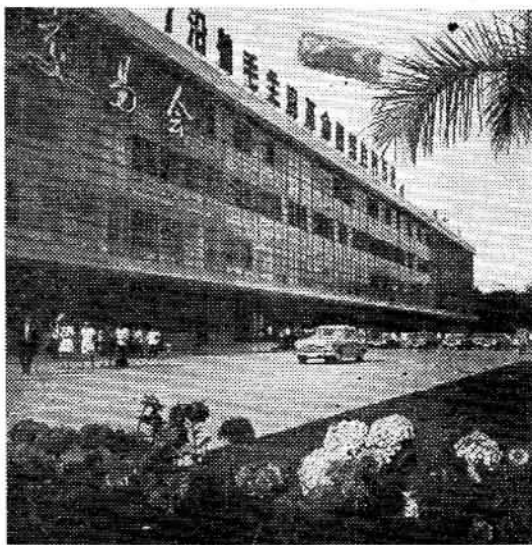
In the Soviet Union today money is all-powerful. Everything has been turned into commodity by the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie. It "has left remaining no other nexus between man and man than naked self-interest, than callous 'cash payment.'" (*Manifesto of the Communist Party*.)

AUTUMN 1975

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