

PEKING REVIEW

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March 5, 1976

北
京
周
報

**Grasp Class Struggle, Promote
Spring Farming**

**Fundamental Differences Between
The Two Lines in Education**

**C.P.S.U. — A Fascist Party With the Signboard
“Party of the Whole People”**

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Comrade Wang Hung-wen Meets Comrades Hill And Bull

Wang Hung-wen, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Chi Teng-kuei, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee met and had a most cordial and friendly talk on February 25 with E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Aus-

tralian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), and his wife; and A.E. Bull, Vice-Chairman of the Party, and his wife.

Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and others were present at the meeting.

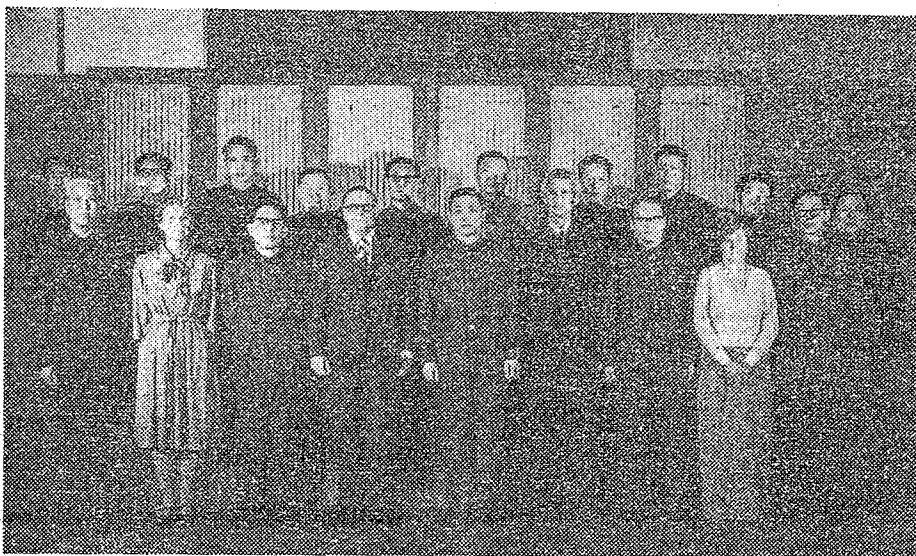
After the meeting, Comrade Wang Hung-wen and others gave a banquet in honour of the Australian comrades.

The Australian comrades left for home on February 26 after visiting Peking and Hainan Island.

have greatly profited from the opportunity to discuss with you, your colleagues and of course with Chairman Mao some of the major issues confronting the world today."

Speaking of the relations between the United States and China, Mr. Nixon said: "For a period of almost 25 years after 1949, the United States of America and the People's Republic of China were separated by an enormous gulf, a gulf 16,000 miles wide in terms of water and covering 22 years in which there was virtually no contact between the two countries and also conflict and potential conflict and confrontation almost throughout that period. Four years ago the leaders of both countries reached the conclusion that the time had come to try to build a bridge across that gulf, 16,000 miles wide and 22 years long. It was an enormous project to consider. There were skeptics who said it was impossible. But on the other hand the stakes were high. They were high for a number of reasons, reasons that we have often discussed in our private talks and many of us of course have discussed them publicly as well.

"It was a difficult gulf to bridge; in summary, because of the differences that we have in our systems of government, the differences that we have in some instances with regard to diplomacy and the differences that we have in so far as some of our national interests are concerned. But against that of course there were those areas in which our interests were the same and they were far more important than those areas in which our interests were different. Yes, we would have to say that when the decision was made to build a bridge or to start to build a bridge across that gulf that separated our two countries, it was a very difficult task and almost by some considered to be an impossible one. But as Chairman Mao has said: Nothing is hard in this world



Comrades Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao and Chi Teng-kuei meet with Comrade Hill, Comrade Bull and others.

Former U.S. President and Mrs. Nixon End Visit

Richard M. Nixon, former President of the United States of America, and Mrs. Nixon returned home by special plane on February 29 after a nine-day visit to China.

Mr. and Mrs. Nixon gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People on February 25 before leaving Peking on a visit to other places in China. Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng and

Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Yao Lien-wei attended the banquet on invitation.

In his toast at the banquet, Mr. Nixon said that he would carry away with him many memories of this visit. He continued: "I of course will always feel honoured that I had the opportunity to meet with, again with, Chairman Mao, to meet with you, Mr. Acting Premier, your colleagues in the government. And I

as long as one dares to scale the heights.' And so as we think of what he had said, and as we consider that problem, we dared to scale the heights. We started to build the bridge. In the Shanghai communique we set forth the blueprint for the building of that bridge. We have made some progress on this huge project. We have not finished the bridge. There is much work to be done. But we are determined to complete it. We must complete it and we must not fail. We must not fail because of the young people that we saw at that university today and young people like them in America and all over the world. Their future is involved."

Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng said in his toast: "Mr. Nixon visited China in 1972 in his capacity as U.S. President and contributed to reopening the door to contacts between the Chinese and American peoples. He is still interested in the development of Sino-U.S. relations although he no longer holds any public office. Chairman Mao Tsetung met with Mr. and Mrs. Nixon during their stay in Peking and had a friendly conversation with Mr. Nixon on a wide range of subjects. Our two sides have also

held several candid and unconstrained talks, in which we reviewed the great changes which have taken place in the international situation since 1972 and exchanged views on international issues of mutual interest. Both sides hold that it is the common desire of our two peoples to enhance the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples and further the improvement of Sino-U.S. relations on the basis of the principles of the Shanghai communique. Mr. and Mrs. Nixon have also come into extensive contact with people of various circles in our capital, thus increasing mutual understanding between the Chinese and American peoples. This second visit of Mr. and Mrs. Nixon to China is of positive significance."

Acting Premier Hua asked the distinguished American guests on their return home to convey the cordial greetings and good wishes of the Chinese people for the American people.

The American guests, accompanied by Vice-Chairman Yao Lien-wei, toured the cities of Kweilin and Kwangchow. While in Kwangchow, they visited the site of the National Institute of the Peasant Movement,

which was run by Chairman Mao in 1926, and a suburban people's commune.

National Dance Festival Closes

The 1976 national dance festival (solo, *pas de deux* and *pas de trois*) has come to a close in Peking.

Taking part in the festival were 51 professional and amateur troupes from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, government ministries and commissions and army units. The 262 items presented covered a wide range of themes mirroring the life of the people in diverse dance forms. They praised the socialist new things that have emerged in the Great Cultural Revolution, depicted class struggle and achievements by the Chinese people in socialist revolution and construction and in strengthening their national defence.

Before the Cultural Revolution, the former Ministry of Culture held a dance festival of solos and *pas de deux*. The dances imitated the movements of storks and peacocks and were meaningless. They reeked of bourgeois flavour and reflected the influence of the revisionist line in art and literature.

The striking contrast between the two dance festivals in itself refutes the slander that "the present is not as good as the past" spread against socialist art and literature by certain unrepentant capitalist-roaders in the Party.

A salient feature of the new dance festival was that the artists and choreographers took class struggle as the key link in depicting the life and struggle of the worker-peasant-soldier heroes in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. The dances showed what they had learnt from the experience accumulated in creating the model revolutionary theatrical works.

Efforts were made to depict the worker-peasant-soldier heroes against the background of sharp struggles

(Continued on p. 11.)

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Mr. and Mrs. Nixon visit the site of the National Institute of the Peasant Movement which was run by Chairman Mao in 1926.

Grasp Class Struggle, Promote Spring Farming

THE busy spring farming season has arrived in the midst of the great struggle to criticize the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives* as the key link" and to beat back the Right deviationist wind of reversing previous verdicts.

An excellent situation prevails on China's agricultural front. The masses of cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and state farm workers and staff members are conscientiously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, taking class struggle as the key link, adhering to the Party's basic line and criticizing revisionism and capitalism; the socialist position in the rural areas has become more consolidated and the collective economy has developed further. The mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country is now in full swing. The scale of farmland capital construction is unprecedented and the results are conspicuous. We must now lose no time in doing spring farming work well so as to win fresh victories for China's agriculture in the first year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "What 'taking the three directives as the key link'! Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." This important instruction of Chairman Mao's is a forceful, tit-for-tat criticism of the fallacy "take the three directives as the key link" peddled by the unrepentant Party persons taking the capitalist road. Chairman Mao's instruction upholds and develops the basic theory and practice of our Party in carrying out socialist revolution and shows the orientation for the struggle against the Right deviationist wind of reversing previous verdicts. This is a big struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, a continuation and deepening of the struggle of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao as well as a continuation and deepening of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It will surely be of great significance in advancing the socialist revolution and socialist construction on all fronts. Comrades working on the agricultural front must conscientiously study this important instruction of Chairman Mao's, firmly grasp the key link of class struggle, criticize the fallacy "take the three directives as the key link," the theory of the dying out

of class struggle, the theory of productive forces and eclectic sophistry.

The history of the past 20 years proves that the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the countryside remains very acute after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of ownership of the means of production. The contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road has at all times been the principal contradiction. As a reflection of this contradiction, inner-Party struggle between the two lines has never ceased. By advocating "taking the three directives as the key link," the unrepentant Party capitalist-roads deny the principal contradiction in the historical period of socialism in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. They make the development of the national economy the key link, as if they and they alone were concerned about developing the national economy. In fact, the national economy will go astray if the key link of class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie is abandoned and if the Party's basic line is altered. Chairman Mao pointed out at the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee in 1949 that the principal contradiction in the country was the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. In 1962, Chairman Mao again raised the question of class struggle and criticized Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. It is by implementing Chairman Mao's great teaching "Never forget classes and class struggle" that China has reaped rich harvests 14 years running. The experience of many advanced units in learning from Tachai has shown time and again that it is possible to develop socialist agriculture with greater, faster, better and more economical results only by upholding the key link of class struggle, grasping revolution, promoting production. We must conscientiously sum up and popularize experience in this field.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Mobilizing the whole Party to vigorously develop agriculture and quicken the pace of agricultural production has a great bearing on upholding the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, carrying out the strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is necessary to work out the plan of the national economy in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, and really give top priority to agriculture.

* This refers to studying theory and combating and preventing revisionism; stability and unity; and pushing the national economy forward.

All trades and professions must energetically support agriculture. We must carry out in earnest the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development" in arranging agricultural production as a whole and ensure that grain and industrial crops are grown to capacity and well. We must continue to implement the proletarian policies of the Party for the rural areas, pay attention to working methods, show concern and make good arrangements for the well-being of the masses. We must do our best to prevent and fight natural adversities and base ourselves on gathering a rich harvest despite natural adversities. We have had consecutive rich harvests, all on the basis of overcoming natural adversities, and this year we also must on no account harbour thoughts of leaving things to chance. We will remain invincible in the face of natural adversities only by making full ideological, organizational and material preparations.

Profound changes have taken place in China's countryside through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius and the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The poor and lower-middle peasants have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. They farm for the revolution and take an active part in the struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure as well. Over 10 million educated young people have responded to Chairman Mao's call and gone to settle in the countryside where, perse-

vering in making revolution, they have become a reinforcement in building up the new socialist countryside. More than one million cadres have gone to the agricultural frontline where, as ordinary labourers, they take part in study, criticism and physical labour together with the peasants. All these socialist new things serve to restrict bourgeois right, which the capitalist-roaders within the Party have done their utmost to safeguard and expand. In the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the countryside, it is necessary to rely firmly on the poor and lower-middle peasants and bring their enthusiasm for socialism into fuller play. It is necessary to encourage the educated young people to settle in the countryside for a long time and give full play to their role. It is necessary to educate our cadres and urge them to go deep into practice, strengthen their ties with the masses and play an exemplary vanguard role.

Chairman Mao has pointed out that "it is necessary to pay attention to the seasons" and "grasp the link of production in good time and strive for even greater achievements than those of last year." Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, let us take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, go all out and make sustained and redoubled efforts so as to make new contributions in striving for a still better harvest this year.

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, February 24)

Chaoyang Agricultural College

Fundamental Differences Between The Two Lines in Education

ON February 14, *Renmin Ribao* frontpaged an article written by the Party committee of Chaoyang Agricultural College in northeast China's Liaoning Province. The article discusses the fundamental differences between the two lines in education, warmly praises Chairman Mao's policy on education and criticizes the revisionist educational system.

This is one of the many important articles that have appeared recently in the Chinese press counter-attacking the Right deviationist trend in educational, scientific and technical circles which tries to negate the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Since last summer, the Right deviationists in educational circles have spread absurdities in an attempt to blur the distinction between the two lines in education and reverse the verdict on the revisionist line in educa-

tion which has been criticized during the Great Cultural Revolution. The Right deviationist trend has met with prompt and powerful rebuttal by the people throughout the country.

There has been an acute struggle between the proletarian line and the revisionist line on the educational front since the founding of New China. The current mass revolutionary debate is a continuation and deepening of this struggle.

The article by the Party committee of Chaoyang Agricultural College says: Our college was founded and expanded during the Cultural Revolution. Our experience over the years can be summed up as follows: Firmly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, fight tit-for-tat against the revisionist line that dominated education during the 17 years preceding



Rural people's commune members welcoming graduates of Chaoyang Agricultural College back to the countryside.

the Cultural Revolution, and strive to make our college an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

However, the Right deviationists in educational circles asserted that the formulation "fighting tit-for-tat against the revisionist line in education of the 17 years" is wrong. They tried to blur the essential differences between the old line and the new in education. Since this is a cardinal issue of right and wrong concerning the line, the question must be thrashed out.

1. Old Agricultural Colleges Were Dominated by Bourgeois Intellectuals; New Agricultural Colleges Must Strengthen Working-Class Leadership

Owing to the lack of a powerful contingent of proletarian intellectuals during the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution, the schools were dominated by bourgeois intellectuals whose influence went far beyond numerical superiority. Because the question of leadership in the educational field was not fundamentally solved and the important theoretical question of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure was not clarified, the result was that some of the people sent by the Party and the working class to the schools were either edged out or turned into mouthpieces of the bourgeoisie. This enabled the bourgeoisie to exercise dictatorship over the proletariat in the schools.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao smashed the rule of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education. In 1968 Chairman Mao issued the instruction: "The working class must exercise leadership in everything." The working class and its most reliable ally, the poor and lower-middle peasants, along with People's Liberation Army fighters, moved into the schools

to break the monopoly of bourgeois intellectuals and establish working-class leadership in the educational field, thereby opening a new chapter in the history of proletarian education.

The workers' and armymen's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams in our college broke through strong resistance and guided the teachers and students to move from the city to the countryside. This was done in accordance with the directive issued by our great leader Chairman Mao more than a decade ago that all agricultural colleges should move to the rural areas. Running our school in the midst of the poor and lower-middle peasants, we have thus placed it under their direct management. A new-type socialist agricultural college has come into being

with the educational system and the principles and methods of teaching completely overhauled.

Staunch working-class leadership and direct participation in management by workers and peasants are basic guarantees for carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education. But some people in educational circles prate absurdities, alleging that workers know nothing about education and so it "must be placed under the leadership of non-professionals who are enthusiastic about science." In other words, they want to eliminate working-class leadership and restore the domination of the revisionist line in the schools. Practice has shown that the working class is well versed in transforming the old educational system in the image of the proletariat, and only the working class is capable of carrying the proletarian revolution in education through to the end. Attacks on working-class leadership in the schools are, in effect, directed at the dictatorship of the proletariat and amount to betrayal of the proletariat and capitulation to the bourgeoisie.

2. Old Agricultural Colleges Were Concentrated in Cities; New Agricultural Colleges Are Scattered in the Countryside

Before the Cultural Revolution, all agricultural colleges were located in urban areas and did little to serve the socialist revolution and construction in the rural areas. The poor and lower-middle peasants were furious about this. They said: "It's better not to have any such agricultural colleges at all."

Led by the workers' propaganda team, a number of teachers and students of the then Shenyang Agricultural College left the city in 1970 and set up a socialist agricultural college in the mountainous Chaoyang

Prefecture. The local peasants welcomed them with open arms.

Once settled in the rural area, the teachers and students took part enthusiastically in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. They ran evening courses in the production teams to disseminate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. They formed scientific experimental groups and joined the peasants in improving soil and farming scientifically so that grain output in their host production brigades increased considerably that same year. The teachers and students also helped the production teams with orchard management, pruning the trees and spraying pesticides. The apple crop doubled that year. In the meantime, the students deepened their specialized knowledge.

Moving an agricultural college from the urban area to the countryside is not merely a move in location. It involves such questions as for whom should they serve, what road they should take and the line they should follow. If an agricultural college is isolated from the rural areas, it cannot be of any help to the learn-from-Tachai movement, nor can it train workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

3. Old Agricultural Colleges Advocated "He Who Excels in Learning Can Be an Official"; New Agricultural Colleges Practise the System of "From the Communes and Back to the Communes" and Train New-Type Peasants With Both Socialist Consciousness and Culture

The Confucian concept that "he who excels in learning can be an official" has been the guiding principle of all exploiting classes in running schools. Aiming at training so-called "red agronomists" and "top specialists in construction," the old agricultural colleges actually were revisionist dyeing-vats and hotbeds for bringing up bourgeois intellectual aristocrats. It is imperative for our new college to break thoroughly with the old educational traditions in order to train workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

Chairman Mao issued the directive on July 21, 1968: "Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study." This is a powerful ideological weapon to destroy thoroughly the reactionary feudal, bourgeois and revisionist traditions in education. We have implemented this brilliant instruction of Chairman Mao's by carrying out the system of "from the communes and back to the communes," which means students come from people's communes and, after graduation, return to the communes to work as peasants.

Over 340 three-year-course students, enrolled under the system of "from the communes and back to the communes," have graduated from our college since 1971. They have become new-type peasants. They have broken with the age-old tradition of "studying to be-

come officials" and carried out the principle of the Paris Commune that "careerism be fought not merely in words, but in deeds." Working vigorously in the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, they have made contributions in the learn-from-Tachai movement. The poor and lower-middle peasants praise them as "vanguards in restricting bourgeois right" and "new-type socialist-minded peasants."

The system of "from the communes and back to the communes" is an important indication that the schools have become instruments of the dictatorship of the proletariat instead of the bourgeois dictatorship. Since it came into being, this system has been strongly opposed by the bourgeoisie and the old force of habit. To train workers and peasants, according to them, there is no need to run colleges, and those who have received a college education should not be workers and peasants. Does this not mean that the difference between mental and manual labour and the monopoly of culture and science by the privileged few should be perpetuated? We should always bear in mind how the Soviet Union has been turned into a revisionist country. In the Soviet Union, many sons and daughters of the workers and peasants managed to climb up to leading positions after finishing college, but they have betrayed the proletariat and become revisionists.

4. Old Agricultural Colleges Stressed "Giving First Place to Intellectual Development"; New Agricultural Colleges Stress Putting Proletarian Politics in Command

The old agricultural colleges followed the bourgeois principle of "giving first place to intellectual development" through stress on specialization, thereby making the schools tools of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

To thoroughly change this serious situation, we have in our practice maintained that socialist agricultural colleges, like other institutions of higher learning, must be made instruments of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Our students must first of all be trained to understand class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and become fighters who dare to criticize revisionism and capitalism and who strive to build socialism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only in this way will the scientific and technical knowledge acquired by the students be of real use.

We have strengthened our efforts in ideological and political education in the past several years in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching: "In all its work the school should aim at transforming the student's ideology." The study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works is a required course, and learning from Tachai in agriculture and participation in productive labour are basic courses. The students take part in all political movements and return to their respective communes and production brigades

regularly to take part in the three great revolutionary movements. There is ideological education throughout their period of study to strengthen the students' determination to make revolution in the rural areas all their lives. And after their graduation, the college continues to pay attention to the students' political maturing and helps them raise their vocational skill.

5. Old Agricultural Colleges Advocated "Regularization"; New Agricultural Colleges Adhere to Part-Work, Part-Study System

Agricultural colleges before the Cultural Revolution followed a "regular" system that shut the students within the four walls of the classroom and divorced education from productive labour, mental from manual labour and theory from practice. Our new agricultural college upholds the Party's educational policy of combining education with productive labour, mental with manual labour and theory with practice, and puts into practice the system requiring the students to "do part-time work and part-time study, working while studying."

We have over the years included productive labour in the curriculum. Students do part-time work and part-time study while teachers do part-time work and part-time teaching, so that manual labour has gradually become the basis of school life. The teachers and students rely on their own efforts and work hard to put up school buildings and open up land for cultivation. Since 1972, they have put up 120 rooms and reclaimed 66 hectares of land. They harvested 30 tons of grain in 1972 and 150 tons in 1975, striving gradually to achieve self-sufficiency in grain, vegetables, edible oil and meat. In this way, the students have not only created wealth for the state but also learnt how to build new socialist villages. Only by persistently taking part in productive labour can worker-peasant-soldier students retain the fine qualities of the labouring people.

As society develops, the historical phenomenon of education divorced from productive labour, mental from manual labour and theory from practice will eventually disappear with the elimination of classes. Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao have all given incisive explanations regarding the significance of combining education with productive labour. As early as 1847, Marx and Engels advocated "combination of education with industrial production." In 1919 Lenin called for "the closest connection between schooling and productive social labour of the child." Our great leader Chairman Mao, in formulating an educational policy for us, said: "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour. Working people should master intellectual work and intellectuals should integrate themselves with the working people." These directives of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Chairman Mao, however, were ignored before the Cultural Revolution by the old schools which trumpeted: "Those who work with their minds govern, those who work with their hands are governed." The old schools opposed students' parti-

icipation in productive labour and encouraged the isolation of students from the workers and peasants, thus widening the differences between mental and manual labour and extending the scope of bourgeois right.

6. Old Agricultural Colleges Advocated "Three Centres" and "Three Conventional Stages"; New Agricultural Colleges Set Up "Three-in-One" System

To train intellectual aristocrats of the bourgeoisie, the old agricultural colleges stressed a teaching process "centred around teachers, books and classrooms" and based on the "three conventional stages — basic theory, basic principles of various specialities, and specialized courses." To bring up a new generation of peasants with socialist consciousness and culture, our new agricultural college must integrate teaching, scientific research and production.

The great teacher Lenin pointed out: "An ideal future society cannot be conceived without the combination of education with the productive labour of the younger generation: neither training and education without productive labour, nor productive labour without parallel training and education could be raised to the degree required by the present level of technology and the state of scientific knowledge."

We have in the past few years tried out a new system of conducting teaching on the basis of scientific research and production in the departments of agronomy, forestry and animal husbandry. For example, the agronomy department organizes the students immediately after their enrolment into eight groups, each specializing in sorghum, cultivation, plant protection, soil and fertilizer or some other subjects. Subjects for scientific research are determined according to the needs of production and the content of teaching is decided on in accordance with the requirements of production and scientific research. Under this system, the students have become more lively and show greater enthusiasm and initiative in study. In this way, they are able to acquire solid knowledge and raise the ability to analyse and solve problems, thus enriching and developing science.

7. Old Agricultural Colleges Were Housed in Buildings and Isolated From Society; New Agricultural Colleges Are Closely Linked With the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

The old agricultural colleges were estranged from proletarian politics, from the workers and peasants and from productive labour. As a result, the longer the student studied, the more stupid he became. Concerning this old educational system, Chairman Mao pointed out that it would take a student 16 or 17 years to advance from primary school through college, and for over 20 years he had no chance to see how rice, sorghum, legumes, wheat, millet and panicked millet were grown or how workers worked, how peasants tilled the land and how commodities were exchanged.

ed. Moreover, his health was ruined. It really did a lot of harm.

In order to end this situation in which abilities were stunted and damage done to the young people, our college adopted the training system of "goings-up, goings-down." "Going-up" means that the students engage in certain activities in the college or at research and teaching centres. "Going-down" means that the students return to the communes and production brigades and teams to take part in the three great revolutionary movements. The duration and frequency of the students' field training in their own production brigades or teams vary with their specialities and length of study.

Experience in the last few years shows that this method is a revolution in the teaching system. Its salient feature is that the concept of wholehearted reliance on the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in running schools runs through the whole educational process. Students remain commune members and maintain close contacts with the poor and lower-middle peasants at all times. This enables the students to understand clearly the aim of their study — "going-up" for the sake of "going-down." The students bring the problems in production of their own communes or production brigades to the college for study and return promptly to apply what they have learnt to production. This promotes the constant improvement of teaching material and methods and enables the students to contribute their share to the learn-from-Tachai movement.

8. Old Agricultural Colleges Were "Pagodas" for Privileged Few; New Agricultural Colleges Spread Out on Ever-Widening Scale, Reaching to Grass Roots and Providing Education for Masses

Schools before the Cultural Revolution discriminated against the children of workers and peasants and created an intellectual elite tapering off at the top like a pagoda. This was a continuation of the cultural autocracy over the people by the landlord and capitalist classes.

Since the start of the Cultural Revolution, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our college has made great efforts to change this situation and provided the masses with more and more opportunities to study. Our college first set up six research and teaching centres in six counties of the prefecture. These centres were later incorporated with county-run agricultural colleges. Thus agricultural colleges were set up at both the prefecture and county levels. Communes run agricultural middle schools and brigades organize teams for scientific experiments. A network



Students of Chaoyang Agricultural College carrying out scientific experiments on improving strains.

of agricultural science and education is thus formed embracing the entire prefecture. Our college works in close co-operation with schools run by counties and communes to enable this network to perform good work. Beginning in 1973, our college established seven additional research and teaching centres in the counties. The aim is to run the schools near the poor and lower-middle peasants' homes for their convenience and make maximum efforts to meet the needs of Chaoyang Prefecture. The poor and lower-middle peasants in the prefecture are both our teachers and the recipients of our service. In the past few years, our college has trained 16,000 activists in the learn-from-Tachai movement through forming scientific experimental teams, running spare-time peasant schools and short-term training courses and organizing mobile classes, thereby contributing to building Tachai-type counties in the prefecture.

9. Old Agricultural Colleges Enslaved Students; New Agricultural Colleges Enable Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students to "Attend the University, Manage It and Transform It"

In the old schools, the students were led to bury themselves in books and ignore affairs of the state. The old examination system treated the students as if they were enemies and the absolute authority of the teachers was upheld, while the students must obey and be subservient without the slightest hesitation.

Now the worker-peasant-soldier students are the new force in the educational revolution. They attend colleges, manage them and transform them with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

To help them fully play their role in "attending, managing and transforming" colleges, we have set up

special groups for this purpose at all levels in our college. The leaders of these groups are in the leading bodies of the Party organizations at the corresponding levels. This ensures organizationally that the worker-peasant-soldier students discharge their duties to the best of their ability.

Under the leadership of the college Party committee, the worker-peasant-soldier students always hit back at erroneous trends of thought and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education with a firm, clear-cut class stand in the struggle to build a socialist agricultural college. They courageously break with the traditional ideas of all exploiting classes and are determined to become a new generation with socialist consciousness and culture. They share the tasks of teaching, scientific research and production together with the teachers and act as masters of the college in all respects.

Our experience over the past few years shows that with the worker-peasant-soldier students as the rising force in educational revolution, working-class leadership in education is consolidated and strengthened.

10. Teachers in Old Agricultural Colleges Were Divorced From Workers and Peasants; New Agricultural Colleges Help Teachers Integrate With Workers and Peasants and Strive to Build a Contingent of Proletarian Teachers

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "In the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem." The old agricultural colleges barred workers and peasants from the lecture platform. As for the vast majority of the teachers whose world outlook was by and large bourgeois, the colleges did not guide them to integrate with the workers and peasants and thoroughly remould their world outlook. Such teachers could only train bourgeois intellectual aristocrats and not successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. In order to transform our college into an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must train a contingent of proletarian teachers.

Over the past few years, our college has organized the students to go to advanced people's communes and

production brigades and army units so that they can learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers. Our college has also invited a number of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to give lectures as full-time or part-time teachers, and we have selected new-type peasant-teachers from among our graduates who receive their pay in work points. This has enabled more and more poor and lower-middle peasants to take a direct part in the educational revolution, so that the proletariat gradually has a superior force in this field. The worker-peasant teachers have profound proletarian feelings and their lectures are delivered in vivid, popular language. In line with the Party's policy of uniting with, educating and remoulding intellectuals, our college guides and encourages the veteran teachers to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants, and this has stimulated their enthusiasm for socialism.

In the past, many teachers worked hard behind piles of books for fame and gain and ignored agricultural production. Now they think what the poor and lower-middle peasants think and do their best to contribute to the three great revolutionary movements. Veteran professor Kung Chi-tao has gained renewed energy in the course of integrating with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Once in helping the poor and lower-middle peasants develop a new strain of sorghum, he walked 20 kilometres of mountain roads to get back to his experimental centre. The professor remarked that he had taken a wrong path before. Now, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, he would try to do more for the people in his later years.

* * *

The article says in conclusion: Our achievements in the educational revolution in the last six years have been won under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in education and by fighting a tit-for-tat struggle against the revisionist line in education. The slogan "Fighting tit-for-tat against the revisionist line in education of the 17 years" demonstrates the determination of the revolutionary teachers and students to break thoroughly with the old educational system. We will adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

(Continued from p. 4.)

so as to give greater impact and vividness to their images. Making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China, they drew on the vocabulary of the ballet and Chinese folk dances to portray worker-peasant-soldier heroes.

Prior to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, amateur worker-

peasant-soldier dancers were not represented in the national dance festival. They were this time. Contributions by Peking at this festival were all created by workers and peasants. Paotow iron and steel workers and Shantung fishermen came to Peking to perform for the first time. Their items which were lively and full of revolutionary spirit won applause from the audience.

Professional dancers have made great progress in political orientation. They have often gone among the workers, peasants and soldiers and learnt from them. With the remoulding of their world outlook and their efforts in bringing their artistic understanding and viewpoint in line with the feelings and ideas of the working people, they have created many good works.

29th Anniversary of February 28 Uprising of People In Taiwan Province Commemorated

MORE than 100 people in the capital, including personalities from various circles and compatriots of Taiwan Province, met in the Taiwan Hall of the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of February 28 to mark the 29th anniversary of the February 28 Uprising of the people of Taiwan Province.

Inspired by our great leader Chairman Mao's militant call "Greet the new high tide of the Chinese revolution," the people of Taiwan Province heroically rose in armed revolt on February 28, 1947 and, in co-ordination with the War of Liberation on the mainland of the motherland, dealt a heavy blow at the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. Personalities of all circles who took part in the meeting warmly praised the revolutionary spirit of struggle of the people of Taiwan Province and expressed deep grief over the death of the martyrs in the uprising and sincere concern for and cordial sympathy to their families and the compatriots of Taiwan Province, who are our kith and kin. They also pledged firm support for the compatriots of Taiwan Province in their current patriotic struggle against the Chiang clique.

Attending the meeting were 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; Hsu Hsiang-chien, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Ulanfu, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme and Chou Chien-jen, Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Hsu Teh-heng, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Hu Chueh-wen, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Pebala Gelieh-Namje, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee; Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee; leading members of the various departments of the C.P.C. Central Committee and the government and the general departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The meeting was sponsored by the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee and was presided over by its Vice-Chairman Hsu Teh-heng.

Comrade Liao Cheng-chih was the first speaker.

After dwelling on the excellent situation both at home and abroad and the great significance of the current struggle in China to beat back the Right deviationist wind of reversing previous verdicts, he pointed out: The various contradictions in Taiwan Province under the rule of the Chiang clique are now growing and becoming more acute and Taiwan as a whole is in a state of unrest. The rivalries and strife within the clique have intensified every day since the death of Chiang Kai-shek, the public enemy. In order to maintain his tottering reactionary rule, Chiang Ching-kuo has tightened his fascist control through secret agents and stepped up the exploitation and oppression of the Taiwan people.

But, he said, "where there is oppression there is resistance." The broad masses of the Taiwan people with a patriotic and revolutionary tradition have inherited and carried forward the revolutionary spirit of the February 28 Uprising and their patriotic struggle against the Chiang clique is developing. The struggle has been going on wave upon wave with growing momentum, pounding at Chiang Ching-kuo's reactionary rule. The hearts of the Taiwan people are turned to the socialist motherland. In the past few years, more and more compatriots from Taiwan Province and patriotic personages of various circles from Taiwan residing in foreign countries, breaking through obstacles and surmounting numerous difficulties, have returned to the mainland of their motherland to visit and study, see their relatives and friends and take part in various activities. They have exposed the Chiang clique's deceitful propaganda with what they witnessed, thus increasing the understanding of the compatriots in Taiwan Province about the mainland of the motherland, promoting the unity between the people in Taiwan Province and the people on the mainland and greatly inspiring the Taiwan people in their patriotic struggle against the Chiang clique. No matter how Chiang Ching-kuo suppresses news and persecutes the Taiwan people, he can never stop the development of the Taiwan people's patriotic struggle against the Chiang clique. The Taiwan people, together with the people on the mainland, will surely overthrow Chiang Ching-kuo's reactionary rule.

Of the personnel in various fields who are now in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu or abroad, patriots are many and traitors are few, Liao Cheng-chih went on.

It is a consistent policy of our Party and government that all patriots belong to one big family, whether they come forward early or late. We welcome them to the mainland of the motherland to visit their relatives and make tours. We will ensure their safety and freedom of entry and departure. We hope they will see the situation clearly, take the road of patriotism, and contribute to the liberation of Taiwan and the unification of the motherland.

Liao Cheng-chih stressed: A handful of anti-China, anti-communist diehards in the world are colluding with an extremely few national degenerates in Taiwan, and hatching schemes to split our country such as "two Chinas," "one China, two governments," and "the independence of Taiwan." These will never succeed and are doomed to fail. Premier Chou En-lai solemnly proclaimed once again at the First Session of the Fourth National People's Congress in January 1975: "We are determined to liberate Taiwan! Fellow-countrymen in Taiwan and people of the whole country, unite and work together to achieve the noble aim of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland!" The people of the whole country and the Chinese People's Liberation Army are resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's strategic principles "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared

against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," and they are ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares intrude. We are determined to liberate Taiwan Province, which is our country's sacred territory.

After Comrade Liao Cheng-chih's speech, 15 representatives of various circles and Taiwan compatriots spoke at the meeting.

Rounding off the meeting, Vice-Chairman Hsu Teh-heng said: "In the great cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying our motherland, we have always placed our hopes on the people of Taiwan Province, attached importance to their patriotic actions and supported their patriotic struggle against the Chiang clique. We firmly believe that, uniting closely and fighting shoulder to shoulder under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, Taiwan compatriots and the people throughout the country are sure to achieve the lofty goal of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland."

On the same day, similar meetings were held by the provincial and municipal committees of the C.P.P.C.C. in Kwangtung and Fukien Provinces and in Shanghai, Tientsin, Wuhan and Luta.

C.P.S.U. — A Fascist Party With the Signboard

"Party of the Whole People"

AS a result of the usurpation of leadership by the Khrushchov-Brezhnev renegade clique which pushes a revisionist line, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, founded by Lenin and Stalin, has degenerated into a political party of the bourgeoisie and a fascist party with the signboard "party of the whole people."

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The rise to power of revisionism means the rise to power of the bourgeoisie." The Khrushchov-Brezhnev renegade clique which represents the interests of the old and new bourgeoisie consists of a handful of revisionists who have hidden in the Party for a long time and are persons in power taking the capitalist road. Once they came to power, they changed the nature of the proletarian party; liquidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, reversed the

socialist orientation and tampered with the Party's programme and line.

Marxism-Leninism holds that a political party is always an instrument of class struggle and the state machinery for class rule. Events in the past two decades show that, in replacing the Marxist-Leninist theories on the proletarian party and the dictatorship of the proletariat with the "party of the whole people" and the "state of the whole people," the Soviet revisionist renegade clique aims not at abolishing the dictatorship of any class but at replacing the dictatorship of the proletariat with the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Although it still retains the name of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and often calls itself "Lenin's party" and even flaunts such terms as "socialism," "communism" and "internationalism," the C.P.S.U. today, judging by its class nature, its line, its policies and the role

It plays, has nothing in common with a proletarian political party.

As every Marxist-Leninist knows, a Communist Party is the political party of the proletariat built on the revolutionary theory and in the revolutionary style of Marxism-Leninism and is the vanguard of the proletariat. When the Soviet revisionist renegade clique churned out the so-called "party of the whole people," Marxist-Leninist Parties the world over scathingly denounced this sinister stuff, criticized it and pointed out that this "party of the whole people" was every inch a political party of the bourgeoisie.

The Brezhnev clique, with a guilty conscience, has in recent years kept saying that its party "has tightened control over the growth of its membership" so that "the working class has occupied a leading position in the social composition of the party." It hopes that this will make people believe its so-called "party of the whole people" still "retains its class nature."

Lenin pointed out more than half a century ago: "Whether or not a party is really a political party of the workers does not depend solely upon a membership of workers but also upon the men that lead it, and the content of its actions and its political tactics. Only this latter determines whether we really have before us a political party of the proletariat." (*The Second Congress of the Communist International*.) This statement is also a profound exposure of "the social composition of the party" trick now played by the Brezhnev clique.

The C.P.S.U. is now an instrument used by the Soviet revisionist leadership — a handful of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists — to enforce a barbarous fascist dictatorship in the country. When Khrushchov, Brezhnev and their cohorts flaunt the tattered banners of the "party of the whole people" and the "state of the whole people" and harp on the shopworn theory of the "dying out of class struggle" and "the democracy of the whole people," their sole purpose is to cover up their fascist dictatorship both inside and outside the party. The Soviet revisionist ruling clique has recruited deserters and renegades and engaged in factional activities in pursuit of personal gains; it ruthlessly persecutes all genuine Communists who adhere to Marxism-Leninism and those who show any signs of upholding justice. It can be recalled how Khrushchov, on the pretext of "combating the cult of personality," lashed out at Stalin and stirred up the evil wind of reversing previous correct verdicts, and how he came out in the open to "rehabilitate" old-line revisionists, counter-revolutionaries and bourgeois representatives of all shades, "restore" their party membership and glorify them. At the same time he promoted his trusted men and lackeys to leading posts at all levels. Even more unscrupulous than his predecessor, Brezhnev has enlisted and empowered old and new bourgeois elements and promoted them to leading positions in all fields of social endeavour. In the meantime, the Khrushchov-

Brezhnev clique has time and again conducted large-scale purges and suppression of party members and cadres. A case in point is the recent "renewal of party membership cards." In the two years between March 1973 and February 1975, nearly a million party members said to have "alien thoughts" were purged. It has been acknowledged by the Soviet journal *Party Life* that "in the course of renewing membership cards, party organizations have punished still more severely" those members alleged to have "violated the requirements as set forth in the party constitution." In the said period, large numbers of party cadres at the grass-roots level in different parts of the country were removed from their posts. In the armed forces, 30 per cent of the party cadres were dismissed. Like the previous purges, the recent one was directed first of all at party members who dissent from and resist the revisionist ruling clique.

Numerous facts show that fascist rule in the Soviet "party of the whole people" and the "state of the whole people" is even more brutal than that of Hitler's. The nationwide Soviet spy system is even more closely-knit than Nazi Germany's *Gestapo*, or the secret police, and the SS (*Schutzstaffel*) or the party *corps d'elite*. And in the Soviet Union today there are more and a greater variety of prisons, concentration camps and "psychiatric hospitals" than there were in Germany under Hitler's rule. All the talks about strengthening the "legal system," "order" and "discipline" by the men in the Kremlin are reminiscent of Hitler's outcry for people's submission to the regimentation of his Third Reich.

In the Soviet Union today, only the bourgeois overlords are free to do what they like, whereas the working class and other working people, living in terror and uncertainty, are deprived of all political rights. Whoever upholds Marxism-Leninism or is bold enough to voice discontent and revolt against the new tsars' reactionary rule is sure to be watched, shadowed, subpoenaed, arrested and punished. Khrushchov, Brezhnev and company have again and again called out troops and police, supported by tanks and armoured vehicles, to conduct sanguinary suppression of mass resistance. Genuine Communists and revolutionaries have been thrown into prisons in large numbers, some are kept in "lunatic asylums" as alleged "mental patients" and many more are detained in concentration camps all over the country.

The C.P.S.U. today is an instrument used by the handful of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists of the Soviet revisionist leading clique in ruthlessly exploiting the working people. The clique's monopoly of the means of production, its control over the entire national economy and its series of resolutions and "plans" on economic affairs issued in the name of the party and state are all designed to force the working people and the rank-and-file party members to docilely create more surplus value for the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists. On the pretext of "establishing party organs according to the principle of production," Khrushchov divided the Com-

Communist Party into "industrial" and "agricultural" parties, advocated "material incentives," and his phoney communism — "goulash" communism — and intensified the exploitation of the Soviet people. Brezhnev, on his part, has put forward a so-called "welfare plan," urging party cadres to master the "art of money-making" to ensure maximum "profits." The polarization of the Soviet society has become more and more marked under the rule of these renegades in the last 20 years. While the handful of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists appropriate as they please the Soviet people's fruit of labour and live in extravagance and dissipation; the broad masses of the working people are often canned, forced to roam from place to place and live in poverty. The relationship between the Soviet revisionist ruling clique on the one hand and the working people and the rank-and-file party members on the other is clearly one between the oppressor and the oppressed, the exploiter and the exploited. Accordingly, every law or decree on economic matters cooked up by the Brezhnev clique is meant to intensify the exploitation of the working people.

The C.P.S.U. today is also an instrument used by the handful of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists of the Soviet revisionist leading clique to carry out aggression and expansion abroad and contend for world hegemony. In recent years the Brezhnev clique has invented a series of social-imperialist theories such as "limited sovereignty," "international division of labour," "international

dictatorship" and "the interests involved" to justify aggression and expansion. While stepping up arms expansion and war preparations at home, the new tsars have been engaged in unbridled espionage activities in foreign countries, interfered in the internal affairs of other countries, carried out subversive activities and brought pressure to bear on them. The Brezhnev clique's clamour for "peace," "disarmament" and "detente" and its profession about a "party of peace" are just smokescreens to cover up the true colours of the Soviet social-imperialists who are bent on aggression and expansion overseas.

Chairman Mao has pointed out, "The masses of the Soviet people and of Party members and cadres are good. . . . they desire revolution and . . . revisionist rule will not last long." Since the usurpation of power and restoration of capitalism by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, the masses of the Soviet people and the rank-and-file party members have put up resistance in various forms. Underground revolutionary organizations have distributed leaflets calling on the Soviet working class and other labouring people to rise and overthrow the reactionary rule of the clique and rebuild the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is beyond doubt that fascist suppression by the Soviet revisionist renegades can never save them from inevitable doom.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

Soviet Concentration Camps

THE new tsars in Moscow have thrown into concentration camps Soviet people of all nationalities in large numbers who dare to oppose or resist their fascist rule, thereby subjecting them to torment mentally and physically.

A report issued by the Legislative Proposals Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities states that the overwhelming majority of prisoners who are deprived of freedom after trial are kept in "labour reform camps." The location of more than 250 such concentration camps has been revealed by their former inmates. Information from various sources indicates that there are more than 1,000 such camps in the Soviet Union. The number of prisoners which is now more than a million is steadily growing.

Since coming to power the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has promulgated many decrees aimed at stepping up political suppression of people who dare to voice discontent or oppose its rule. These people are branded as having committed "especially dangerous crimes against the state."

It is reported that the number of political prisoners in the Soviet Union today is far greater than in tsarist Russia. Using the laws and decrees to charge those who resist their reactionary rule with the crime of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" or "slanders on the Soviet state and social system," the Soviet authorities throw them into concentration camps.

A number of former inmates of concentration camps have testified that people have been thrown into concentration camps for merely expounding and spreading beliefs and views contrary to those of the official circles, for openly expressing dissent on this or that government decree or for criticizing the present Soviet state and social system. An assistant professor in a university in Kiev was sentenced to many years of imprisonment for holding aloft a placard with the words "Shame on the C.P.S.U. leadership!" during a parade.

The Brezhnev clique's oppression of the people of non-Russian nationalities is even more ruthless. Reports show that political prisoners of non-Russian nationalities are imprisoned in remote areas and they are forbidden to use their own national languages when

addressing officials, corresponding with others, or meeting their families. Following in the footsteps of the old tsars, the new tsars are pushing ahead with Great-Russian chauvinism.

Three women political prisoners from the Ukraine sent a letter to the United Nations in May 1973. In it they disclosed that the Soviet authorities launched a "new wave of repression" in the Ukraine in the previous year. Their letter said: "We have been persecuted and imprisoned simply because we, as Ukrainians, advocate the preservation and development of the Ukrainian national culture and language in Ukraine." The Western press reported that the number of so-called "nationalists" arrested in 1972 by the Soviet authorities was greater than in any previous year.

In 1969, the Brezhnev clique issued a so-called "corrective labour code" which pompously proclaimed: "Punishment does not have as one of its aims the incurring of physical suffering or the lowering of human dignity." But in actual fact the Moscow revisionists have resorted to a whole series of despicable measures to inflict both physical and mental torture on political prisoners in concentration camps. Some political prisoners have disclosed: "Through these camps passes an uninterrupted flow of human beings, millions of them. They are sent back into society physical and moral cripples. This is the result of a deliberate penal policy, worked out by experts and presented by them . . . with a cynicism worthy of the concentration camp experts of the Third Reich."

There are four categories of so-called "labour reform camps," namely, ordinary, hard (or intensified), strict and special regimes. Each camp is encircled by barbed-wire entanglements, electrified iron railings and tall watch towers. The prisoners are forced to have their heads shaved and wear prison uniforms. Those in the special regime are subjected to the ignominy of having a number prominently stamped on their clothes. Imitating Hitler, the Soviet authorities torture prisoners by keeping them in a constant state of hunger.

Every known form of savage punishment is used in concentration camps. Nine political prisoners disclosed in a letter to the International Red Cross: "In the camps every method is put into service with one objective—to break our will and force us into submission. . . . The entire establishment of the camp is aimed at transforming human beings into terrified and subservient animals. . . ." They also pointed out that anyone not subservient would be confined in a damp and cold "punishment cell" or "solitary confinement cell." Some are handcuffed, or put in straitjackets, and their daily ration is reduced to the minimum. Prisoners emerging from such a "prison within a prison" stagger and lurch in their gait.

The camp authorities aid and abet the guards to use barbarous means such as setting dogs on the prisoners, stripping and searching them in the open air when the temperature is 30-40 degrees below zero. The

guards even get two weeks of holidays for killing any prisoner trying to escape from the camp. The concentration camp on Wrangel Island is a veritable Nazi "death camp"; it carries out various experiments on political prisoners.

Cruel torture and slaughter, however, cannot cow the people who show discontent and resist Soviet revisionist rule. Tyranny only intensifies their hatred for the new tsars. Political prisoners in concentration camps often wage all kinds of struggles including refusal to work, hunger strikes and insurrections. Through many channels which make themselves heard by the Soviet people and the people of the world, they also expose and denounce the fascist crimes of the Soviet revisionist authorities. All this constitutes a constant source of distress and anxiety to the Brezhnev clique.

Hunger strikes occurred in concentration camps in Mordovia and Perm in December 1973 and from April to August in 1974. Prisoners in a camp in Kazakhstan refused to work in the summer of 1969 and demanded improvement in their conditions. In reply, however, the Soviet authorities dispatched troops to open fire on the 6,000 prisoners. When the prisoners in the Potma concentration camp launched an insurrection in 1970 in protest against the authorities' persecution, armed police and K.G.B. agents suppressed them in cold blood. Rather than surrender, over 50 prisoners fought to the bitter end.

A Ukrainian lawyer, who was put into a concentration camp because of his opposition to the Great-Russian chauvinism pushed by the Soviet new tsars, said: "The longer I suffer here, the more I feel I have taken the correct road." An Armenian engineer, thrown into the Perm concentration camp in 1973, said: "We know what is in store for us. But there cannot be freedom without sacrifice. We can be annihilated, but we will never submit. We will fight until final victory. That is our oath." One Communist, who had been put into a concentration camp for opposing the dark rule of the Soviet revisionists, fearlessly declared in court: "I was, am and will be a Communist. . . . My ardent love for socialism has made me the defendant. But even if I were put on trial ten times I will safeguard my communist ideal as long as I have the strength to do so."

With the glorious tradition of the October Revolution, the Soviet people will certainly not permit the Brezhnev clique to ride roughshod over them for long. As Lenin pointed out when he denounced the old tsars, "The wholesale arrests are doing their job—they are a powerful weapon of agitation among the workers and socialist intellectuals, . . . the places of the fallen revolutionaries are being taken by new people who are ready, with fresh energy, to join the ranks of the champions of the Russian proletariat and of the entire people of Russia." (*The Tasks of the Russian Social-Democrats.*)

New Tsars Step Up Cultural Aggression Against Mongolia

SIMULTANEOUS with their political control, economic plunder and military occupation of the People's Republic of Mongolia; the new tsars are stepping up their cultural aggression through various channels.

Russian — A Compulsory Subject

An important policy followed by the old tsars was to replace gradually the languages of subjugated nations with Russian. The tsarist rulers declared: "So long as a nation still keeps its belief, language, customs and laws, it cannot be regarded as subjugated." Today, the new tsars are obviously pursuing the same policy in Mongolia. For years, they have been forcing the Mongolian authorities to popularize the use of Russian in educational departments and make it a compulsory subject in schools. The present educational programme in Mongolia, drawn up under the new tsars' manipulation, stipulates that Russian is to be taught from the 4th to 10th grade in ordinary schools, with a total of about 900 hours. Students study Russian for two to three years in secondary technical schools and three to four years in institutes of higher learning. Part of the curricula in the Mongolian State University and the greater part in its polytechnical college and agriculture and animal husbandry college and the entire curricula in its medical college are taught in Russian. In these colleges, both Soviet and Mongolian teachers give lessons in Russian. Most of the textbooks and reference books in Mongolian institutes of higher learning are textbooks published in the Soviet Union and other Russian books. A dispatch by a TASS correspondent in Mongolia said that in the future all Mongolian schools and establishments of national education will "greatly increase their teaching programmes of Russian." To meet the needs of extending the compulsory use of Russian in Mongolia on a large scale, the Soviet revisionists, apart from training Mongolian teachers of the Russian language in Soviet colleges and universities, also ran ten-month courses of advanced Russian in Mongolia.

Pushing an Education of Imperialist Enslavement

To achieve their aim of making the Mongolian people docile slaves, the new tsars have intensified poisoning the minds of the younger generation in Mongolia. They push with redoubled efforts social-

imperialist education of enslavement and revisionist education in Mongolia. The teaching system and teaching programmes, materials and methods in Mongolian schools from primary schools to universities are almost entirely the same as in the Soviet Union. Some curricula spread revisionist fallacies, others advertise social-imperialist material civilization, and still others prettify the old tsars' aggression and expansion and praise their "concern" for and "friendship" with the Mongolian people. Not content with all this, the new tsars send their own men to hold leading posts in Mongolian schools. Today, Mongolian schools of ten grades and above generally have Soviet "advisers." Soviet teachers or "experts" not only teach but are in charge of research sections or appointed deans or even rectors in Mongolian schools, taking a direct part in school administration.

In recent years, the Soviet revisionists have tightened their control of Mongolian educational departments by maintaining so-called direct "co-operation" and "links" with them. An agreement on "direct co-operation" signed in September 1973 between the Soviet Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education and the Mongolian State Committee of Higher and Secondary Special Technical Education calls for "further expanding co-operation between the institutes of higher learning of the two countries."

In addition, the Soviet revisionists make the Mongolian authorities send large numbers of students every year to the Soviet Union for "further studies," that is, to be indoctrinated with Soviet revisionist ideology. Upon returning home, many of these students are assigned to leading posts at all levels. They are in fact tools of the Soviet revisionists in controlling Mongolia.

Ideological Control

Exporting books and journals is another important method used by the Soviet revisionists to exercise ideological control over the Mongolian people. In recent years, Soviet books have poured into Mongolia in large numbers. Nearly half of the books in many Mongolian bookshops are imported from the Soviet Union. In 1973 there were over 1,000 kinds of Soviet newspapers and periodicals in Mongolia with more than 260,000 copies

for each issue, or an average of one Soviet journal for every five Mongolians.

The export of Soviet films is another means stressed by the Soviet revisionists in trying to poison the minds of the Mongolian people. For many years now, Mongolia's cinema industry has been monopolized by the Soviet revisionists. Soviet and Soviet-Mongolian films glut the country, propagating great Russianism, capitulationism, class reconciliation, renegade philosophy and the decadent idea that love is above everything else. Especially in recent years, the Soviet Union has exported to Mongolia films with militarist themes in an effort to inculcate militarist ideas in the Mongolian people, spruce up the new tsars' reactionary features of aggression and expansion abroad and make the Mongolian people serve as cannon-fodder for the Russia of the new tsars.

Soviet films also hold a dominant position in television. According to incomplete figures, two-thirds of the feature films shown on television in Mongolia in 1973 were Soviet films.

Under the signboard of "friendship" and "co-operation," the Soviet revisionists send artists to visit Mongolia every year. There were 30 such visits in the past five years alone. Many of the programmes which spread decadent ideas, were reactionary in content and vulgar in taste.

The new tsars' cultural aggression and enslaving education have met with resistance from the broad masses of the Mongolian people, including intellectuals and young students, who uphold national culture. The colonialist undertaking of the new tsars will, in the end, only increasingly arouse the awakening and discontent of the Mongolian people.

Unemployment—Cancer of the Capitalist System

LARGE-SCALE unemployment is inherent in the capitalist system. During an economic crisis, it hits the workers in still greater numbers. Since World War II, unemployment in the Western capitalist countries has been growing more and more serious with the surfacing of one economic crisis after another. Even when an economic crisis is over temporarily, the number of jobless drops only slightly. At the same time, more and more reserves join the army of the unemployed. The presence of a permanent contingent of unemployed brings grave political and economic consequences to monopoly-capitalist society.

The current economic crisis in the capitalist world which surfaced at the end of 1973 is the worst one since World War II. Its sharpening has brought a steady rise in the number of jobless in the past two years or more. The total number of unemployed and the rate of unemployment in the major capitalist countries have soared to their highest level since the end of the war. At present, despite a slight upturn in industrial production in some countries such as the United States and Japan, there has been but a limited decrease in the number of unemployed, and the outlook is bleak. Still more serious, industrial production in some West European countries has not yet picked up, while joblessness is on the increase.

According to the U.S. Labor Department, the unemployment rate in the United States last May was 9.2 per cent and the number of unemployed, 8.54 million—a postwar record. Later there was a slight fall. By last December, the rate reported was 8.3 per cent, the number without jobs, 7.8 million. The 1975 rate of unemployment was 8.5 per cent—another postwar record. Experts of the U.S. Labor Department estimated that even if business recovers, "the 1976 rate of unemployment will remain at over 7 per cent." The highest monthly unemployment rate in each of the postwar economic crises was no more than 7.9 per cent.

Official statistics show that the total number of jobless in each of the major West European countries has exceeded one million, that is, twice or several times the pre-crisis figure. In crisis-ridden Britain, the number of unemployed last August was 1.25 million, with the situation further deteriorating between last October and January this year. According to official British statistics, by January the total number of jobless had risen to above 1.43 million and the unemployment rate to 6.1 per cent, the highest since 1939. The Federal Labour Office of the Federal Republic of Germany announced on February 5 that the number of jobless in the F.R.G. and West Berlin had reached 1.35 million in January—the highest in the past 17 years. Thus the overall

unemployment rate in the F.R.G. jumped to 5.9 per cent, with a rate of 6.7 per cent among immigrant workers and more than 10 per cent among young people. The acuteness of the unemployment problem reflects one aspect of the gravity and depth of the current economic crisis in the capitalist world.

Actually how serious is unemployment in the capitalist world? Appalling enough, judging by official figures issued by the major Western countries, but if one probes beyond the figures into the realities they conceal, one sees all the more clearly a chilling picture of unemployment and a gloomy future for the workers in the capitalist countries.

An article in the U.S. paper *The New York Times* of January 1 said that the latest unemployment statistics released by the U.S. Labor Department were greatly watered down. It explained: The method used by the Labor Department "to slant the figures is fairly simple. It merely defines in very narrow terms who is unemployed, and calls many people employed who are not, in any real sense." According to a rough estimate by the paper, the real number of unemployed last November in the United States was 14.8 million, or twice the official figure. The unemployment rate was close to 15 per cent, with the rate among the black people being as high as 26 per cent.

Serious Political and Economic Consequences

Widespread unemployment is an important factor in the impoverishment of the proletariat in the capitalist countries. The presence of large numbers of unemployed workers, together with decline in the workers' real purchasing power, has further shrunk the already attenuated social buying power in these countries. Karl Marx pointed out that "the ultimate reason for all real crises always remains the poverty and restricted consumption of the masses." ("Money-Capital and Real Capital," *Capital*, Vol. III.) Therefore, with the expanding ranks of jobless and the poverty of the people, a number of capitalist countries have found it impossible to get out of the current economic crisis in a short time. Furthermore, unemployment also inevitably causes the further sharpening of class contradictions. As reported by the U.S. journal *Survey of Current Business*, with rising unemployment, the number of strikes in the country kept increasing, with 250 strikes in December 1974, 350 in January 1975 and 619 the following May. It was reported that last January's leap in the number of jobless in Britain alarmed British political circles and that workers' strike struggles were also on the increase there.

In the major capitalist countries not only does unemployment worsen as one crisis follows another, but

when a crisis is over, the number of unemployed never returns to the previous level. In order to conceal growing permanent unemployment, some monopoly capitalist economists invented the theory of so-called "full employment," alleging that a substantial amount of unemployment was "normal." Twenty-five years ago, they say, the rate of unemployment would have been in the 3 to 4 per cent range if there had been "full employment." Nowadays it would be more like 5 to 6, and by the end of the 70s it may well be 10 per cent. In accordance with this absurd view, even about 10 million people out of work in a country like the United States would be defined as "full employment." The disguise, only too transparent, shows precisely the reverse—unemployment is an incurable disease of the capitalist system.

Unemployment is a product of the capitalist system, and its growth logically signalizes the decaying of monopoly capitalism. The monopoly capitalist class claims that it can reduce unemployment by increasing government expenditures and inflation, but, far from a solution, these measures have brought on runaway inflation and even more serious political and economic crises.

Unemployment in the Soviet Union

In recent years the Soviet social-imperialists have talked profusely about the current economic crisis and mounting unemployment in the Western capitalist world. They have professed repeatedly that "there is no unemployment in the Soviet Union." As a matter of fact, the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union has been inevitably accompanied by unemployment, a product of the capitalist system. There is no doubt about it. As revealed by the Soviet press, "employment service agencies" have been set up in many places in the Soviet Union, and have been kept busy with a flood of job applicants. In the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic and Kazakhstan alone, applicants totalled several million between 1969 and 1974. In its scramble for superprofits, the Soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class has mercilessly dismissed masses of workers. They form a contingent of "floating labourers" in their millions, providing an inexhaustible supply of workers to fill the ranks of the industrial reserve army. Unemployment is a stark reality in Soviet society today; this cannot be covered up by any lies spread by the Soviet revisionists.

Where there is oppression there is resistance, and where there is exploitation there is struggle. With the growing poverty of the working class and its daily awakening, the imperialists and social-imperialists, sitting on a volcano about to erupt at any time, are doomed to destruction.

ROUND THE WORLD

DEMOCRATIC CAMBODIA

Denouncing U.S. Bombing of Siem Reap

The Government of Democratic Cambodia issued a statement on February 26 strongly denouncing the barbarous bombing raids by U.S. aircraft against the Cambodian city of Siem Reap on February 25.

The statement pointed out that at 8:30 a.m. on February 25, a U.S. plane flying at a high altitude dropped three bombs in the centre of Siem Reap. At 2 p.m. that same day, another two U.S. aircraft dropped several blast bombs in Siem Reap.

The statement said: "The two raids inflicted considerable damage on the city of Siem Reap, particularly on a hospital, a children's centre and a school. Fifteen persons were killed and over 30 others wounded, among the inhabitants, soldiers and infants."

"By dispatching planes to savagely bomb the city of Siem Reap on the territory of Democratic Cambodia," the statement added, "the U.S. imperialists have committed barbarous acts of exceptionally insolent aggression against an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country and a member of the United Nations, shamelessly violating international law and practice."

The statement added: "The Government of Democratic Cambodia solemnly declares before the peace- and justice-loving peoples and governments of the world that it most indignantly condemns the aggression committed by the U.S. imperialist aircraft against the city of Siem Reap."

"The U.S. imperialist air pirates in an impasse have risked themselves in bombing the city of Siem Reap," the statement noted. "They will certainly suffer the most bitter defeat in face of the heroic Cambodian peo-

ple and the peace- and justice-loving peoples the world over."

Over 10,000 representatives of the Cambodian armed forces held a rally in Phnom Penh on February 28 expressing their determination to heighten their vigilance and be ready at all times to smash any plots of aggression by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

ASEAN

First Summit Meeting

The First Summit Meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) established in August 1967 was held in Bali, Indonesia, from February 23 to 24.

The meeting reached agreements on the strengthening of unity and regional economic co-operation among the ASEAN nations.

A joint communique was issued after the meeting. The Treaty of Amity and Co-operation in Southeast Asia and the Declaration of ASEAN Concord were signed by the five heads of government.

The communique said: "It was essential for the member states to move to higher levels of co-operation, especially in the political, economic, social, cultural, scientific and technological fields."

"On the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality," it continued, "the heads of government expressed their satisfaction with the progress made in the efforts to draw up initially necessary steps to secure the recognition of, and respect for, the zone, and directed that these efforts should be continued in order to realize its early establishment."

The Treaty of Amity and Co-operation in Southeast Asia stipulated: "The purpose of this treaty is to promote perpetual peace, everlasting

amity and co-operation among their peoples which would contribute to their strength, solidarity and closer relationship."

The treaty provided that the fundamental principles guiding the relationship among the signatories include mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and national identity of all nations and non-interference in the internal affairs of one another.

The Declaration of ASEAN Concord dwelt at length on how to strengthen economic co-operation among the member states. It said: "Member states shall take co-operative action in their national and regional development programmes, utilizing as far as possible the resources available in the ASEAN region to broaden the complementarity of their respective economies." It added that the principle of ASEAN co-operation shall also be reflected in joint approaches to international commodity problems and other world economic problems with a view to contributing to the establishment of a new international economic order.

It said: "Member states shall strive, individually and collectively, to create conditions conducive to the promotion of peaceful co-operation among the nations of Southeast Asia on the basis of mutual respect and mutual benefits."

Newspapers in the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia are unanimous in praising the ASEAN summit meeting for its successes. As a result of the meeting, unity and co-operation among the ASEAN states have been strengthened while the "Asian collective security system" hawked by the Soviet Union has been spurned.

ANGOLA

150,000 People Slaughtered By Soviet Mercenary Troops

Since the Soviet social-imperialists instigated the civil war in Angola last July, they have directed over 10,000 mercenary troops to perpetrate every conceivable evil in Angola —

arson, looting and massacring 150,000 Angolan people.

During an attack on Ambriz in northern Angola on December 6 last year, the Soviet mercenaries killed and wounded large numbers of civilians with 122 mm. rockets and reduced the city into a shambles. On January 5 this year, Soviet planes killed several thousand civilians while bombing Carmona and Negage in northern Angola.

On January 27, the Soviet-Cuban forces slaughtered 250 unarmed villagers, including women, children and the aged, in Busako, 72 kilometres north of Luso. TASS had to admit in a report on the same day that the three towns of Quibala, Santa-Comba and Cela in the central front of Angola were "laid waste."

Since early February, 7,000 mercenaries under the direction of Soviet military personnel have mounted a major offensive on areas controlled by a liberation organization. In their February 8 advance on the central Angolan city of Huambo, more than 6,000 mercenaries were involved, supported by 20 armed helicopters, 70 armoured vehicles and tanks, two Mig-21 fighters as well as rockets and ground-to-ground missiles, inflicting heavy casualties on the local inhabitants.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union dispatched warships to bombard the country's coastal cities, thereby staining its hands with the blood of the Angolan people.

As a result of Soviet intervention and aggression, there are now over one million refugees out of a total population of six million. Many of these homeless people had to flee to neighbouring countries.

The Angolan economy is now in chaos. Ports, railways, factories and other economic installations are seriously damaged, production has come to a standstill, and transport has been interrupted. With food and daily necessities in short supply, the Angolan people are living in dire misery.

The Soviet social-imperialists' atrocities have enraged the Angolan

people who declare: "For our freedom and our motherland, we are determined to continue the fight in the forests, mountains and valleys. The Soviet invaders will meet with the same fate as the Portuguese colonialists in Africa." This is the Angolan people's best reply to the Soviet neo-colonialists who are trying to enslave again the Angolan people in place of the old colonialists.

LATIN AMERICA

Steady Increase in Grain Output

Many Latin American countries have in recent years stressed the independent development of agricultural production centring around food grain. They are striving to gradually reduce their dependence on foreign countries for grain supply. This is a measure of great importance taken by Latin American countries for realizing economic independence and consolidating political independence.

As a result of active measures taken to develop agricultural production, Mexico has steadily increased its grain output. Its total rice output in 1950 was 187,000 tons. This jumped to 500,000 tons in 1974 and 770,000 tons in 1975. Maize output has also gone up steadily. In a recent interview with the press, Mexican Secretary for Agriculture and Livestock Oscar Brauer Herrera emphatically pointed out that the growth rate of major grain products in 1975 surpassed that of the country's population.

Guyana also attaches great importance to the spirit of self-reliance in developing agricultural production. Its rice output last year was 183,000 tons, the highest ever; and the average per-acre yield was 2,100 pounds, which was a big increase over any previous figure. Today, Guyana has become a rice-exporting country.

Thanks to the people's efforts in fighting against natural disasters and the series of measures taken to raise per-unit yield, Venezuela's maize output last year topped 730,000 tons, which was 350,000 tons more than

that of any previous year and the highest ever in Venezuela's history.

Ecuador harvested 184,000 tons of rice last year. This enabled the country to export rice instead of importing it, a phenomenon unknown to Ecuador for many years. Bolivia's wheat output last year, which outstripped the peak figure in its history, was quite sufficient to meet its home needs. Peru achieved self-sufficiency in maize and potatoes last year.

These facts show that Latin American countries have bright prospects for developing agriculture and great potentialities for increasing grain output. By taking measures suited to their own characteristics and conditions and making untiring efforts in their advance on the road of independence and self-reliance, the Latin American countries will surely be able to shake off their dependence on foreign countries and step by step solve their food problem.

WESTERN EUROPE

Strengthening Defence to Meet Soviet Threat

The Soviet revisionists' aggressive intentions and military threat have aroused ever-growing anxiety and heightened the vigilance of the West European countries. Many political figures and public opinion in general have lately appealed for West European unity and the strengthening of joint defences against the Soviet menace. About 150 senior government officials and military officers from NATO countries attended the 13th International Military Affairs Symposium organized by the West German magazine *Wehrkunde* in Munich on February 21 and 22. Many warned at the symposium against the West's "euphoria about the policy of detente" and against any relaxation in efforts to build up their defence capabilities.

Facts enumerated at the Munich symposium vividly illustrate Soviet aggressiveness towards Western

(Continued on p. 24.)

ON THE HOME FRONT

State Plan for Delivery And Purchase of Grain Overfulfilled

THE state plan for collecting public grain (agricultural tax in kind) and for purchasing surplus grain for the year 1975 was overfulfilled at the beginning of the year. The amount of grain garnered was 8 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1974.

Overfulfilment of the plan is the result of the masses of rural cadres and commune members delivering public grain and selling surpluses to the state with great enthusiasm. They have taken class struggle as the key link, launched the movement to learn from the Tachai Production Brigade in a deep-going way and brought in the 14th rich harvest in a row.

Adhering to Chairman Mao's teaching that we "must take account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual" and "store grain everywhere," Party committees at various levels have stressed economizing on grain despite the rich harvest. While fulfilling the state plan, they have seen to it that collective reserves are increased and the commune members' livelihood is improved accordingly. In most places, communes and production brigades have allocated more fodder grain and provided the necessary material conditions for the further development of animal husbandry, with the stress on pig-breeding.

Staff and workers in grain departments have raised their working efficiency steadily under the unified leadership of the local Party committees and made the peasants' deliveries of grain very convenient by quickly settling accounts as soon as deliveries were made. In this way, they have made due contributions to overfulfilling the plan.

Hanchiang River Harnessed

THE unruly Hanchiang River had caused frequent floods in its basin from ancient times. Since the start of

the Great Cultural Revolution in 1966, it has been brought under control to benefit the people, thanks to the efforts of those living along its banks and builders of water conservancy projects.

The largest tributary of the Yangtze, the Hanchiang rises in the southwestern part of Shensi Province and, after flowing more than 1,500 kilometres, empties into the Yangtze at Wuhan. It meanders through more than 60 counties and cities in Szechuan, Honan and Hupeh Provinces.

Before liberation, the river often overflowed its banks. Its dykes breached in 11 out of the 18 years from 1931 to 1948. A huge flood in 1935 tore open 14 gaps in its dykes, inundating 440,000 hectares of farmland, taking the lives of 80,000 people and leaving 3.7 million people homeless.

The departments concerned started surveying the river and mapping out a plan for its control in 1955 after liberation. Since then much work has been done to harness the river, and construction has been accelerated since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution in particular. What has already been completed in its upper reaches includes the first stage of the Tanchiangkou hydro-junction project, the big Huanglungtan, Shihchuan and Shihmen water control and hydroelectric works, four big reservoirs with a combined storage capacity of over 20,000 million cubic metres and hydropower stations with a total installed generating capacity of close to 1.2 million kw. Also, the Tuchiatai flood diversion project and a drainage system for the Hanpei River have been built in its lower reaches.

Held back by four dams, the Hanchiang River now flows according to the will of the people to irrigate large tracts of farmland along its banks. The hydropower stations are supplying huge amounts of electricity to surrounding villages and cities. Large fleets of boats and 100-ton steamers ply the river while the reservoirs sup-

ply fishing boats with their daily catch. The Hanchiang plain, where crops used to fail nine years out of ten, has reported rich harvests for several years running despite frequent cloudbursts and floodwaters.

The completion of these water control and hydroelectric works has basically freed the people from the scourge of floods and waterlogging and provided them with benefits from flood prevention, power generation, irrigation and navigation.

New Advances in Prevention and Cure of Snail Fever

GREAT achievements have been made in preventing and curing schistosomiasis (snail fever) in 11 provinces, one municipality and one autonomous region in south China.

Since the Great Cultural Revolution began in 1966, Chairman Mao's directive, "Snail fever must be wiped out," has struck deeper roots in people's hearts. In the last five years, host snails (for schistosomes) have been eliminated over an area of 5,000 million square metres in the infected places, or over 1.5 times the total area cleared in all the 15 years before the Cultural Revolution. The number of patients cured since 1970 also exceeds the total in the 15 years prior to the Cultural Revolution. The disease has been basically wiped out in more than 120 counties and cities, well over four times the number before the Cultural Revolution.

In leading the work of preventing snail fever, Party committees at various levels have mobilized the masses to study the relevant directive from Chairman Mao and deepen the criticism of the fallacies about this work spread by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao. This has helped step up the work as a whole.

At the same time, leading organs at all levels have combined preventive work with the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. In the course of harnessing rivers, transforming mountains, improving and building farmland, they made it a



Commune members of Tung nationality making new clothes with sewing machines which are common in many minority families in Kweichow.

point to eliminate snails, while increasing cultivated land and expanding Tachai-type fields giving stable yields despite excessive rain and drought.

In the mass movement to prevent the disease, the masses and cadres in various localities displayed a communist style of work and made concerted efforts. In the stricken areas bordering on Hupeh and Hunan Provinces, snails were found in an area of 85,000 *mu* belonging to 70 brigades in 11 counties. Working in unity, more than 62,000 people in these two provinces, turned out en masse, building embankments, burying snails deep, spreading pesticides and burning weeds where snails were concentrated. As a result, 85 per cent of the brigades are basically free of snails.

Flourishing Minority Areas in Kweichow

KWEICHOW in southwest China is one of the provinces where people of many nationalities live in compact communities. In addition to the Hans, there are other fraternal nationalities such as the Miao, Puyi, Tung, Yi, Shui, Hui, Kehlao, Chuang and Yao. In collaboration with the exploiting classes of the different nationalities before liberation, the reactionary Han rulers ruthlessly carried out political suppression and economic exploitation of the labouring people. This not only created strifes among various nationalities, but left production in a backward state. The working people led a life of poverty and misery.

The founding of New China ushered in a new era of unity and mutual help among the various nationalities in Kweichow in working for their common progress. In accordance with the policy of the Chinese Communist Party towards nationalities, national regional autonomy is exercised in areas where minority nationalities live in compact communities. In Kweichow, two autonomous prefectures and nine autonomous counties have been established. The training of a large number of cadres from among the minority people has enabled various nationalities to exercise the right to be their own masters. Cadres of minority nationalities including many who were slaves in the old days now hold leading posts in Party and government departments at provincial, prefectural and county levels. Since liberation, the Party organizations at various levels in Kweichow Province have admitted more than 145,000 Party members from among the minority people. Another 190,000 or so minority people have become Communist Youth League members. More than 46,000 minority cadres have been trained, over 13,000 of whom are in the leading bodies of Party committees at or above the commune level.

With the powerful assistance of the state and the province, the people of various nationalities in Kweichow have carried forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard work to bring about tremendous economic, cultural and educational development in their respective areas. In the Chiennan Puyi and Miao Autonomous Prefec-

ture, acreage under irrigation is six times, grain output double and the amount of cured tobacco five times the figures at the time of liberation. Making use of the assistance given by the state, commune members of various nationalities in this prefecture's Huishui County built a 54-kilometre-long canal diverting water to irrigate large tracts of paddyfields. Grain output in the irrigated area has surpassed 400 kilogrammes per *mu* for seven successive years since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started in 1966.

The Kaotseng People's Commune of the Chientungnan Miao and Tung Autonomous Prefecture is located in a mountainous area where the Tung people live in a compact community. Farming used to be very backward. They practised the "slash and burn" cultivating method, with men, instead of draught animals, pulling the plough. A *mu* of farmland yielded less than 100 kilogrammes of grain. This situation has undergone big changes since liberation, particularly after the launching of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Commune members have built many water conservancy projects and improved or transformed the conditions of production. As a result, grain output has increased year after year, with the per-*mu* yield in 1974 over and above 500 kilogrammes.

Before liberation, modern industry was non-existent in Kweichow's minority areas. Today, in Kaili, capital of the Chientungnan Miao and Tung Autonomous Prefecture, there are over 50 factories and mines belonging to the chemical, power, coal and timber industries. Tuyun, capital of the Chiennan Puyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture, has more than 100 plants which turn out more than 2,000 varieties of products, including electricity, chemical fertilizers, cement, machines, hemp textiles and light industrial goods.

Communications in Kweichow used to be very difficult due to its numerous high mountains and deep valleys. Now four railway lines run across the province linking it with neighbouring provinces. With the comple-

tion of large numbers of highways, most of the people's communes are accessible by bus.

Most people in Kweichow were illiterate before liberation. But since 1949 cultural, educational and public health work has developed rapidly. Now both the number of schools and their enrolment are dozens of times greater than in the pre-liberation days. In areas where contagious diseases were rampant in the past, medical and health institutions have generally been set up and the common diseases which used to scourge the local people have been either wiped out or put under control. And there is a marked improvement in the people's health conditions.

A City Supporting Agriculture

WEIFANG in Shantung Province is often referred to by local peasants as a "city supporting agriculture."

This city has been building up its industry in line with the general principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor in developing the national economy. Especially when Chairman Mao in 1964 issued the call to learn from Tachai Brigade in agriculture, peasants on the city's outskirts immediately threw themselves into promoting agriculture along socialist

lines. Their enthusiasm drew the attention of factory workers and staff to their responsibility for supporting agriculture. With heightened consciousness, they organized themselves into investigation groups and service teams and went to the countryside to acquaint themselves with the needs of agriculture. When they learnt that large amounts of cement were urgently needed for capital construction on the farmland and for water conservancy projects, the city Party committee promptly decided to build a cement plant. Bearing in mind the urgent needs of agriculture, the workers got the work started by employing indigenous methods and in two months built a small cement plant with an annual output of 32,000 tons. After technical innovations were carried out to tap potentialities, output was increased every year and in 1975 reached 115,000 tons. Meanwhile, factories turning out fodder crushers, farm machinery and insecticides were also built in a short time. All this enabled the city to provide agriculture with more and more products.

As agricultural production developed, the need for farm machinery became more and more urgent. In 1966, Weifang began producing mini-type diesel engines.

When the plant producing prime movers received the task of making 12 h.p. diesel engines, it had only nine pieces of simple equipment. Display-

ing the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, the workers made 35 pieces of special equipment that year to manufacture 155 diesel engines for the rural areas. With output going up steadily, the annual plan for putting out 10,000 diesel engines was fulfilled one month ahead of schedule in 1975. In 1971, the city's engine plant successfully trial-produced a 50 h.p. diesel engine in 43 days.

With diesel engines available, the poor and lower-middle peasants wanted them to "grow legs." So Weifang built two tractor plants, one in 1967 and the other in 1975. Now, the prime movers produced every year total nearly 900,000 h.p. Among them, the yearly output of 12 h.p. tractors is 2,000.

Along with the development of farm mechanization, Weifang also set up factories making accessories for tractors, prime movers and farm trucks, oil pumps and injectors, and rubber products. Many other items supporting agriculture are produced through the co-ordinated efforts of these plants.

Over the last ten years and more, Weifang has developed industry in the service of agriculture with ever greater results. It is now a powerful industrial base supporting agriculture in the Changwei Prefecture of Shantung Province. Great numbers of farm machinery, machine parts, small farm implements and articles of daily use for the peasants are sent to the countryside every year.

(Continued from p. 21.)

Europe. In Eastern Europe and its forward positions in Western Europe, the Soviet Union has increased the number of its troops stationed there. Equipped with the most up-to-date weapons, they frequently stage what is called "offensive" military exercises. Intrusions by Soviet aircraft and warships into the territorial air and waters of the West European countries are frequent nowadays, menacing the security of these coun-

tries. The Soviet Union also makes use of pro-Soviet forces in some West European countries to create internal divisions and troubles, and it even goes so far as to incite armed rebellions in an effort to bring some of them into the Soviet sphere of influence. From the Baltic to the Mediterranean and from the Balkan Peninsula to the Iberian Peninsula, Soviet revisionism, like a hungry wolf, is ready to pounce upon its prey and gobble them up one by one.

In view of the growing Soviet threat, officials and the people at large in the Western European countries stress the need to speed up consultations, study and decide on a common strategy and step by step strengthen their co-operation in defence.

CORRECTION: In our issue No. 2, 1976, page 23, right-hand column, line 10 in the third paragraph, "70 per cent" should read "20 per cent."