

PEKING REVIEW

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August 27, 1976

Grasp the Crucial Point and Deepen the Criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping

— "Renmin Ribao" editorial

March Forward in the Struggle Against Imperialism, Colonialism and Hegemonism

— Hailing the successful conclusion of the 5th
Non-Aligned Summit Conference

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Tenth Anniversary of Chairman Mao's First Meeting With Red Guards

Grand rallies were held on August 17 by the youth in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin to mark the tenth anniversary of Chairman Mao's first meeting with the Red Guards on August 18, 1966.

Ten years ago, in response to Chairman Mao's call, the young people in Peking rose in rebellion against Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters. During the struggle they founded the Red Guard organization. Our great leader Chairman Mao wrote a letter giving them warm support, pointed out the orientation and laid down the policies for the victorious advance of the Red Guard movement. During the Great Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao on eight occasions received a total of 13 million Red Guards and other revolutionary people from all parts of the country. This greatly heightened the revolutionary fighting will of the people and the Red Guards across the land. The Red Guard movement led by Chairman Mao has filled a new page in the history of the Chinese youth's struggle against the bourgeoisie in the Party. The broad masses of Red Guards and revolutionary young people have made indelible contributions in the Great Cultural Revolution. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, millions upon millions of educated youth have settled in the countryside, doing their best to temper themselves into reliable successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Reviewing the militant course of the Red Guard movement, the representatives of the Red Guards attending the rallies expressed their determination to always maintain and carry forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit in line with Chairman Mao's teaching "It is right to rebel against reactionaries." They pledged that they would conscientiously study works by Marx, Engels,

Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line and firmly take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants. They also pledged that they would resolutely criticize the bourgeoisie and wage an unremitting struggle against the capitalist-roaders in the Party, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and carry the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts through to the end.

The rallies in Peking and Shanghai adopted messages of salutation to our great leader Chairman Mao.

Delivery of Summer Grain Overfulfilled

China reaped another rich summer harvest this year, with both total output and per-unit yield hitting an all-time high. The rural cadres and commune members vied with each other in delivering public grain and selling surpluses to the state. By the end of July, the amount of grain garnered had outstripped the state plan for collecting tax in kind and purchasing surplus grain by 10 per cent.

Among the summer grain-producing areas, Shantung, Honan, Hopei, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Hupeh and Szechuan Provinces and the three municipalities of Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai all overfulfilled the state plan, with more grain stored in the graneries than last year. Shantung reported a big increase in its summer grain output. With immense joy the poor and lower-middle peasants enthusiastically delivered and sold grain to the state, making Shantung one of the provinces which had garnered the greatest amount of grain this summer.

Last year some areas in Honan Province were hit by a serious flood. With the solicitude and support from the Party and state, they quickly restored production and gathered in a rich summer harvest this year. As

an expression of their gratitude for the Party and state, the commune members launched a mass campaign for delivering grain to the state and fulfilled the task ahead of schedule.

At present, the people's communes in many parts of the country are still delivering and selling grain to the state.

Normalization of Relations Between China and Central African Republic

Kung Ta-fei, Representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of China to the Republic of Zaire, and Jean-Bedel Bokassa, Representative of the Government of the Central African Republic and Life President and Marshal of the Republic, signed a joint communique on normalization of relations between the two countries on August 20 in Bangui, capital of the Central African Republic.

The communique said: "In conformity with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Central African Republic have decided after friendly consultations to realize, as from August 20, 1976, the normalization of the relations between the two countries, re-establish the diplomatic relations between the two countries and exchange diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level."

Strong Earthquake in Northern Szechuan

A strong earthquake struck the Sungpan-Pingwu area in northern Szechuan Province at 22:06 hours on August 16. Strong shocks were felt

in Chengtu, the provincial capital, and the Wutu area in neighbouring Kansu Province.

According to China's network of seismological observatories, the magnitude of the quake was 7.2, with the epicentre at 32.7 degrees north latitude and 104.1 degrees east longitude.

Our great leader Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and the State Council showed great concern for the people in the stricken area. Immediately after the quake, the Szechuan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Party organizations at various levels in the afflicted area took emergency measures and led the masses in carrying out anti-quake struggle and relief work. Leading comrades of the provincial Party committee rushed to the scene at the head of a contingent of leading members of departments concerned to direct anti-quake and relief work. Medical teams organized by the Chengtu Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and local public health department were rushed to the scene.

Thanks to forecasts made by the Chinese seismological department and the precautionary measures taken beforehand by the Szechuan provincial Party committee, the damage done was very slight.

Under the loving concern of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and in the excellent situation marked by the great victories won in the struggle to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, the people in the afflicted area are now engaged in anti-quake and relief work under the leadership of the Party organizations and in the revolutionary spirit that man will conquer nature. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they are determined to take class struggle as the key link, unite as one, rely on their own efforts, work hard to develop production and rebuild their homes, win victory in the anti-quake struggle and advance continuously on the socialist road.

Sympathy for Philippine Earthquake Victims

A strong earthquake shook Mindanao in the southern part of the Philippines in the small hours of August 17. The quake and the following tidal waves caused great losses of life and property to the Philippine people.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng sent a message on August 20 to President Ferdinand E. Marcos, expressing deep sympathy and solicitude.

The Chinese Red Cross Society sent the Philippine Red Cross Society a message on the same day, expressing deep sympathy to the people of the afflicted area. In addition, it donated articles valued at Renminbi 200,000 yuan to help the quake victims to tide over their temporary difficulties.

Foreign Leaders Cable Solicitude Over China's Earthquake

Leaders of some countries have sent messages to Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Hua Kuo-feng separately, expressing deep solicitude over the strong earthquake in the Tangshan-Fengnan area of Hopei Province.

The messages are from Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia; Ibrahim Mohamed Hamdi, Chairman of the Command Council of the Yemen Arab Republic; Samora Moises Machel, President of the Mozambique Liberation Front and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Datuk Hussein bin Onn, Prime Minister of Malaysia; and Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada.

The Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic has sent a message of solicitude to the State Council of China over the earthquake.

Messages of Solicitude From Marxist-Leninist Parties And Organizations

A number of Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations have recently sent messages to the Central

Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, expressing deep solicitude over the strong earthquake in the Tangshan-Fengnan area in Hopei Province.

The messages are from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand; Edward F. Hill, Chairman, Clarence Lyell O'Shea and E. Bull, Vice-Chairmen, of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist); Oscar Zamora Medinaceli, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia (M-L); Alfred Jocha, Chairman of the Austrian Revolutionary Workers' Association (M-L); Ernst Aust, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany (M-L); Fosco Dinucci, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist); the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Organization of Communists of Italy (Marxist-Leninist); the Central Leading Organ of the Marxist-Leninist Organization of the Italian Bolshevik Communists; Vincenzo Calo, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Socialist Revolution of Italy; the Political Bureau of the French Revolutionary Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist); Committee for the Workers' Party of Dominica (the Red Line of the "June 14" Revolutionary Movement); Red Banner, Voice of the Proletariat and the Via-ML; the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Uruguay; D.N. Nadunge, Secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka (M-L); V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the National Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand; the Communist Workers Union of Germany; the Central Committee of the Communist League of Union (Marxist-Leninist) in Iceland; the Communist League of West Germany; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Switzerland (Marxist-Leninist) and the Central Committee of the Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party.

Grasp the Crucial Point and Deepen The Criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping

UNDER the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts is steadily developing in depth. The broad masses of cadres and people have conscientiously studied the series of important instructions by Chairman Mao, penetratingly criticized Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and of continuing the revolution. This has consolidated and developed the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, promoted the development of various socialist undertakings, and given impetus to the anti-quake struggle and relief work. The situation in both revolution and production is excellent throughout the country.

We must continue to advance in the midst of victories already won and bring about a new upsurge in the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping by further repudiating his counter-revolutionary revisionist line ideologically and politically. We must be clear that the collapse of Teng Hsiao-ping does not mean the end of the struggle. Criticism of his revisionist line and eradication of its pernicious influence are of cardinal importance to the future and the destiny of our Party and state and are a great militant task in combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Much remains to be done in this respect and we must never slacken our fighting will.

"On the General Programme for All Work of the Party and the Country," "Some Problems Concerning the Work of Science and Technology" ("An Outline Report" for short) and "Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development" (that is, "Regulations for Industry") — documents that were worked out on instructions from the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-ping — are a concentrated demonstration of the ultra-Rightist essence of his counter-revolutionary revisionist line and a systematic expression of his revisionist viewpoints. These three big anti-Party and anti-Marxist poisonous weeds are rare materials for learning by negative example and they are an iron-clad proof that "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." Chairman Mao has taught us: "It is only through repeated education by positive and negative examples and through comparisons and

contrasts that revolutionary parties and the revolutionary people can temper themselves, become mature and make sure of victory. Whoever underestimates the role of teachers by negative example is not a thoroughgoing dialectical materialist." The struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping will be further deepened and pushed forward with the issuance to the masses of these three documents of negative example and with the extensive mobilization of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to carry out mass criticisms concentrating on the crucial point, namely the revisionist ideological and political line.

"On the General Programme" was Teng Hsiao-ping's political proclamation for capitalist restoration. Embodying a series of statements made by Teng Hsiao-ping in 1975, this anti-Party article brazenly negates taking class struggle as the key link, opposes the Party's basic programme, tampers with the Party's basic line, blatantly peddles the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" and preaches the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces, amounting to an all-round attack on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. "The Outline Report" is a revisionist model of Teng Hsiao-ping's attempt to "make a wide breach" in the positions of science and technology so as to oppose the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure as a whole. The "Regulations for Industry" is an agglomeration of Teng Hsiao-ping's slavish comprador economic concepts and his all-embracing revisionist line in running enterprises. In the name of "accelerating industrial development," it in fact aims at speeding up capitalist restoration. All three documents are products of the programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" and are evidence of Teng Hsiao-ping's criminal attempt to reverse correct verdicts and restore capitalism. They are all sinister examples of waving "red flags" to oppose the red flag and waving the banner of "Marxism-Leninism" to tamper with and emasculate Marxism-Leninism. They show very clearly that Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line is a continuation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao. A penetrating criticism of these three big poisonous weeds, "On the General Programme" in particular, is of great importance to increasing people's understanding of the reactionary and deceptive nature of Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line and to the struggle

to uphold Marxism and combat revisionism throughout the historical period of socialism.

In deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping, it is necessary to conscientiously study the series of important instructions from Chairman Mao and his important directive concerning the socialist education movement, clearly understand that the bourgeoisie is "right in the Communist Party" and that the most essential political characteristic of the bourgeoisie inside the Party is to push a revisionist line; in this way we can gain a profound understanding of the protracted and complicated nature of the struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party and forge a firm determination to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only thus can we achieve a deeper understanding of the importance and necessity of the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and raise the criticism to a new level. We should study Chairman Mao's instructions thoroughly and repeatedly. Only by studying well can we make penetrating criticisms.

Party committees at various levels must strengthen their leadership over the movement to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping, concentrate the fire of criticism on him and, with this as the general goal, unite more than 95 per cent of the cadres and masses. Study and the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping should be linked with the actual conditions of class struggle and the two-line struggle on the various fronts. In all work, including the anti-

quake and relief work, earnest efforts must be made to grasp class struggle as the key link. Leading cadres should take the lead in study, exposure and criticism. Comrades who have made mistakes should join the masses of cadres and people in study and in criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping in order to raise their understanding and consciousness and correct their errors. Our Party's consistent policy towards such comrades is: "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient." We should continue to follow this policy in the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. The revolutionary masses should strengthen their unity and work together in criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping. They should not form factions, organize fighting groups or squabble endlessly over old scores. We should heighten our vigilance against the class enemy's sabotage activities and deal resolute blows at them. It is imperative to persist in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, and strive to fulfil the various tasks put forward by the Party.

Let us unite still more closely under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao to win still greater victories in criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping and repulsing the Right deviationist attempt and in the socialist revolution and construction.

(*"Renmin Ribao" editorial, August 23*)

Comments on Teng Hsiao-ping's Economic Ideas of the Comprador Bourgeoisie

by Kao Lu and Chang Ko

THE arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-ping made many absurd statements about economic construction. In a nutshell, his economic ideas are essentially those of the comprador bourgeoisie. Domestically speaking, he represented the bourgeoisie and wanted to seize the leadership over the national economy from the proletariat and turn China's socialist economy into a bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist economy. In foreign affairs, he practised capitulation and national betrayal, and vainly attempted to turn China into a colony or semi-colony of imperialism and social-imperialism.

Reimposing "Direct and Exclusive Control of Enterprises by the Ministry Concerned"

After Teng Hsiao-ping took up work again, he imposed without the knowledge and approval of the Party

Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao an economic administration system of "direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned." This means a few top persons in the central ministries concerned could directly issue orders to enterprises in all parts of the country and exercise leadership over them. Enterprises of the same trade thus formed into a separate system operating by themselves, thereby liquidating the controlling power of the Party Central Committee and the local Party committees over the economy and negating the unified leadership of the Party committees at various levels.

As early as 1956, Chairman Mao pointed out that in order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthen the socialist economic base and build a strong socialist country, it is necessary to handle correctly the relations between the central and local

authorities and "let the localities undertake more work under unified central planning." This will bring the initiative of both the central and local authorities into play. However, Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping for a long time refused to implement this correct principle; instead, they lauded the imperialist trusts to the skies.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao. During the revolution, the masses and the revolutionary cadres rose to revolt against "direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned" and promoted the implementation of Chairman Mao's correct principle. China no longer has to ship grain from the south to the north nor coal from the north to the south. Deposits of coal, petroleum and natural gas have been discovered in the south. Small iron and steel, chemical fertilizer, cement, machinery and hydroelectric power industries have mushroomed in the various localities and output has multiplied, while many small and medium-sized cities have developed into new industrial centres. All this shows the absolute correctness of Chairman Mao's instruction that "it is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one." This is of great and far-reaching significance to developing the national economy with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

After Teng Hsiao-ping resumed work, he lapsed into his old ways. On the pretext of exercising "centralized and unified" leadership, he wanted to "turn over to the higher authorities" what he called "key enterprises which serve the whole nation and require organized co-ordination on a national scale." If this policy had been followed, most of the big enterprises and the lesser ones working in co-ordination with them in all parts of the country would have been "turned over." This would inevitably have undermined the initiative of the localities and the broad masses of the people and sabotaged socialist construction as a whole. What Teng Hsiao-ping undertook to do fully shows that he was stubbornly opposed to Chairman Mao's principle of bringing into play the initiative from both the central and local authorities, that he wanted to reverse the correct appraisal of the Cultural Revolution, and that he wished to continue pushing the revisionist line and take the beaten track of imperialist trusts.

The system of "direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned" is diametrically opposed to the Party's unified leadership. It is splittism and advocates the doctrine of "many centres" in opposition to the Party Central Committee; it is despotism and bourgeois dictatorship over the localities and the masses. The purpose of Teng Hsiao-ping's reimposing "direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned" was the liquidation of our socialist economy through "rectification." This kind of "control" would inevitably divide up the socialist economy of ownership by the whole people and turn it into the "private property" of respective trades. And the various trades and departments would become sharply

opposed to each other. The overly distinct division of labour would lead to undermining each other's work and the relations between them would be turned into capitalist relations of competition.

Since "direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned" disregarded inter-departmental equilibrium in the national economy, it would inevitably undermine the rational distribution of the national economy and the multi-purpose utilization of resources and obstruct extensive socialist co-operation.

Teng Hsiao-ping's "rectification" of the economy by means of "direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned" was intended to bring about a capitalist concentration of production and monopoly and enforce the revisionist practices of running factories by relying on experts, putting profits in command, offering material incentives, giving first place to production and putting technique above everything else. It also aimed at negating Chairman Mao's line and policies concerning the socialist revolution and construction, at expanding and strengthening bourgeois right, at changing the socialist orientation and road of our enterprises and turning the socialist economy into a bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist economy.

Pushing the Soviet Revisionist Managerial System

Resurrecting the economic administration system of "direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned" and introducing the Soviet revisionist managerial system in the enterprises to exercise bourgeois dictatorship over the working class are two aspects of the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalism Teng Hsiao-ping worked for. Chairman Mao pointed out in 1964: "Management itself is a matter of socialist education. If the managerial staff do not join the workers on the shop floor, eat, live and work with them and modestly learn one or more skills from them, then they will find themselves locked in acute class struggle with the working class all their lives and in the end are bound to be overthrown as bourgeois by the working class." Teng Hsiao-ping always acted in contravention of Chairman Mao's instruction that we must wholeheartedly rely on the working class, and obstinately tried to push his revisionist line characterized by hostility to the working class. He openly declared that "reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is relative," categorically refused to regard the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants as masters of the state, and denied that they had the right to control the economy. He showed the utmost hatred for the revolutionary action of the working class during the Great Cultural Revolution in criticizing the capitalist and revisionist managerial principles, rules and regulations, and he lost no time in mounting a vengeful counterattack the moment he came into office again. He not only brought out again the set of rules aimed at "controlling, checking and repressing" the workers but clamoured for dealing with them "as strictly as possible." This proves to the hilt that he was indeed the

general representative of those bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers whom Chairman Mao had scathingly criticized.

Which political line is followed and which class wields the power of leadership in an enterprise are factors determining which class actually owns it. If Teng Hsiao-ping had been allowed to carry on with his revisionist line, the leadership of the enterprises would inevitably be seized by the capitalist-roaders, the bourgeoisie in the Party, who would use the power in their hands to embezzle and squander huge amounts of wealth created by the working class and ride roughshod on the backs of the workers. In that case, the socialist enterprises would exist only in name and would be turned into bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist enterprises.

What Teng Hsiao-ping pushed was merely a carbon copy of the so-called "economic reforms" introduced by Khrushchov and Brezhnev. To develop bureaucrat-monopoly capitalism, the Soviet revisionists energetically pushed what they called a "new economic system" with material incentives and putting profits in command as the core. They gave top priority to expertise and relied on specialists to run the enterprises, and the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class completely controlled the leadership over the national economy. The rules and regulations of their enterprises stipulate explicitly that the managers are vested with the power to sell, transfer or lease any part of the enterprises' means of production, to recruit and fire workers at will, and to do whatever they like to the workers, that is to say, exercise bourgeois dictatorship over them. The Soviet revisionists exercise vertical leadership over the enterprises through the two-level organizational system of "ministry — production combine enterprises" or the three-level system of "ministry — industrial combines — production combine enterprises." These combines, which are large in scale, have centralized practically all the managerial functions of the enterprises. By pushing this "new economic system" the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has intensified its monopoly and control over the enterprises throughout the country.

The reality of the Soviet Union is a mirror. It helps us to see clearly that once the socialist economy turns into bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist economy, it will bring disaster to the labouring people. Powerless politically and exploited economically, the working people of the Soviet Union today are having a very hard time. The Ninth Five-Year Plan, decked out by the Soviet revisionists as a "welfare plan," has gone bankrupt; the rate of industrial growth is constantly diminishing; agriculture is in a hopeless mess; there are serious disproportions between the various departments of the national economy; and the contradiction between the worker-peasant masses and the handful of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists is sharpening with each passing day. All this is steadily aggravating the political and economic crisis of Soviet social-imperialism. Teng Hsiao-ping's attempt to follow in the footsteps of the Soviet revisionists could only lead to a serious disruption

of China's socialist relations of production and superstructure and destroy the socialist economy.

"Major Policy" of Capitulation and National Betrayal

Chairman Mao has pointed out that under China's historical condition, those who stubbornly choose to take the capitalist road are in fact "ready to capitulate to imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism." This was the case with Teng Hsiao-ping. In his eyes, the Chinese people were no good at carrying out economic construction or bringing about the modernizations of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology, nor, for that matter, was the socialist system of any help. The only feasible way to "speed up the technical transformation of industry and raise labour productivity" is to "import foreign techniques and equipment." For this purpose he put forward a so-called "major policy" under which China would sign "long-term contracts" with foreign countries, with the foreign capitalists supplying the "most up-to-date and the best equipment" to be "paid for" by China with its mineral products. This "major policy" was purely a policy of out-and-out capitulation and national betrayal.

In economic construction, whether to rely on the strength of our own people or to worship everything foreign and rely on foreign countries represents two diametrically opposed lines. Chairman Mao has taught us: "Rely mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary, break down blind faith, go in for industry, agriculture and technical and cultural revolutions independently, do away with slavishness, bury dogmatism, learn from the good experience of other countries conscientiously and be sure to study their bad experience too, so as to draw lessons from it. This is our line." Teng Hsiao-ping completely betrayed this line advanced by Chairman Mao. His so-called "major policy" actually opposed putting China's economic construction on the basis of the strength of the Chinese people and advocated instead "importing foreign techniques and equipment."

Whether or not to adhere to the principle of independence and self-reliance is not only an economic question but, first and foremost, a political one. An important means employed by imperialism and social-imperialism to control and plunder other countries is to monopolize advanced techniques and equipment and use their economic strength to check the other countries' development and carry out extortion, infiltration and expansion. In the world today, if a country is not independent and self-reliant economically, it cannot become politically independent or cannot consolidate its independence and is liable to fall under the control of one or the other superpower.

We hold that, under the guidance of the principle of independence and self-reliance, it is necessary to import some foreign techniques and equipment on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with the needs of our country's socialist revolution and

construction. But we absolutely cannot place our hopes for realizing the four modernizations on imports. If we do not rely mainly on our own efforts but, as Teng Hsiao-ping advocated, rely solely on importing foreign techniques, copying foreign designs and technological processes and patterning our equipment on foreign models, we will for ever trail behind foreigners and our country's development of technology and even its entire national economy will fall under the control of foreign monopoly capital.

Some economists of the monopoly capitalists allege that industrially backward countries can only "take off" by relying on the techniques of imperialism. That Teng Hsiao-ping, with the label of a Communist Party member, should chime in with such nonsense was a big irony indeed! This of course was not a mere coincidence. It showed that Teng Hsiao-ping's economic concepts fully met the needs of imperialism.

The Soviet revisionists' newspaper *Pravda* had advocated mortgaging Soviet resources to bring in foreign capital and experience and using part of the products turned out by the factories to be built to pay back the debts some time in the future. Teng Hsiao-ping's "major policy" is of the same stuff as that of the Soviet revisionists. The essence of this "policy" is to ask for foreign loans by selling out China's natural resources and state sovereignty.

Teng Hsiao-ping shamelessly asserted that his "major policy" had three "advantages," namely, the policy made it possible for China to export, to promote technical transformation and to absorb labour power. What kind of "advantages" are these? They mean nothing but this: the foreign monopoly capitalists would contribute money and equipment while China would supply the necessary labour power, thus the doors would be thrown wide open for the imperialists to plunder China's natural resources and bleed its people. The Chinese people had more than enough of such "advantages" before liberation. If this capitulationist "major policy" of Teng Hsiao-ping's were followed, China would be reduced step by step to a raw materials supplying base for imperialism and social-imperialism, a market for their commodities and an outlet for their investments. And not only would the fruits of socialist revolution be forfeited but those of the democratic revolution would also be brought to naught. This fully reveals the ugly features of Teng Hsiao-ping who worked as a comprador for the imperialists and represented the interests of big foreign capitalists.

Historical Experience Merits Attention

Historical experience over the past hundred years tells us that it is but an illusion to think that China can become strong and prosperous by depending on imperialism for techniques and loans to develop its economy. In the latter half of the 19th century, advocates of the "Westernization Movement" of the late Ching Dynasty stressed the need to "accept loans to develop the country." They considered that China's

only "chance of making progress" and "way of survival" was to use the country's natural resources as mortgage to borrow large amounts of money from the imperialist countries and to "copy" foreign techniques to build up an industry. Things turned out to be just the opposite. It was these capitulationist ideas which suited the imperialists perfectly to dump their surplus goods, export capital and carve up China. The "Westernization Movement" drained China's resources day by day and deepened her national crisis.

In the semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China, there were some people enthusiastically advocating "saving the country by industrialization." They deemed that the root cause of China's poverty and backwardness was her underdeveloped industry, and they believed that China would become strong and prosperous by developing industry and commerce on a large scale. They did not have the courage to launch a thorough-going struggle against imperialism and feudalism but harboured the illusion that China could develop a capitalist industry without overthrowing imperialist rule. However, under the dual oppression of the imperialists and their lackeys, the destiny awaiting those advocates of "saving the country by industrialization" was either failure with all their illusions rising in bubbles or throwing themselves into the embrace of the imperialists and ending up in the same way as comprador capitalists. During his youth, Teng Hsiao-ping had cherished the idea of "saving the country by industrialization." In the decades that followed, his bourgeois stand and world outlook had not changed a bit. As the revolution develops in depth, his reactionary bourgeois nature became more and more exposed. From opposing the socialist revolution and attempting to restore capitalism to taking over the mantle of the comprador capitalists and practising capitulations and national betrayal, Teng Hsiao-ping could not but end up in the same ignominious way as compradors in China's history.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Only socialism can save China." This is the historical conclusion arrived at by the Chinese people after protracted revolutionary struggles. Departing from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, from the dictatorship of the proletariat and from the socialist road, it would be wishful thinking to hope for China's independence and prosperity and the Chinese people's freedom and happiness. Revolution is changing and can change everything. So long as we firmly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, persevere in taking class struggle as the key link and adhere to the principle of independence and self-reliance and resolutely rely on and bring into full play the enthusiasm and creativeness of the broad masses of people, we will surely be able to build China into a powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology before the end of this century and continue to advance towards the great goal of communism.

(An abridged translation of an article in "Hongqi," No. 7, 1976. Subheads are ours.)

Fearless People

IMMEDIATELY after the strong earthquake in the Tangshan-Fengnan area early in the morning of July 28, Communist Party members, revolutionary cadres, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and the masses there, who have been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, flung themselves into the anti-quake and relief work with a lofty mental outlook never seen before. Taking class struggle as the key link and spurred on by the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, they displayed dauntless heroism in the face of the disaster. They feared neither hardship nor death and were really selfless and fearless. They worked in unity, helped one another, never hesitated to sacrifice themselves to save others and displayed the lofty communist spirit. They were full of confidence, high in morale and filled with revolutionary optimism.

Always Think of the Vast Majority

Chia Pang-yu, standing committee member of the Party committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary



Chia Pang-yu (left) with the miners.

committee of the Luchiato colliery of the Kailan Coal Mine, was working alongside the miners when the quake struck. Following a thunderous peal at 03:42 hours that morning, all electric lights went out and the air ventilator stopped working. The pit rocked and stones crumbled. Someone shouted: "Earthquake!"

"Comrades, keep calm!" said Chia Pang-yu in a steady voice as he ran to a battery telephone. Through the earphone he received the following order from the anti-quake and relief command post above: Electricity is off, the service shaft impassable, evacuate the 600 miners and staff members below via the air shaft immediately.

After putting down the receiver, he pondered for a second. The tunnel leading to the air shaft head is several kilometres long. It is dark, steep, slippery and waterlogged. Among the 600-odd people are workers, cadres and women as well as new recruits who have come to work underground for only several days and are not familiar with the pit. If poorly organized, there is the danger of a panic. What is to be done? At that critical moment, Chia Pang-yu was confronted with a severe trial.

An emergency meeting of the leading cadres was called. It was short and to the point. The situation was sized up and suggestions were made, with everyone expressing the determination to overcome all difficulties. In summing up Chia Pang-yu who presided over the meeting made the following decisions: 1. set up a provisional Party branch and command post in the pit with himself serving as secretary and commander; 2. call on everybody to see the bright side of things and be courageous; work in unity, help one another and observe discipline in the course of evacuation; 3. the workers are to evacuate first, followed by Communist Party members and cadres, with leading cadres bringing up the rear.

Shining with the splendour of Mao Tsetung Thought, these decisions gave expression to the sterling qualities of the Communists who, selfless and fearless, always put the interests of others before their own; they demonstrated the new mental outlook of the revolutionary cadres who have tempered themselves in the Great Cultural Revolution and the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

Like a call to battle, the decisions gave added confidence and strength to the miners. Communist Party members volunteered to shoulder the heaviest tasks, miners fought in unity and helped one another, while

leading cadres stood in the van of the struggle. When the command post decided that a few people should stay behind in the pit, many Communist Party members stepped forward saying with firm determination: "Let me stay here!"

During the evacuation, men comrades gave a hand to women comrades; the stronger helped the injured; and those who knew the pit inside out helped those who did not. Everyone tried his best to give some help and encouragement to others. When they reached the narrow metal ladder at the air shaft head, they climbed up one after another in good order.

Having arrived at the shaft head, they found one worker missing. Communist Party member Chu Yu-shan went back and searched the tunnel and the work face until he found the worker and helped him out.

After more than four hours' battle, all the workers and most of the cadres trapped in the pit returned to the surface safe and sound. Though they were out of danger, none left the air shaft head. Gathering around it, they riveted their eyes on the opening. "Why aren't old Chia and the others out yet?" They were still worrying about the safety of those cadres who brought up the rear when someone suddenly shouted in a delighted voice: "Look! They are coming up!" The light of miner's lamps flickered through the opening and came nearer and nearer to the ground. In one voice, all cheered: "Old Chia and the other cadres have come out!"

The First Radio to Contact Peking

A flash suddenly ripped the sky. The earth shuddered and buildings began to sway and topple. At that critical moment when the violent earthquake struck, Wu Tung-liang, a Communist Party member and operator in a radio company of a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stationed in Tangshan, was on duty. Twenty-two years old, he has been with this unit since he joined the P.L.A. in 1973 and has loved his radio set dearly. The sudden quake swayed the transmitter-receiver, which threatened to fall and crash at any minute. If it should be damaged, he thought, communications would be cut off, and that would be catastrophic!

A high sense of responsibility to the revolution prompted him to make a lunge for the radio set on the table. But he could not even remain on his feet. The violence of the quake threw him flat on the ground.

The ceiling began to crumble, the sound insulating board crashed and the voltage regulator tumbled off



Wu Tung-liang, wireless operator.

the table. The switch-board fell and struck Wu Tung-liang on the head. Seeing that the radio was still teetering on the table, Wu Tung-liang gritted his teeth, threw himself forward and held it tight in his arms. The building looked as if it was about to come down on him. It was critical. "I must save the radio. I must get it out at once!" Wu Tung-liang picked his route of escape at a glance and kicked open a window. With one hand on the window and the other hugging the radio, he leapt out.

Outside, he found that the power source had become disconnected. Without AC current the radio was useless. He immediately decided: "I must go back and take a small DC transmitter." The earth was heaving and bricks and tiles were flying in all directions. The building holding equipment and parts adjoining the operations room was disintegrating before his eyes. Wu Tung-liang, whose one thought was to establish liaison with the higher command, dashed in and grabbed the small radio set and leapt out again through the window.

He had the small radio, but the board, earphones, the connecting plug and code books were still inside. There was another violent tremor. The buildings rocked and the trees swayed. What was to be done? If he were to wait, the parts might be buried under the collapsing building. If he were to enter the building again, there was the imminent danger of being buried alive. Should he dash in for them or should he wait?

Wu Tung-liang, son of a poor peasant and deputy secretary of the Communist Youth League branch of his company, always drew strength from Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought whenever he came up against difficulties. At that juncture, he immediately remembered Chairman Mao's teaching which he had committed to memory: "This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield. No matter what the diffi-

culties and hardships, so long as a single man remains, he will fight on." Without a second's hesitation he decided to fight on. He bit his lips and sprang forward to make his third trip into the disintegrating building. It was dark inside. He crouched and felt with his hands for the equipment and parts he needed and got them and then jumped out of the building through the window.

Then Chang Chun-ching of Wu's company managed to free himself from the debris. Together, they moved the radio over to a fixed aerial used for training purposes and quickly began establishing contact with the higher command. It was exactly 04:00 hours.

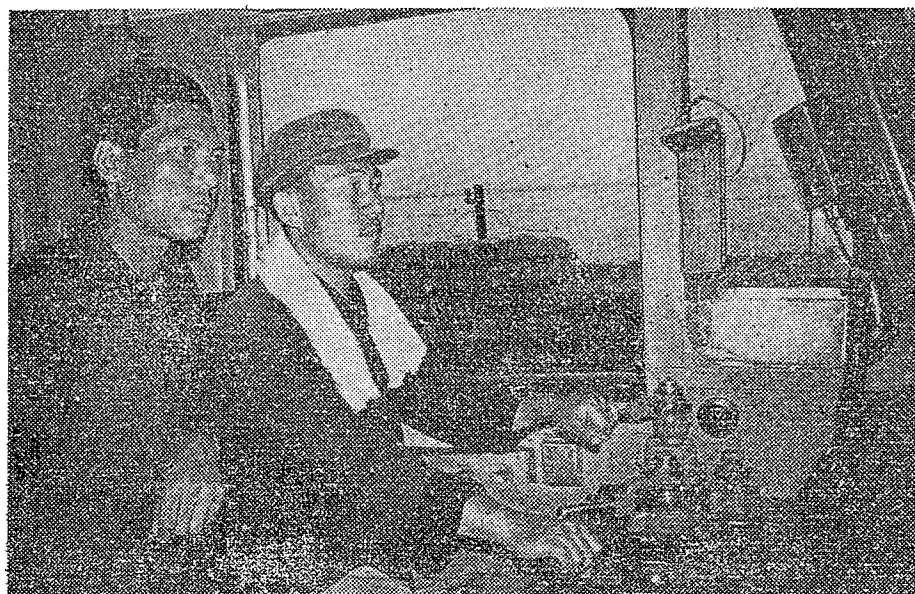
Three minutes later Wu Tung-liang established contact after repeated calls. Lives depended on speed and speed meant victory! The quicker Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee learnt of the situation in Tangshan, the less would be the loss in human lives and property.

The radio waves flashed out through the air to Peking at Wu Tung-liang's touch. The first message from the higher command reached Tangshan at 04:15. It was a mobilization order, a call to action. Following this, Tangshan became a vast scene of swift, efficient rescue operation.

Throughout that day, the transmitter Wu Tung-liang had salvaged never stopped operating. Many Party and government organs in Tangshan used it to send out messages, so did a P.L.A. unit stationed there. The waves sent through the air linked Tangshan and Peking without interruption.

The Train That Withstood the Quake

On July 27, the Peking-Talien Express No. 129 pulled out of the Peking Railway Station on time at 23:44 hours. At 03:41 hours the next morning, as the train was heading east for Kuyeh near Tangshan city at a



Chang Yao-wu (left) and Liu Chen-pang, heroic locomotive drivers of the Express No. 129.

speed of 93 kilometres per hour, young locomotive drivers Chang Yao-wu and Liu Chen-pang saw three flashes of dazzling light suddenly shoot up before them like flashing lightning. The light vanished as suddenly as it had appeared, and three palls of smoke in the shape of a mushroom rose to the sky. The signal lights by the track swiftly changed from green to red but went off in no time. They at once realized that these presaged an imminent violent quake. The situation was critical. Five kilometres ahead was a railway bridge while behind them was another. Without a moment's hesitation, Chang Yao-wu applied the emergency brake. As the train was slowing down, the quake struck, shaking and swaying the carriages violently. To reduce the danger of overturning, Chang Yao-wu slowly relaxed his hold on the main brake and pulled instead the secondary brake. The vibrating train was thus steadily brought to a stop. Derailment was averted and all the passengers were safe and sound.

Having learnt of what had happened, the passengers got down from the train, warmly shook hands with Chang Yao-wu and praised him for his resourcefulness and courage and high sense of responsibility to the people and revolution.

The locomotive drivers and maintenance workers immediately set about examining the engine and the train and found that everything was all right. But the train could not move on as the track ahead was damaged.

The Party branch committee of the train immediately held an emergency meeting. It called on the crew to take class struggle as the key link and ensure the safety of everybody aboard and keep the train in working order. A command post was set up to fight the aftereffects of the quake and do relief work, headed by the Party branch secretary Lang Yu-huan and comprising representatives from among the passengers. Members of the Communist Party and Communist

Youth League, and revolutionary cadres and P.L.A. commanders and fighters on board were exhorted to display the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, work hard, unite and help one another, and do their best in leading the passengers to overcome all difficulties.

The crew and passengers responded to the call of the Party branch. Communist Party member Liu Chiu-lin, a worker from the electric meter factory in Haicheng, Liaoning Province, was the first to volunteer for service, saying: "I have experienced the strong earthquake in Haicheng last year. There is nothing to be afraid of. Please assign me any work." In carriage No. 11, ten Party members of an air force group stationed in Sinkiang convened a meeting chaired by their

group commander Wu Hsin-ting. They said: "We are people's soldiers. We must be in the forefront of the anti-quake and relief work." They asked to be given the toughest job. In carriage No. 8, the 48 cadres and educated youth of the Chenghsipao People's Commune in Tiehling County of Liaoning Province, who were on their way home after a visit to the Tachai Production Brigade in Shansi, organized themselves into a shock brigade headed by their Party committee secretary.

Under the leadership of the Party branch of the train, the 1,400 passengers and crew members joined forces to form a fighting unit to combat the aftereffects of the quake.

On the morning of July 29, the message of sympathy from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to the people in the afflicted area was broadcast over the loudspeakers on the train. The solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee filled the passengers and the crew with added confidence and strength in overcoming the serious difficulties caused by the quake.

To ensure the supply of water for the passengers, the ten comrades from the air force volunteered to fetch water from some distance away with a big tub with a volume of some 100 kg. Though the aftershocks

sometimes caused them to stumble, they held on to the tub to keep the water from spilling. The Party committee of Kuyeh supplied the train with 2.5 tons of rice and 100 kg. of flour despite the fact that the area itself was heavily afflicted by the quake. Defying difficulties, the crew members set up a temporary kitchen by the track to provide hot meals for the passengers. Those who had brought food with them shared what they had with the other passengers they had never met before. Drinking water was precious, and many offered their share to the old folks, the children and the sick so that they could have more.

The Party branch of the train contacted P.L.A. units undertaking rescue operations in the vicinity. On the morning of July 30, the P.L.A. sent 30 lorries there and all the passengers were evacuated to places of safety. As the passengers boarded the lorries, they shouted at the top of their voice: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live the Communist Party!" Many waved good-bye to the crew members with eyes filled with tears of gratitude.

Immediately after the passengers were evacuated, the Party branch of the train led the crew members in doing their bit in the anti-quake and relief work in the locality.

March Forward in the Struggle Against Imperialism, Colonialism and Hegemonism

— Hailing the successful conclusion of the 5th Non-Aligned Summit Conference

THE 5th Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo has come to a successful close. Leaders of more than 80 countries or their representatives from various parts of the world met together to warmly discuss international problems of vital importance and adopted the Political Declaration, the Economic Declaration, the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation and a series of resolutions. The conference maintained the non-aligned movement's orientation of fighting against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, preserved its unity and reflected the strong aspirations of the third world countries and people for safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty and for opposing aggression and interference. The Chinese Government and people are happy over the positive results achieved by the conference.

The summit conference was held in an excellent situation ever more favourable to the world's people. The numerous third world countries and people, forging ahead in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, have won one victory after another. The development and growth of the non-aligned movement is in itself a reflection of this excellent situation. Today the non-aligned movement has become a powerful contingent in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and is playing an important role in international affairs. The summit conference demonstrated the determination of the non-aligned movement to try its utmost to brush aside alien interference and obstructions and continue its onward march along its own course.

The conference hailed the birth of a number of newly independent countries, acclaimed the tremendous victories won by the people of the three Indochinese

countries and supported the Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. It supported the Palestinian and other Arab people's struggle against Israeli Zionism, the southern African people's struggle against white racism and for national liberation, and the Latin American countries' struggle to maintain independence and sovereignty and to safeguard their natural resources. The conference demanded that the 26th U.N. General Assembly's resolution on the Indian Ocean peace zone be implemented and denounced the big powers for continuing their intensified military rivalry and aggravating tension in the Indian Ocean. The conference also demanded that the Mediterranean Sea become a peace zone.

The summit conference strongly criticized the two superpowers for pursuing power politics and contending for world hegemony. Many state leaders in their speeches denounced the superpowers' rivalry which constitutes a grave threat against the independence, sovereignty and security of various countries. They voiced their resolute opposition to the superpowers' hegemonic behaviour of interfering in other countries' internal affairs and attempting to redivide the world into spheres of influence. The adopted Political Declaration pointed out that "the underlying cause of international tensions, which imperiled world peace and security was attributable mainly to the forces of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism, racism and other forms of alien domination which endeavour by pressure or threat or the use of force to hinder the political and economic emancipation of nations denying their inalienable rights to freedom and self-determination and maintain the existing pattern of unjust and unequal relationships in the international community." The declaration pointed out that as imperialism, colonialism and "hegemonic relations" still exist, "the non-aligned countries should redouble their efforts and be on their guard to resist the political, economic and ideological pressures of the great powers." All these righteous words issued from the platform of the non-aligned movement expressed the aspirations of the third world and the people all over the world. This shows that the trend of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonic struggle is irresistible. The superpowers, especially social-imperialism which claims to be the "natural ally" of the third world countries, tried every means to control the non-aligned movement and deflect it from the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. But their plot was foiled.

One of the strong demands of the non-aligned and third world countries and their people in the international economic field is to oppose big-power hegemonism and the unequal economic relations and to establish a new international economic order. The Economic Declaration and other documents adopted at the summit conference stressed that "the struggle for political independence and the exercise of their sovereignty cannot be disassociated from the struggle for the attainment of economic emancipation," and that "the non-aligned countries once more reaffirmed the

inalienable right of all countries to exercise full permanent sovereignty over their natural and human resources and their economic activities." The declaration denounced the attempts to "preserve the existing relations of inequality, dependence and exploitation," and held that the developing countries should practise self-reliance, strengthen their mutual economic co-operation and unity, co-ordinate their activities, and persist in the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order. This fully reflected the firm will of the third world countries and people to safeguard their economic rights and interests, develop their national economies and disrupt the old order and establish a new one in the international economic field.

It is of great practical importance that the 5th Summit Conference particularly stressed the need to strengthen the unity of the non-aligned movement and the third world. Stemming from their intention to dominate the world, the superpowers have been trying hard to sabotage the unity of non-aligned countries. Especially that superpower flaunting the banner of "socialism" has resorted to insidious means to sow discord among the non-aligned countries and split their ranks. It "supported" some countries and slandered and threatened some others in order to attain its ulterior motives. The summit conference called on non-aligned countries to strengthen their unity and co-operation. Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, stressed in her inaugural speech: "Our strength lies in our steadfast adherence to our principles and in our unity." Many state leaders in their speeches exposed the dirty schemes of the superpowers which "are trying to provoke difference and conflict" and "are attempting to set up spheres of influence among non-aligned countries." They called on the non-aligned countries to heighten vigilance, preserve their unity and strengthen co-operation so as to defend the non-aligned movement. It can be said with certainty that the superpowers' plots to split and undermine the non-aligned movement will never succeed.

China is a developing socialist country. She and the numerous non-aligned countries belong to the third world. With sincere and friendly sentiments, the Chinese people attach great importance to the successes made by the non-aligned movement, firmly support the policy of independence, peace and neutrality pursued by the non-aligned countries, and their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism and big-power hegemonism. We sincerely hope that the non-aligned countries will strengthen their unity and co-operation, march ahead continuously on the road of defending national independence and state sovereignty and developing national economies and culture, and make new contributions to the promotion of the cause of unity of the third world against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, August 25)

A Grand Conference of Unity

THE 5th Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries came to a triumphant close on the early morning of August 20 in Colombo.

It was a grand meeting of unity which demonstrated the unprecedented expansion of the ranks of the non-aligned movement and the growing strength of the third world.

After speeches by representatives of various participating countries, the conference adopted the Political Declaration, the Economic Declaration, the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation and other documents. These documents put forth the tasks in the struggle of non-aligned countries and express the staunch will of the peoples of the third world against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

The Colombo conference was held in an excellent international situation. Since the last conference in Algiers in 1973, the non-aligned countries have strengthened solidarity, persevered in the direction of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and big-power hegemonism and won one big victory after another in their struggle for safeguarding national independence, state sovereignty and developing national economy and culture. The history of the past three years shows vividly that gone for ever are the days when the superpowers could rule at will the fate of small and medium-sized countries and that the third world has become a great force propelling the wheel of world history.

Soviet Plot to Sabotage Conference Rebuffed

The triumphant development of the non-aligned movement overwhelmed the two superpowers with fear and panic. Moscow and Washington had conspired for some time to undermine the Colombo conference. Soviet social-imperialism, in particular, trying its utmost to pass itself off as the "natural ally" of the non-aligned countries, resorted to a variety of underhand means to sabotage their unity, reverse the political orientation of the non-aligned movement and place the movement under its hegemonic control. Thanks to the unremitting effort of the non-aligned countries, the conference brushed aside the obstacles set by the Soviet Union to

march on along the correct direction of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism on the basis of the 4th Summit Conference, thus making a new contribution to the development of the non-aligned movement.

To further strengthen the militant unity of the non-aligned movement and the whole third world was the clarion call of the non-aligned countries meeting in Colombo. One may recall that prior to the conference, the Soviet Union divided the non-aligned movement into "progressive" and "conservative" forces, in an attempt to create disputes and a split among the non-aligned countries. This mean plot was strongly rebuffed at the Colombo conference.

Both the meeting of the co-ordinating bureau and the meeting of foreign ministers, held before the summit conference, stressed that the history of the non-aligned movement proved that the firm solidarity of the non-aligned countries was the important source of strength of the movement and provided a reliable guarantee for its victories. These meetings maintained that the Colombo conference should concentrate its discussions on the common tasks confronting the non-aligned countries in their struggle and should further promote their unity, so as to secure new, greater victories for the non-aligned movement. Some of the delegates pointed out penetratingly that the temporary disputes existing among certain non-aligned countries are mostly vestiges of the past, which, to a great extent, have been provoked by certain big powers for aggressive purposes. These problems can well be fairly soived through consultations on an equal footing among the countries concerned if they could get rid of foreign interference and should never become a factor to weaken the non-aligned movement's unity. Thanks to the adherence to this correct line, the Colombo conference proceeded in an atmosphere of unity in struggle.

Oppose Various Forms of Foreign Domination

The Political Declaration adopted by the conference reviewed the development of the international situation over the past three years and the tremendous achievements of the non-aligned movement. In the light of

the present situation, the declaration called for a continuous struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism and all other forms of foreign domination, and expressed resolute support for the struggle of the southern African people against racist rule and racial discrimination, the struggle of the Arab and Palestinian people against Zionism, the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, the struggle of the Latin American countries against imperialism and colonialism, the struggle of the states bordering the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean for converting the two regions into zones of peace. This eloquently demonstrated the militant unity of the third world countries and people and will give a big push to their struggle.

The declaration pointed out: "The problem of imperialism continues and can be expected to continue for the foreseeable future under the guise of neo-colonialism and hegemonic relations. The non-aligned have to be alert against all forms of unequal relations and domination that constitute imperialism." It is of far-reaching significance that the declaration mentioned with emphasis over and over again "various forms of foreign domination." In the present international situation, "to combat 'various forms of foreign domination' is mainly to combat hegemonism of the two superpowers. It is well known that the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, in their contention for world hegemony, carried out aggression and expansion in all parts of the world, trying hard to establish hegemonic domination over the small and medium-sized countries. The threat to the independence and security of non-aligned countries comes mainly from the two superpowers. A series of international events in the past few years show that the hegemonic ambition of the Soviet Union is exceptionally frenzied and its tactics for aggression and expansion unusually sinister. Today, Soviet social-imperialism is the most dangerous enemy of the people of all nations. In this context, the struggle of the non-aligned against various forms of foreign domination and for safeguarding their independence, sovereignty and security is in fact a struggle against big-power hegemonism, with its spearhead directed at the two superpowers, the Soviet Union in particular.

During the conference, many delegates in their speeches referred to the big powers' confrontation and rivalry for spheres of influence in various parts of the world, taking exception to their frantic armaments race and overseas expansion everywhere, to their interference in other countries' internal affairs, their violation of others' sovereignty, etc. Flurried and enraged, the new tsars immediately came out with a flagrant attack on the conference. A commentary published in *Pravda*

insolently railed at the speakers for "closing their eyes to facts" and putting forward a "false thesis." In so doing, this self-styled "natural ally" of the non-aligned movement was revealed as the most dangerous enemy hostile to and menacing the movement.

Targets of Struggle in Economic Sphere

Another important subject discussed at the conference was effective actions for the establishment of a new international economic order. The conference, in its Political Declaration, stated: "It is of supreme importance that the non-aligned, along with other developing nations, strive vigorously for the establishment of the new international economic order which would end the exploitation of the weak and poor by the powerful and rich." The conference particularly stressed the integral connections between political independence and economic independence. While pointing to the paramount importance of full political independence to the economies of the non-aligned countries, the conference held that without economic independence, the political independence of these countries can in no way be solid and complete.

Many delegates pointed out that ever since the last summit conference set the targets of struggle for the non-aligned countries and other developing countries in the international economic sphere, the struggle to break the old unreasonable international economic relations has been developing in depth and has incessantly won successes and progress. But, owing to obstruction and sabotage by the two superpowers, the unequal international economic relations have remained unchanged. To further the struggle in the days ahead, the Colombo conference adopted the Economic Declaration and the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation and put forward many concrete measures. The conference particularly pointed out that in the struggle to develop their national economies and oppose foreign exploitation, the developing countries must step up co-operation among them and carry out the principle of collective self-reliance. This fully demonstrates that the third world countries are determined to get rid of foreign control in the economic field and rely on their own strength to develop their national economies. This is also a strong rebuff to the Soviet fallacy that the non-aligned countries can surmount their economic difficulties only through co-operation with the so-called "socialist community."

The Colombo conference has been a great success. The Sri Lanka paper *Janawegaya* in an editorial entitled "New Leap Forward" said that the Non-Aligned Summit Conference reflects "the free aspirations of the progressive people of the third world for opposing im-

perialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, hegemonism, racism and Zionism." Therefore, the results of the conference will surely win the warm support of the people of the world, the people of the third world in particular.

In her address at the closing session, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, chairman of the conference and Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, pointed out: "The tasks that lie ahead are immense in their dimensions and in their implications for the future of humanity. To face them, we must depend, more than ever before, on the same

weapons with which we wrested our past victories. These weapons are our unity and our steadfast adherence to the essential principles of non-alignment. We must not allow anything to undermine our unity or deflect us from the path of true non-alignment."

People are confident that after the Colombo conference, the non-aligned countries will certainly further strengthen their unity and stride forward on the road of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

(Hsinhua and "Renmin Ribao" Correspondents)

Firm Support for Azanian People's Just Struggle

OF late, the Azanian people's mass movement protesting against the fascist atrocities of the reactionary South African authorities and opposing the racist Vorster regime has become an irresistible raging tide. In defiance of brute force, they have persisted in a struggle unprecedented in scale, in the number of participants, in the places involved and the length of time. This fully demonstrates the strong determination of the Azanian people to fight against the white racist rule and win national liberation. The white racist regime under Vorster, completely isolated, has been thrown into a panic and utter confusion. Despite its measures of frenzied suppression, it has been unable to stop the vigorous development of the Azanian people's struggle against white racist rule and for national liberation.

That the Azanian people's struggle against atrocities is forging ahead without letup has proclaimed the ignominious failure of the counter-revolutionary dual tactics employed by the racist Vorster regime. To try to shore up its tottering reactionary rule, it has, on the one hand, continuously intensified its brutal suppression of the Azanian people that has caused many bloodsheds; on the other hand, it has tried to whitewash its evil racist rule with talks about doing away with the "unnecessary" apartheid measures and recognizing the black people's "equal rights" with the whites. The Azanian people, however, can neither be subdued nor deceived. Through their repeated trials of strength with the reactionary forces in South Africa, the Azanian people have come to realize keenly that the racists' reactionary nature of oppressing the African people will never change. Like all other reactionaries, they will not

step down from the stage of history of their own accord. The Azanian people will achieve victory in struggle only when they get united, and, with the energetic support of the African people as a whole, wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the racist regime and steadily build up their own strength in the course of the struggle. The Azanian people are determined to combat the counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence and carry on an unremitting struggle for national liberation.

The victorious development of the Azanian people's just struggle is also a weighty blow at the superpowers' attempts to control southern Africa and to carry out interference, commit aggression and engage in rivalry in this part of the world. Since the collapse of the Portuguese colonial rule in Africa, Vorster and his like have found themselves in greater isolation. One superpower is busy manoeuvring everywhere with a view to preserving its vested interest there, while the other superpower, on the pretext of "supporting the national-liberation movements," has insidiously and ambitiously resorted to all kinds of schemes of provocation and estrangement in an attempt to fish in troubled waters and strengthen its position of rivalry in southern Africa. The Azanian people have frustrated the superpowers' attempts at obstruction and sabotage and carried on their struggle in a sustained and deep-going manner. This amply proves that the superpowers cannot succeed by any perverse action. It is the southern African people themselves, and definitely not one or two superpowers, who will decide the destiny of southern Africa.

The Azanian people's just struggle has won powerful support from the African countries and their people,

and it also enjoys widespread sympathy and support from the non-aligned countries and the peoples of the third world. The struggle is also an inspiration and support to the popular struggle throughout southern Africa.

The Chinese people will, as always, stand side by side with the Azanian, Namibian and Zimbabwean peo-

ple as well as the people of the whole Africa, and resolutely support their just struggles. We are convinced that they will further unite, persevere in struggle, overcome all obstacles on their road ahead and win greater victories in the struggle against racism and for the complete liberation of the whole of Africa.

(*"Renmin Ribao" Commentator, August 21*)

Strongly Condemn Smith Regime's New Crime

ON August 9, troops of the Rhodesian racist Smith regime carried out another barbaric incursion on the Mozambican border, killing or wounding many Mozambican civilians and Zimbabwean refugees. This constitutes a new crime by the reactionary regime against the Zimbabwean and Mozambican people. The people, however, have heroically hit back and given the Smith regime due punishment. Other African countries have issued statements strongly condemning the Rhodesian racist regime for its brutalities. The Chinese people resolutely stand on the side of the African people and support the just struggle of the Zimbabwean and Mozambican people.

Since the beginning of this year, the Rhodesian racist regime has intensified the suppression of the Zimbabwean people's struggle and repeatedly staged armed intrusions into Mozambique and other African countries, seriously encroaching on the sovereignty of these independent African countries. The reactionary regime's brasshats actually clamoured that their troops would continue to launch new attacks against the Zimbabwean guerrillas and retain the right of "hot pursuit" into the neighbouring countries. This is an instance of insolence to the extreme. Smith and his like have tried in this way to threaten and blackmail the African countries, obstruct their support for the Zimbabwean people's struggle and put out the raging flames of armed struggle by the latter for national independence. All this is, of course, futile.

The Zimbabwean people's armed struggle against the Smith regime is gaining momentum. A component part of the struggle of all Africa against colonialism, imperialism, hegemonism and racism, it has all along won energetic support from the African countries and people. The recent 13th O.A.U. Summit Conference in its res-

olutions concerning the question of southern Africa strongly condemned the white racist regimes in southern Africa for their crimes of oppressing and slaughtering the people in that area; it also decided to give the greatest political, economic and military support to the armed struggle of the southern African people. It adopted a decision backing up Mozambique's all-round sanctions against the Rhodesian racist regime. The military blackmail and armed suppression by the reactionary Rhodesian regime can in no way cow the Mozambican people and other African people into submission, nor can it halt the victorious advance of the Zimbabwean people.

What merits attention is that with racism in its death-bed struggle, that superpower which claims to be "the natural ally" of the African people has reached out its talons to Africa in its contention for hegemony with the other superpower, while flaunting the banner of "supporting the national-liberation movements" and "friendly co-operation." It has done all it can to sabotage the unity among the liberation organizations and African countries and hold back the advance of the national-liberation movement. However, before the great African people who are awakening daily and persist in united struggle, the perverse racist and superpower actions are doomed to failure.

Africa belongs to the great African people. No one can change the excellent situation in which the African people's struggle for national independence and liberation is surging ahead. No matter how many difficulties and obstacles there are on the road of advance, final victory will surely belong to the people of Zimbabwe and Africa as a whole.

(*"Renmin Ribao" Commentator, August 20*)

Successors to Old Tsars' Maritime Expansion

WHEN Soviet navy day came round this year, the navy top brass made no effort to disguise in open statements their attempt to be the successors to the old tsars' maritime expansionism. The tsarist history of aggression which took the form of maritime expansion and seizure of outlets to the sea is today extolled as a "most precious legacy" and unblushingly described as a "family tradition of heroism." Isn't it thought-provoking that the new tsars have come out with statements to inherit the old tsars' family tradition?

It is common knowledge that tsarist Russia was one of the most aggressive nations in the world. Its 300-odd-year history is a criminal record of unbridled aggression and expansion abroad. Take maritime expansion for example. The old tsars were bent on turning Russia from an inland nation into a powerful empire astride Europe and Asia with a vast domain and outlets to the sea. So they schemed and intrigued and provoked one war of aggression after another. The old tsars' "family tradition" was nothing but a tradition of expansionism.

Today, the new tsars in the Kremlin talk volubly of the old tsars' "meritorious deeds" and "tradition" of maritime expansion. This can only mean that they frantically want to push their maritime expansion, beef up their naval strength and seize the supremacy at sea. The Soviet naval chieftains declared that the Soviet Union "has the right" to maintain a "powerful" and "strategic" navy, "enjoy" "freedom" of operation in all the oceans and become a "big sea power," thereby "adding lustre to the glorious fighting tradition of their predecessors."

What is ironical is that, as world opinion unmasks the Soviet revisionists as stepping into the shoes of the old tsars, their propaganda machine finds it constantly necessary to profess that "there is a difference in principle" between the foreign policy of the present Soviet rulers and that of the old tsars and that such public exposure is unnecessarily "tampering with records of history." This is an attempt to pull the wool over the people's eyes. One is obliged to ask these Soviet revisionist gentlemen: Since you are resolved to inherit the old tsars' "family tradition of heroism," and to be the authentic heirs to the old tsars, how can there be any "difference in principle" to speak of? Since you have tirelessly extolled the so-called "exploits" of the old tsars like the exploits of your own family and clamoured

to carry on their aggressiveness and took pride in all this, what "difference in principle" is there after all?

True, in the period of socialism under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet navy was a revolutionary force commanded by the Bolshevik Party. It played an important role in smashing the revolt of the white guards, defeating the fascist aggressors and defending the socialist Soviet Union. After the usurpation of power and the restoration of capitalism by the Khrushchov-Brezhnev renegade clique, the Soviet navy and other armed forces have degenerated into a tool of social-imperialist aggression and expansion abroad. The Soviet revisionist naval chieftains openly declared their intention to inherit the old tsars' "family tradition" of maritime expansion. It is nothing but another self-exposure of the Soviet revisionists' ambition to strive for sea hegemony in the world.

A Slap on Soviet Union's Own Face

THE Soviet Union conducted two underground nuclear tests on July 4 and 29 respectively. The shock waves of these tests conducted by the nuclear overlord again holed the tattered banners of the so-called "treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests," "treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes," etc., concluded and boasted about by the Soviet Union and the United States in the past few years. In conducting these tests the Soviet Union has given itself another slap on the face.

The "treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes" signed by the two superpowers late last May explicitly stipulates that the two sides "undertake not to carry out... any individual explosion having a yield exceeding 150 kilotons." Brezhnev not only signed the treaty but lauded it as "another link in the chain of measures to curb the arms drive." However, only a little over a month later when the ink on the treaty had scarcely dried and the din to play up the treaty had scarcely died away, the earth was shaken by an explosion caused by another Soviet underground nuclear test. The Uppsala Seismological Institute of Sweden announced on July 29 that it had registered on the same day an underground nuclear test measuring 6.5 on the Richter scale conducted by the Soviet Union. "It was a fairly strong nuclear explosion which has been located to an area north of the Caspian Sea," said the Swedish institute. According to preliminary estimates made by U.S. official circles, the scales of the two nuclear tests were between 100 and 300 kilotons. This once again proves that the treaties and agreements painstakingly worked out by the Soviet Union allegedly for the purpose of limiting nuclear armaments are

nothing but fig-leaves to cover up the nuclear arms race between the superpowers and that the tunes of "detente" and "disarmament" sung by the Soviet revisionist chieftains at the top of their voices are not worth a farthing.

When one nuclear overlord indulges itself in underground nuclear tests to improve its nuclear devices, the other is certainly unwilling to lag behind. While addressing a note to the Soviet Union to inquire about the matter, the United States followed suit with an official announcement that a nuclear test "related with arms" had been conducted in the State of Nevada late last month. The two superpowers are locked in a fierce nuclear arms race with one trying to outstrip the other. This is the inevitable result of the sharpening contention for world domination between the Soviet Union and the United States and it is a development independent of man's will.

"Detente is irreversible" is a favourite cliché of the Soviet revisionist chieftains. But it might be more befitting to slightly change this term and make it read: "the arms race is irreversible."

What Advantages of "Economic Co-operation"!

TASS recently turned out a spate of fantastic articles in which wild claims were made about how Moscow's "economic co-operation" with the Western capitalist countries has "benefited its partners." Such "co-operation," these articles say, has not only helped the capitalists in those countries to "maintain a boom" and "lift themselves from economic crises," but also has benefited the working people there by "ensuring" them a "fixed wage and a fixed income for their family members." Indeed its advantages are said to be too numerous to list.

As is well known, the Soviet brand of "economic co-operation" means different things to different countries. In its "economic co-operation" with the developing countries, the Soviet Union dumps shoddy goods and plunders cheap raw materials. In its "economic co-operation" with the developed capitalist countries, it contrives to get loans and advanced techniques and equipment.

For some years, to get the Western countries to lend money and sell the things it needs, the Soviet Union has stooped low everywhere, trying to persuade capitalists in the West not to "lose the opportunity to make money" and let others "take away" the chance to do business with it. It even put aside large amounts of natural resources as bait to lure customers into Soviet

"co-operation." With a great fanfare, Moscow trumpeted what "pure economic advantages" the capitalists in Western countries could get in their trade with the Soviet Union and how they could be helped to "lift themselves from economic crises." This sheer nonsense is generated to deceive others.

Economic crisis is the outcome of the basic contradiction between the social character of capitalist production and the capitalist ownership of the means of production, and this is an incurable disease of the capitalist system. Engels pointed out: "This cannot produce any real solution so long as it [the collision] does not break in pieces the capitalist mode of production." (*Anti-Duhring.*) How can such a chronic disease inherent in the capitalist society be cured all of a sudden simply by the Western countries lending the Soviet Union some money and selling it some goods?

Trade with the capitalists in the Western countries, the rulers in the Kremlin alleged, is for the good of the working people there. It seems as if the more money those countries lend to the Soviet Union and the better the technique and equipment they provide it, the greater will be the possibility for the working people there to avoid poverty and the higher their living standard. If that were so, the Kremlin gentlemen would be prompted by a sense of proletarian internationalism to beg from the bosses in the West. This is indeed ridiculous! As everybody knows, the livelihood of the people in the Soviet Union is getting worse, and yet the Kremlin gentlemen prattle about their concern for the livelihood of the working people in the Western countries. What hypocrisy!

In the past few years, the Soviet Union has obtained from Western countries about 20,000 million U.S. dollars in loans under the pretext of "co-operation" and "trade." The money was used to buy large quantities of equipment and techniques from abroad and to exploit domestic resources to cope with economic difficulties at home, so that the Soviet Union can step up its arms expansion and war preparations in a still more unbridled way. It is to dominate the world that the Soviet Union has taken all these measures. For the Western countries, this is not "economic co-operation" at all, but only aiding and abetting the forces of war. Even if there are benefits to be derived for the time being, such "co-operation" will create troubles. The final result can only be sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind. Western public opinion has pointed out that establishing "economic co-operation" with the Soviet Union means indirect support for its frantic arms expansion and war preparations. Noticing mounting resistance, the Soviet revisionist authorities are greatly concerned and they are trying their best to find a way to get others on the hook. But the more the Soviet revisionists resort to specious rhetoric, the more they expose their vicious intention in their "economic co-operation."

ROUND THE WORLD

KOREA

U.S. Provocation at Panmunjom Condemned

On August 19 the Korean Central News Agency was authorized to issue a statement on the provocation committed by the U.S. forces the previous day in the joint security area at Panmunjom.

The statement said: "Around 10 hours 45 minutes on the morning of August 18, the U.S. imperialist aggressors suddenly sent out 14 bandits carrying axes and lethal weapons to fell a tree at random in the joint security area."

The statement continued: "Seeing the act of the enemy, four security personnel of our side went to the spot and repeatedly told the enemy that the tree must not be felled arbitrarily without a prior consultation with our side as the tree is controlled by our side.

"The enemy who came with the aim of committing a provocation from the outset, far from complying with the just demand of our side, committed the unbearable insulting act of hurling invectives and spitting at the security personnel of our side and, counting on their numerical superiority, collectively pounced upon and beat the security personnel of our side, and injured them by throwing an axe.

"This critical situation compelled the security personnel of our side to take a step in self-defence.

"The security personnel of our side put up a death-defying resistance against the enemy, throwing back the axe hurled by the enemy.

"When things developed in this way, the enemy reinforced their force with more than 30 hooligans they had kept waiting in advance.

"In this incident provoked by the enemy, five security personnel of our side were wounded heavily or lightly. This is the truth of the incident."

The statement noted: "The attempt of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to shift the responsibility on to our side after openly committing a provocation in the joint security area in broad daylight itself exposes that they had plotted this incident in a planned manner to find a pretext for starting a war."

The statement sternly condemned the brutal provocative outrage committed by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique against the D.P.R.K. side and held that this was a planned criminal act meant deliberately to incite antagonism and hostility and heighten the tension between north and south Korea and lead the situation to the brink of war, that this was an intolerable challenge to the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

The statement declared: "We strongly hold that the U.S. imperialist aggressors must severely punish the prime movers who planned and provoked the incident and the criminals involved in the provocative outrage, and take appropriate measures against the recurrence of similar incidents.

"The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets must look straight at the reality and act with discretion."

"If the U.S. imperialists persist in the reckless acts and provocations in Korea, they will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom," the statement said in conclusion.

According to a dispatch of the Korean Central News Agency, on August 21, at 07:10 a.m., the U.S. imperialist aggressors sent out more than 300 fully armed thugs belonging to the U.S. and puppet troops who illegally entered the joint security area of Panmunjom to fell a tree and destroyed posts of the D.P.R.K. side. Meanwhile, there were 400-odd armed personnel standing by at a position some 400 metres away from the scene,

backed by five truck loads of armed personnel farther away; there was also a helicopter flying overhead to conduct the felling and carrying out acts of provocation.

On August 19, the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army ordered all units of the people's army into combat readiness.

U.N. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION

Self-Reliance — Keynote at Regional Conference

The 13th Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations met between August 9 and 13 in Manila.

A declaration was adopted stressing the great importance of agriculture in the economies of the participating countries. It said: "Our agricultural development must be achieved largely by our own efforts in the spirit of self-reliance."

Speaking at the opening session, President Marcos of the Philippines called upon the people of Asian countries to increase grain production by developing their natural resources without relying on the benevolence of the alms-givers.

The population in Asia accounts for more than half of the world population, he pointed out, but this continent has become one of the regions in the world which suffer a most serious shortage of food grain as a result of long colonial rule.

President Marcos stressed that the Asian governments have the great responsibility of eliminating the adverse effects caused by colonial rule. "The ferment that has so lately steered Asia towards independence and self-reliance provides the most definitive assurance yet that the Asian nations have the will and the capacity to meet the challenge of development," he said.

The People's Republic of China for the first time sent a delegation to attend the regional conference.

Addressing a plenary session, Head of the Chinese Delegation Li Yung-kai said: "The question of rural development is not isolated. It is a component part of the struggle of the developing countries for the development of their national economies. Long years of imperialist and colonialist oppression and exploitation in addition to the exploitation, plunder and control of the third world countries and peoples by the superpowers in the domains of agriculture and food have seriously hindered the growth of their national economies and rural development. Therefore we are of the view that rural development in the developing countries must be integrated with their struggle to oppose imperialist, colonialist and hegemonic oppression and exploitation and to actively set up a new international economic order."

"We believe that so long as we developing countries get rid of foreign control and exploitation, take in our own hands the economic lifeline, extensively mobilize the masses and rely on our own efforts, we will surely make faster progress in our food production and national economies," he declared.

VIENNA

Communist League of Austria Founded

The Communist League of Austria was founded on August 6 in Vienna.

The Communist League of Austria is a merger of the Communist League of Graz, the Communist League of Linz, the Communist League of Tirol, the Communist League of Salzburg-Hallein, the Communist League of Vienna and the Communist Group of Klagenfurt. It adopted its own programme and a statute and elected a central committee at its founding meeting.

The Communist League of Austria has two publications under its auspices: *Klassenkampf*, a biweekly, and *Kommunist*, a theoretical journal.

EIGHT YEARS OF SOVIET AGGRESSION AGAINST CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Denunciation and Protest

As the Soviet aggression against Czechoslovakia entered its eighth year, many journals published by Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations in some European countries carried articles denouncing this crime committed by the Soviet social-imperialists, while calling on the people to support the Czechoslovak people in their struggle to defend national independence, and oppose the policies of aggression and war pursued by the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States.

An article published on August 21 in the Albanian newspaper *Zeri i Popullit* said: The Soviet aggression against Czechoslovakia has pointed to the fact that Moscow "has become every inch an imperialist and aggressive power" which has thus entirely stripped itself of the disguise as the "elder brother" in the so-called "socialist community."

The article said: "Since the occupation of Czechoslovakia the Soviet social-imperialist chieftains have declared on various occasions that their military forces would stay in that country 'temporarily' just to 'normalize' the situation. Today, eight years have elapsed and yet the calamity brought on the Czechoslovak people by the August 21, 1968 aggression is still there, and, what is more, has become all the more pronounced in every sphere of life—social, economic and political. In all these years the size of the occupation troops has steadily expanded."

The article cited a host of facts to show that "the great-Russian chauvinistic bourgeoisie has flagrantly violated the sovereignty of the Czechoslovak people through aggression and at the same time plundered their national and economic wealth as well."

"Don't Forget Czechoslovakia." This was the title of an appeal made and published recently by *Spark*, organ of the Communist Party of Sweden. The appeal recalled how

on the night of August 21, 1968, Soviet tanks rumbled into Czechoslovak territory and "have since then hung on there for eight years." "The Soviet social-imperialists have established strict control across the land of Czechoslovakia."

"However, there is still resistance," the appeal noted. "The Soviet leaders are doomed to head for the end Hitler came to."

The appeal pointed out: The occupation of Czechoslovakia, the intervention in Angola and the massing of warships in the East Mediterranean—all these were part of the social-imperialist designs to expand their spheres of influence. "Therefore, to safeguard the independence of Czechoslovakia is one of the links in the struggle against imperialism and for world peace."

Red Cap, journal of the Swedish Red Youth, in its 6th issue of this year, published an article which said: "In the past few years, August 21 has already become a day of struggle against social-imperialism. Today, eight years after the Russian invasion (of Czechoslovakia), there is every reason for the Swedish people to give Czechoslovakia still more powerful support."

"Such a support," the article stressed, "means struggle for common interests." "Sweden is subjected to the Russian social-imperialist threat. Every blow at the Soviet Union means the possibility to weaken the superpower and restrict its aggression against other countries. Therefore, our unity with Czechoslovakia becomes a link for safeguarding Swedish national independence."

Communists, organ of the Communist League of Denmark (M-L), in an editorial in a recent issue called upon the people who fight against the Soviet and U.S. imperialist policies and for the right to national self-determination to mark August 21 as the day of struggle against the two superpowers.

More than 400 people in the Swedish capital held a protest rally on August 18.

(Continued on p. 24.)

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ON THE HOME FRONT

Sons and Daughters Of the Grassland — A Dance-Drama

THE dance-drama *Sons and Daughters of the Grassland* has been a big hit throughout China, particularly among the youngsters and children. This is because of its revolutionary political content and rich dance idioms, its vividly expressive and graceful movements.

The main characters are two youngsters of China's Mongolian nationality, Temur and his younger sister Schin, whose fine revolutionary qualities — courage, tenacity and wholehearted devotion to the public interests — are highlighted in the dance-drama.

The scene is the pasturelands of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region in China's northern frontier.

Early one morning when the first rays of the sun are lighting up the sky, Temur, Schin and some other herdsmen begin a new day's work in a joyous atmosphere. Seeing the bustling activity on the pastures

which he once owned, the reactionary herd-owner Bayan who dreams of a counter-revolutionary restoration lashes with his whip at the sheep belonging to the people's commune in a fit of fiendish frenzy. Bayan's reactionary behaviour is exposed and severely criticized by Temur and his sister.

Later while the two youngsters are out grazing the sheep, they are caught in a sudden blizzard. Frightened by the howling wind and swirling snow, the sheep scatter. Fighting against the blinding snowstorm to protect the sheep, they finally succeed in driving them to a pen. One of the lambs is lost, and after they set out to look for it, Bayan sneaks up in the dark, flings open the door of the pen and stampedes the flock.

On their return, the two youngsters find a knife sheath outside the pen and realize that there has been a deliberate sabotage by Bayan. Taking the sheath with them, they go after the sheep in the teeth of the snowstorm, totally disregarding their own safety.

On the vast blizzard-swept grasslands, they protect the commune's flock with great determination, regardless of hunger, severe cold and fatigue and displaying revolutionary optimism and revolutionary heroism in the face of difficulties.

Before long Bayan catches up with them and tries to take back the sheath so as to get rid of the evidence of his crimes. Courageously, the two youngsters fight the reactionary herd-owner with bare hands.

Meanwhile, some herdsmen and P.L.A. patrols are anxiously searching for the two little heroes. After a whole day and night's search, they finally come to the rescue of Temur and Schin, while Bayan receives his well-deserved punishment.

In creating this dance-drama, the scriptwriters were probably inspired by what had really happened in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region on February 9, 1964. On that day, 11-year-old Lungmei and 9-year-old Yujung, two sisters of Mongolian nationality, battled against a blizzard for 24 hours on end to protect the sheep of their people's commune. For this they were awarded the title of honour — the "heroic little sisters on the grasslands." But the typical images of the two youngsters in the dance-drama give expression to the fine qualities of the youngsters and children in China today.

The dance-drama embodies the salient features of our age and the characteristics of the Mongolian nationality and the younger generation.

The spirit of our time as shown in socialist literature and art finds concentrated expression in the proletarian heroes in literary and art works who are a new generation of people determined to make a clean break with the concept of private ownership. Temur and Schin are typical examples. In China today, the younger generation is nurtured by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought since childhood and therefore is capable of waging struggles selflessly and dauntlessly against class enemies and against any kind of difficulty.

This dance-drama which mirrors the life and struggle of the Mongolians adopts the movements of classical ballet as well as those of the Mongolian folk dance. This accounts for its distinctive national flavour.

It fully brings out the wisdom, strength and enthusiasm of the two little heroes. By executing healthy and graceful dance movements, Temur and Schin are like two eaglets gliding and swallows darting across the sky. The movements depict both



A scene from *Sons and Daughters of the Grassland*.

the personality of heroes and the characteristics of children. Lovely and moving, their images have a strong impact of intimacy on the young theatre-goers.

An outstanding literary work for youngsters and children, this dance-drama ranks with the model revolutionary ballets *The Red Detachment of Women*, *The White-Haired Girl* and *Ode to the Yimeng Mountains*.

All-Transistor Automatic Meteorological Station

THE Radio Scientific Research Institute in Kiangsu Province has succeeded in making an all-transistor automatic meteorological station which has been proved up to advanced standards both in structural design and in the techniques adopted.

The successful building of this kind of station is an important innovation in meteorological technique in our

country. It will play an important role in improving the working conditions for meteorologists, in rapidly developing meteorological work and in meeting the needs of economic construction and national defence.

Our country has a vast territory with complicated geographical and meteorological features. In the high mountains, deserts and islands, conditions are not favourable for the permanent stationing of meteorological workers to observe the changes in weather. The all-transistor automatic meteorological station will replace men and do automatic surveys of pressure, temperature and six other major atmospheric conditions. It will also encode the data gathered and automatically transmit them at periodic intervals.

Before the Great Cultural Revolution, this institute made an automatic meteorological station on a trial basis but it did not work when field-tested. The Great Cultural Revolution

opened broad vistas for the development of science and technique. The workers and staff of the institute criticized the revisionist line and used Mao Tsetung Thought to sum up their experiences and draw lessons from their past failure. They carried out open-door scientific research and made another trial. The workers, cadres and technicians of the three-in-one combination in this institute visited dozens of meteorological stations in more than ten provinces including Chinghai, Kirin, Szechuan and Kwangtung. Among the meteorological stations they visited was the one on the Tangkula Mountain some 4,700 metres above sea level. They learnt from meteorologists working in these stations, made investigations and carried out field tests. They succeeded in solving many technical problems and improving part of the design, thus speeding up their research and the building of the station.

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(Continued from p. 22.)

The walls of the meeting hall were covered with streamers bearing slogans which read: "The Soviet Union must get out of Czechoslovakia!" "Support the Czechoslovak people's struggle for national independence!" "Oppose the Soviet Union and the United States dividing between them spheres of influence in Europe!"

The rally adopted a resolution to be handed over to the Soviet Embassy in Sweden. The Brezhnev doctrine, said the resolution, was the gravest menace to the right of national self-determination of the East European countries. It urged the European people to strengthen the struggle to safeguard national independence and support each other in the struggle.

On August 21, demonstrations and rallies took place in over 40 places throughout Sweden against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. More than 1,400 people took part in the demonstrations in Stockholm. Ear-

lier, over 1,000 people demonstrated before the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen, capital of Denmark.

WEST BANK OF JORDAN RIVER

General Strike

Early in August, the Palestinian and other Arab people living in the occupied territory on the west bank of the Jordan River once again closed their shops on strike. Young people, holding high the Palestinian flags, took to the streets and, armed with stones and bottles, fought Israeli troops and police with a vengeance.

The strike was touched off by an announcement made by the Israeli occupationists flagrantly at the end of July on the imposition of a surtax on the Arab residents. Although Israel has long been notorious for its heavy taxation compared with elsewhere in the world, its reactionary authorities now again decided to increase tax levies in order to shift the burden of economic crisis on to the working people in the oc-

cupied territory, where the number of the jobless has kept rising, prices are skyrocketing and the Arab labouring people are being ruthlessly exploited and oppressed. It is only natural that the flames of resistance will rage ever more fiercely.

The recent strike was a continuation of the two mass demonstrations that took place in March and May this year against the unlawful occupation by the Zionists. Since the fixing of March 30 as the day of the land of Palestine, successive struggles have been waged by the Palestinian and other Arab people in the occupied land against the confiscation of land, establishment of Jewish settlements, expulsion of Palestinians and other racist discriminatory measures taken by the Zionists. All this has dealt a telling blow to the Israeli occupationists.

The struggle of the Palestinian nation for liberation is a long and arduous one, but its people will certainly surmount all difficulties and win final victory.