

PEKING REVIEW

42

October 17, 1975

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報

A Resplendent Course of Struggle

— Congratulating the 30th anniversary of the founding
of the Workers' Party of Korea

Greeting the Independence Day of Laos

***Sinkiang Marches Forward Triumphantly
Under the Guidance of Chairman Mao's
Revolutionary Line***

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Warmly Greeting 30th Anniversary of Founding Of Workers' Party of Korea

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China extends most cordial and fraternal warm congratulations to the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and the heroic Korean people.

The Workers' Party of Korea founded and led personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, is the vanguard of the Korean working class and the staunchest representative and defender of the interests of the Korean people. In the past 30 years, it has integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Korean revolution, formulated a correct revolutionary line and traversed a brilliant course of struggle.

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea ushered in a new epoch in Korean history. Korea defeated the U.S. imperialist aggression and won a great victory in its Fatherland Liberation War, setting a brilliant example for the world people in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism.

The Workers' Party of Korea has led the Korean people in upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat, firmly following the socialist road, relying on their own efforts, working hard, striding forward at the *Chollima* speed and winning splendid victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Today, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has risen in the east of Asia with a completely new look. It opposes imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, strengthens unity with the world people, the third world people in particular, and plays an increasingly great role in international affairs.

The Workers' Party of Korea has worked tirelessly for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people have all along given resolute support to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people in their just struggle against the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We firmly believe that the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea will surely surmount interference by any outside force and achieve the reunification of the fatherland.

The Parties and peoples of China and Korea have forged with blood a profound militant friendship in the protracted revolutionary struggle. We are very happy that this militant friendship and revolutionary unity based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will surely be consolidated and develop daily. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people will always unite with the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people and fight together to the very end for the common cause of proletarian revolution.

We heartily wish the Korean people led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea new and still greater successes in their future revolutionary struggle.

Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!

Long live the militant friendship between the Parties and peoples of China and Korea!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

**The Central Committee of
the Communist Party of China**

Peking, October 9, 1975

Korean Charge d'Affaires a.i. Gives Reception

Li Jae Pil, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Peking, and his wife gave a reception on October 10 in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party.

Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Com-

munist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chi Teng-kuei, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Wu Teh,

Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and other comrades attended the reception.

Charge d'Affaires a.i. Li Jae Pil and Comrade Chang Chun-chiao spoke at the reception which was permeated by an atmosphere of great friendship and militant unity

Chairman Chu Teh Sends Message to Prince Souphanouvong

CHAIRMAN Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on October 11 sent a message to Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, warmly greeting the 30th anniversary of Lao's Independence Day. The message reads:

"Under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the heroic Lao people waged a protracted, unyielding and courageous struggle against imperialism and colonialism for the independence of their motherland and the liberation of their nation and won one victory after another. Particularly in the last decade and more, the Lao people, defying brute force and fearing no sacrifice, carried on an arduous and tortuous struggle and finally won the great victory of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, drove out the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and the ultra-Rightist reactionaries and established the people's political power throughout the country, thus advancing the Lao revolution to a

new historical stage. Your victory is not only a positive contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the Indochinese peoples, but also a powerful inspiration to all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples in their fight for independence and liberation. The Chinese people heartily rejoice at this and extend their warm congratulations.

"China and Laos are close neighbours linked by common mountains and rivers. Our two peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. In the protracted anti-imperialist struggle, we have always supported and encouraged each other and forged a profound revolutionary friendship. We are confident that the Lao people with their glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle, by persisting in the principle of independence and self-reliance, will surely overcome all difficulties on their road of advance and continuously win still greater new victories in their struggle to defend and build a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous new Laos."

between the two Parties and two peoples of China and Korea.

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao in his speech extended, on behalf of Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee, all members of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people as a whole, the warmest fraternal greetings to Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, all members of the Workers' Party of Korea and all the Korean people.

Statement on U.S. Government's Support to Tibetan Traitors' Activities

The spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs made the following statement on October 13 on the U.S.

Government's connivance at and support to the Tibetan traitors' activities in the United States:

It has been learnt that a so-called "office of Tibet" set up in New York City, U.S.A., has been circulating "news" bulletins, in which it has spread all sorts of slanders against our great socialist motherland. It is stated in the "bulletins" that the "office" is an "agent" of the traitor Dalai, that it is registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of the United States and that the "bulletins" are filed with the U.S. Department of Justice. Regarding this matter, the Chinese Liaison Office in the United States made representations to the U.S. State Department on July 30 last year, pointing out that this was intolerable and requesting the U.S. side to give an explanation and ban the "office." But the U.S. side procrastinated and

gave no reply on the excuse that investigations were needed.

According to recent reports, a "Tibetan song and dance ensemble" is going to the United States on a performance tour in mid-October. On August 8 the Chinese Liaison Office in the United States pointed out to the U.S. State Department that it was against the spirit of the Shanghai communique for the U.S. side to remain deaf to the Chinese side's request concerning the banning of the "office" of the Tibetan traitors and, moreover, to have now a song and dance ensemble of the Tibetan traitors come to the United States for a performance tour. The Chinese Liaison Office reiterated its request that the U.S. side ban that "office" and asked it to take measures to stop the "song and dance ensemble" from going to the United States to carry out activities. But in its reply to the Chinese side on September 24, the U.S. State Department flagrantly asserted that these activities of the Tibetan traitors were in accord with the Constitution and law of the United States. On October 8 the Chinese Liaison Office in the United States reaffirmed China's principled stand to the U.S. State Department and asked the U.S. side to reconsider its approach. But the U.S. side obstinately clung to its unreasonable position and once again refused to attend to this matter, using the U.S. Constitution and law as a pretext. It is thus most clear that the U.S. Government openly connives at and supports the above-mentioned treasonable activities of the Tibetan traitors in the United States. This action of the U.S. side is an undisguised interference in China's internal affairs and a flagrant violation of the principles of the Shanghai Sino-U.S. communique.

It is known to all that Tibet has been an inalienable part of China's territory since ancient times. Tibet was peacefully liberated 25 years ago. After the putting down of the armed rebellion of the reactionary ruling clique of the upper strata with Dalai as its chieftain in 1959, democratic reforms were carried out in Tibet, the dark and cruel feudal serf system

(Continued on p. 10.)

A Resplendent Course of Struggle

TODAY is the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. On this magnificent day, we wish to extend to the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and the heroic Korean people our warmest congratulations and highest respect.

The Workers' Party of Korea is founded and led personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people. It is the vanguard of the Korean working class, the organizer and leader guiding the Korean people to victory in the revolution. In the days of Japanese imperialist rule, the Korean communists led the Korean people in a courageous armed struggle against Japan, preparing ideologically and organizationally for building the Party. On October 10, 1945, the communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Workers' Party of Korea after strenuous efforts, an epoch-making event in the history of Korea. It marked a new stage in the Korean revolution. In the past 30 years, the Workers' Party of Korea integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Korean revolution and led the Korean people in an extremely arduous revolutionary struggle, winning one victory after another.

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people persisted in the anti-imperialist revolution and, after defeating Japanese imperialism, founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, ushering in a new epoch in the history of Korea. Shortly after the founding of the Republic, the Workers' Party of Korea led the Korean people in carrying out the great Fatherland Liberation War, defeating U.S. imperialist armed aggression, safeguarding the independence and security of the fatherland, and defending the fruits of victory of the people's revolution, thus setting a brilliant example for the cause of the anti-imperialist revolution of the world's people.

Following the armistice, the Workers' Party of Korea has led the Korean people in thoroughly implementing Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary line, upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhering to the road of socialism, relying on their own efforts, working hard, launching the seething *Chollima* Movement and scoring great successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. With high morale and militant spirit, the Korean people, actively responding to the militant call of the Tenth Plenary Session of the Fifth W.P.K. Central Committee and holding aloft the banner of the three great revolutions — ideological, technical and cultural, have brought about a new upsurge in socialist construction. Particularly

encouraging is that the Korean people have, on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, accomplished ahead of schedule the grand targets of the Six-Year National Economic Plan set by the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party. This is another great victory scored by the Korean people. The Chinese people wholeheartedly rejoice over, as their own, the achievements of the fraternal Korean people.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people adhere to the Marxist-Leninist line, hold high the banner of proletarian internationalism, oppose imperialism and modern revisionism, actively support the anti-colonialist, anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonist struggles of the people of all countries, vigorously strengthen the militant solidarity with the people of all countries, the third world countries and people in particular, and have constantly made new contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world's people. Today, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as a prosperous and strong socialist country, stands firm in the East of the world. Its role in international affairs is growing, its international prestige daily rising. The Chinese people immensely admire the heroic struggle carried out by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people, and are very proud to have such staunch comrades-in-arms.

The Workers' Party of Korea is the great standard-bearer leading the Korean people in the fight to bring about reunification of the fatherland. President Kim Il Sung has pointed out: **"The greatest national task facing our Party and the Government of the Republic is to achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."** Over the past years, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have put forward a series of correct principles and reasonable propositions for the reunification of the fatherland. The three-principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the five-point programme of preventing national split and reunifying the country put forward by President Kim Il Sung have clearly shown the correct way to the reunification of Korea, and are firmly backed by the entire Korean people and widely supported by the peoples of the world. However, abetted and backed by the U.S. imperialists, the ruling clique in south Korea frantically pursues a policy of splitting the nation, intensifies fascist suppression of the south Korean people and incessantly aggravates tension on the Korean Peninsula in a vain attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea. The criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique

have met with strong opposition from all the Korean people and condemnation from world opinion.

The Communist Party, the Government and the people of China resolutely support the solemn stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the reunification of the fatherland, and firmly support the just struggle of the south Korean people. The Korean question should be resolved by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference. The so-called "United Nations Command" must be dissolved, and the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea. We are convinced that the Korean people's cause of reunifying the fatherland will be victorious and their 3,000-ri of beautiful land will be reunified.

The Parties of China and Korea are fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties and the Chinese and Korean peoples are close comrades-in-arms fighting shoulder to shoulder and sharing weal and woe. The revolutionary friendship between the Parties and peoples of China

and Korea is founded and fostered personally by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung; based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, it is long-tested and indestructible. The visit of the Korean Party and Government Delegation personally led by President Kim Il Sung to China last spring gave the Chinese people tremendous encouragement and made an important contribution to the development of the traditional friendship and militant unity between the Parties and peoples of China and Korea. On the eve of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Delegation of the Communist Party of China led by Comrade Chang Chun-chiao visited Korea, further reinforcing the revolutionary friendship between the Parties and peoples of China and Korea. From the bottom of our hearts we wish that the great friendship between the Parties and peoples of China and Korea will remain evergreen.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, October 10)

Warm Greetings to Lao People On Their Glorious Day

THE Lao people are ushering in their glorious festival—the 30th anniversary of the Independence Day of Laos — amid an excellent situation in which songs of victory about the revolution in Indochina are heard everywhere. Filled with joy, the Chinese people extend warm congratulations and deep respect to the fraternal Lao people.

With the glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism, the Lao people have carried out a protracted and arduous struggle for the independence of their motherland and national liberation. The country proclaimed independence on October 12, 1945 at the height of its people's armed uprising against the Japanese fascist aggressors. This was followed by nine years of armed resistance ending with the defeat of the French colonialists. But, the road of revolution is tortuous. After the signing of the Geneva agreements in 1954, U.S. imperialism committed aggression and intervention against the country. For years afterwards, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Lao people, uniting closely and bringing into play their indomitable revolutionary spirit, persevered in a protracted people's war. They smashed various attempts by the enemy to strangle the revolution in

Laos, steadily strengthened the people's armed forces, established and expanded the liberated areas, and developed the revolutionary situation in Laos victoriously. After a protracted, arduous and complicated struggle, they succeeded this year in driving out the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and the ultra-Rightist reactionaries and established the people's power throughout the country. This is a victory of great historic significance.

The Lao people's struggle is a just struggle by an oppressed nation for liberation. Their victory is a splendid victory for their persistence in people's war and a victory for the united struggle of the three Indochinese peoples. By their heroic struggle and great victory the Lao people have not only added a brilliant page to the annals of their national liberation, but also made a valuable contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of all oppressed nations and peoples. This proves once again that the people of a weak and small country suffering imperialist aggression can certainly augment their own strength gradually, become a strong one, defeat the aggressors and win final victory so long as they get united, take up arms, dare to struggle and persist in it.

The people are tempered in struggle in which they advance. The Lao revolution has now entered a new historical period. With full confidence and fighting spirit, the Lao people are continuing to clean-up the muck left by the imperialists and the Lao ultra-Rightist reactionaries and to consolidate and develop revolutionary gains. A flourishing situation has appeared in all liberated areas, with continuous new achievements in production and a rapid growth in culture, education and health work. The people's revolutionary administrations have been set up immediately in areas where the people of various social strata have overthrown reactionary regimes and newly seized power. The Lao People's Liberation Army, which has contributed much to the national liberation, is now a strong force defending the motherland and the people's political power. All this has opened up wide prospects for the Lao people to continue their advance to new victories in revolution and construction.

At present, the revolutionary tide of the world people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is surging forward. Further strengthening unity and growing ever stronger in struggle, the

third world has become the main force of the world people's revolutionary struggle today. The situation both in Southeast Asia and the whole world is very favourable to the Lao people's revolutionary cause. We are convinced that the heroic Lao people, carrying forward the revolutionary spirit in the years of war and adhering to the principle of independence and self-reliance, will certainly overcome all difficulties on their road of advance and build a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos.

China and Laos are joined by common mountains and rivers. In protracted revolutionary struggles against imperialism, the peoples of China and Laos have always sympathized with, supported and encouraged each other and forged profound and militant friendship. Today, in celebration of the Independence Day of Laos, the Chinese people sincerely wish the Lao people greater victories in the struggle to defend national independence and build their country. May the militant friendship between the Chinese and Lao peoples consolidate and develop continuously!

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, October 12)

Press Communique

AT the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, President Dzemal Bijedic of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia paid an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from October 6 to 12, 1975.

Chairman Mao Tsetung met President Dzemal Bijedic and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him. Chairman Mao Tsetung asked President Dzemal Bijedic to convey his regards to President Josip Broz Tito.

Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China had a cordial meeting with President Bijedic and all the other members of the Yugoslav delegation.

During their visit in the People's Republic of China, President Dzemal Bijedic and the other members of the delegation toured Peking, Nanking and Canton. During this period, they visited factories, a people's commune, a People's Liberation Army unit, the Yangtze River Bridge and the Canton Fair as well as scenic spots and historical monuments. The Yugoslav delegation was given a warm and friendly reception wherever it went.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and President Dzemal Bijedic of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia held friendly and candid talks on the relations between the two countries and on urgent international issues. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the talks.

The two sides pointed out with satisfaction that the relations between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had to this day witnessed fruitful development and they declared that they were ready to further develop and strengthen multi-form co-operation between the two countries based on equality, independence and mutual trust. The two sides agreed to set up a mixed Chinese-Yugoslav trade committee.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were also Li Chiang, Minister of Foreign Trade; Chung Hsi-tung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ho Cheng-wen, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chang Hai-feng, Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia; Chu Chuan-hsien, Departmental Director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Yu Hung-liang and

Liu Chin-lin, Deputy Departmental Directors in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Kao Lu, Deputy Departmental Director in the Ministry of Foreign Trade; and Chang Chi, Deputy Departmental Director in the Ministry for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries.

Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were also Mara Radic, Member of the Federal Executive Council and President of the Committee of War Veterans and the Invalids of War; Dr. Emil Ludviger, Member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade; Lazar Mojsov, Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav Ambassador to China; Lt. General Nikola Pejnovic, Assistant Chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Kadir Alijagic, Chief of the Cabinet of the President of the Federal Executive Council; Smajo Hrle, Under-Secretary in the Federal

Executive Council; Luka Radojicic, Assistant President of the Federal Committee for Economic Co-operation With Developing Countries; Nikola Cicanovic, Foreign Affairs Adviser to the President of the Federal Executive Council; and Ismet Redzic, Departmental Director in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The Yugoslav side cordially thanked the Government and people of the People's Republic of China for the warm and friendly reception accorded to the delegation during its visit in the People's Republic of China.

President Dzemal Bijedic of the Federal Executive Council invited Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping of the State Council of the People's Republic of China to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

October 12, 1975

20th Anniversary of Founding of Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region Celebrated

SIMULTANEOUS with the celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, *Renmin Ribao* published an editorial entitled "Sinkiang Is Advancing in the Struggle to Combat and Prevent Revisionism," marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

The editorial said: "Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities in China, and the Communist Party of China, the people of various nationalities in Sinkiang set up the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region in 1955 upon completion of the democratic revolution. In the past 20 years, they have won a series of great victories in the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism and in socialist revolution and socialist construction. In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they have conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and strengthened the great unity among the people of all nationalities. A number of advanced elements of the minority nationalities with communist consciousness have joined the Communist Party of China. Minority nationality cadres are coming forward in large numbers and playing an important part in lead-

ing posts at various levels. The dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated than before.

"The people of various nationalities of Sinkiang love Chairman Mao, the Communist Party of China and the great socialist motherland. Taking over the mantle of the old tsars, the Brezhnev renegade clique for years has time and again sent espionage agents to China's Sinkiang area, tried to buy over a handful of traitors, openly incited rebellion, perpetrated armed aggression and military provocations on many occasions, and committed every evil. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the armymen and civilians of various nationalities in Sinkiang have, fighting in close unity and with deep hatred for the enemy, frustrated the whole series of criminal acts of the new tsars and won significant victories. Like a great wall of steel, the close unity of the people of all nationalities in China is indestructible."

After reviewing the swift advances in socialist construction in Sinkiang, the editorial pointed out: "Party committees at various levels in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region should give first place to educating the cadres and masses in combating and preventing revisionism. We should be clear, on the plane of integrating theory with practice, why it is necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and raise our consciousness of the necessity to combat and prevent revisionism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration. It is essential

to see that the main danger facing Sinkiang comes from Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. The Soviet revisionists will not be reconciled without subjugating us. The Brezhnev renegade clique restores capitalism and practises big-Russian nationality chauvinism at home and carries out social-imperialism, aggression, subversion and splitting activities abroad. In studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we should fully recognize the counter-revolutionary nature of this renegade clique, and deal resolute blows to a handful of national splittist elements and counter-revolutionaries working under the cloak of religion who throw themselves into the arms of the Soviet revisionists. The People's Liberation Army units stationed in Sinkiang and the militia of various nationalities must **heighten their vigilance, defend the motherland, and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy intruders.**"

The editorial went on to note that the people of various nationalities in Sinkiang should continue to strengthen revolutionary unity, struggle against bourgeois national chauvinism, including big-Han nationality chauvinism and local-nationality chauvinism, and energetically grasp revolution and promote production. In conclusion, the editorial said: "We sincerely hope that the people of various nationalities in Sinkiang will, in their advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, make still greater contributions in the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism, in defence of the motherland and in building the border regions."

On September 30, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council cabled a message to the Revolutionary Committee of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and congratulating the people of various nationalities for their tremendous successes over the past 20 years in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

On October 1, people of various nationalities in Urumchi turned out for a grand rally and parade. They acclaimed Sinkiang's tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and construction during the last two decades and warmly hailed the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the Party's policy toward nationalities.

Urumchi that day was filled with an atmosphere of jubilation and unity everywhere. More than 100,000 gaily-attired people of Uighur, Kazakh and 11 other nationalities converged on People's Square, the site of the rally.



People of various nationalities in Urumchi celebrating the anniversary.

Warm applause erupted as leader of the delegation from the central authorities Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien and other members of the delegation mounted the rostrum accompanied by Saifudin, Yang Yung, Ismayil Amat and other Party, government and army leaders of the autonomous region.

Comrades Chen Hsi-lien and Saifudin addressed the rally. In his speech, Comrade Saifudin extended a hearty welcome to the delegation led by Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien for coming to Urumchi to celebrate the occasion with the people in Sinkiang. He also extended festive greetings to the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, poor and lower-middle herdsmen, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army units stationed in Sinkiang and patriotic personages

In the past 26 years, he said, our great motherland has undergone earth-shaking changes and poor and backward old China has been built into a socialist New China with the beginnings of prosperity. The Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region has also undergone fundamental changes and scored tremendous achievements in its socialist revolution and socialist construction under the correct leadership and the close concern of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. All these victories and achievements, he pointed out, have been won under the correct leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. They are a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and a brilliant victory for the Party's policy towards nationalities, and are inseparable from the vigorous support of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. They are also the result of the industrious labour and selfless work of the people of Sinkiang. The People's Liberation

Army units stationed in the region have also made important contributions in the struggle to defend and build up the frontier region.

Comrade Saifudin said that the tasks in both revolution and construction confronting the people in Sinkiang in the days to come are heavy and arduous but very glorious. He pointed out: "If imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism dare to invade our country, we will wipe them out in the ocean of people's war."

Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien then addressed the meeting. On behalf of Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee, the N.P.C. Standing Committee and the State Council, he extended the warmest congratulations and cordial regards to the Uighur people and the people of other nationalities in Sinkiang, to the P.L.A. commanders and fighters and to all comrades who had come to work in Sinkiang from other parts of the country. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, he said, the industrious and courageous people of various nationalities in Sinkiang have, since the founding of the autonomous region 20 years ago, scored tremendous successes in socialist revolution and construction through self-reliance and hard work. Socialist new things are thriving. The ranks of the working class have kept expanding, cadres of minority nationalities have been maturing rapidly, unity of various nationalities has grown stronger and the dictatorship of the proletariat has become more consolidated. Industrial and agricultural production has made marked progress. United as one and with deep hatred for the enemy, the armymen and civilians of various nationalities in Sinkiang have repeatedly frustrated subversion, sabotage and armed invasion by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and have beaten back armed attacks by the Indian expansionists, thereby contributing to safeguarding the frontier and consolidating national defence.

The Vice-Premier pointed out that Sinkiang is the national defence outpost of the motherland's northwest, and that the main danger comes from Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. We must heighten our vigilance and strengthen preparedness against war, he said, especially against surprise attacks by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, so as to build Sinkiang into a strong

bulwark on China's northwest frontier against imperialism and revisionism.

After Vice-Premier Chen's speech, Ulanfu, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and deputy leader of the central delegation, read the message of greetings from the N.P.C. Standing Committee and the State Council. A silk banner with the inscription in both Han and Uighur languages "People of all nationalities in the country, unite and advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!" was presented by the delegation in celebration of the anniversary.

At the end of the rally Comrade Ismayil Amat read a message of salutation to Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.

At a grand banquet on the evening of September 30 given by the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee, comrades of the delegation from the central authorities joined the more than 1,000 representatives of various nationalities from different fronts and departments in Sinkiang to warmly celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

Homage to Martyrs

Accompanied by Comrades Saifudin, Yang Yung, Ismayil Amat and other Party, government and army leaders of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, the delegation from the central authorities visited the Memorial Centre for Revolutionary Martyrs in Urumchi on the morning of September 29 to lay wreathes on the tombs there and pay homage to the late Comrade Chen Tanchiu, a founding member of the Communist Party of China, and Comrades Mao Tse-min and Lin Chiu, members of the Communist Party of China, and other revolutionary martyrs.

These martyrs were murdered 32 years ago by the reactionary Sinkiang warlord Sheng Shih-tsai.

(Continued from p. 4.)

was abolished, and the million serfs stood up and became masters of their own fate. In 1965 the Tibet Autonomous Region was established. In this short historical period, Tibetan society has skipped several centuries in its development. Today, a re-

splendent socialist new Tibet stands rock-firm on the southwestern frontier of our great motherland. The handful of traitors, Dalai and others, who have hired themselves out to foreign forces and vainly attempted to restore the barbarous feudal serf system and divide China, have long been repudiated by the masses of the

people in Tibet and all China. The treasonable activities of Dalai and others, like the plottings of mayflies to topple a giant tree, can in no way obstruct the advancing strides of socialist new Tibet. Any foreign forces that attempt to make use of the Dalai traitors to achieve their ulterior objective are also doomed to failure.

Sinkiang Marches Forward Triumphantly Under the Guidance of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

by Saifudin

IN the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and at a time when the situation is excellent both at home and abroad, we have celebrated with great jubilation the 26th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

The 20 years since the founding of the autonomous region was a period in which the people of various nationalities in the region united in struggle under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and advanced triumphantly along the broad road of socialism. For 20 years the people of various nationalities, with unprecedented revolutionary enthusiasm, have waged struggles against nature, the class enemies, the incorrect line and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism which carries out subversion and aggression, and thereby brought about profound and tremendous changes in Sinkiang. The poor and backward old Sinkiang where the people suffered cruel and barbarous oppression and exploitation has been transformed into a socialist new Sinkiang which is growing in prosperity and where the people are the masters.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything."** From the militant course traversed by the people of various nationalities in Sinkiang and their tremendous victories over the last 20 years, we have come to a profound understanding of the complete correctness of the proletarian revolutionary line and policies formulated by Chairman Mao for our Party. Every victory we have won is a victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. Without the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party and the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, there would not have been the emancipation of the national minorities and the present prosperous socialist Sinkiang.

Grasping the Essence of the National Question

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle."** This is the most fundamental Marxist-Leninist principle in observing and handling the national question. A nationality is divided into classes. Every nationality consists of two kinds of people: a very small number of exploiters and a great number of labourers who make up the overwhelming majority of the popula-

tion. Precisely as Lenin said: **"In any really serious and profound political issue sides are taken according to classes, not nations."** (*Critical Remarks on the National Question.*) The essence of national oppression in pre-liberation Sinkiang was that the exploiting classes of the national minorities colluded with the Han reactionary rulers to impose cruel political oppression and economic exploitation on the working people of various nationalities, including those of the Han nationality. Such oppression and exploitation were the sources of national antagonism and estrangement as well as the prolonged poverty and backwardness of the various national minorities. In order to thoroughly solve the national question, change the face of the national minority areas and enable all nationalities to take the bright road of common prosperity, it is therefore necessary to follow Chairman Mao's directives, grasp the class essence of the national question, adhere to the Party's basic line and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

"Revolutions are the locomotives of history." (Karl Marx: *The Class Struggles in France, 1848 to 1850.*) Every change in the face of Sinkiang society in the past 20 years has been attained through big revolutionary movements and sharp class struggles. After liberation, we first destroyed the reactionary ruling organs at all levels and seized back political power and put it in the hands of the working class and other working people, and the people of various nationalities have thus become the genuine masters of history. Under the leadership of the Party, land reform was completed and feudal oppression and exploitation put to an end. This was immediately followed by the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce. The struggle between restoration and counter-restoration still has been very acute following the basic completion of the socialist transformation of ownership of the means of production. Using the remnant political, economic and cultural influence they still have, feudal landlords, herd-owners and all national minority reactionaries frequently have engaged in sabo-

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tage and disruptive activities under the national and religious cloak; they even colluded with class enemies abroad and incited counter-revolutionary armed riots in a vain attempt to seize back their lost "paradise." Led by the Party, the People's Liberation Army units stationed in Sinkiang and the people of various nationalities, keeping class struggle in mind at all times, have stripped the national splittists of their cloak of so-called "upholding national interests" and revealed the essence of class struggle, thereby enabling the masses not to be tricked and fooled by them; in addition, they have paid attention to strictly distinguish the two different types of contradictions and handle them correctly, and they have resolutely smashed the restoration plots of class enemies at home and abroad and ensured the triumphant advance of the socialist revolution. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the current movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat have criticized the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, enormously raised the consciousness of the people of various nationalities in carrying out the Party's basic line, combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and propelled the development of the socialist revolution. Spurred on by revolution, undertakings on all fronts are thriving and socialist new things, like blossoming mountain flowers, are flourishing everywhere north and south of the Tianshan Mountains. Facts have proved that without the successive socialist revolutionary movements, Sinkiang's excellent situation today would have been impossible.

For a long time chieftains of the revisionist line Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, working hand in glove with a handful of national splittists and the reactionary clique of the upper strata of the minority peoples, did their utmost to spread the theory of the dying out of class struggle, negated the class essence of the national question and obstructed the progress of the socialist revolution. For instance, on the question of evaluating the conditions for revolution, they always stressed this or that backward aspect in the national minority areas and did not want to give primary consideration to the fundamental and major factor, that is, the working people of various nationalities had suffered exceptionally heavy oppression and exploitation and had a very strong desire for revolution. The fact was the people in Sinkiang have boundless socialist enthusiasm and this is the most important condition for developing revolution and construction in areas inhabited by the minority nationalities. In the movement for agricultural co-operation, Chairman Mao warmly acclaimed that **"the Uighur peasants are very eager to take the road to co-operation"** (Introductory note to "Township and Village Officials Can Lead the Formation of Co-operatives"), refuted the absurd saying that co-operation could not be carried out among the national minorities, and criticized the wrong view of looking down upon them. Practice has fully proved the correctness of Chairman Mao's wise thesis. Following the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao,

the peasants and herdsmen of various nationalities in Sinkiang brought about co-operation in agriculture and livestock-breeding in more or less the same period as did the 500 million peasants in other parts of the country, and they later set up people's communes at basically the same pace as the latter did. However, the viewpoint that the national minorities cannot do this or that sometimes still found expression in the later revolutionary movements. Under the leadership of the Party, the people in Sinkiang have waged an unremitting struggle against this mistaken idea and won one victory after another in the socialist revolution.

Sinkiang is a multi-national region mainly inhabited by Uighurs. To implement the Party's basic line correctly, it is necessary to handle well the relationship between the general character in the law of development of class struggle of the various nationalities and the particularities in the national minority areas. In areas inhabited by national minorities, the principal contradiction is also class contradiction and the major struggle is class struggle. After more than 20 years of revolution and construction, there have been remarkable changes in Sinkiang's backward state. And in the course of common development and prosperity, the people of various nationalities have become aware with increasing clarity that as far as the fundamental questions of revolution are concerned, the interests of the working people of the various nationalities are identical, as are the class demands of the people of the various national minorities and the people of the country as a whole. These are: Chairman Mao is the great leader of all nationalities, the Chinese Communist Party is their core of leadership, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is their common guiding thought, the Party's basic line is their life-blood, the socialist-communist road is their common bright road, the dictatorship of the proletariat is their common protective weapon and the People's Republic of China is their inalienable great motherland. All these are the common interests and aspirations of the people of various nationalities and fundamental guarantees for their emancipation, unity and progress. Departing from these common demands and aspirations of the people of the whole country means going contrary to the fundamental interests and common aspirations of the working people of Sinkiang's various nationalities. Departing from the common law of class struggle, departing from the common class interests of the working people of various nationalities and dealing with the national question with a supra-class viewpoint will inevitably lead to a slide down the road of nationality chauvinism and to Right opportunist mistakes. At the same time we must realize that every nationality has its own course of emergence and development and its specific social and historical conditions. Therefore, it has its particularities in certain aspects. On the basis of the principle of fully observing the common law of class struggle, it is necessary to conscientiously implement the Party's national policy and give full consideration to the particularity of work in national minority areas. If the Party's national policy is not conscientiously car-

ried out, it is likely that "Leftist" mistakes will be committed in work.

High-Speed Socialist Construction

One of the basic tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to develop the socialist economy vigorously under the impetus of socialist revolution. Chairman Mao has paid special attention to developing socialist economic construction in Sinkiang and repeatedly taught cadres in the region to do a good job in economic work by developing production, making the economy prosperous and improving the people's livelihood year after year. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, accelerating socialist construction and fully displaying the superiority of the socialist system are of very great significance in strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, successfully carrying out the struggle of combating and preventing revisionism and gradually eliminating the uneven economic and cultural development formed in the past among the various nationalities.

Downtrodden and ravaged by past reactionary ruling classes, Sinkiang was a very poor and backward region inhabited by national minorities. Could it carry out socialist construction at high speed? Those with Right conservative ideas and those who look down upon minority nationalities had great doubts. They always emphasized Sinkiang's economic and cultural backwardness and believed that construction there could not go ahead at high speed but had to be done slowly. Proletarian revolutionaries conceded that Sinkiang was poor and blank, but they believed that, as Chairman Mao had pointed out, **"on a blank sheet of paper free from any mark, the freshest and most beautiful characters can be written, the freshest and most beautiful pictures can be painted."** (*Introducing a Co-operative.*) Moreover, vast Sinkiang has rich natural resources and more than 10 million industrious and courageous people of various nationalities, and it also has the sincere concern of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and the powerful assistance of fraternal provinces and autonomous regions. As long as we firmly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, strengthen the Party's leadership in economic work and have full confidence in the masses and rely on them, socialist construction can certainly develop at high speed and any pessimistic view is groundless. This has been most powerfully proved by the fact that Sinkiang's socialist construction has developed rapidly since liberation.

With practically no modern industry in pre-liberation days, Sinkiang now has modern industrial and mining enterprises on a considerable scale. Industrial output value in 1974 was more than 20 times that of 1949 (at that time products were mainly handicrafts) or nearly five times that of 1955 when the autonomous region was founded. Annual output of crude oil now is several times that of the whole country on the eve of liberation. With the growth of industry, the working-class ranks of the various nationalities have been steadily expanding and maturing. In farm production, the back-

ward state of tilling the land with wooden ploughs before liberation has been fundamentally changed and Sinkiang is making big strides towards agricultural mechanization. Compared with pre-liberation days, both cultivated and irrigated acreages have increased more than 2.5-fold, and machine-ploughed land accounts for 57.8 per cent of the total area under cultivation. This year's grain output is estimated to be nearly four times that on the eve of liberation, while the total number of livestock is more than double. Along with the development of production, living standards of the people of various nationalities have improved remarkably.

Tremendous progress also has been recorded in the autonomous region's culture, education, science, public health, physical culture, journalism and publishing. Large numbers of workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience have enrolled in the colleges and the number of college students today is more than 2.5 times that of 1955 when the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region was founded. The number of students in secondary technical schools and middle schools has increased nearly 14-fold, and 90 per cent of school-age children are studying in primary schools. In the medical and health field, hospitals and beds have gone up more than 7-fold compared with 1955. The stress in medical and health work is on the agricultural and pastoral areas. Of the autonomous region's medical personnel and beds, 66 and 72 per cent respectively are in these areas. Over 80 per cent of the agricultural and pastoral production brigades have adopted the co-operative medical service and more than 10,000 barefoot doctors serve on the farms and in the pastoral areas. Gone for ever are the days in the old society when there were neither doctors nor medicine in the rural areas. The publication of books in the languages of national minorities has increased tremendously since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. From 1966 to 1974, about 64.1 million books and primary and middle school textbooks in the Uighur, Kazakh and Mongolian languages were distributed, and their annual average was 2.2 times that before the Great Cultural Revolution. In the same period more than 28 million copies of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works in these three languages were distributed and their yearly average increased 11.3-fold compared with that before the Great Cultural Revolution.

The rapid development of economic construction and other socialist undertakings in Sinkiang vividly shows that as long as the people of various nationalities are masters of their own destiny and there is a correct line, every kind of miracle can be performed.

In socialist construction it is necessary to firmly implement the general line of **going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism** and the principles of **building our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift and of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor.**

It is also necessary to deepen the mass movements — **In industry, learn from Taching and In agriculture, learn from Tachai.** To do this, it is essential to handle well the relationship between politics and economics and between revolution and production and ensure economic construction to advance along the socialist road. In addition, to attain the above-mentioned goals, a very important question is doing a good job in solving the question of whether or not we want and can practise self-reliance. Those who look down upon national minorities often stressed that Sinkiang was backward and had special conditions, and they held that economic construction could not be carried out through self-reliance. The development of socialist construction in the last two decades or so in Sinkiang has been attained through continuous struggle against such erroneous

ideas. Our emphasis on self-reliance does not mean refusing any aid. In the northwestern frontier area of our motherland, Sinkiang had been oppressed for a long time by reactionary ruling classes and imperialism and, therefore, its economic development was more backward than in the interior provinces and municipalities. During socialist construction over the more than two decades since liberation, the state and fraternal provinces and municipalities have continuously given it a great deal of aid in manpower, materials and finance. This aid made up an important condition for Sinkiang's large-scale economic construction in the past and will still be necessary in the future, particularly aid in manpower. Economic construction, however, must be done on the basis of self-reliance. Only when the self-reliant spirit of the people of Sinkiang's various nationalities



Above left: Han and Uighur workers in the Karamai Oilfield.

Above right: Commune members swap experience in an experimental plot.

Left: Uighur commune members sing the praises of their socialist new life.

is carried forward to the full can state assistance play its role; the ideas of the lazy and timid should never be cherished because there is state aid. To practise self-reliance or not is actually a question of whether or not to bring into full play the initiative of the people of various nationalities for socialist construction as well as a question of whether or not to realize the modernization of industry and agriculture, gradually raise the level of Sinkiang's economic self-sufficiency and make more contributions to the state.

Unity of All Nationalities Is a Guarantee Of Victory

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities — these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) It is very important in multi-national Sinkiang to do a good job in national unity. Led by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and relying on the unity of the various nationalities, we have defeated the subversive, sabotage and aggressive activities of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, overcome the criminal activities of national splittists and a handful of national minority reactionaries to divide the motherland and smashed the plots to restore capitalism by the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and their agents. Historical experience proves that without the unity of Sinkiang's various nationalities, there would not have been the victory of socialist revolution, the vigorous development of socialist construction and the common progress and prosperity of various nationalities.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the ideological basis of the unity of the various nationalities. What we mean by national unity is genuine mutual respect among the people of various nationalities, learning from each other, and mutual love and assistance. With the establishment of profound proletarian feelings among them, they march forward hand in hand and fight shoulder to shoulder in the cause of socialist revolution and construction and in the struggle against subversion and aggression by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. Such national unity can only be established on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. To do a good job in forging national unity, Party organizations at all levels in Sinkiang have over the years paid great attention to studying the theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought concerning the national question, continuously carried out education in the proletarian outlook towards nationalities and in national policy and national unity, enhanced national unity and promoted the political, economic and cultural development of all nationalities along the socialist road.

To ensure national unity, it is necessary to firmly carry out the series of Party's policies concerning the national question. The founding of the Sinkiang Uighur

Autonomous Region and its autonomous prefectures and counties marks the successful implementation of the Party's policy of regional national autonomy. It has been proved in practice that putting into effect regional national autonomy embodies the right of the various national minorities to be masters and is conducive to mobilizing their initiative in revolution and construction, giving fully play to their potential in political, economic and cultural development and strengthening the unity of the people of all nationalities on the basis of Mao Tsetung Thought. Chairman Mao has taught us: "Without a large number of communist cadres of minority nationalities, it would be impossible to solve the national problem thoroughly and to isolate the minority nationality reactionaries completely." Since its founding the autonomous region has made great efforts in Party building; the number of national minority Party members has increased and minority communist cadres have been trained. Large numbers of young and women cadres have been trained and promoted from among minority nationalities especially since the Great Cultural Revolution began. Compared with the time of the founding of the autonomous region, the number of minority nationality Party members has risen 6.8-fold and minority cadres 2.05-fold. Huge numbers of fine minority cadres are members of the core of leadership of the Party organizations, revolutionary committees and economic and cultural departments at all levels in Sinkiang. Sixty-five per cent of Party committee members at all levels are national minorities. Both minority nationality and Han nationality Party members and cadres are closely united and are fighting shoulder to shoulder. Through the test of internal and external class struggles and successive political movements, it has been proved that the ranks of cadres of various fraternal nationalities in Sinkiang are able to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and unite the people of various nationalities to advance triumphantly. The Party's other national policies have also been conscientiously carried out.

The unity of the Party is the core of national unity. The key to strengthening the Party's unity lies in strengthening the revolutionization of the leading groups at all levels. It is necessary to build these leading groups into militant bastions which firmly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, are united, persevere in the struggle of combating revisionism, have vigour and keep in close contact with the masses. It is also necessary to promote the unity of the Party and of the people of various nationalities through the unity of these leading groups.

The unity of Sinkiang's people over the last 20 years and more has been attained through struggles against all kinds of bourgeois national chauvinism harmful to unity. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "It is imperative to foster good relations between the Han people and the minority nationalities. The key to this question lies in overcoming Han chauvinism. At the same time, efforts should also be made to overcome local nationalism, wherever it exists among the minority

nationalities. Both Han chauvinism and local nationalism are harmful to the unity of the nationalities; they represent a specific contradiction among the people which should be overcome" (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*.) Both Han chauvinism and local-nationality chauvinism are reflections of class struggle and the two-line struggle; they are bourgeois ideas and are diametrically opposed to the proletarian outlook towards nationalities. Following Chairman Mao's directives, we unfolded a struggle against Han chauvinism in 1952 and a struggle against local-nationality chauvinism in 1957. In the Great Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, we have criticized the crimes of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and their gangs in sabotaging national unity and carried out education on combating Soviet modern revisionism, and once again educated everyone in national policy. Each struggle has profoundly educated the people of various nationalities in the proletarian outlook towards nationalities and in the Party's national policy, and has further promoted their revolutionary unity.

Sinkiang is our motherland's outpost for combating revisionism. Taking over the mantle of the old tsars, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has incessantly carried out subversive and aggressive activities against Sinkiang and tried in vain to turn it into its colony. The handful of national splittists in the autonomous region are the henchmen and internal collaborators of the Soviet revisionists. Therefore, in order to safeguard the unification of our motherland and enhance national unity, it is necessary to persist in the struggle against Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and at the same time carry out the struggle against national splittists.

We must heighten our vigilance, further strengthen our unity and be ready at all times to smash the criminal plots of subversion and aggression by the Soviet revisionists. The people of various nationalities in Sinkiang waged firm struggles in the past to safeguard our motherland's unification and will in the future certainly carry this struggle through to the end. The plots of the Soviet revisionists and a handful of national splittists to carry out subversion and create division will never succeed.

We are full of pride and enthusiasm in reviewing the past and filled with boundless confidence in looking forward to the future. While celebrating the festive day the people of various nationalities clearly know their glorious historical duties. They are determined to unite still more closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, further implement Chairman Mao's series of important directives on the study of theory and combating and preventing revisionism, uphold the Party's basic line, strengthen national unity, deepen the revolution in the superstructure, accelerate socialist construction, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, do a good job in preparedness against war and turn Sinkiang into a bulwark of steel for combating and preventing revisionism on our motherland's northwestern frontier. No matter how many obstacles lie on the road forward, the people of various nationalities in Sinkiang will redouble their efforts, continue their advance and give play to stauncher and more vigorous revolutionary spirit to seize still greater victories.

(Slightly abridged translation of an article in "Hongqi," No. 10, 1975. Subheads are ours.)

At Their Wit's End

A commentary on Soviet "new proposals" on disarmament

At every U.N. General Assembly session the Soviet revisionists invariably put on a show over the question of disarmament. They naturally did the same this year. Speaking at the 30th General Assembly Session, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko devoted several thousand words, or nearly one-third of his speech, to "disarmament." But this big fuss, as in previous years, is full of platitudes with a sprinkling of unseemly new gimmicks. People have long grown tired of the worn-out themes voiced by the Soviet revisionists — "a 10 per cent reduction of the military budgets of the five permanent members of the Security Council" and "holding a world disarmament conference" and so on and so forth. One of the two so-called new proposals, "complete and general prohibi-

tion of nuclear weapons tests," they put forward this year is old goods with a new label. The other, about "prohibition of the manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction," is a sleight of hand to fool people. The Soviet revisionists' hawking such shoddy wares fully shows their predicament and that they are at the end of their rope.

The so-called "new proposal" on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests is nothing new. Rotten stuff at least ten years old, it was handed down from the Khrushchov period. For years, the Soviet Union has dished up inside and outside the United Nations a countless number of similar proposals or draft resolutions. This time, the Soviet revisionists

put the label of "new proposal" on their old stuff about the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and presented it as something miraculous. This, they maintained, would help in "delivering mankind from the danger of war" and help in "curbing the race in manufacturing nuclear weapons," and was the "final step along this road." In a word, it has many advantages and great effects. It seems as if a step in this direction could stop the superpowers' nuclear arms race once and for all and greatly reduce the danger of a nuclear war. This is simply a lie and deception in the Goebbel's style.

Complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons is the only way to eliminate the nuclear threat and prevent a nuclear war. As a first step towards that objective, all nuclear countries, first of all the two nuclear superpowers, must undertake the obligation that they will not be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and in any circumstances, and particularly the obligation not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-free zones. The "new proposal" for the "complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests" put forward by the Soviet revisionists, however, does not forbid the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, to continue to produce, improve, stockpile and use nuclear weapons. In a word, it does not in the least touch their policies of nuclear arms race, nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail. The Soviet revisionists certainly had an ax to grind when they boasted that their proposal for the "complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests" was the key to the elimination of the nuclear threat and curbing the nuclear arms race.

As is well known, the Soviet social-imperialists regard the nuclear weapons in their hands as their lifeblood. Their colossal nuclear arsenal should not be touched in any case while the possession or development of nuclear weapons by other countries is absolutely impermissible. It was for the purpose of maintaining nuclear monopoly that the Soviet revisionists rigged up a partial nuclear test ban treaty in collaboration with the other superpower 12 years ago. And it is for this same purpose that they concocted the treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests today. The difference lies in the fact that the partial nuclear test ban treaty was trotted out after Moscow had wantonly carried out nuclear tests in the atmosphere whereas today the proposed new treaty follows 12 years of unbridled underground nuclear tests of various yields. Once it has conducted enough tests it will dish up a treaty outlawing all nuclear tests by other countries in an attempt to hamstring those countries who have no or very few nuclear weapons from developing them to resist the nuclear menace. At the same time, the Soviet revisionists have left themselves enough leeway for continued nuclear tests by stipulating in the new treaty that nuclear powers have the right to carry out "underground nuclear explosions" for "peaceful uses." With that pro-

vision, they can go on with their "underground nuclear explosions" because nobody would know the purpose behind these explosions. To call a spade a spade, their "new proposal" for a complete nuclear test ban is another out-and-out fraud.

As for their so-called proposal on "prohibition of the manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction," it is all the more an international laughing stock. The Soviet revisionists made a ballyhoo that prohibition of the manufacture of new types of weapons which are more dangerous than nuclear weapons is a matter of "great importance and urgency." But they themselves cannot explain clearly what they want to ban. This calls for "a concrete discussion," they stated. Instead of fooling others, this has made a mockery of themselves. To frighten the people, they boasted that the nuclear weapons possessed by the Soviet Union and the other superpower are capable of "destroying" the whole world. One would like to ask the Soviet revisionist gentlemen: According to your deceptive statement, is it to prevent the earth from being destroyed for the second and the third time that you have been clinging to these "weapons of destruction" instead of destroying them while advocating prohibition of the manufacture of new types of weapons said to be even more formidable than nuclear weapons? It is known to all that in the face of the grave nuclear threat brought about by the rabid nuclear arms expansion of the two superpowers, the peoples of the world are urgently demanding the realization of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. The Soviet revisionists, however, evaded this urgent question which has a vital bearing on the security of all countries and talked about something else. They don't want to prohibit and destroy the large quantities of existing nuclear weapons. Instead, they advocated banning new weapons that may appear in the future. What is this if not a deliberate attempt to divert attention?

Historical experience will not be forgotten by the people. The defunct League of Nations was enthusiastic about calling disarmament conferences, but this led to the outbreak of World War II. A series of resolutions on disarmament adopted by the United Nations after the war has not prevented the superpowers from intensifying their arms expansion. It is clear to all that there is not a single sentence uttered by the Soviet revisionists about disarmament that is not worthless, empty talk, and not a single proposal that they dished up is not a fraud prompted by ulterior motives. It is behind this very disarmament smokescreen that they have speedily expanded their armaments, particularly nuclear armaments and gradually caught up with and in certain respects surpassed those of the other superpower. Their siren's song about "detente" and "disarmament" is nothing but a cover-up for their larger-scale arms expansion and a camouflage for the superpowers' move towards a new world war. It is meant to lull the vigilance of the people and make them relax their defence preparedness.

(*Renmin Ribao*: Commentator, October 7)

Report From Egypt

Two Years After the October War: Soviet Performances Recalled

OCTOBER 6 has gone down as a glorious day in Egyptian and Arab history. On that day two years ago, the army and people of Egypt, Syria and Palestine rose heroically to counter-attack the Israeli aggressors. The Egyptian army valiantly crossed the Suez Canal and smashed the "Barlev Line." This battle exploded the myth of Israel being "invincible" and was an inspiration to the Arab people's national spirit.

Today people see more clearly the significance of the October War. It demonstrated the great potentiality of the Arab countries and people fighting for justice. It deflated the arrogance of the Israeli aggressors and strengthened the militant unity of the Arab countries and people. Touched off by the October War, the "oil war" was a heavy blow to the superpowers' hegemonism. The key to the victory of the October War lies in the Egyptian and other Arab people's will to maintain independence, break through superpower control and strive for victory in the cause against aggression by united struggle.

Egyptian leaders and press have recently brought many facts to light to show how, before and after the October War, the Soviet rulers tried in a thousand and one ways to prevent Egypt from carrying on the war and how many despicable tricks they played in an attempt to make Egypt submit to Soviet hegemonism.

Long before that war, Egypt had planned to make 1971 "a year of decision" for the recovery of its occupied land. But the Soviet Union tried hard to undermine the Egyptian plan from the very beginning. In January 1971, Podgorny came to Cairo. While having talks with the Egyptian leaders, he tried to intimidate them by "war terror," saying, "We know what a war is."

Editor of the Egyptian paper *Al Akhbar* Moussa Sabri recently revealed two episodes: Once at a banquet, the Soviet ambassador to Egypt talked profusely to his Egyptian guests about the "futility of war." He cited a Russian "proverb": A person "should not enter a room and close the door on him lest he should not know how to get out of it." This means a warning to Egypt that it should not shake off Soviet control and recover its occupied land by war. The other episode is that Alexandrov, Soviet Deputy Minister of the Power Industry and Electrification and leader of a Soviet delegation to Egypt, read Egyptians a lecture: "War is

not child's play," "if you want to fight, you must know what war and its responsibilities mean."

The Soviet Union went so far as to try to throttle the fight by stopping arms supplies. A recent article in an Egyptian paper gave an account of this. It said that "agreement on armaments in principle has first to be reached with the [Soviet] political command, a process which may take long months. Military committees will then meet after months of contact and correspondence for agreement on details. This is followed by agreement on financial terms. Still the arms will not arrive as per schedule, contracts concluded with the Soviet Union for execution during 1973 have not as yet been carried out." When sophisticated arms were involved, the case would be still more complicated. "They [the Soviet Union] would reply that the required type is not available. If pressed, they would say that tests are in progress. When eventually they conceded the possibility of sale, they would not acknowledge our right to use the arms without Moscow's permission. When we managed to convince them that such a condition was objectionable on Egyptian sovereignty grounds, talks would start anew."

President Sadat once told newsmen that "the way the Soviets deal with others cannot be accepted by human dignity." He went on that "when you advanced to them an urgent and even vital request, they would simply not reply you or just told you that the Soviet leaders were in the Crimea. They would be there for four months," and "then you had to wait for them to go back to Moscow. Naturally, they would have a little rest of one and a half months before they gave you a reply."

But Egypt finally broke through Soviet control and started her fight against aggression: President Sadat disclosed recently that six hours after the Egyptian troops attacked, the Soviet ambassador requested an urgent meeting with him while he was directing the battle from the commander's office. The ambassador came with a verbal message from the three Soviet leaders, demanding a ceasefire. President Sadat resolutely turned it down. Not giving up, the Kremlin time and again on the following two days pressed Egypt to lay down its arms till at last Kosygin himself took the field to intimidate Egypt. But Egypt stood firm in the face of this pressure and continued the fight.

After the October War, the Soviet Union, on the one hand, continued to put pressure on Egypt on the

question of arms supplies to coerce it into submission, and on the other hand, it pressed for the repayment of debts, which brought on economic difficulties for Egypt. Despite Egypt's repeated demands for a moratorium, the Moscow overlords simply ignored the requests. Shocked at the news in several Arab papers last July that Egypt would possibly announce the abrogation of the Egyptian-Soviet "treaty of friendship and co-operation" at a meeting commemorating the "July 23" revolution day, the Kremlin hurriedly invited an Egyptian delegation to Moscow to discuss the debt question. But on the first day of its arrival in Moscow, the delegation led by the Egyptian Finance Minister found that the Soviet Union had neither made any preparations for the talks nor showed any sincerity for solving the problem. When the Egyptian side proposed a moratorium, the Soviets used delaying tactics, saying they would "consider it." In the end, the Egyptian Finance Minister was told: "You can go back to Egypt, and we shall send a delegation to discuss this question with you in your country." According to news circulating in Cairo press circles, at a banquet given by the Soviets during the negotiations, a senior Soviet official, pretending to be half drunk, insulted Egypt with the foulest swear-words. The Egyptian side lodged a protest against this and on the next day a Soviet deputy minister had to make an apology. Just as was pointed out by the Egyptian press, the negotiations were only "a trick" by Moscow to fool Egypt.

Soviet hegemonism is spurned by the people throughout Egypt. Recently, the Egyptian press carried commentaries, articles and letters to editors condemning the Soviet Union for bullying Egypt and undermining the unity among the Arab countries. Members of the Egyptian People's Assembly also have condemned Soviet hegemonism. The play *Long Live the Delegation* staged in Cairo, which satirizes the Soviet hegemomists, grips audiences and the theatre is always full to capacity. Tahia Kariok, a well-known actress and head of the troupe which performs the play, told this correspondent that "the Russians sold old weapons to Egypt at the price of new ones. In return, they asked for Egyptian cotton, vegetables, leather shoes, etc. This is called 'friendship.' They bought gold in Egypt and sold it elsewhere at high prices. This is also called 'friendship.'" Her words expressed the feelings of tens of thousands of ordinary Egyptians.

Egypt is an ancient country with a 5,000-year-old civilization. The Egyptian people are a brave and staunch people. In commemorating the October War, they have seen more clearly that in order to maintain their independence and sovereignty, recover the occupied Arab territories and restore the national rights of the Palestinian people, they must resolutely carry on the struggle against the hegemonist forces which are trying hard to extend their spheres of influence in the Middle East.

(Hsinhua Correspondent)

Reference Material for Study

"Marx, Engels and Lenin on the Dictatorship of The Proletariat": Questions and Answers (3)

Those who recognize *only* the class struggle are not yet Marxists; they may be found to be still within the boundaries of bourgeois thinking and bourgeois politics. To confine Marxism to the doctrine of the class struggle means curtailing Marxism, distorting it, reducing it to something which is acceptable to the bourgeoisie. Only he is a Marxist who *extends* the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the *dictatorship of the proletariat*. This is what constitutes the most profound difference between the Marxist and the ordinary petty (as well as big) bourgeois. This is the touchstone on which the *real* understanding and recognition of Marxism is to be tested.

V.I. Lenin: *The State and Revolution*
(August-September 1917)

Question: Why did Lenin say those who recognize only the class struggle are not yet Marxists and they may be found to be still within the boundaries of bourgeois thinking and bourgeois politics?

Answer: This is because the bourgeoisie also recognizes class struggle under given conditions. Before Marx, some bourgeois scholars dwelt on the question of class struggle. For example, towards the end of the 18th century and at the beginning of the 19th century, some thinkers of the rising bourgeoisie in Europe maintained that the bourgeoisie's struggle against the feudal aristocracy was the motive force of the history of Europe, in order to meet the needs of overthrowing feudal autocratic rule and establishing bourgeois rule. Some French bourgeois historians saw class struggle as the key to understanding the entire history of France. But they spoke of classes and class struggle for the sole pur-

pose of meeting the needs of the bourgeoisie at that time. As soon as history developed to the extent that the struggles went beyond the narrow confines of bourgeois interests, they reversed themselves and denied classes and class struggle. In any case, they never recognized that class struggle necessarily leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In this quotation, Lenin also pointed out that the opportunists who deliberately curtailed and distorted Marxism tried to "confine Marxism to the doctrine of the class struggle" and did all they could to "reduce it [Marxism] to something which is acceptable to the bourgeoisie." Opportunists are bourgeois agents in the revolutionary ranks of the proletariat. When the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie steadily developed into an irresistible historical tide and Marxism became a powerful weapon for the proletariat to wage struggles, they tried to limit the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie to the confines allowed by the latter so as to suit the needs of bourgeois rule. While opposing the seizure of political power by the proletariat and the dictatorship of the proletariat, they stood for some minor and peaceful reforms, some parliamentary and economic struggles as well as strikes and demonstrations which did not impair the capitalist system in the least. Generally speaking, such class struggles were "acceptable to the bourgeoisie." That is why opportunism became the main danger to the proletarian revolution.

Question: Why did Lenin say that only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat? Why is recognition or non-recognition of the proletarian dictatorship the touchstone for distinguishing genuine from sham Marxism?

Answer: Marxism not only recognizes class struggle, but links it closely with the dictatorship of the proletariat. In speaking of class struggle prior to the seizure of political power, Marxists aim at explaining the inevitability and necessity for the proletariat to seize political power by armed force, thoroughly smash the old state machinery and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in speaking of class struggle after seizing political power, they aim at strengthening and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, carrying the socialist revolution through to the end and finally abolishing classes completely and realizing the transition to communism. Therefore, only those who recognize both class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat are true Marxists.

Before the proletariat seizes political power, opportunists all talk about class struggle but oppose violent

revolution and the establishment of the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat. After political power has been seized by the proletariat, they deny that classes and class struggle exist in the socialist period and in this way negate the necessity of persisting in the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the entire historical period of socialism. This was the case with Bernstein and Kautsky, Khrushchov and Brezhnev, as well as Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao. The renegade Kautsky in the Second International period ranted that the dictatorship of the proletariat was a meaningless "term" that Marx had blurted out, and advertised his notorious concepts of "pure democracy" and "general democracy." Trotsky, an opportunist in the Third International period, attacked this dictatorship as a bureaucratic system for strangulation and administrative terror. Khrushchov, Brezhnev and their kind in the Soviet revisionist renegade clique did everything possible to deny the existence of classes and class struggle in the transition period and advocated the "state of the whole people." The renegade and traitor Lin Piao wildly attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat as "tyranny" and a "meat grinder."

Furthermore, because of the victory of the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, modern revisionists often pretend to recognize this dictatorship while actually opposing it. The Khrushchov-Brezhnev renegade clique is a case in point. It has not changed the name of "Soviet," the name of the party of Lenin and the name of "socialist republic," but it has deprived the dictatorship of the proletariat of its actual content and turned it into a dictatorship of the monopoly capitalist class. When the Soviet people rise against their fascist dictatorship, it flaunts the flag of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" to put down the masses. Likewise, Lin Piao shouted himself hoarse about "never forget the dictatorship of the proletariat," but actually what he meant was "never forget to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat." Therefore, it is necessary to use the dictatorship of the proletariat as a touchstone to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism. To judge whether or not a person is a genuine Marxist, we must see whether or not he recognizes the dictatorship of the proletariat and whether he upholds or opposes it in practice.

It is precisely because a fundamental difference between Marxism and revisionism lies in the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat that Chairman Mao penetratingly pointed out in his important instruction on the question of the theory of the proletarian dictatorship: "It is essential to get this question clear. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism." (See "The Touchstone for Testing Genuine and Sham Marxism" in our issue No. 20, 1975.)

The dictatorship of the proletariat is a most determined and most ruthless war waged by the new class against a more powerful enemy, the bourgeoisie, whose resistance is increased tenfold by its overthrow (even if only in one country), and whose power lies not only in the strength of international capital, in the strength and durability of the international connections of the bourgeoisie, but also in the force of habit, in the strength of small production. For, unfortunately, small production is still very, very widespread in the world, and small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale. For all these reasons the dictatorship of the proletariat is essential, and victory over the bourgeoisie is impossible without a long, stubborn and desperate war of life and death, a war demanding perseverance, discipline, firmness, indomitableness and unity of will.

V.I. Lenin: "Left-Wing" Communism, An Infantile Disorder (April-May 1920)

a protracted struggle to completely fulfil the task of educating and remoulding the small producers.

Question: Then, what is small production and what are its characteristics?

Answer: Small production refers to production done in a scattered way by individual peasants and individual handicraft labourers. It is based on personal appropriation of the means of production and individual (including family members) labour. Since it is carried out on a small scale and does not produce much except for a small amount of commodities for sale, such production is also called small commodity production. Small producers who are at the same time proprietors and labourers basically belong to the petty bourgeoisie. Being a transitional class, it always finds itself in the process of polarization. In the course of competition, the majority of small producers who have poor production conditions, backward skills and insufficient capital gradually go bankrupt and are reduced to proletarians, while a few with good production conditions, dexterous skills and sufficient capital are able to develop and engage in production on an increasingly big scale; when they get too busy, they employ others to work for them. Thus, capitalist production based mainly on the exploitation of the surplus value created by the workers is gradually developed and the few small producers become capitalists. That is why we say small production is the historical harbinger of capitalist production and is the fertile soil for engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie. The small producers are at once proprietors and labourers and their economic position is very unstable. This determines that they are bound to waver politically. As labourers, they are an ally of the proletariat because they hope to free themselves from capitalist oppression and exploitation and are willing to rally under the banner of the proletariat to overthrow the reactionary rule of the landlord and capitalist classes. As proprietors, they have a spontaneous capitalist tendency which stems from their deep-seated ideas of private ownership and their yearning to get rich. In China today, the socialist transformation of agriculture and handicrafts has in the main been completed, but like other classes, the petty bourgeoisie as a class does not vanish all at once following the change of the system of ownership. Before collective ownership switches over to ownership by the whole people and when remnants of individual private ownership still exist, the peasants inevitably retain certain characteristics inherent in the small producers. Therefore, a militant task of the dictatorship of the proletariat over a long period of time is to educate and remould the small producers. Only when this task is fulfilled can conditions be created in which it will be impossible for capitalism and the bourgeoisie to exist, or for capitalism to be restored and a new bourgeoisie to arise, and only then can the overthrown bourgeoisie be thoroughly defeated.

(To be continued.)

Question: How should we understand the main points stressed in this quotation from Lenin?

Answer: This teaching of Lenin's elucidates in a profound way that the dictatorship of the proletariat is essential and that this dictatorship involves a long life-and-death struggle against the bourgeoisie in the light of the ferocity and power of the bourgeoisie's resistance and its domestic and international connections, particularly its connections with small production.

Question: The "power" of the overthrown bourgeoisie lies in the durability of its international connections with imperialism, social-imperialism, and reaction in various countries. But why did Lenin say that it also lies in the strength of small production? How should we understand this point?

Answer: Lenin said: Unfortunately, small production is still very, very widespread in the world, and small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale. This remark profoundly reveals the connections between small production and the bourgeoisie. For small-production is a very extensive and very deeply rooted social base for engendering the bourgeoisie and an extremely important hotbed for restoring capitalism. If small production is not entirely transformed into large-scale socialist production through the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is the possibility of capitalist restoration. This being the case, the proletariat can consolidate and develop the socialist system and finally triumph over the bourgeoisie only through

ROUND THE WORLD

JAPAN

Arrogant Soviet Position Protested

The Japanese Government on October 8 lodged an official protest with the Soviet Government against Foreign Minister Gromyko's unwarranted remarks about the problem of Japan's northern territories.

In the article "Programme of Peace in Action" in the latest issue of the Soviet journal *Communist*, Gromyko attacked the Japanese people's demand to recover their four northern islands as "completely groundless" and said in a threatening tone that "we will rebut" it.

The protest was verbally made by Keisuke Arita, Japanese Deputy Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs to Soviet Ambassador Troyanovsky when the latter visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Japanese Jiji News Agency reported: "The note, delivered verbally by Arita, began by drawing the Soviet Union's attention to the fact that 'the Japanese Government expresses concern' over the article by Foreign Minister Gromyko. He added: 'When Prime Minister Tanaka visited the Soviet Union in 1973, the two sides agreed unanimously on regarding the problem of the northern territories as a problem unsettled after World War II, to be discussed in the talks on the conclusion of a Japan-Soviet peace treaty. Foreign Minister Miyazawa reaffirmed this stand when he visited the Soviet Union last January. As we understand, the talks will be continued during Foreign Minister Gromyko's forthcoming visit to Japan. The Japanese Government is surprised by the article signed by Foreign Minister Gromyko and finds it difficult to understand.'"

The *Tokyo Shimbun* reported on October 5 that what has made the Foreign Ministry particularly unhappy is that Gromyko was "one of the participants in the negotiations when Prime Minister Tanaka visited the Soviet Union the year before last

and when Foreign Minister Miyazawa visited it this year." The Soviet Foreign Minister "refuted in a tone never heard before, saying that Japan's idea is 'a completely groundless demand.' He even used threatening words in disregard of diplomatic practice."

It should be pointed out that the Soviet Government's refusal to give up its occupation of Japan's four northern islands is determined by its social-imperialist nature. These islands, which provide it with an important passage to the Pacific Ocean, are of strategic importance. The Soviet Union has set up naval, air and missile bases on the islands, which have become its key strong-points in seeking hegemony in the Asian and Pacific region, and a dagger directed at Japan. After the European security conference, the Soviet Union tried to induce Japan to take part in the "Asian security system," with the aim of realizing its ambition to perpetuate the occupation of Japan's northern territories by "fixing the frontiers."

"VANGUARD" (AUSTRALIA)

Don't Let in the Social-Imperialist Tiger

Vanguard, organ of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), on October 2 carried an article entitled "Soviet Social-Imperialism Plots to Take Place of U.S. Thieves in Australia."

The article pointed out: "Soviet social-imperialism is aggressively interested in Australia. It is very actively pursuing its moves to edge U.S. imperialism out of Australia." "All over the world Soviet social-imperialism is edging or striving to edge U.S. imperialism out. This applies to Australia."

The article said that Soviet social-imperialism was striving to penetrate Australia, carry out secret activities and cultivate its agents.

It also pointed out: "U.S. imperialism is well aware of the chal-

lenge. It redoubles its activities in Australia to meet the challenge."

"Truly, Australians must beware that in driving out the U.S. imperialist wolf they do not let in the Soviet social-imperialist tiger," the article concluded.

MOSCOW

Collusion With Israel

A five-member Israeli delegation visited the Soviet Union at the end of September.

An AFP dispatch from Moscow on September 25 said about the visit: "Five Israeli political leaders are in Moscow for unofficial talks on ways of improving relations between Israel and the Soviet Union and the possible resumption of diplomatic ties." "All five were said to be members of the Israeli committee for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union." The report quoted the Israelis as describing their invitation to Moscow to be "a gesture of Soviet goodwill."

Paralleling the Moscow visit, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko on September 24 conferred with Israeli Foreign Minister Allon behind closed doors for several hours at the office of the permanent Soviet mission to the United Nations in New York.

As disclosed by the Israeli paper *Haaretz*, the Soviet Union had sent two envoys to Israel earlier in the year. They said that Moscow was ready to ensure Israel's security and was interested in restoring diplomatic relations. In mid-September, an Israeli weight-lifting team received an "unparalleled" welcome in Moscow and the latest Israeli delegation, as the Israeli paper *Yedioth Aharonoth* said, was given a "very good reception."

Always calling itself the Arabs' "natural ally," the Soviet Union is falling over itself to work in frequent collusion with Israel in the wake of U.S. Middle East shuttle diplomacy. Its objective really affords food for thought.

This objective was partly revealed by David Shaham, one of the five Israeli delegation members, when he said: "Relations should be resumed between the Soviet Union and Israel to restore the balance of the super-power forces in the Middle East."

ON THE HOME FRONT

New Mining Centre

PRODUCTION is underway at the Paoting Mining Centre, a new important coal mine built during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in Szechuan Province, southwest China. Apart from promoting the development of the national economy in that area, the centre is of great significance for rationalizing the distribution of the country's coal industry. It has in the past few years produced large quantities of coal to meet local industrial and household needs.

When the project started in 1965 there were no houses and roads. The builders, coming from all parts of China, put up in straw huts and they hacked away at the mountain sides with steel bars and sledgehammers to build roads. In the absence of mechanized transport, they carried the equipment in with shoulder poles. Thanks to their herculean efforts, the construction of the centre went on at an increasingly fast pace.

So far seven pairs of shafts, a coal-dressing plant, a machine repair shop, a building materials factory and three other plants have been completed. In the first eight months of this year, the centre topped its production quotas for coal, dressed coal and tunnelling footage.

As the work proceeded, the Party committee of the centre, following Chairman Mao's series of directives on socialist construction, mobilized and organized the masses to launch mass movements on a large scale. All efforts were concentrated on building mine shafts so that they went into operation one after another to bring in quick returns on investment. In sinking a big mine shaft, the main work force concentrated on opening up 20 working faces simultaneously. In this way, it was completed

in less than two years instead of five, as previously required.

The centre is run in accordance with the principle of diligence and thrift, with big savings in funds and materials for the state. In the early days of construction when there was a shortage of materials and equipment, the Party committee mobilized the masses to use locally available materials and make the necessary equipment themselves. They opened up over 20 quarries to meet the needs of the projects in the shafts and on the surface. In the last two years they have made 180 pieces of equipment and repaired 173,000 pieces of tools, accessories and equipment.

Through earnest study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, workers and staff at the centre have become united as one in their hard struggle. Leading members of the Party committees at various levels often work alongside the miners.

Rapid Development of Pig-Raising

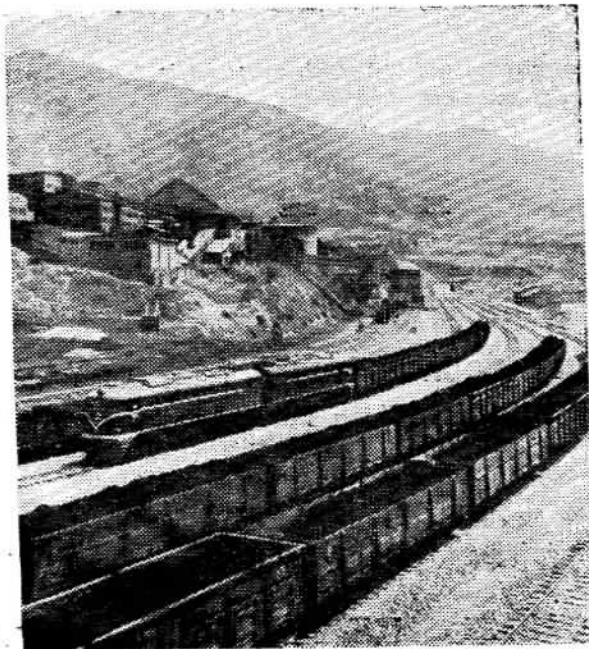
GREAT headway has been made in pig-raising since liberation. The inventory of live pigs by the

end of June 1975 was more than four times that of 1949. Every household has raised 2.5 pigs on the average in one-third of the nation's more than 2,000 counties. In some regions and counties, one person raises one pig on the average or there is one pig for every *mu* (1/15 hectare) of farmland. In some counties, communes and production brigades, every peasant household is able to sell one or several pigs to the state every year.

The leadership at various levels in many areas has paid attention to pig-raising. This, combined with emphasis on grain production, has brought gratifying results: more pigs, more fertilizer, more grain, more meat and more income. Shanghai's Chinshan County has surpassed the ratio of one *mu*-one pig for five consecutive years. Every commune member there has sold to the state one pig annually for four years running. Grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops have also shown high yields year after year.

In Shuangcheng County of northeast China's Heilungkiang Province, the average per-hectare grain output in 1974 increased 50 per cent as compared with 1965, the year before the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, while pig-production was treble. With successive years of high yields in grain and cotton, Kiangsu Province in the south has topped the list in selling pigs to the state. From 1972 to 1974, every peasant family in the province raised an average of more than 2.5 head of pigs every year. In Kwangtung Province the number of pigs increased by 1.7 million head between the end of last year and the end of last June.

In many places, communes, brigades and production teams not only energetically develop pig-raising collectively, but also keep encouraging individual commune members to raise pigs. The collective's pigsties have become a base for supplying fertilizer to agriculture and pigs to the state. At present, every peasant household in our country raises 1.3 pigs on the average.



Trainloads of coal from the Paoting Mining Centre.

Along the **YELLOW RIVER**

(Picture album with English text)



Rising in the northern foothills of the Bayan Kara Range in Chinghai Province, the Yellow River which is China's second longest winds through nine provinces and autonomous regions to enter the Pohai Sea 5,464 kilometres away. Over the centuries this mighty river often overflowed its banks, inundating the land and bringing misery to the people. Since liberation, the Chinese people have, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, waged an unremitting struggle to bring the river under control and make it serve the people.

This album of 127 photos, of which 111 are in colour, shows the tremendous changes the Chinese people have brought about to this river, the beautiful scenery, cities and towns, industrial and agricultural developments as well as famous historical sites along its entire length.

The album consists of pictures and text which appeared in *China Pictorial* between June 1973 and May 1974, with some editorial changes.

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