

PEKING REVIEW

5

January 30, 1976

北
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報

Adhere to the Party's Basic Line

— Studying "On the Correct Handling of
Contradictions Among the People"

Soviet Social-Imperialism — Most Dangerous Source of War

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

Vol. 19, No. 5 January 30, 1976

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

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Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Emil Bodnaras

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,
General Secretary of the Romanian
Communist Party and President of the
Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest

We are deeply grieved by the news of the passing away of Comrade Emil Bodnaras, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Vice-President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Government and people, we extend our profound condolences and sincere sympathy to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Romanian Government and people.

Comrade Bodnaras is an outstanding statesman of the Party and state of Romania. He fought tenaciously for the national and social liberation of Romania and made important contributions to her socialist construction, to the defence of the independence and state sovereignty of his motherland as well as to the strengthening of her national defence.

China Successfully Conducts New Nuclear Test

Press Communique

CHINA successfully conducted a new nuclear test on January 23.

The successful test is a new victory won by the people of the whole country in conscientiously studying the recently published magnificent poems of our great leader Chairman Mao and the New Year's Day editorial and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and united as one, in taking class struggle as the key link, upholding the Party's basic line, continuously implementing Chairman

Mao's series of important instructions, consolidating and developing the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, working energetically in close co-ordination, waging a hard struggle and grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council and the Military Commission

Comrade Bodnaras, a good friend of the Chinese people, visited China many times. He made tremendous efforts to develop and strengthen the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples, which left a deep impression on the Chinese people.

The demise of Comrade Bodnaras is a great loss to the Party, state and people of Romania, and also to the Chinese people. We are confident that the Romanian people will turn grief into strength and, closely rallying around the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, overcome various difficulties on their road of advance and strive to fulfil all the tasks set forth by the Party.

Mao Tsetung

Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China

Chu Teh

Chairman of the Standing Committee
of the National People's Congress of
the People's Republic of China

Peking, January 25, 1976

of the C.P.C. Central Committee extend warm congratulations to the workers, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, scientists, engineers and technicians and revolutionary cadres who took part in the nuclear test and all other personnel concerned.

The conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests by China is entirely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly by the superpowers, with the ultimate aim of abolishing nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government declares once again that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, work together with the other peoples and

peace-loving countries in the world in the common struggle to achieve the lofty goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Meets Comrade Thakin Ba Thein Tin

Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and had a very cordial talk in a fraternal atmosphere on January 25 with Thakin Ba Thein Tin, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma.

After the meeting, Comrade Chang Chun-chiao gave a dinner in honour of Comrade Thakin Ba Thein Tin.

Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of its International Liaison Department, Shen Chien, Deputy Head of the Department, and other comrades were present.

Death of Prime Minister Razak Mourned

Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, sent a message on January 15 to Duli Yang Maha Mulia Al-Sultan Yahya Petra ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ibrahim, Yang di-Per-tuan Agong of Malaysia, expressing condolences on the death of Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak bin Datuk Hussein.

The message said: "Prime Minister Razak worked unremittingly for the improvement and development of relations between China and Malaysia, and thus made an important contribution to the normalization of relations between our two countries. This will be remembered by the Chinese people."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairman Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua called at the Malaysian Embassy in Peking on January 16 to offer condolences on

the death of the Prime Minister of Malaysia. A wreath was sent by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Japanese Socialist Party Delegation

The Delegation of the Japan-China Special Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party left for home on January 22 after a 10-day friendship visit to China. Leader of the delegation was Shoichi Shimodaira, Chairman of the Special Committee and Member of the House of Representatives, with Hideo Den, Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee and Member of the House of Councillors, as its deputy leader, and Takatoshi Fujita, Secretary-General of the Special Committee and Member of the House of Representatives, as its secretary-general. The visiting delegation had discussions with the China-Japan Friendship Association on China-Japan relations, the current international situation and other questions, and both sides reached complete unanimity of views. Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Japanese friends.

Speaking at the farewell banquet, delegation leader Shimodaira said: Developments in the international situation prove that the joint statement signed last May by the Sixth Delegation to China of the Japanese Socialist Party and the Delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association and keyed by opposition to the two superpowers' hegemonism is completely correct.

The delegation leader stated: An early conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty is the common aspiration of the people of the two countries. In concluding this treaty, the seventh clause on anti-hegemony in the [1972] joint statement between the governments of the two countries must be included in its text; there can only be advance on the basis of the joint statement, not retreat from it, he noted.

He declared: We must recover the Chishima Islands which are still occupied by the Soviet Union, especially the four islands of Kunashiri,

New Edition of Poems by Chairman Mao Published

In response to requests from workers, peasants and soldiers, the People's Literature Publishing House in Peking has brought out a new edition of poems by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people. In addition to the 37 poems published earlier, the new edition includes the two poems — "Chingkangshan Revisited" — to the tune of *Shui Tiao Keh Tou* and "Two Birds: A Dialogue" — to the tune of *Nien Nu Chiao* — which were written in 1965 and were published on New Year's Day this year.

Etorofu, Habomai and Shikotan. The recovery of these islands is of great importance to Japan's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to the realization of peace in Asia.

He pointed out: During his recent visit to Japan, Gromyko arrogantly asserted that all the questions relating to the northern territories had been solved and, interfering in Japan's internal affairs, he claimed that a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty should not be signed. Such an attitude by Gromyko is a concrete reflection of Soviet hegemonism.

In reply, Liao Cheng-chih, President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, said: The developments of the international situation have further proved the complete correctness of the principle on the necessity of opposing the hegemonism of the superpowers, as contained in the joint statement.

Liao Cheng-chih denounced Soviet attacks on Chairman Tomomi Narita [of the Japanese Socialist Party] and praised the Chairman's firm stand against Soviet social-imperialism's tyrannical acts. He said: We would like to join the friends in the Socialist Party in smashing whatever plots or sabotage from any side, and wage a common struggle to safeguard and implement the principle of the joint statement.

(Continued on p. 24.)

Adhere to the Party's Basic Line

— Studying "On the Correct Handling
of Contradictions Among the People"

by Cheng Yueh

CHAIRMAN Mao's great work *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* is a powerful ideological weapon in guiding the proletariat and other revolutionary people in undertaking socialist revolution and construction, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration. In this work, Chairman Mao has profoundly analysed the basic contradictions in socialist society and pointed out that, after achieving basic victory in the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, there still are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, and there are two different types of contradictions—those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people themselves. He has also laid down a whole series of theory, principles and policies for correctly handling these contradictions. In the present movement of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in the light of the reality in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, it is of great practical significance for us to restudy this work of Chairman Mao's in deepening our criticism of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao, enhancing our consciousness in implementing the Party's basic line, and doing all kinds of work well by persisting in taking class struggle as the key link.

Lifeline of the Party and the State

Chairman Mao pointed out in *On Contradiction*: "There are many contradictions in the process of development of a complex thing, and one of them is necessarily the principal contradiction whose existence and development determine or influence the existence and development of the other contradictions." In leading the new-democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao has repeatedly educated the entire Party in correctly understanding and resolving the principal contradiction in each revolutionary period. As early as in March 1949, at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out that after the proletariat had seized political power throughout the country, the principal contradiction at home was "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie." He made a profound analysis of the content and form of the struggle between the pro-

letariat and the bourgeoisie, and laid down for our Party a complete line and a series of policies for the transition from the new-democratic revolution to the socialist revolution. Starting from this principal contradiction in the period of socialist revolution, Chairman Mao himself formulated the Party's general line for the transition period. Illuminated by this general line, we achieved great victories in the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce across the country in only a few years, turning the individual economy into collective economy and capitalist private ownership into socialist public ownership.

After basic victory in the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production had been won, China's socialist revolution and proletarian dictatorship were confronted with new problems. What was the principal contradiction at home? Were there still classes, class contradictions and class struggle? Was it necessary to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and continue the socialist revolution? All these were major issues related to the future of the revolution and the destiny of the country. By adhering to the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao summarized in a deep-going way the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat from both the positive and negative sides and for the first time gave a scientific and systematic answer to these questions. In *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, Chairman Mao pointed out: "In China, although in the main socialist transformation has been completed with respect to the system of ownership . . . , there are still remnants of the overthrown landlord and comprador classes, there is still a bourgeoisie, and the remoulding of the petty bourgeoisie has only just started. The class struggle is by no means over. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute. The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook, and so does the bourgeoisie. In this respect, the ques-

tion of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled." This passage tells us clearly that it is entirely wrong to think that classes have been eliminated after basic victory has been won in the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production. It also tells us that in the historical period of socialism, classes, class contradictions and class struggle will exist for a long time, and that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie remains the principal contradiction in socialist society. The reality in China's class struggle and the fact that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has restored capitalism in the Soviet Union all eloquently testify to the correctness of Chairman Mao's wise conclusion.

Chairman Mao's analysis of classes, class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society is based on the fundamental principles of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. He pointed out in the same work: "The basic contradictions in socialist society are still those between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base." "Socialist relations of production have been established and are in harmony with the growth of the productive forces, but they are still far from perfect, and this imperfection stands in contradiction to the growth of the productive forces. Apart from harmony as well as contradiction between the relations of production and the developing productive forces, there is harmony as well as contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base." "We must continue to resolve all such contradictions in the light of our specific conditions." Here Chairman Mao explains that the law of the unity of opposites, the basic law which exists universally in nature, in human society and in man's ideology, is also the basic law in socialist society. This fundamentally negates the following erroneous viewpoints: there is complete harmony and no contradictions between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base in socialist society; there is no need to continue the revolution with respect to the relations of production and the superstructure and the main task is to develop the productive forces after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has in the main been completed; and class struggle is not the powerful motive force in pushing socialist society forward. Chairman Mao's scientific conclusion lights up the broad road for the proletariat and other revolutionary people to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This work by Chairman Mao further laid down the theoretical basis for our Party's basic line. In 1962, Chairman Mao once again brought up the question of class struggle and put forward in complete form our Party's basic line in the entire historical period of socialism: "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the so-

cialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line." The Party's basic line is the lifeline of our Party and state. We will advance from victory to new victory so long as we march along this line.

Developing Through Struggle

"Marxism, too, has developed through struggle." (Mao Tsetung: *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*.) Chairman Mao's theories on classes and class struggle in the historical period of socialism and on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat have developed through protracted struggles against revisionist theories, against the theory of productive forces and the theory of the dying out of class struggle advocated by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao. Prior to the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, Liu Shao-chi preached the fallacy of "mechanization before co-operation" in a vain attempt to stem the surging high tide of the socialist transformation of agriculture. After the basic completion of the socialist transformation, both Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao opposed Chairman Mao's thesis that classes, class contradictions and class struggle exist in socialist society, opposed the Party's basic line in the historical period of socialism and opposed continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In 1956 when revisionism ran rampant internationally and class struggle was very acute at home, Liu Shao-chi, in collusion with Chen Po-ta, openly went against Chairman Mao's directive at the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee and said that the principal contradiction at home was "the contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces." They shoved this revisionist stuff into the resolution of the Eighth Party Congress behind Chairman Mao's back. Chairman Mao sternly pointed out at that time that this view was wrong and was against Marxism which holds that, with the development of the productive forces, the relations of production which are not suited to the character of the productive forces will change sooner or later. This is a fundamental principle. Marx pointed out: "At a certain stage of their development, the material productive forces of society come in conflict with the existing relations of production, or — what is but a legal expression for the same thing — with the property

relations within which they have been at work hitherto. From forms of development of the productive forces these relations turn into their fetters. Then begins an epoch of social revolution." (Preface to *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy*.) Engels pointed out: "Their [referring to means of production] deliverance from these bonds is the one precondition for an unbroken, constantly-accelerated development of the productive forces." (*Anti-Duhring*.) China's socialist revolution is to transform the old relations of production which seriously hinder the development of the productive forces into socialist relations of production which are suited to the development of the productive forces, so that those forces can be liberated. The so-called contradiction between "backward" productive forces and "advanced" relations of production, cooked up by Liu Shao-chi and his like, was only a refurbished version of the fallacy of "mechanization before co-operation." According to their absurdity, wasn't it equivalent to saying that socialist revolution has been moving ahead too fast and that China should go back to capitalism? It can be seen clearly that their aim was to create public opinion for restoring capitalism.

Although Liu Shao-chi's revisionist fallacies had been criticized, the struggle between the Marxist line and the revisionist line was by no means over. In 1969 before the convening of the Ninth Party Congress, Lin Piao, in collaboration with Chen Po-ta, dished up a political report which once again trotted out the theory of the dying out of class struggle, maintaining that the main task after the Ninth Party Congress was to develop production. This revisionist report was severely criticized by our great leader Chairman Mao and discarded by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. The essence of this report was to advocate the theory of productive forces and the theory of the dying out of class struggle and to oppose the Party's basic line in the historical period of socialism. Didn't Lin Piao say that China had "no revisionism at all"? If things were really so; then it would be meaningless to combat and prevent revisionism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration. The only task left then would be to develop production.

The theory of productive forces always has been a broken-down weapon used by the new and old revisionists to oppose socialist revolution. The Second International's old revisionist Bernstein said that when the productive forces were highly developed, capitalism would peacefully "grow into socialism" and "resort to violent revolution will become an empty, meaningless phrase."* Later the renegade Kautsky also jabbered that "only by large-scale development of the productive forces brought about by capitalism" "can socialism — that is, universal welfare under a modern culture — become possible."** Therefore, they frantically opposed the Great October Socialist Revolution of Russia, shouting that "Russia has not attained the level of development of productive forces that makes socialism possible."*** Lenin sharply refuted this absurd theory by pointing out: "You say that civilization is necessary

for the building of Socialism. Very good. But why could we not first create such prerequisites of civilization in our country as the expulsion of the landlords and the Russian capitalists, and then start moving towards Socialism?" (*Our Revolution*.) This clearly shows that their purpose in advocating the theory of productive forces was to oppose the proletariat seizing political power. Taking over the mantle of the old revisionists, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique also cherishes it as something precious and it has blustered, among other things, that "the main thing is economics and production"† and "economics is more important than politics under socialist conditions."†† Is this really so? Certainly not. They themselves put counter-revolutionary politics first. Their real aim is to substitute the theory of productive forces for the Marxist theory of class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, benumb the revolutionary people's fighting will and cover up their criminal act of restoring capitalism in the Soviet Union in an all-round way.

By repeatedly trumpeting the theory of productive forces, Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao in fact were trying to lead China to take the capitalist road. To take the socialist road or the capitalist road — this is the fundamental question of the two-line struggle in the Party after the victory of the democratic revolution in China. It is crystal clear that the bourgeoisie wants to take the capitalist road. In the Party we want to take the socialist road, but some people thought that China was a very poor country lacking the conditions for developing socialism and therefore it had to take the capitalist road. Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao were representatives of such a revisionist line. They propagated the theory of productive forces and the theory of the dying out of class struggle. But did class struggle die out for them? No, definitely not. Liu Shao-chi collected a bunch of renegades and sworn followers and set up a bourgeois headquarters, pushed the revisionist line, tried to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism and waged wild class struggles against the proletariat. Was there any inkling of the dying out of class struggle? Lin Piao and his gang blared that the main task after the Ninth Party Congress was to develop production. But actually their main task after the congress was the overthrow of the proletariat rather than the "development of production." Between October 1969 and January 1970, Lin Piao and one of his sworn followers wrote several scrolls with these characters: "Of all things, this is the most important: to restrain oneself and return to the rites." He and his gang were

* E. Bernstein: *The Preconditions of Socialism and the Tasks of the Social Democratic Party*.

** K. Kautsky: *Dictatorship of the Proletariat*.

*** Quoted by Lenin in *Our Revolution*.

† Khrushchov's report at a plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union: "The Economic Development of the Soviet Union and the Party's Leadership in the National Economy." (November 19, 1962.)

†† Editorial of the *Soviet Economic Gazette*, December 8, 1962: "Study, Understanding and Action."

impatient to change the Party's basic line and restore capitalism, and they regarded this as the most important thing of all. In accordance with this reactionary political programme, they launched a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat at the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Party, vainly trying to usurp the supreme power of the Party and the state and bring about a capitalist restoration. When this plot was smashed, they drew up the plan for an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat *Outline of Project "571"* and launched it on September 8, 1971 in an attempt to assassinate our great leader Chairman Mao and set up a rival central committee. Following the failure of this conspiracy, they hastily fled as defectors to the Soviet revisionists, betraying the Party and country, and thus courted their own doom. Did they ever carry out their statement of making production the main task? If the plots of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao had succeeded, our country would have witnessed a big historical retrogression and would have been reduced to a colony of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. Social production then would have sustained serious and tremendous damage and the working class and other labouring people would have suffered once again. Has all this anything to do with the development of production?

Many people in semi-colonial and semi-feudal old China dreamt for years of developing industry, but all their dreams were shattered. This was because "in the absence of political reforms all the productive forces are being ruined, and this is true both of agriculture and of industry." (Mao Tsetung: *On Coalition Government*.) The productive forces could be liberated only after the proletariat had seized political power and our Party had led the peasants in carrying out the land reform and had nationalized industry and collectivized agriculture. The basic contradictions under the socialist system are still those between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base, and they find their concentrated expression in the contradiction and struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The proletariat will not be able to further consolidate the socialist economic base and rapidly develop the productive forces if it does not grasp class struggle and continue to make revolution with respect to the relations of production and the superstructure. Moreover, the established relations of production conforming to the productive forces and the established superstructure conforming to the economic base will be undermined and will collapse. Therefore, Chairman Mao has consistently stressed the necessity to grasp revolution, promote production. This principle gives a correct answer to the question of the relationship between revolution and production, between consciousness and matter, between the superstructure and the economic base and between the relations of production and the productive forces. This principle is diametrically opposed to the theory of productive forces and the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao.

When the Second International revisionists first put forward their theory of productive forces which negated

violent revolution, Engels refuted it by saying: "According to the materialist conception of history, the ultimately determining element in history is the production and reproduction of real life. More than this neither Marx nor I have ever asserted. Hence if somebody twists this into saying that the economic element is the only determining one, he transforms that proposition into a meaningless, abstract, senseless phrase." (*Engels to J. Bloch*.) Engels also said: "Why do we fight for the political dictatorship of the proletariat if political power is economically impotent?" (*Engels to C. Schmidt*.) In criticizing Bukharin's fallacy of putting politics and economics on an equal footing, Lenin clearly pointed out: "Politics cannot but have precedence over economics. To argue differently means forgetting the A B C of Marxism." He also said: "The only formulation of the issue (which the Marxist standpoint allows) is: without a correct political approach to the matter the given class will be unable to stay on top, and, consequently, will be incapable of solving its production problem either." (*Once Again on the Trade Unions, the Current Situation and the Mistakes of Trotsky and Bukharin*.) Inheriting and developing the viewpoints of Marx, Engels and Lenin, Chairman Mao often has taught us that a Marxist-Leninist party should pay attention to grasping the superstructure and the line. Chairman Mao has pointed out that politics is the commander, the soul in everything, that "political work is the life-blood of all economic work" and that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything," thereby thoroughly refuting the revisionist trash in both theory and practice.

Great Motive Force Propelling the Growth Of Production

In class society, class struggle is the great motive force propelling both the progress of society and the development of production. The struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie under the conditions of socialism is the great force pushing forward the development of socialist production. It is because we have, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, criticized the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, adhered to the Party's basic line and persevered in taking class struggle as the key link that our socialist construction has achieved such splendid successes today. If, on the other hand, we do not firmly grasp the key link of class struggle and if we depart from the Party's basic line, there will be no correct orientation for production and it will not be able to develop. Abundant experience, both positive and negative, has proved this.

The history of the last 26 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 is one of grasping revolution and promoting production. Led by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, we have carried out a series of political movements, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, established and continuously improved the socialist relations of production and the superstructure of the proletariat, criticized bourgeois and revisionist ideology and transformed those parts of the superstructure not suited to the socialist

economic base, thus fully mobilizing the masses' socialist enthusiasm. Consciousness is transformed into matter and vice versa, and grasping revolution results in the rapid development of production and construction. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a great political revolution based on Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and based on the Party's basic line. This great revolution has shattered the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao, criticized their revisionist line and transformed literature and art, education and other parts of the superstructure not conforming to the socialist economic base. At the same time it has

adjusted relations between people and consolidated and developed the socialist economic base. The socialist new things emerging in the Great Cultural Revolution, whether in the relations of production or in the realm of the superstructure, all conform to the needs of the development of the productive forces and of the socialist economic base. The Great Cultural Revolution has powerfully promoted the growth of our socialist construction. This once again proves that revolution is the locomotive of history.

(An abridged translation of an article published in "Hongqi," No. 1, 1976. Subheads are ours.)

Soviet Social-Imperialism — Most Dangerous Source of War

WITH the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, locked in ever fiercer contention for world hegemony, the danger of a new world war is visibly growing and it is bound to break out someday. The most dangerous source of war today precisely is the wildly ambitious Soviet social-imperialism.

Characteristics of Social-Imperialism

Engaged in unbridled aggression and expansion abroad in contending for world hegemony, Soviet social-imperialism inevitably will go to war. Above all, this is determined by its social system.

Once a socialist state, the Soviet Union has degenerated into a social-imperialist state ever since the renegade Khrushchov-Brezhnev clique usurped Party and state power, pursued a revisionist line and restored capitalism in an all-round way. Having placed itself in the ranks of the imperialist states, it inevitably comes under the basic law of imperialism and is enmeshed in a multitude of inherent imperialist contradictions. Social-imperialism is, therefore, entirely the same as capitalist-imperialism in nature. Lenin pointed out on many occasions that imperialism is war itself. Modern war is born of imperialism. Certain characteristics of the Soviet social-imperialist system, however, make it more rapacious and more truculent in its aggression and expansion abroad.

Its political system is brutal fascist dictatorship. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The rise to power of revisionism means the rise to power of the bourgeoisie." "The Soviet Union today is under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the German fascist type, a dictatorship of the Hitler type." This scientific thesis of Chairman Mao's profoundly exposes the class nature of Soviet social-imperialism and its reactionary character. The Soviet bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie represented by

the Khrushchov-Brezhnev clique is utterly reactionary, inveterately hostile to and morbidly afraid of the people and it only can rely on the most barbarous fascist dictatorship to buttress up its reactionary rule. It has called out both military and police forces, supported by tanks and armoured cars, in sanguinary suppression of mass strikes, demonstrations and uprisings in many parts of the country like Tbilisi, Chimkent, Kharkov, Dneprodzerzhinsk, Kaunas, Tallin, Minsk, Leningrad and Novosibirsk. It has issued numerous decrees, ordinances and decisions for the suppression of the people while setting up new repressive organs and continuing to expand existing ones. Military and police units and special agents in particular keep civilians, cadres and servicemen throughout the country under close surveillance and persecute them whenever they see fit. Even more brutal, there is the oppression of the minority peoples by the new tsars. One certainly will be persecuted in the Soviet Union today for showing any discontent with the clique's dark rule and defying it, or even if one is merely suspected. Millions have been either thrown into prison, detained in so-called psychiatric hospitals and labour camps or exiled. As in the old days, the country has become a prison of nations. Soviet social-imperialism, which exercises fascist dictatorship at home, is pushing hegemonism abroad. The Brezhnev clique has in recent years trotted out an assortment of imperialist "theories" to facilitate its rabid drive for world hegemony, "theories" known as "limited sovereignty," "international dictatorship," "big community," "the interest involved" and so on.

The economic base of Soviet social-imperialism is state monopoly capitalism which came into existence after the revisionist renegade clique seized political power. Lenin pointed out: "The deepest economic foundation of imperialism is monopoly." (*Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism*.) This has found the most striking manifestation in Soviet social-imperialism. In

capitalist-imperialist countries, "private and state monopolies are interwoven," (ibid.) and private monopoly is the principal economic form with a number of big financial groups existing side by side. State monopoly, in essence, is an instrument which private monopoly groups use to grab maximum profits with the help of the state machine. In the case of the social-imperialist Soviet Union, state monopoly capitalism directly takes the form of ownership by the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class, with its members—a handful of people—represented by the Soviet revisionist leading clique running the state machine and directly controlling the entire national economy and all economic lifelines. The state under the dictatorship of the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class becomes "the ideal personification of the total national capital" while all monopoly capital in the Soviet Union is under the exclusive control of this centre. Compared with the capitalist-imperialist countries, state monopoly capitalism in the Soviet Union is more monopolistic by nature, has a higher degree of concentration and exercises tighter state control. A handful of Soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists assume complete control of the country's economy and home market, bleeding the Soviet working people white at a rate of exploitation doubling that in tsarist Russia. Hence the various sharpening contradictions in the country. Domestic monopoly will, of course, grow into international monopoly. As Lenin put it, "The capitalists divide the world, not out of any particular malice, but because the degree of concentration which has been reached forces them to adopt this method in order to obtain profits." (ibid.) To obtain maximum profits, the Soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class sets out to step up aggression abroad, annex new territories, expand spheres of influence, make off with other countries' raw materials at low prices, dump commodities on foreign markets, export capital and shift its burden of crises on to others. Thus, Soviet social-imperialism has become one of the world's biggest exploiters. Although monopolistic domination has replaced free competition in the age of imperialism, competition persists and is bigger in scale, greater in depth, and fiercer in intensity and destructiveness. Lenin noted: "It is this combination of antagonistic principles, viz., competition and monopoly, that is the essence of imperialism." (*Materials Relating to the Revision of the Party Programme*.) Both superpowers' monopoly capitalist classes try their utmost to monopolize the world's resources and markets on the basis of monopoly over their domestic economies. So they are bound to compete fiercely with each other in all fields. The degree of concentration and monopoly of the domestic economy by the Soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class throws into the shade private and state monopoly capital in any capitalist-imperialist country. This explains why it is trying desperately to edge out competitors everywhere in the world.

A Peculiar Form of War Economy

Owing to the uneven development of imperialism, a change has taken place in the balance of forces be-

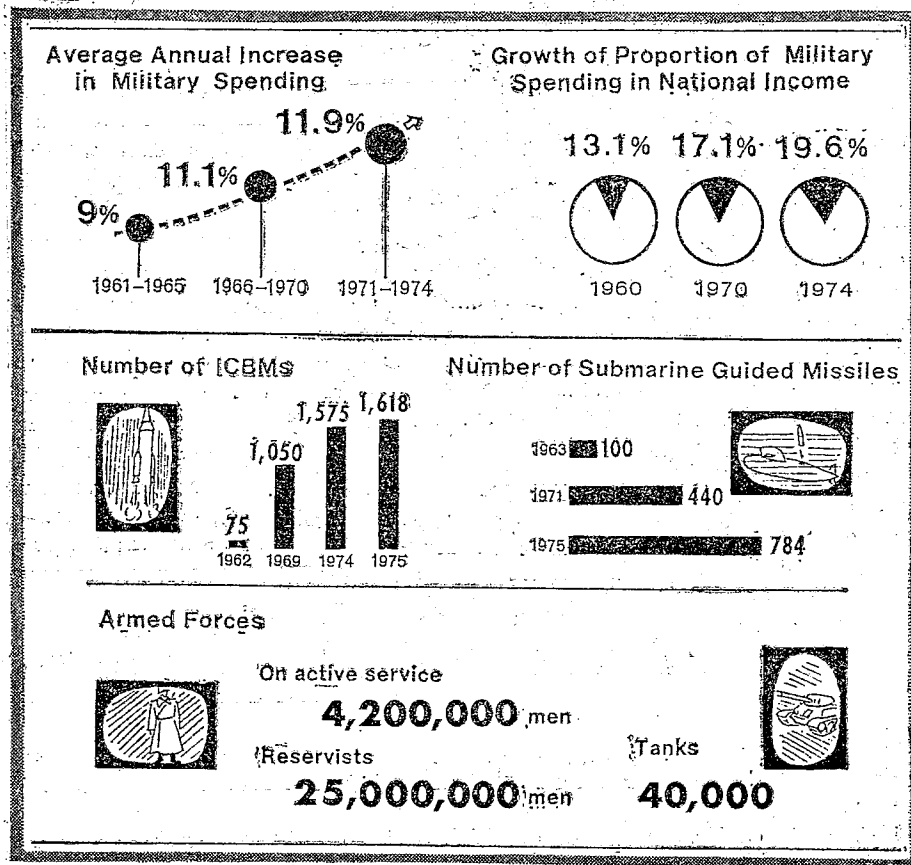
tween the two superpowers in the last few years. With the swelling of its military strength, Soviet social-imperialism has become more unrestrained in its ambition to attain world hegemony through war.

Modern history has proved that wars among imperialist powers for world domination are closely linked with their uneven development. Lenin observed that "uneven economic and political development is an absolute law of capitalism" (*On the Slogan for a United States of Europe*.) and that "any other basis under capitalism for the division of spheres of influence, of interests, of colonies, etc., than a calculation of the strength of the participants in the division, their general economic, financial, military strength, etc., is inconceivable." (*Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism*.) In the stage of imperialism, the further aggravation of uneven development of the imperialist powers brings about rapid changes in their relative strength. This inevitably sharpens their contradictions and causes them to scramble fiercely in order to redivide the world. Both the first and second world wars broke out against such a background.

Since World War II, U.S. imperialism has been hit hard in its wars of aggression against Korea and Viet Nam and its political and economic crises have steadily deepened. It no longer is in its prime and is going downhill every day. On the other hand, the newcomer, Soviet social-imperialism, does all it can to act as the global overlord in place of U.S. imperialism. As it lags behind its opponent U.S. imperialism in economic and financial strength and other fields, it is bound to desperately increase its military strength in a bid for world domination. The state apparatus of fascist dictatorship in the Soviet Union, combined with highly concentrated state monopoly capital, facilitates militarization at an accelerated tempo.

The entire Soviet economy has taken a peculiar form of war economy. With stress laid on "an economy which can guarantee the waging of war by either nuclear fragmentation means or conventional weapons," the new tsars all along have given arms expansion and war preparations top priority and have geared ever more manpower, material resources and money to military objectives, steadily intensifying the militarization of the national economy. Military spending has spiralled year after year. The proportion of military outlay in the national income also has registered a yearly increase. It was about 13 per cent in 1960 and 19.6 per cent in 1974. As far as the proportion is concerned, the Soviet Union has not only surpassed prewar Hitlerite Germany (19 per cent), but also greatly outstripped U.S. imperialism at the time of its wars of aggression in Korea (15 per cent) and in Viet Nam (10 per cent). According to obviously doctored official Soviet statistics, national income is said to be about 66 per cent that of the United States, but actual military spending tops the United States by 20 per cent. In 1974 it accounted for about 35 per cent of over-all Soviet ex-

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT SOVIET INTENSIFIED, ALL-ROUND ARMS EXPANSION AND WAR PREPARATIONS



pace of the Soviet arms drive. Although the Soviet Union still remains behind the United States in total naval craft tonnage, the former has outstripped the latter in the number of vessels, particularly submarines. Though Moscow has less long-distance bombers, it has more combat aircraft. Soviet ground forces are now better equipped, with four times as many tanks as the U.S. forces. The Soviet Union has surpassed the United States by almost 100 per cent in the numerical strength of military forces.

In terms of economic strength, the Soviet Union on the whole is far behind. However, the growth rate of some Soviet heavy industrial sectors closely connected with armament production and war and the absolute quantity of their products have caught up with or surpassed those of the United States. The cunning tactics of the new tsars who are making more and more use of Western resources to keep up their arms expansion and war preparations are especially noteworthy. Since 1965, the Brezhnev clique has obtained from the

penditure. With 60 per cent of the industrial enterprises bound up to military purposes, the Soviet revisionist leading clique for years has channelled more than 85 per cent of industrial investment to production of capital goods, mainly to sectors connected with armament production; only less than 15 per cent is earmarked for production of consumer goods. The malignant development of the armament industry has gone hand in hand with serious backwardness in other industries and agriculture, short market supplies, soaring prices and the impoverishment of the labouring people.

While the Soviet Union rapidly increased its weapons and military equipment of various kinds, the strength of its armed forces has grown from about 3 million men in the 1960s to the present 4.2 million. The Soviet revisionists have also taken a series of measures including a new enlistment act to enlarge sources of reserves and put its mobilization system on a wartime footing. According to data prepared by the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, Soviet reserves of both men and officers total 25 million, of whom nearly 6 million have served in the armed forces in the last five years.

Certain noticeable changes have taken place in the balance of forces between the two imperialist superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. As present military strength stands, both now match each other in nuclear weapons as a result of the much faster

West tens of thousands of millions of U.S. dollars in credits and imported considerable advanced industrial know-how and equipment and nearly 100 million tons of grain to cope with the staggering consequences of a militarized economy and boost military strength further. Some sober-minded people in the West have pointed out the perils of giving such blood transfusions to the Soviet war economy.

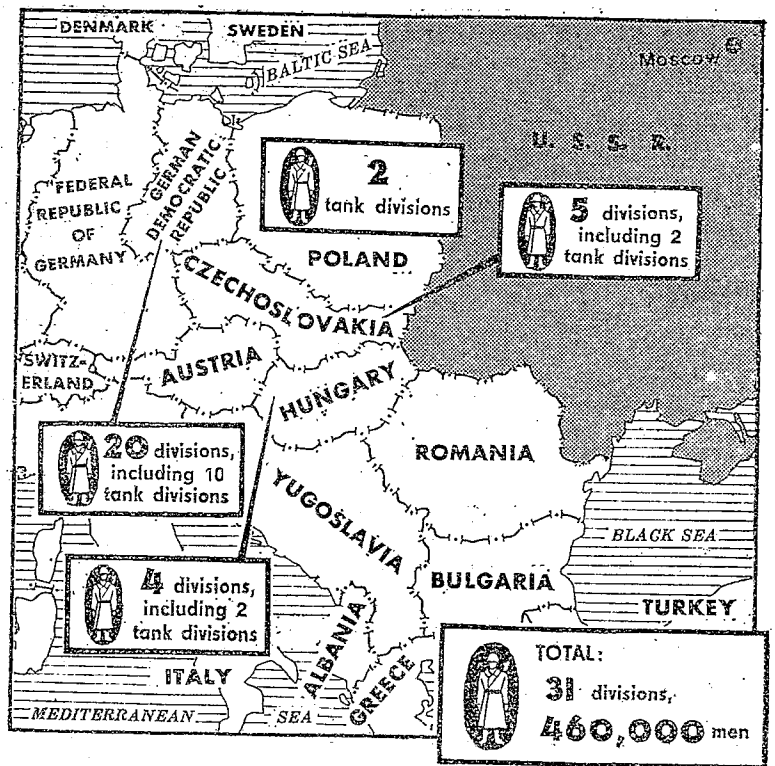
Europe Is Focus of Contention

Goaded on by their frenzied ambitions for aggression and expansion, the Soviet social-imperialists pursue a policy of war adventure, ready for both nuclear and conventional wars. From a strategical point of view, it is very clear where the focus of contention is.

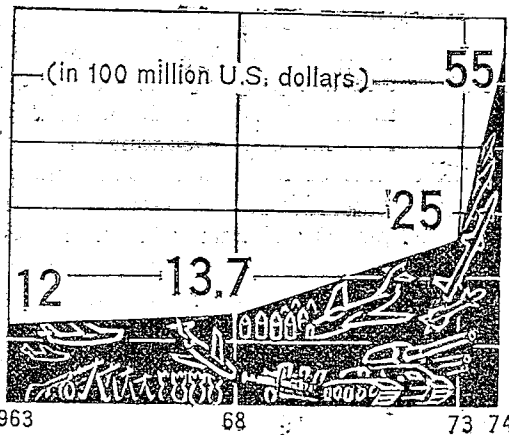
As a latecomer at the feast of world imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism is not happy with what is left for it to devour. It is going all out to redivide the world and taking the offensive in its global contention with U.S. imperialism. Over the last few years, apart from political control, military occupation and economic plunder of some "fraternal countries" within the "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance," it has tried to make its way into and undermine U.S. imperialism's spheres of influence while carrying on feverish penetration and expansion in both the second and third worlds. Soviet revisionist leaders have clamoured re-

Soviet Ground Forces in Eastern Europe

A PART from deploying large numbers of troops in the European part of the Soviet Union, Soviet social-imperialism has sent a massive number of armed forces to a number of East European countries with a view to consolidating and strengthening its position in Europe so as to strive for hegemony. Soviet ground forces permanently stationed in the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland alone now amount to almost half a million. The Soviet Union constantly renews the weapons and equipment of its troops there, adds new combat forces and holds frequent and large-scale military exercises, thus seriously threatening the peace and security of Western Europe.



GROWTH OF SOVIET ARMS EXPORTS



One of World's Biggest Arms Dealers

THE Soviet Union, which first entered the world's munition market in 1955, is now one of the world's biggest dealers. By 1972 the aggregate value of its arms exports came to about 28,500 million U.S. dollars. According to Western reports, the Soviet Union in the late 1950s sold yearly to six third world countries around 95 million dollars' worth of arms, or 11.3 per cent of the world's arms sales. By the early 1970s, it had extended supplies to more than 20 countries with sales amounting to 37.5 per cent of the world's total. In 1974, the Soviet Union exported 5,500 million dollars' worth of arms, more than double the 1973 figure which stood at 2,500 million dollars.

peatedly that the Soviet Union is on the "historic offensive" on the "entire front of global confrontation" and, "backed by its military might," must "start an extensive and real general attack" abroad. At a recent Moscow meeting, Brezhnev arrogantly declared that the Soviet Union will "start an active offensive in the international arena" with its "strengthened economic and defence capabilities."

The Brezhnev clique has stressed the necessity to be "ready to fight a war with any weapons," "with nuclear weapons or otherwise" and, "under certain conditions, probably only with conventional weapons." The Soviet revisionists have tended more and more to make a show of force and engage in threats of force. They boast that "in all circumstances, the Soviet Army and Navy will use or will not use nuclear weapons to carry out combat tasks in great depth and at a high speed,

and successfully accomplish their tactical and strategic missions on whatever scale," and that "the role of a surprise attack has become ever greater and, therefore, surprise attacks have become a factor of strategic importance." They tell the Soviet armed forces to be prepared at all times to "fulfil offensive tasks."

Europe has always been an area of contention among imperialist powers and was the main battlefield in the last two world wars. Today, it is also the focus of Soviet-U.S. rivalry. Placing Europe in the "central position" of its global strategy, the Soviet Union has declared its own "fate depends on how developments evolve in Europe." Having kept Eastern Europe in a firm grip, it tries hard to swallow up Western Europe, a piece of juicy meat. Three-fourths of its troops are deployed in Europe (including the European part of the Soviet Union proper), with their weapons and equip-

ment constantly renewed and the number of soldiers increased. Soviet ground and other forces totalling more than half a million are stationed in the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Soviet Union is stepping up military deployment on the southern and northern flanks of Europe in an effort to outflank Western Europe. It is very aggressive. Meanwhile, the Brezhnev clique is resorting to "detente" tactics in the European arena to cover up its arms expansion and war preparations, and is intensifying its political expansion and economic infiltration in Western Europe, doing everything it can to split and disintegrate Western Europe and squeeze the United States out. Numerous events since the conclusion of the European security conference masterminded by the Brezhnev clique with painstaking effort indicate that far from being a "milestone" of European security, the conference was a new starting point towards war for the Soviet social-imperialists. Historical experience merits attention. It was precisely amidst the lullaby of "peace," "security" and "disarmament" that Hitler abruptly unleashed a "blitzkrieg" and the Nazi iron heel trampled over nearly the whole West European mainland. Several years ago, Brezhnev and company suddenly sent troops to occupy Czechoslovakia while holding talks with Czechoslovak leaders and issuing joint statements of "friendship" with them. These facts are most useful for the people to see clearly the current European situation and the Soviet social-imperialist policy.

Sure Destruction

Soviet social-imperialism is the most dangerous source of war. This is stark reality. Against this, the

revolutionary people and many nations the world over are heightening their vigilance and making preparations. In history, past and present, those who start an aggressive war all come to no good end. At present, the world situation has undergone profound changes. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this has become an irresistible trend of our time. Despite their truculence and ferocity, the Soviet social-imperialists are strong only in appearance but brittle inside; they are beset with difficulties at home and abroad and plagued by crises. Class antagonism and national contradictions at home are sharpening day by day with political and economic crises deepening. The resistance of the people of all nationalities is growing in depth and the new tsars are, so to say, sitting on a volcano. Internationally, the third world nations and people have seen more and more clearly the true features of Soviet social-imperialism in their struggle against the two superpowers. The struggle of the second world against the superpowers, the Soviet social-imperialists in particular, continues to surge forward. The tendency of the West European nations to combat hegemony in unity is gathering momentum. Chairman Mao pointed out that "imperialism and all reactionaries, looked at in essence, from a long-term point of view, from a strategic point of view, must be seen for what they are — paper tigers" (quoted in the explanatory note to *Talk With the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong*.) and that "revisionist Soviet Union is a paper tiger too." The Soviet social-imperialists are doomed to sure destruction if they dare unleash a new world war. It is the people who will win the war, the peace and progress.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

Whoever Plays With Fire Will Get Burnt

ON January 16, Nguza Karl I'bond, Permanent Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Zairian Popular Revolutionary Movement, announced that on January 10 joint Soviet-Cuban forces flagrantly intervening in Angolan internal affairs had wantonly destroyed some railway and highway bridges jointly owned by Zaire and Angola on their border. At the same time, the forces had fired rockets into the Dilolo Region of the Republic of Zaire, causing serious damage to some office buildings and hospitals. On January 16, Zairian President Mobutu served a serious warning to the Soviet Government against its overt aggression in Zaire. The Chinese people resolutely support the Zairian Government and people in their just struggle against Soviet social-imperialism.

It is not accidental that the Soviet social-imperialists have encroached on Zaire. For some time, particularly after Angola's independence last November, the Soviet

revisionists have been stepping up their armed intervention in Angola. Tens of thousands of tons of arms and ammunition and a great number of military personnel have been sent into Angola, closely followed by the arrival of Soviet warships. Fomented single-handedly by the Soviet Union, the civil war in Angola is expanding steadily. Defying brute force, many African countries have come out one after another to condemn the Soviet social-imperialists' criminal activities in instigating war in Africa. President Mobutu and the Government of Zaire have served a serious warning to the Soviet authorities. Burning with inveterate hatred and in an awkward position, the shamed Soviet revisionists flew into a rage and first resorted to intimidation and then to military action.

The armed provocation against Zaire this time is an extension of Soviet intervention in Angola in the previous period and a continuation of its threats and

intimidation of Zaire. This shows by negative example that the Soviet social-imperialists will use every most despicable means to achieve their criminal aims. People should be well aware of this and on guard against it.

Under the signboard of "socialism," the Soviet revisionist evil-doing is imperialist. This social-imperialism is going down the same bloody road travelled by old-line imperialism. In the interest of its rivalry for hegemony with the other superpower and its voracious expansion and plunder, it can stir up civil war in Angola today and stretch its aggressive tentacles to other sovereign African states tomorrow and massacre their people. The so-called "natural ally" and "strict respect" for other countries' sovereignty they profess is nothing but a completely worthless fig leaf for the Soviet revisionists' aggression and plunder of the African people. More and more people have come to see clearly the real

features of Soviet social-imperialism through the war in Angola and the Soviet-made rockets hitting Zairian soil.

The Zairians and Africans are heroic people who dare to fight. Soviet social-imperialist blackmail and threats can never cow them; and armed aggression, far from frightening them into submission, will only arouse stronger indignation and resistance from them. The people will be taught and steeled in the course of struggle and become more awakened and resolved. The Soviet revisionists will burn themselves by playing with fire. The fire of war to slaughter the people they have kindled in Africa must eventually consume them and they will certainly be engulfed in the flames of the fierce resistance of the African people.

(*"Renmin Ribao" Commentator, January 21, 1976*)

Premier Chou En-lai's Passing Deeply Mourned

Message of Condolence From Italian President Leone

His Excellency Chu Teh,
Chairman of the Standing Committee of
the National People's Congress,
Peking

The death of Premier Chou En-lai is a tremendous loss to the People's Republic of China which has honoured him as one of its most outstanding sons because of his decisive contributions to the founding of the New China and the highest prestige he enjoyed in the international arena.

At this hour of great misfortune suffered by the friendly Chinese people, on behalf of the Italian people and in my own name, I extend deepest condolences to Your Excellency and ask you to convey this sentiment to the family of the great deceased.

Giovanni Leone

President of the Republic of Italy

January 11, 1976

Message of Condolence From Italian Prime Minister Moro

His Excellency Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping,
Peking

I am deeply grieved on learning the news of the demise of Premier Chou En-lai. With his death the People's Republic of China has lost one of its most illustrious and prestigious leaders, and the whole world has lost a most authoritative protagonist.

At this hour of great sorrow of the Chinese people, I extend most profound condolences to you on behalf of the Italian Government and in my own name, and ask you to convey such sentiments to the family of the late celebrity.

Aldo Moro

Prime Minister of the Republic
of Italy

January 11, 1976

Message of Condolence From Bangladesh President Sayem

His Excellency Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping,
Vice-Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

It is with profound regret that we have received the news of the death of His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. In him the world has lost not only an outstanding statesman but a great fighter for freedom and emancipation of peoples from the bondage of imperialism and colonialism. The Government and the people

of the People's Republic of Bangladesh have always held Premier Chou En-lai in the highest esteem. His services to the cause of Afro-Asian solidarity will continue to inspire freedom-loving peoples everywhere. Please accept, Excellency, respectful and sincere condolences from myself, the Government and the people of Bangladesh.

Abu Sadat Mohammed Sayem
President and Chief Martial
Law Administrator

Dacca, January 10, 1976

Message of Condolence From Sao Tome and Principe Prime Minister Trovoada

His Excellency Teng Hsiao-ping,
Vice-Premier of the People's Republic of China,
Peking

I learnt with profound sorrow of the death of Premier Chou En-lai, the great friend of the African people and the third world. In the name of myself and the Government, I extend to Your Excellency my deepest and sincerest condolences.

Miguel Trovoada
Prime Minister of the Democratic
Republic of Sao Tome
and Principe
January 12, 1976

Message of Condolence From Lebanese President Franjia

His Excellency Mr. Chu Teh,
Chairman of the Standing Committee
of the National People's Congress of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

Shocked to learn of the death of Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. I extend to Your Excellency and the friendly Chinese people my sincere condolences and profound sympathy.

Suleiman Franjia
President of the Republic of Lebanon

Beirut, January 14, 1976

Message of Condolence From Lebanese Prime Minister Karami

His Excellency Mr. Chu Teh,
Chairman of the Standing Committee
of the National People's Congress of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

I was shocked to learn the news of the unfortunate death of Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. I share the grief with you and the friendly Chinese people and extend to you my deep condolences.

Rashid Karami

Prime Minister

Beirut, January 14, 1976

Letter of Condolence From Gabonese National Assembly President Indjendjet-Gondjout

Mr. Chu Teh,
Chairman of the Standing Committee
of the National People's Congress of
the People's Republic of China

Mr. Chairman:

It is with deep emotion that the Gabonese National Assembly and I learnt of the demise of His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai which is a grievous loss to the Chinese people as well as to the freedom-loving world.

On behalf of the Gabonese National Assembly, my wife and in my own name, I request you to convey to the National People's Congress of China our deepest condolences.

At this sorrowful moment, our National Assembly expresses sympathy to the National People's Congress of China.

Highest considerations,

Paul Indjendjet-Gondjout
President of the Gabonese
National Assembly

Message of Condolence From Austrian National Council President Benya

Mr. Chu Teh,
Chairman of the Standing Committee
of the National People's Congress of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

On behalf of the National Council of the Republic of Austria and in my own name, I extend sincere sympathy to you on the death of Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of the People's Republic of China.

Anton Benya

President of the National Council

Vienna, January 14, 1976

Comrade Chou En-lai's Passing Deeply Mourned

Letter of Condolence From General Secretary Mijal of Polish Communist Party

General Secretary Kazimierz Mijal of the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party in a letter to Chairman Mao Tsetung of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China expressed condolences on the passing away of Comrade Chou En-lai.

The letter said that the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people have suffered a grievous loss in the death of one of the most outstanding founders of the People's Republic of China — a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, one of the closest comrades-in-arms of Chairman Mao Tsetung, and a talented and unswerving prosecutor of the Party's general political line laid down by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, in the entire period of the year of national liberation, the building of socialism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China.

Comrade Chou En-lai was an outstanding Marxist-Leninist theoretician and statesman. His indelible contribution by dint of his creative thought and work is conspicuous within the Party and Government, in China and in the relations among the peoples of the whole world. One of the most distinguished figures of our time, a great son of a great people has departed from us. Throughout his life, he defended the purity of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, defended Chairman Mao's thought and policies, and served the Party and the people and the Chinese and world revolution and socialism.

Comrade Chou En-lai in his life defended in a principled way the revolutionary line of the Communist

Party of China, opposed Right and "Left" opportunist attacks and the renegades of revolution and socialism, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, played an enormous role in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and guided personally by Chairman Mao, and made gigantic contributions to the historic cause of consolidating the revolutionary unity of the Chinese Communist Party and the dictatorship of the proletariat in China.

Comrade Chou En-lai was an irreconcilable foe of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism. He was a very enthusiastic defender of the nations enslaved, oppressed and exploited by imperialism, and the two hegemonic powers in particular, and of the nations and peoples fighting for their social and national liberation. He enjoyed high respect, love and admiration of the whole progressive mankind.

Comrade Chou En-lai's exploits throughout his life are magnificent; many-sided and enduring. Not only the coming generations of the great Chinese people, but also the coming generations of all the peoples striving for progress and revolution, for the final victory of socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and throughout the world, will draw from him instructive help in struggle.

In conclusion, the letter said that Comrade Chou En-lai had visited Poland and showed a keen interest in the development of the revolutionary struggle of the Polish working class up to the last moments of his life. He will always live in our hearts as a great friend of the Polish working people who are fighting against the bourgeoisie of their own country and against Soviet social-imperialist occupation and for freedom and independence, for the victory of socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat in Poland. Today, the

Polish revolutionaries and the entire Polish working people share with the great Chinese people the deep sorrow over the passing away of Comrade Chou En-lai, a great son of the Chinese people. The exploits of his work and struggle will be a source of inspiration to us in our future revolutionary activities.

Eternal glory to Comrade Chou En-lai, an outstanding revolutionary Marxist theoretician, a great builder of socialism in China, and a friend of the exploited and oppressed nations!

Message of Condolence From Chairman Klonsky of U.S. October League (M-L)

Mao Tsetung,

Peking,

The People's Republic of China

With profound emotion we learnt of the death of Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the People's Republic of China. We join with the Chinese people and with the people all over the world mourning the loss of the comrade who embodied the communist spirit and whose political foresight and communist determination were proven many times over many points on the globe, over the course of long years of revolutionary work from the early days of the Chinese revolution, the new-democratic revolution, the war of national liberation and socialist construction through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Comrade Chou En-lai made heroic contributions to the fight against capitalism and revisionism for which he will be for ever remembered. Not only a leading fighter for national liberation and socialism in China, Chou En-lai was also in the forefront of the international struggle against revisionism and social-imperialism, as well as a consistent advocate of anti-imperialist solidarity of the peoples of the world.

Inspired by the dedication with which he carried out his duties even in the days of illness at the end of his life, we are determined to turn sorrow into energy and redouble our efforts to attain the goals for which Chou En-lai lived. Our deepest condolences to the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and to the entire Chinese people on this enormous loss.

The revolutionary spirit of Comrade Chou En-lai will always endure in the struggle of the people of China and the world against imperialism, hegemonism and reaction.

Michael Klonsky

Chairman of the U.S. October League
(Marxist-Leninist)

Chicago, U.S.A., January 12, 1976

Letter of Condolence From Osvaldo Pesce, National Secretary of Organization of Communists of Italy (Marxist-Leninist)

Osvaldo Pesce, National Secretary of the Organization of Communists of Italy (Marxist-Leninist), has sent a letter to Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China expressing deep condolences on the death of Comrade Chou En-lai.

The letter said: "We learnt with grief of the death of Comrade Chou En-lai, a great proletarian revolutionary. An outstanding leader of the Party and the state, Comrade Chou En-lai had implemented the proletarian revolutionary line of continuing revolution of Chairman Mao Tsetung. He is a great communist fighter for the cause of communism."

"The death of Comrade Chou En-lai is a great loss not only to the Party and people of China but also to the world proletariat, the peoples of various countries, and the oppressed nations. He eminently applied the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tsetung in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

"Comrade Chou En-lai dedicated all his energy to the revolution and the cause of communism, thus setting a shining example with his own life. This will educate, inspire and encourage the Marxist-Leninists the world over to unite most closely, strengthen the broad anti-imperialist world united front and fight against the two superpowers, Soviet social-imperialism in particular. The two superpowers are the source of the danger of a new world war, and Soviet social-imperialism is the main source because it is on the offensive and harbours ambitions for world domination."

In conclusion, the letter said: "The Organization of Communists of Italy (Marxist-Leninist) extends to the fraternal Chinese Party, the Chinese people and the family of the deceased the grief of the Italian working class and the broad masses of the Italian people over the death of Comrade Chou En-lai."

Joint Letter of Condolence From Leaders of Swedish Communist Party, Clarte Federation and Red Youth

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

The Communist Party of China and the whole Chinese people mourn Comrade Chou En-lai. His name and deeds are inseparably connected with the victories of the Chinese revolution, with the 1949 liberation and all the great successes which the Chinese people have since won in different fields. That is why he, next to Chair-

man Mao Tsetung, stands out as one of the great leading persons, not only in China, but in the whole international proletarian revolution. That is why we feel deep pain over his death and participate in the mourning with our Chinese comrades and the whole Chinese people.

Comrade Chou En-lai was a devoted fighter for the sake of the proletariat and of socialism. A man who never spared himself, but unselfishly and until the last moments of his life, long after he was taken into hospital, worked with incredible energy and great political vision to make China a strong socialist country, highly developed in all fields, thereby contributing to the victory of the world revolution.

The death of Comrade Chou En-lai is an enormous loss to China and to the world proletariat. Other comrades, however, will definitely fill the great vacuum left by him. Inspired by his shining example and guided by Marxism-Leninism, further developed by Chairman Mao Tsetung, they will continue to carry on to the end the glorious task, to which he devoted the whole of his adult life, all his power and all his great knowledge.

Roland Pettersson (Acting Chairman)

Gunnar Bylin (Chairman)

The Communist Party of Sweden

Anders Berge (Chairman)

The Swedish Clarte Federation

Ronny Schueler (Chairman)

The Swedish Red Youth

Stockholm, January 13, 1976

Letter of Condolence From Central Leading Organ of Marxist- Leninist Organization of Italian Bolshevik Communists

The Central Leading Organ of the Marxist-Leninist Organization of the Italian Bolshevik Communists sent a letter on January 9 to Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, expressing deep condolences on the death of Comrade Chou En-lai.

The letter said: "We are deeply grieved to learn of the decease of Comrade Chou En-lai, a respected leader of the Party and state of China and a glorious proletarian revolutionary fighter in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism, modern revisionism and hegemonism. We extend to you, to the whole Party and the entire Chinese people the great sadness and deep condolences of our Leading Organ, our Organization and the Italian revolutionary proletariat over the irreparable loss you have suffered. The Communists and working class the world over share your grief."

"Comrade Chou En-lai was one of the major founders of New China, the most dedicated, outstanding and eminent, indefatigable and well-cultivated builder of socialism in China, the bravest and firmest fighter against modern revisionism and the sincerest and most reliable friend of the oppressed and enslaved peoples of the whole world. Standing by them, Comrade Chou En-lai always worked tirelessly for the establishment of the broadest united front against the two superpowers, hegemonism, colonialism, racism and all reaction."

"The death of Comrade Chou En-lai has left a gaping void in the political arena of the world revolution, and brought an unabated sorrow to the hearts of the Communists and peoples of the whole world. Comrade Chou En-lai, who was worthy of the name of a revolutionary giant for his thinking and actions and exerted such a far-reaching influence on the history of China and the whole world, will live for ever in the hearts of the fighting proletariat and peoples of the world."

In conclusion, the letter said: "We must turn grief into strength, into revolutionary motive force and into actions against imperialism, social-imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries."

Message of Condolence From Central Committee of Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Ecuador

The Communist Party of China,
Peking

We express our condolences on the death of Comrade Chou En-lai, a great Marxist-Leninist and a revolutionary example for the peoples of the world.

The Central Committee of the
Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of
Ecuador

Quito, January 12, 1976

Message of Condolence From Central Committee of Communist Party of Peru

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China,

Peking

Dear Comrades:

We learnt with extreme grief the news of the death of Comrade Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Premier of the State Council, and intimate co-operator of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Comrade Chou En-lai was an outstanding revolutionary who was loyal to Marxism-Leninism and world revolution. He firmly adhered to the proletarian revolutionary line and was a fine member and leader of the Chinese Communist Party. He was also an irreconcilable fighter against imperialism, social-imperialism, modern revisionism and the renegade line of Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao. For all this, Comrade Chou En-lai is loved and respected by the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese working masses and the people and revolutionaries throughout the world.

The death of Comrade Chou En-lai is a tremendous loss to the Chinese working class and the fraternal Chinese people as well as to the international communist movement and world revolution. Our Party and the revolutionary people of Peru take this loss as their own.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru extends here with deep grief our sincere condolences to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, to the Party, and to the Chinese people, and expresses our sympathy to the family of Comrade Chou En-lai.

Shining for ever will be the great contributions made by Comrade Chou En-lai to the victory of the revolution in China, to its socialist construction, to the continuing of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and to world revolution.

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Peru

Lima, January 9, 1976

Message of Condolence From Central Committee of Workers' Party of Guadeloupe

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Guadeloupe sent a message on January 10 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, extending sincere condolences on the death of Comrade Chou En-lai.

The message said: "Comrade Chou En-lai was a heroic vanguard fighter of the proletariat. Throughout his life, he practised Marxism, maintained unity and proved to be frank and upright. He struggled against revisionism, splits and intrigues within the Party. He always proved to be firm in maintaining correct principles, and flexible in applying them." Comrade Chou En-lai, it added, "always showed a high spirit of proletarian internationalism and was a comrade-in-arms of the proletariat and oppressed peoples."

The message said: "The Workers' Party of Guadeloupe and the entire Guadeloupian people extend sincere condolences to his bereaved family, to the Central Committee and the entire membership of the Communist Party of China as well as to the Chinese people. The Guadeloupian working class and its Party, the Workers'

Party of Guadeloupe, will be inspired by the example of this great Marxist-Leninist in the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

Letter of Condolence From Chairman Aust of German Communist Party (M-L)

Comrade Mao Tsetung,
Chairman of the Central Committee of
the Communist Party of China,

Comrade Chu Teh,
Chairman of the Standing Committee of
the National People's Congress,

The State Council of the People's Republic
of China

We wish to express to the Chinese Communist Party, the leadership of the Chinese state and the entire Chinese people our heartfelt condolences on the death of Comrade Chou En-lai.

Comrade Chou En-lai was an outstanding Marxist-Leninist who enjoyed the love and respect of all Communists, the international proletariat, all progressives and the people of the whole world. Comrade Chou En-lai will live for ever in the Chinese people's struggle to build socialism and carry on the socialist revolution, in the struggle of the world proletariat and the oppressed peoples for their emancipation. He dedicated his whole life to the cause of revolution up to the last day of his fatal illness. He had performed undying exploits in serving the revolution and the cause of communism and will always be an example in the struggle to realize the brilliant ideas of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tsetung.

Comrade Chou En-lai's life was closely bound up with the destiny of the Chinese people and their struggle against the oppressors, with the building of a socialist New China and world socialist revolution. The activities of Comrade Chou En-lai as a great proletarian internationalist of the Chinese people were also closely bound up with the striving of the international proletariat and the peoples of various nations for a bright future of the world.

When studying in Europe, Comrade Chou En-lai had already dedicated himself to the revolutionary cause. After his return to China, he, as a member of the Chinese Communist Party under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, contributed tremendously to the building and development of the Party.

In the course of the four revolutionary wars waged by the Chinese people to defeat their oppressors which had led to the founding of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Chou En-lai fought selflessly for the sake of the Chinese people. In the struggles against "Left" and Right opportunism, he abided by Chairman

Mao Tsetung's revolutionary line and performed his duties of leading the Party and the Red Army on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

After the victory of the new-democratic revolution, Comrade Chou En-lai devoted himself to the building of a socialist New China. Adhering to the Marxist-Leninist principle that after the victory of the revolution, there still exists the struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines and that it is, therefore, imperative to carry on class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, he performed the new duties in the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the state. At the same time, Comrade Chou En-lai waged a resolute struggle against Khrushchovian revisionism which had transformed the socialist Soviet Union into an aggressive imperialist superpower under fascist dictatorship and attempted to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism in China.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally led by Chairman Mao Tsetung is a great political revolution of the proletariat against the capitalist and all other exploiting classes. In this revolution, Comrade Chou En-lai fought on the side of Comrade Mao Tsetung and was convinced that the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism. This revolution succeeded in smashing the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and made it possible for socialist construction to achieve tremendous success. The Chinese people of all nationalities became more closely united in the struggle.

Comrade Chou En-lai in the leadership of the Party and the state played his part in convening the Tenth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and the First Session of the Fourth National People's Congress of China and in framing the new Constitution of the People's Republic of China, all of which provided shining evidence of the victories won by the Chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

As Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Chou En-lai made an outstanding contribution in providing great proletarian internationalist assistance and support by the Communist Party of China and the People's Republic of China to the Communist Parties, the working class and the peoples throughout the world. Comrade Chou En-lai had studied in Germany and the German people in particular will never forget that he was a faithful friend who supported their national and political interests. Comrade Chou En-lai had rendered great services in the establishment by the People's Republic of China of the international united front against the two superpowers. He tirelessly warned the peoples to be on guard against the two aggressive powers in whose rivalry for world hegemony lie the roots of a new world war. At the same time he held that the

factors for both revolution and war were increasing.

Dear comrades, the death of Comrade Chou En-lai is a grievous loss to the Communist Party of China, the state and the people of China. Through his loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, his ability to integrate Marxism-Leninism effectively with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and his great proletarian internationalist stand, he had made an outstanding and indelible contribution in the service of the Chinese people.

We can assure you that the German Communist Party (Marxist-Leninists), the German working class and the German people understand your sorrow most deeply. The death of Comrade Chou En-lai was also a shock to us and brought us grief.

At the same time we know that you will turn sorrow into the revolutionary determination to achieve greater victory in the struggle to realize the communist ideal to which Comrade Chou En-lai had dedicated his life.

We assure you in the name of our Party and the German working class that the German people will always remember the name of Comrade Chou En-lai and his whole life as a model Communist. After his death, the example he set will also help us to attain our objective — a unified, independent and socialist Germany.

Mourn Comrade Chou En-lai!

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Ernst Aust

Chairman of the Central Committee of
the German Communist Party
(Marxist-Leninists)

January 9, 1976

Letter of Condolence From Secretariat of Central Committee Of Revolutionary Communist Party of Uruguay

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Uruguay, on behalf of the Party's Central Committee and Political Secretary Comrade Mario Echenique who is now in detention, on January 9 sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tsetung, expressing deep grief over the death of Comrade Chou En-lai.

The letter said that Comrade Chou En-lai who fully dedicated his life to the revolution is an example for

(Continued on p. 22.)

Peking Review, No. 5

ROUND THE WORLD

EAST TIMOR

Counter-Attacking Indonesian Invaders

Armed forces of the Democratic Republic of East Timor continued counter-attacking the Indonesian invaders and recaptured three northern coastal towns west of Dili — Liquica, Bazartete and Maubara — Alarico Fernandes, Minister of Home Affairs and Security of the Republic, declared on January 14.

East Timorese forces surrounded the town of Aileu from where Indonesian troops tried to withdraw by land and by helicopter but failed.

Shortly after the Democratic Republic of East Timor had proclaimed independence on November 28, 1975, Indonesian forces launched large-scale armed invasion of East Timor on December 7. They occupied Dili and tried to destroy the patriotic forces of the East Timorese people so as to realize the longstanding plot to annex East Timor. But these forces ran into heavy losses.

Later, when Indonesian forces launched another armed attack on December 25, the East Timorese armed forces offered a valiant resistance to the enemy's invasion.

The Australian paper *The Age* said editorially on January 16: "FRETILIN forces are apparently still in control of significant areas of the country, and militarily active even in the hills behind Dili itself."

UNITED STATES

President Ford Recommends Increased Defence Spending

Against the background of growing contention for hegemony between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, U.S. President Gerald Ford "recommends a significant increase in defence spending for 1977."

His recommendation to the Congress on January 21 was made in his budget message for fiscal year 1977 (October 1 this year to September 30 next year).

The message said that in fiscal year 1977, federal government receipts will stand at 351,300 million dollars and expenditures at 394,200 million dollars. Total expenditures will be 5.5 per cent higher than outlays for the current fiscal year. The defence budget will go up by 9 per cent to 101,100 million dollars, a rise of 8,300 million dollars over this year's.

Ford said that the defence establishment is "to protect the vital interests of the United States throughout the world," and therefore, "an increase in funding . . . is essential." He went on: "My request is based on a careful assessment of the international situation and the contingencies we must be prepared to meet."

He pointed out that there had been "an increase in Soviet defence spending, military personnel levels, and equipment modernization." "To maintain the military balance," the United States should maintain "overall balance with Soviet strategic forces; no perceived advantage to the Soviet Union of a first use of strategic weapon." The budget message proposed "to carry forward the increase in army divisions, continue the modernization of ground, sea, and tactical air equipment, and improve the readiness of the combat forces," and to "add the equivalent of four wings to the air force." "The production of helicopters and anti-tank guided missiles will continue, and tank production will be increased in order to permit the eventual conversion of two light infantry divisions into mechanized divisions." There will be "procurement of 15 new ships in 1977," including three nuclear-powered attack submarines

and eight guided-missile frigates. In the field of strategic weapons, in addition to continued development of the B-1 bomber to strengthen strategic bomber forces and the Trident nuclear submarine, there will be "full-scale development of long-range strategic cruise missiles."

In consequence, the budget message called for increases of nearly 4,000 million dollars for new ships, fighter aircraft, tanks and other equipment, and an increase of 1,800 million dollars in research and development of new weapons.

Since the outbreak at the end of 1973 of its most serious postwar economic crisis, the U.S. economy has been in a very sorry plight. Apart from shifting the burden of the crisis on to the working people, Ford's budget message did not offer any practical solutions to the economic problem.

SOVIET UNION

Expanding War in Angola

To get control of strategically important Angola and contend for world hegemony with the other superpower, the Soviet social-imperialists have engaged in splitting activities among the three liberation organizations there and other African countries. This has plunged the Angolan people into the bloodbath of a fratricidal struggle after they had gained independence.

In the past two weeks, the Soviet Union intensified its transport of numerous troops and heavy arms shipments to massacre the Angolans. Soviet Il-62s have been flying Cuban troops into Angola at the rate of 200 a day for the past two weeks, bringing the total Cuban troop commitment there to more than 10,500. A parallel operation involved the transfer of additional Cuban troops and military equipment aboard six to eight vessels.

It was reported on January 9 that 500 more Soviet military personnel arrived in Angola on a Soviet ship, bringing the number of Soviet personnel in the country to nearly 1,000.

(Continued from p. 20.)

all the Communists of the world. He participated outstandingly in the various stages of the Chinese revolution. He was a fighter in the revolutionary wars as well as in the struggles against various forms of opportunist tendencies.

"He led the Government of the People's Republic of China for more than 26 years," the letter said, "and fulfilled the task with great intelligence and great loyalty to the correct line of the Party, always relying on the inexhaustible strength of the masses in solving all the problems."

In conclusion, the letter said: "The grief of your Party and your people over this loss is also ours." "At the moment of grief for the death of Comrade Chou En-lai, we should work more conscientiously, and go all out to push forward the revolution in our country and in the world. This will be the best way to pay homage to him who gave his whole life for the cause of the people."

Letter of Condolence From Secretary Lindner of Central Committee of Communist League of Vienna

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

Respected Comrades:

We have just learnt the sad news of the death of 78-year-old Comrade Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the People's Republic of China.

The death of this outstanding Marxist-Leninist and proletarian revolutionary is an extremely tremendous loss to the Chinese Communist Party, Chinese workers, peasants and the whole of the revolutionary people. It is a great loss to the people of the world and the revolutionary workers' movement. Comrade Chou En-lai performed immortal services in socialist revolution and construction and made important contributions to the cause of world proletarian revolution.

We are as sorrowful as you are at this moment over the irreparable loss.

We are sure that the Chinese people will turn grief into strength, unite more firmly as one and still more resolutely push socialist revolution. Meanwhile, we assure you that we will continue to make every effort for the building of a Marxist-Leninist Party of the working class in our country and for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the victory of socialism. We believe that this accords with Comrade Chou En-lai's spirit and wishes and is the best way of condolence.

Walter Lindner

Secretary of the Central Committee of
the Communist League of Vienna

January 9, 1976

In addition, Moscow also continued sending new planes to Angola. There already were six Mig-21s assembled, six other Migs were being assembled and another 12 still uncrated after shipment to Angola.

As reported by a Brazilian magazine, the Soviet Union has staked some 500 million U.S. dollars on the Angolan war in order to assume control of this strategically important country.

Flagrant escalation of armed intervention by the Soviet Union has proved once again that the Soviet "demand for an end to armed intervention in Angola from abroad" recently voiced by the Soviet paper *Pravda* was nothing but a barefaced lie to hoodwink the African people and public opinion in the world.

GUYANA

Exporting Cotton for the First Time in 70 Years

One hundred twenty thousand pounds of Guyana-grown cotton were shipped to Trinidad and Tobago on January 10. This represented an important product of the country developing its industrial crops since independence in 1966.

The cotton was grown at the Kimbia National Service Training Centre and the Kibilibiri Experimental Farm, both situated in the interior. Last year, the training centre planted cotton on 2,500 acres of land. The experimental farm had gathered 40,000 pounds from 61 acres of plots up to last year. They have expanded the cotton acreage this year.

Historically, Guyana was a cotton-growing country and cotton was one of its major export commodities at the beginning of the last century. But, to step up their plunder of the country, the colonialists prohibited cotton growing and expanded the acreage for sugarcane. Since the establishment of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana on February 23, 1970, the government has actively developed the national economy, paid special attention to developing and diversifying agriculture, and made serious efforts to change the lopsided economic structure left over by the imperialists. Cotton production, which Guyana scarcely had any for some time, has developed again as a result of the government adopting positive measures.

Friendship Notes

A Trip to Mozambique

A Hsinhua News Agency journalists group toured parts of Mozambique after attending the country's independence celebrations. A responsible person told the group during a visit to tea gardens and a tea processing factory: "Five foreign latifundists had managed these large tea gardens. They also set up a processing plant. Two of them fled on the eve of independence. Now these gardens have been taken over by the peasants. To develop tea production for the state, they work with meticulous care in these gardens which are now in much better shape than in old days."

The big dam and the power station in the Cabora Bassa are well-known in the world. The Portuguese authorities had tried to make the power station a centre for developing their colonial economy and to occupy this area permanently by migrating one million people from Europe to settle there. When the group visited the area, work on the dam and the station still was going on, but the Mozambican people have become their masters. This hydro-power station will contribute to the development of Mozambique's national economy.

The Chinese journalists were invited to a performance by middle school students in the old liberated areas. They were deeply impressed by the programme showing the people in those areas developing production to support the fronts, rescuing wounded soldiers and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the army-men against the enemy.

The visitors also saw a concentration camp from the days of colonial rule. At a mass meeting denouncing the colonialists' criminal rule, one old man said: "We know that, like us, the Chinese people were oppressed and exploited by the colonialists and imperialists. It is this common experience that has

linked the hearts of our two peoples together."

Albanian Painting Exhibition

Albanian paintings were on view in Kwangchow, Hangchow and Peking on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of Albania's liberation and victory of people's revolution. The exhibition was warmly welcomed by Chinese workers, peasants and soldiers as well as literary and art workers.

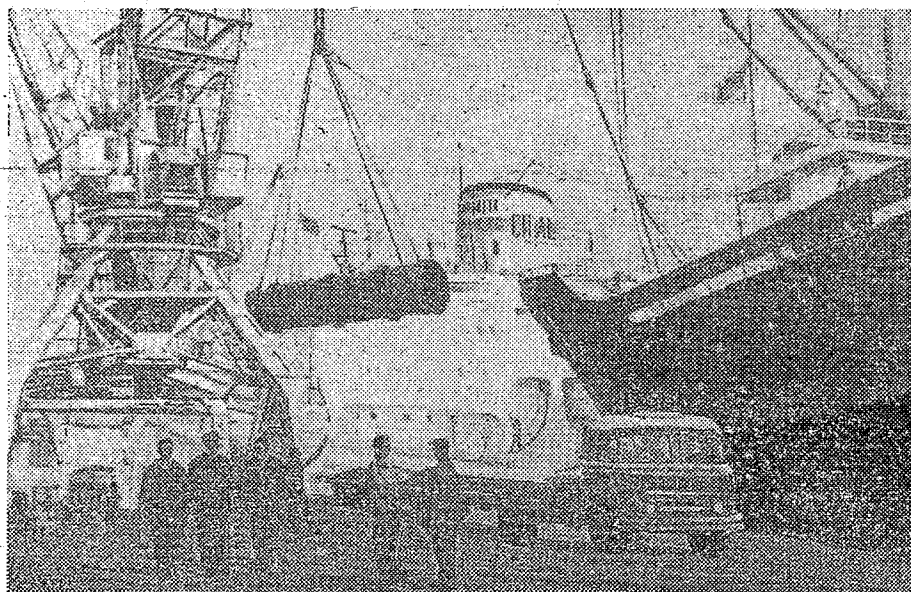
One outstanding feature was that the works displayed strong militancy in presenting the theme of revolutionary struggle. The painting *Freedom or Death* portrays the Albanian people taking a firm hold of their rifles to counter imperialist and social-imperialist wild attempts to strangle this heroic country. A nation, as the painting shows, can win freedom and independence only through struggle. The oil painting *Birth of the Party* depicts the great historic event of the founding of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha. *Comrades-in-Arms and Companions* expresses the

spirit of fine Albanian sons and daughters loyal to the cause of the liberation of their fatherland. The oil painting *Denouncing the Warsaw Pact* attracted the greatest attention of viewers. The Soviet social-imperialists invaded and occupied Czechoslovakia by force in August 1968, and the painting highlights the theme that a heroic people will never submit to hegemonism.

From various angles, the exhibits also reflected the achievements in the Albanian socialist revolution and socialist construction. The oil painting *Setting Up Co-operatives in Mountainous Area* shows the peasant upsurge in establishing agricultural co-operatives. This work has a profound theme coupled with clear-cut characterization and bright and harmonious colours.

While continuously raising the ideological level and heightening the militancy of their works, Albanian artists attach great importance to artistic skill. In creating these works, they combine the tradition of European painting and the national traits of Albania's fine arts. The result is the integration of individual style and national characteristics.

Among the works exhibited were many paintings showing the friendship between China and Albania.



Port of Friendship — Durres.

Oil painting by Albanian painter A. Cangonja

A School Welcomed by the People

The Sanaa Secondary Industry Technical School, a school welcomed by the people, is located southwest of Sanaa in the Yemen Arab Republic. Attached to the school, which has a civil engineering department and an electricity and machinery maintenance department, is a factory to aid teaching as well as a construction team. The principle is to train technicians with theoretical knowledge and practical ability.

Since the school was set up five years ago, the Yemeni Government and people have given it big support. The first group of graduates, numbering 41, now works on various fronts.

The school is popular because it works out a teaching programme according to the country's needs. Through investigations, for instance, the class specializing in highway and bridge construction found that the state needed technicians for highway surveying and designing. The school then added more courses in this subject.

To enable students to link theory with practice, the school makes suitable arrangements of schedules for lessons and practice in production. The school-run factory is the centre where students do practical work. On-the-spot study also is organized in the units and departments concerned. This helps students consolidate the book knowledge they have learnt in the classroom and improve their ability to do practical work.

The school was given to the Yemeni Government as a gift by the Chinese Government. Construction was completed in 1970 and a Chinese teachers group came to help. With the concern and help of the Yemeni Government and the school authorities, the group has done its bit to help train technical cadres. To overcome the language barrier, the Chinese teachers earnestly learn Arabic from their students. They also do their best to improve teaching methods. While living and working together with the students, they have built up a profound friendship with them.

Chinese Basketball Team in Peru

Members of the Chinese Basketball Team which visited Peru last November often tell the story about some small earthen pots.

Two young Peruvian sisters who had frequently gone to see the Chinese athletes made friends with them. They hit upon the idea that it would be very nice to give something to their Chinese brothers and sisters as gifts to take back to China. After their family agreed to the proposal, they brought a basketful of small earthen pots to where women members of the Chinese team were staying and presented one to each, saying: "These pots are made by us mountain folks. We'd like to give them to you as souvenirs." Representing Peru's ancient culture, the pots embody the Peruvian children's friendly feelings for the Chinese people.

Cardo, a veteran on the Peruvian men's basketball team with 16 years of experience in the game, was very pleased to see the Chinese team arrive. To improve skills together, he practised and exchanged experiences with the Chinese players and told them of his experience in playing the centre forward. His enthusiasm remained unabated after one of his legs was injured in a game.

On the court, Peruvian doctors often massaged Chinese players to help them to play well. Towels and soft drinks were offered them during breaks. When Peruvian player Cardo Duarte sprained his ankle, Chinese players helped him off the court.

Men on Board Three Foreign Vessels Rescued

Tugboat *Orient No. 3* of Thailand, the Panamanian freighter *M.V. Macdili* and the Japanese fishing boat *Daigo Hikari Maru* struck reefs off China's Hsisha Islands in mid-December last year. All 29 persons on board the vessels, including crew, shipowners and fishermen, were rescued. The Chinese rescue ship *Suichiu No. 201*, the ocean-going cargo ship *Taihu*, fishing boats from the Hsisha Islands and vessels of the P.L.A. South China Sea Fleet participated in the rescue.

A Japanese ship that came to take the nine Japanese seamen home left Chanchiang on December 23. The Thai and Panamanian seamen had a sightseeing tour of Kwangchow before leaving China for home via Shumchun on December 27.

(Continued from p. 4.)

He pointed out that both China and Japan must heighten their vigilance against the arms expansion and war preparations of the superpower in the north and its bid for world hegemony. "Soviet social-imperialism occupies vast territories of its neighbouring countries; it still occupies, and refuses to return to Japan, the northern territories which belong to Japan; and it has built strong military bases on the Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands, posing a serious menace to

Japan's security," Liao Chen-chieh said. He reiterated that the Chinese people always firmly support the Japanese people in their patriotic and just actions to recover their northern territories.

China-Korea Friendship Oil Pipeline

Ceremonies celebrating the successful opening of the Friendship Oil Pipeline, built jointly by China and Korea, were held recently in both

countries on completion of the project.

Attending the ceremony in Korea, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chou Hua-min said that the oil pipeline had been laid to further develop economic co-operation and trade relations between the two countries on the basis of proletarian internationalism. The pipeline is not only a means of conveyance; still more important, it also is of political significance as a friendship bridge between the Chinese and Korean peoples, he noted.