

PEKING REVIEW

17

April 23, 1976

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報

**Chairman Mao Meets
Vice-President Moubarek**

**Resplendent Victory of the
Kampuchean People**

**New Upsurge in Criticism of
Teng Hsiao-ping**

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Chairman Mao Meets Vice-President Moubarek

CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung on the afternoon of April 20 met Hosny Moubarek, Vice-President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mrs. Moubarek and other distinguished Egyptian guests.

The other distinguished Egyptian guests present were: Vice-President Hosny Moubarek's eldest son Alaa Mohamed Hosny Moubarek and younger son Gamal Mohamed Hosny Moubarek; Engineer Gamal El Din Sidky, Minister of State for Military Production, and Mrs. Sidky; and Egyptian Ambassador to China Salah El-Abd.

Chairman Mao shook hands with the distinguished guests and extended a warm welcome to them on their visit to China, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Vice-President Hosny Moubarek, Minister of State Gamal El Din Sidky and Ambassador Salah El-Abd. At the time of departure, Chairman Mao asked Vice-President Hosny Moubarek to convey his regards to President Anwar El Sadat when he returns home.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng was present on the occasion.



Greeting First Anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea's Independence

His Excellency Khieu Samphan,
President of the Presidium of the
State of Democratic Kampuchea,

His Excellency Polpot,
Prime Minister of the Government
Of Democratic Kampuchea,

His Excellency Nuon Chea,
Chairman of the Permanent Committee
Of the People's Congress of Kampuchea,
Phnom Penh

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the National Independence Day of Democratic Kampuchea, we wish to extend, on behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and people, our warmest congratulations to you and to the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the fraternal people of Kampuchea.

A year ago, the revolutionary army and people of Kampuchea, after waging a long and heroic armed struggle, liberated the capital — Phnom Penh and won the great victory of the war of national liberation, thus advancing the Kampuchean revolution to an entirely new historical stage. Since liberation, the people of Kampuchea, guided by a correct line, have continued to uphold the principles of independence and self-reliance and carried forward the glorious war-time tradition of revolutionary heroism and hard struggle; they have resolutely defended their country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, worked vigorously on the basis of nationwide mobilization to rehabilitate and

develop the national economy, and achieved inspiring new victories within a short period of time. The Chinese people are most glad to see the tremendous and profound revolutionary changes taking place in Kampuchea. We are confident that, under the correct leadership of the revolutionary organization of Kampuchea, the heroic people of Kampuchea who have been tested in the raging flames of war will surely conquer all kinds of difficulties and win still greater victories in the cause of building and defending their motherland.

The profound militant friendship and revolutionary unity between China and Kampuchea and between our two peoples have been built up in the long common revolutionary struggles. The Chinese people will, as always, firmly support the Kampuchean people's revolutionary cause, unite with the fraternal people of Kampuchea, fight shoulder to shoulder and march forward with them.

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

Hua Kuo-feng

Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China

Peking, April 16, 1976

Leaders of Democratic Kampuchea Congratulated

On behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Chinese Government and people, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Hua Kuo-feng, Premier of the State Council, on April 14 sent a message to President Khieu Samphan, Prime Minister Polpot and Chairman Nuon Chea, extending warm congratulations to them on their assumption of the high posts of President of the Presidium of the State, Prime Minister of the Government and Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Democratic Kampuchea respectively. The message said:

"In the excellent situation in which continuous new successes were being achieved by the heroic people of Kampuchea in defending and building their country, the First People's Congress was held and new leading organs of state were elected in accordance with the Constitution of Democratic Kampuchea. This is a great event in the political life of the people of Kampuchea. On this occasion when you assume the high posts of President of the Presidium of the State, Prime Minister of the Government and Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Democratic Kampuchea respectively, we wish to extend, on behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Chinese Government and people, our warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the Government

and people of Democratic Kampuchea.

"China and Kampuchea are close neighbours, and the Chinese and Kampuchean peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. Our two peoples have always supported and encouraged each other and forged a profound revolutionary friendship in the protracted revolutionary struggles against imperialism. We firmly believe that in the struggle ahead, the people of Kampuchea will surely win continuous new victories under the leadership of the new state organs.

"May Democratic Kampuchea enjoy prosperity and her people well-being.

"May the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between China and Kampuchea and between our two peoples grow in strength and develop continuously."

Egyptian Vice-President Leads a High-Level Delegation to China

At a time when the Egyptian people have been winning new victories in their struggle against Soviet revisionist hegemonism, Hosny Moubarek, Vice-President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and a high-level Egyptian delegation led by him, arrived in Peking on April 18 for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Accompanying him on the visit are Mrs. Moubarek, and the eldest and younger sons of the Vice-President, Alaa Mohamed Hosny Moubarek and Gamal Mohamed Hosny Moubarek.

The delegation has brought with it the Egyptian people's precious friendship for the Chinese people. Full of joy, the Chinese Government and people extend a

warm welcome to the distinguished Egyptian guests coming from the forefront of the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and hegemonism.



Chairman Chu Teh of the N.P.C. Standing Committee meets with distinguished Egyptian guests.

The distinguished guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by Hua Kuo-feng, Premier of the State Council; Ulanfu, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chiao Kuan-hua, Foreign Minister; Chang Tsai-chien, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's

distinguished Egyptian guests the following day.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng gave a grand banquet on April 19 in the Great Hall of the People to welcome the guests. Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-President Hosny Moubarek exchanged speeches at the banquet (for excerpts of their speeches see pp. 8 and 9.)

Premier Hua Kuo-feng held talks with Vice-President Hosny Moubarek.

Renmin Ribao published an editorial on April 18 welcoming the distinguished Egyptian guests. It said: "Egypt's bold decision to abrogate the Egyptian-Soviet 'friendship and co-operation treaty' and its victory in countering Soviet social-imperialist threats, intimidation, disruption and sabotage are a new development in the Egyptian people's struggle to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty, and a new contribution to the cause of unity in struggle by the hundreds of millions of people of the third world against hegemonism."

The editorial said: "The Egyptian people are a people with a tradition of revolutionary struggle. They fear neither pressure nor intimidation,



Distinguished guests from Egypt warmly welcomed at Peking Airport by Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairman Ulanfu of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

They have courageously denounced and laid bare the crimes perpetrated by Soviet revisionism in Egypt, exposing its true colours as social-imperialism to the light of day. Egypt's just act in abrogating the Egyptian-Soviet treaty has dealt a heavy blow at Soviet revisionist hegemonism and tremendously encouraged all nations and people suffering from bullying, oppression, threats and interference by Soviet revisionism. This has set an example for the people of all countries, especially of the third world, in their struggle against hegemonism."

The editorial pointed out: "The significant victories of the Egyptian people in their struggle against hegemonism once again show that Soviet revisionism, however ferocious and overbearing, is only a paper tiger in the face of the awakening people. After knocking its head against a stone wall in Egypt, Soviet revisionism is resorting to all kinds of intrigues in repeated counterattacks." "The Soviet revisionists' attempt to go against the tide of history can only provoke strong opposition on the part of the people of all countries and end in a still greater defeat," it added.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Dr. Yang Chen-ning

Hua Kuo-feng, Premier of the State Council, met American physicist Dr. Yang Chen-ning and had a very cordial conversation with him on April 17.

Dr. Yang called on Comrade Teng Ying-chao on the morning of April 15 to express profound condolences over the death of the late Premier Chou En-lai. Comrade Teng Ying-chao had a cordial conversation with him and expressed her thanks to him and through him to friends in the United States for their sympathy.

Dr. Yang arrived in China on March 27. He visited Kwangchow,

Shanghai and Peking, saw relatives and friends, and had academic discussions with scientific and educational circles.

Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Democratic Kampuchea Gives Reception

April 17 was the first anniversary of the National Independence Day of Democratic Kampuchea. Pich Cheang, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of Democratic Kampuchea in Peking, and his wife gave a reception that day in warm celebration of the occasion. Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chi Teng-kuei, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; and Wu Teh, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, were invited to attend.

Charge d'Affaires a.i. Pich Cheang and Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua spoke at the reception.

In his speech, the Charge d'Affaires reviewed the brilliant course of the Kampuchean people in their national-liberation war and gave an account of the great victory scored by the Kampuchean army and people. He said that this great victory is of extremely great historical significance, and its glory far surpasses that of the Angkor era.

He continued: "At present, adhering to the stand of independence and self-reliance, our Kampuchean people and revolutionary army, under the leadership of the revolutionary organization, are holding high the militant banner, energetically rehabilitating the economy and defending

and building their country. They have won satisfactory results in the first step on their victorious march."

He noted: "At this new stage in the history of Kampuchea, our people and revolutionary army have very arduous and at the same time glorious tasks." "Though U.S. imperialism, obstinate, brutal and aggressive by nature, has been defeated by our people and revolutionary army, it is not reconciled to defeat but continues to plot vicious schemes against Kampuchea." "The people and revolutionary army of Kampuchea are determined to overcome all difficulties, smash all plots and keep ready at all times to fight any enemy who dares to invade our country," he added.

When referring to the fraternal friendship between Kampuchea and China, he expressed the firm belief that the long-standing militant unity and fraternal friendship between the two countries and the two peoples will grow in strength and develop continuously.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua first expressed warm congratulations on the happy occasion. He said: "Democratic Kampuchea was born amidst the flames of anti-imperialist struggle." The Kampuchean people's victory, he stressed, was not only unprecedented in the history of their revolution, but also of major significance in the world today. "The Kampuchean people, by their own valiant revolutionary struggle, have set a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of Asia and the world," he noted.

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua declared: "We are proud to have such staunch revolutionary comrades-in-arms as the people of Kampuchea. We firmly believe that the profound revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Kampuchean peoples will grow daily and flourish for ever."

Resplendent Victory of the Kampuchean People

APRIL 17 is the first anniversary of the National Independence Day of Democratic Kampuchea. A year ago this day, the patriotic Kampuchean army and people, after waging a momentous and heroic struggle, liberated the capital city of Phnom Penh. This great historic victory marks the beginning of a completely new historical period of the Kampuchean people's revolutionary struggle. The First People's Congress of Kampuchea, held recently in accordance with the newly promulgated Constitution of Democratic Kampuchea, elected and appointed members of leading state organs of Democratic Kampuchea, with Khieu Samphan as President of the Presidium of the State, Polpot as Prime Minister of the Government and Nuon Chea as Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress. This is an event of great historical significance in the political life of the Kampuchean people. The Chinese people extend heartfelt and warm congratulations to the fraternal Kampuchean people.

The heroic Kampuchean people have carried out a protracted and unremitting struggle in defence of their national independence and national dignity. After U.S. imperialism instigated the traitorous Lon Nol clique to unleash a reactionary coup d'etat in 1970, the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the revolutionary organization, fought with sublime heroism for more than five years and finally defeated the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and won the great victory of the war of national liberation. The new Constitution of Kampuchea, which came into force on January 5 this year, is a fruit of victory of the Kampuchean people who, advancing wave upon wave, waged a prolonged and heroic struggle at the cost of their blood and sacrifices. This Constitution has summed up the basic experience of the Kampuchean revolution, consolidated the revolutionary fruits of the Kampuchean people and charted for them a bright road of advance. It solemnly proclaims to the world: Democratic Kampuchea is a state of the Kampuchean workers, peasants and other working people; it is an independent, unified, peaceful, neutral, non-aligned, sovereign and democratic state with territorial integrity. The Kampuchean people have finally become masters of their own country after a long struggle. They are now advancing courageously and triumphantly.

Revolutions are the locomotive of history. Once the revolutionary people win victory, their immense

creativity will be brought into play on a scale and at a tempo never known before. Over the past year, the Kampuchean people, under the guidance of the line of independence and self-reliance, have achieved tremendous successes in defending national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, consolidating and developing the revolutionary political power, healing the wounds of war and rehabilitating and developing the economy. In international affairs, Democratic Kampuchea has persistently followed the policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment and actively supported the just struggle of the people of various countries. Today, a flourishing scene prevails everywhere in Kampuchea. We are convinced that under the leadership of the new Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people will surely win new and still greater victories in the revolutionary cause of defending and building the motherland.

At present, the international situation is excellent. The third world countries and peoples have further awakened in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The situation in Asia has also continued to develop encouragingly. Although the wildly ambitious superpower is seeking opportunities to extend its influence in places where the other superpower was forced to retreat after suffering defeats, the people of Asian countries will surely smash the expansionist schemes of any superpower. The prospects for the revolutionary cause of the people of Kampuchea and the rest of Asia are immensely bright.

The Chinese and Kampuchean peoples have a long-standing traditional friendship. We have always shared weal and woe, encouraged and supported each other in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism. This militant unity and great friendship have been further consolidated and developed in recent years. Every victory won by the Kampuchean people is an invaluable support and encouragement to the Chinese people. The Chinese people will, as always, join hands and advance together with the fraternal Kampuchean people.

We wish the Kampuchean people continuous and more splendid victories in their revolution and construction.

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, April 17)

Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

(Excerpts)

THE Egyptian people are a great people. Over a long period, imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and today's big-power hegemonism have always wanted to invade and control this country of strategic importance and long history, but in the face of the heroic and unyielding struggle of the Egyptian people, they have each and all failed and ended in ignominious fiascos. We have always held in high esteem the Egyptian people's heroism and glorious tradition of combating imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. In recent years, under the leadership of President Anwar El Sadat, the Egyptian people have continued to persevere in an unremitting struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, build their own country and combat Israeli Zionist aggression and superpower interference, control and subversion, thus winning wide sympathy and support among the people of all countries. In regard to foreign policy, the Egyptian Government and people have adhered to a policy of non-alignment, supported the national-liberation struggles of the peoples of Asia and Africa and made valuable contributions to the third world's cause of unity against imperialism and hegemonism. We heartily rejoice at the successes achieved by the Egyptian Government and people and wish them continuous new victories on their road of advance.

The current situation in the Middle East and the world can be summed up as follows: The situation is excellent, there is great disorder under heaven, and factors for both revolution and war are growing. A salient characteristic of the excellent situation is the vigorous rise of the third world and its increasing role as the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The Arab people's struggle against aggression and hegemonism is an important component of the struggle of the people of the entire third world. In the great October War of 1973, the Egyptian, Syrian and Palestinian armymen and civilians and the entire Arab people fought courageously shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy, used oil as a weapon and dealt heavy blows at Israeli Zionism and its supporter and abettor — the hegemonism of the superpowers, thus opening up new vistas for the struggle in the Middle East against aggression and hegemonism. At present, this struggle is further developing in scope and depth. Israeli Zionism is beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and is more isolated than ever; the true colours of the superpowers have been further exposed in their aggression and their contention for hegemony in this region, and they are being more discredited and find the going tougher and tougher.

Recently the Egyptian Government and people, in defence of national independence, state sovereignty and national dignity, unmasked the superpower that claims to be the Arab people's "natural ally" as practising sham assistance but real expansion and sham co-operation but real control and resolutely abrogated the so-called "treaty of friendship and co-operation" it had signed with Egypt. This is another major victory since the great October War scored by the Egyptian people in their struggle against aggression and hegemonism. This courageous and determined action taken by the Egyptian Government and people has set a brilliant example for the people of the third world in their struggle to resist hegemonism and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and was universally acclaimed by all justice-upholding people in the world. The Chinese people who always stand by the people of Egypt, the other Arab countries and Palestine extend firm solidarity and support to your just struggle.

The superpowers will never be reconciled to their defeat. As the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, **"Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic."** That ruthless and wicked superpower is resorting by hook or by crook to all kinds of criminal schemes, including divisive tactics, subversion and sabotage, to retaliate upon Egypt. But the heroic Egyptian people are not to be cowed or subdued. As President Sadat has well said, Egypt would never go on her knees to the superpower. This voiced the Egyptian people's firm will and determination to resist aggression and safeguard state sovereignty. In face of the daily awakening people of Egypt and the other Arab countries, that superpower's perverse attempts will only bring results contrary to its wishful expectations and meet with even more disastrous defeat.

The situation in China is excellent. The struggle initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao personally to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts has already won great victories and is further developing in depth. It is a serious class struggle, a continuation and deepening of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Through this struggle, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line will find its way deeper into the hearts of the people. The revolutionary line in foreign affairs formulated for us by Chairman Mao will continue to be

implemented, and implemented even better. China's socialist revolution and socialist construction will develop forward still more vigorously. At present, the Chinese people are conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's series of important directives and are determined, under centralized Party leadership, to firmly keep to the general orientation of the struggle, heighten their revolutionary vigilance and resolutely carry this great struggle through to the end.

Both China and Egypt are developing countries belonging to the third world. Sharing the experience of being long subjected to imperialist oppression and aggression, our two peoples have always sympathized

with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, and between us there is a profound traditional friendship. We are happy to recall that Egypt was the earliest among Arab and African countries to establish diplomatic relations with China. Since then the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Egypt have developed steadily through the joint efforts of the governments and people of our two countries. The present visit to China by His Excellency Moubarek and the other distinguished guests from Egypt will surely further enhance the mutual understanding of our two peoples and promote new progress of the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries.

Vice-President Moubarek's Speech

(Excerpts)

PRESIDENT Sadat has asked me to convey his deep respects and sentiments of friendship to your great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, to you personally and to the entire people of China with their long history.

In the name of the Egyptian people and Government, I would like to extend to you our heartfelt congratulations on your winning the Party's trust and assuming great responsibilities at an important period in the history of your glorious country and in that of international relations.

Under the leadership of great Chairman Mao Tsetung, the glorious Chinese people carried out a great revolution in which they completely regained the position of their country and took their destiny into their own hands. Since then, we have looked to China with great admiration, hope and confidence. The Chinese people dare to challenge colonialism, exploitation and backwardness. In this world where colonial ambitions, exploitation and oppression are rife, the Chinese people have set a brilliant example for all peoples fighting for liberation, progress and social justice.

It is therefore nothing strange that revolutionary Egypt was the first to stand together with People's China and put up a bridge of contacts and exchanges with her at a time when the powers of domination and hegemony attempted to blockade and contain this revolutionary country and isolate her in the international community. It is likewise nothing strange that China has always stood by the Egyptian people and supported them whether in their struggle to shake off foreign colonialism, to bring about deep social and economic changes for the benefit of the labouring masses or to resist aggression and frustrate any schemes designed to check the revolutionary progress of the Egyptian people and the Arab nation.

With their profound historical consciousness based on the history of their great civilizations, our two peo-

ples have derived the truth that the most important things for which peace-loving peoples yearn and fight are independent will and freedom of choice without interference, pressure or threat from any quarters. Otherwise, the people would be unable to make any true contribution to the progress of mankind or give play to their latent creative power, and independence and liberation would be a hollow form without content. If the world in which we live is to be established on new bases and principles appropriate to the great revolution and enormous sacrifices of the peoples who for many centuries were plagued by colonialism and domination, the relations between nations and peoples must be based on mutual respect, maintenance of sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, relinquishment of exploitative ambitions and the allurements of hegemony and domination. We expect that after the end of colonialism and imperialism the world we yearn for will see the emergence of a strong structure and pillars of mutual ties and co-operation, with a sense of identity of the struggles and commonness of the cause of mankind without prejudice to the right of all peoples to uphold their independent will and freedom of choice. Otherwise, it would mean our return to jungle law, permission for the part to dominate the whole and failure of the struggle of our forefathers for freedom and dignity.

Various historical, geographical and strategic factors combine to confer on our two peoples, in the regions they live in, a special duty which is not confined to their own countries but covers the protection of the whole regions from any threats and aggression so that all peoples in the regions may freely express their wishes free from any control, coercion or exploitation.

At a time when colonialism and imperialism are on the decline, we refuse to accept any encirclement of the struggle of the peoples and oppose any attempt to deprive political independence of economic content. Therefore, we firmly support the right of all peoples to de-

velop their own resources and wealth free from outside interference or foreign exploitation. Now, everybody must know that time will not go back. In the past, a few countries squeezed other countries and peoples of their wealth and manipulated their destiny. Today, we are struggling against all this according to the revolutionary principles established in international practice and by relying on the co-operation and unity of all peace-loving peoples.

You have most sincerely stood by the Egyptian people and the Arab nation and supported them in their legitimate struggle against aggression and for the restoration of their rights and the liberation of their territories. You have always held that Israeli troops must be withdrawn from all the occupied Arab territories and that the Palestinian people's lawful national rights must be realized without delay. On all these issues, you have been loyal to your principles, to your revolution and to your sincere duty of supporting all liberation movements that are aimed at raising the voice of truth, upholding human dignity and opposing any treacherous schemes endangering survival and freedom. We must point out that the stand you have taken towards us is an unwavering principled stand, and your support to our struggle has always been sincere and selfless. All this precisely shows that you, with your revolutionary awareness and sense of history, understand the identity of our joint struggles against racism, reaction and forces of aggression and domination. At the same time, you

unequivocally support the cause of the Palestinian people. You took the initiative to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization after it became a vivid embodiment of the struggle of the Palestinian people and expressed their hopes and desires beginning January 1, 1965. This once again proves that you are true to your duty and support all fighters for truth, justice and peace. The Arab nation will never forget that you took the above-mentioned stand when others dawdled and hesitated, obstinately refused or were afraid.

We are dedicated to the establishment of international relations on a more solid and durable basis. We reject polarization and position-of-strength in the world. We believe in the policy of non-alignment and use it to guide our every step and every action. On the basis of the above, we earnestly hope to establish the closest relations between our two countries and two peoples and strengthen the bridge of contacts and co-operation between our two countries in various fields and at all levels. We believe that continuous contacts between President Mohamed Anwar El Sadat and his friend Chairman Mao Tsetung will guide our common progress in strengthening co-operation and exchange in various fields. As I said to you during the talks this afternoon, we would do our utmost to achieve this goal, and we desire to establish profound relations with China and the Chinese people in our common interests and add new contents to positive and constructive international co-operation.

New Upsurge in Criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping

INSPIRED by the two important resolutions of the Party Central Committee, people in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and other places have brought the struggle against the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts to a new high. Under the leadership of Party organizations at various levels, the broad masses are concentrating their criticism on Teng Hsiao-ping, the arch capitalist-roader in the Party who refused to mend his ways. An inspiring scene of unity in struggle and winning new victories in both revolution and production prevails everywhere.

In Peking, over 4 million people took part in the parades and celebration meetings hailing the Party Central Committee's resolutions.

The morale of the revolutionary masses of Tsinghua University and Peking University who have all along stood in the van of the struggle against the Right deviationist trend is high. In Peking University, thousands of big-character posters were put up within a few days. The revolutionary teachers, students and staff members of the university noted: The counter-revolu-

tionary political incident that took place at Tien An Men Square shows how acute and complicated class struggle is in the period of socialism. The theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by Teng Hsiao-ping is nothing but a smokescreen to cover up the frenzied attack launched on the proletariat by the bourgeoisie, both inside and outside the Party, and a handful of class enemies in the society, and Teng Hsiao-ping is their general representative. Comparing the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square with the counter-revolutionary incident that took place in Hungary 20 years ago, the teachers and students of the department of international political affairs and the department of history realized more clearly than before that if the handful of class enemies had not been put down resolutely and if the schemes of the reactionary classes represented by Teng Hsiao-ping had succeeded, then the bourgeoisie would come to power and capitalism would be restored in China.

Rallies with several thousand to tens of thousands of participants were held in the Shoutu Iron and Steel

Company, the Peking Railway Subbureau and other units to indignantly denounce the crimes of Teng Hsiao-ping and a handful of class enemies. The Nankou Rolling Stock Parts Plant, the Peking Department Store and other units deepened their criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping. They did this by listing his crimes under different subjects and repudiating them one by one.

Peking workers counterattacked the Right deviationist wind with concrete actions. They have overfulfilled their first quarter production plans. The crew in charge of the No. 7 electric furnace in the steel-making workshop of the Peking Steel Plant have turned out an extra heat of steel every day since the Party Central Committee's resolutions were published. The highest daily output of coal at the No. 4 coal extraction zone of the Muchengchien Coal Mine was double the figure in the original plan. The Peking Railway Subbureau has topped its target for the volume of freight loaded and unloaded every day.

Peasants in the suburbs of Peking have stepped up their criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping's crimes at the political night schools, and at meetings in the fields; they have also made use of the radio rediffusion system, big-character posters and other forms for the purpose. Now spring farming is in full swing and the vast countryside on Peking's outskirts is astir. Cadres and commune members are promoting the vigorous mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. They pledge to beat back the Right deviationist wind by working hard to overcome natural adversities and bring in a rich harvest this year.

The two resolutions of the C.P.C. Central Committee have imbued the 10 million army-men and civilians of Shanghai with a militant revolutionary spirit. Over 5 million people in the city have turned out to join in the celebration parades. They are determined to advance without letup, thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and his reactionary crimes, and broaden and deepen the struggle against the Right deviationist attempt in a sustained way so as to win new victories in the struggle.

Workers of the Shanghai Electrical Machinery Plant, which Chairman Mao inspected 15 years ago, restudied Chairman Mao's important instruction: "**What is the Great Cultural Revolution for? To wage class struggle. Liu Shao-chi advocated the theory of the dying out of class struggle, but he himself never ceased to wage class struggle. He wanted to protect his bunch of renegades and sworn followers. Lin Piao wanted to overthrow the proletariat and attempted a coup. Did class struggle die out?**" They deepened their criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping by linking it with the counter-revolutionary political incident perpetrated by a handful of class enemies at Tien An Men Square.

In 1955, in an introductory note to an article on agricultural co-operation in Taihsing Township on Shanghai's outskirts, Chairman Mao pointed out: "**Opportunists who want to stem the tide are to be found almost everywhere, but the tide can never be stemmed. Social-**

ism is everywhere advancing triumphantly, leaving all obstructions behind." The poor and lower-middle peasants and commune cadres there stated at criticism meetings that Teng Hsiao-ping was precisely an opportunist who wanted to stem the revolutionary tide. But, they said, his vain attempt to turn back the wheel of history was just like a mantis trying to stop a cart from advancing.

The great struggle initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts has immensely stimulated the socialist enthusiasm of the people of Shanghai. From the city's industrial front came reports of overfulfilment of state plans for the first quarter; gross output value outstripped that of the same period of last year, hitting an all-time high. The volume of freight handled in the first quarter by the port of Shanghai, or by sea or inland water transport, railway and highway departments also registered a record high.

In Tientsin, 2.5 million of its 7 million people participated in the parades.

Worker-peasant-soldier students of the Tientsin University and Nankai University have put up a new batch of big-character posters directing their spearhead at Teng Hsiao-ping. Members of the Hsiao-chin-chuang Production Brigade on the outskirts composed impromptu poems at a mass criticism meeting to express their determination to carry the revolution through to the end.

Working day and night in the spirit of socialist co-operation, the Tientsin workers have chalked up new production records one after another. The city's No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Steel Plants and the Cold-Rolling Strip Steel Mill and Metallurgical Testing Plant have all increased their daily output of ingots and rolled steel. The textile mills in the city have produced an extra 40,000 metres of cotton cloth every day.

Reports of new victories scored in both revolution and production by concentrating the criticisms on Teng Hsiao-ping are pouring in from all parts of the country. More than 10 million people in northeast China's Liaoning Province attended rallies and took part in parades in the past few days. Workers of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company held 5,800 meetings at which they criticized Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line and denounced his crimes. The Anshan workers also wrote more than 50,000 big-character posters and pledges, expressing their determination to carry this great struggle which has a bearing on the destiny and future of our Party and country through to the end. The teachers and students of Chaoyang Agricultural College have pledged to beat back the Right deviationist wind with actual deeds. Some of its graduates have volunteered to go and settle as peasants in Tibet on the country's border. Happy tidings has also come from the industrial and transport front in Liaoning Province. Situation in both revolution and production in the steel city of Anshan, the coal city of Fushun, as well as in Shenyang, Luta, Penki and other industrial cities is excellent and is becoming better and better with each passing day.

What Does the Incident at Tien An Men Square Show?

UNDER the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by our great leader Chairman Mao, the heroic people in the capital crushed at one stroke the counter-revolutionary political incident that took place at Tien An Men Square. Through this soul-stirring struggle, Tien An Men Square looks more imposing and magnificent than ever. The five-star red flag flutters in the breeze, the Great Hall of the People stands majestically and the Monument to the People's Heroes towers over the square in great splendour. The whole nation warmly supports the two resolutions of the Party Central Committee, vehemently denounces the counter-revolutionary activities of a handful of class enemies, and indignantly criticizes the crimes of Teng Hsiao-ping in attempting to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. The hearts of the people, the Party and the Party members all turn to Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee as sunflowers do to the sun. The revolutionary current of hundreds of millions of armymen and people determined to continue the revolution and oppose restoration and retrogression is irresistible. The class enemies tremble with fear. The small number of people who were duped have come to a quick awakening. The situation is excellent.

The counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square is very good teaching material by negative example. It sharply reveals the law governing class struggle in the historical period of socialism and its characteristics. We can use this negative example to carry out living education among the people of the whole country in consolidating proletarian dictatorship and opposing capitalist restoration.

First, it further shows that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party. The two-line struggle in the Party is a life-and-death struggle between the two antagonistic classes—the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party—those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." If some people did not comprehend before that capitalist-roaders are the bourgeoisie in the Party and are the main target of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the

proletariat, then the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square should serve as an eye-opener. Why did these counter-revolutionary elements try to cast Teng Hsiao-ping in the role of Nagy, the ringleader of the counter-revolutionary coup in Hungary? This is because Teng Hsiao-ping is the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party and the general behind-the-scenes promoter of the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. The counter-revolutionary revisionist line he pushed represented in a concentrated form the interests of the old and new bourgeoisie both inside and outside the Party as well as the interests of unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. Therefore, the bourgeoisie and all class enemies pinned their hopes of restoration on him. Just imagine how elated they were around last summer when Teng Hsiao-ping feverishly fanned up the Right deviationist wind! When the struggle against the Right deviationist wind began and Teng Hsiao-ping was criticized, they took up the cudgels for him and went so far as to openly engage in counter-revolutionary sabotage activities. This shows that the struggle against the Right deviationist wind had stung the bourgeoisie to the quick and hit the handful of class enemies where it really hurt, and they were bound to put up a desperate struggle and make a frenzied counterattack. The unrepentant capitalist-roaders in the Party like Teng Hsiao-ping have become bourgeois protagonists and the main force of the bourgeoisie in the trial of strength with the proletariat and in trying to restore capitalism in China.

Chairman Mao has penetrating insight into everything. Last year, a few persons in Tsinghua University wrote letters containing framed-up charges, directing the spearhead of their attack at Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao immediately discovered that Teng Hsiao-ping was the wire-puller and that Teng Hsiao-ping was launching an all-out attack on the proletariat. Hitting the nail on the head, Chairman Mao said: "The question involved in Tsinghua is not an isolated question but a reflection of the current two-line struggle." The development of class struggle has fully borne out Chairman Mao's conclusion. Everything that has happened, from the framed-up charges made by a few persons in Tsinghua to the counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square, has profound political background and deep class roots and all originated with Teng Hsiao-ping. Our struggle against

Teng Hsiao-ping is precisely a class struggle of such serious nature.

Second, it fully shows that there really are counter-revolutionaries whose counter-revolutionary activities are closely linked with the schemes of capitalist-roaders in the Party to bring about restoration and retrogression.

The counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square had been deliberately planned over a long period of time. New and old bourgeois elements, reactionary men of letters who juggled with words and desperadoes who broke the law and committed evils all played their part to the full. They created a spate of counter-revolutionary public opinion by spreading political rumours as far back as last July, August and September. Around the Ching Ming Festival this year, they again came out with all manner of counter-revolutionary sabotage activities. Some went about establishing extensive contacts and surreptitiously plotted to write letters to the Party Central Committee demanding that Teng Hsiao-ping "be the premier;" some abetted Teng Hsiao-ping by extolling his counter-revolutionary revisionist line; others conspired on the sly in an effort to back up the hooligans in creating disturbances; and still others carried out activities in public, putting up reactionary slogans and poems and making reactionary speeches, wildly spouting counter-revolutionary venom. They viciously attacked our great leader Chairman Mao and leading comrades on the Party Central Committee in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. They are a band of counter-revolutionaries hostile to the Communist Party, the people and socialism. The target of their attack and their criminal aim were entirely at one with Teng Hsiao-ping's. The general representative of these counter-revolutionaries is Teng Hsiao-ping. As long as there are capitalist-roaders like Teng Hsiao-ping in the Party, the demons and monsters in society will stir up trouble and launch attacks on the proletariat, while the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries will act in response to them. This time the Soviet revisionist renegade clique was indeed beside itself with joy for a while, thinking that its so-called "healthy forces" would pull off something big. However, it never expected that Teng Hsiao-ping would meet his defeat so quickly, and so it deflated even before it had a chance to applaud Teng Hsiao-ping. All people with good intentions should from this incident raise their understanding and be more clear-sighted.

Third, it shows once again that all counter-revolution is short-lived and can't go far. The masses of the people want revolution and will never tolerate counter-revolutionary activities.

Ten years ago, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out: **"If the Rightists stage an anti-Communist coup d'etat**

in China, I am sure they will know no peace either and their rule will most probably be short-lived because it will not be tolerated by the revolutionaries, who represent the interests of the people making up more than 90 per cent of the population." In carrying out their counter-revolutionary activities at Tien An Men Square, the handful of class enemies appeared to be arrogant but were actually very feeble. The fact that they staked everything on this move shows that they belong to the decadent class which is defeated, moribund and in utter despair. Filled with rage at their perverse actions, the masses of the people resolutely demanded the enforcement of proletarian dictatorship over them and took up weapons to wage a heroic struggle against them. Within a very short time, these rampant hooligans collapsed and fell apart at the first encounter with the iron fists of the people and became objects of mass condemnation. In future, anyone who dares repeat this kind of incident is destined to come to the same ignominious end.

Poisonous weeds can be transformed into fertilizer. The counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square is a bad thing, but it is a good thing as well. It exposed the enemy and educated the cadres and masses. We must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's theory on classes, class contradictions and class struggle in the period of socialism. We must raise our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and our awareness of the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is imperative to suppress the handful of counter-revolutionaries who attack Chairman Mao, try to split the Party Central Committee and undermine the struggle against the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, put up counter-revolutionary slogans, distribute counter-revolutionary leaflets, fabricate counter-revolutionary political rumours, mail counter-revolutionary anonymous letters and organize counter-revolutionary groups, and it is imperative to suppress those who engage in beating, smashing and looting. We must have faith in the masses and rely on them. It is necessary to strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions. It is essential to continue to do ideological work well among the small number of people who believed rumours and were taken in, to help them raise their consciousness and draw a clear line of demarcation between ourselves and the enemy and eliminate the pernicious influence of the enemy.

Revolutionary comrades, let us all firmly keep to the general orientation of the struggle, unite as one in our struggle against the enemy and bring the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and the struggle to beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts to a new height.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, April 18)

Grasp the Principal Contradiction In Socialist Society

— Studying Chairman Mao's theory on class struggle and criticizing the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link"

by Tien Chih-sung

TO have a correct understanding of classes and class struggle in the socialist period and firmly grasp the principal contradiction in socialist society is a fundamental question that concerns our getting a deep understanding of the character, target, tasks and prospects of the socialist revolution and correctly implementing the Party's line and policies. To change the Party's basic line, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, the revisionists invariably obliterate class struggle and distort the principal contradiction in socialist society. In the course of his struggle against revisionism over the past more than 20 years, Chairman Mao has systematically, comprehensively and profoundly expounded class contradictions in socialist society. His teachings are a powerful ideological weapon for combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the current struggle to counterattack the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, we must redouble our efforts to study and have a good grasp of the series of directives given by Chairman Mao on class struggle in the socialist period so as to criticize the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link."

A Review of History

As far back as on the eve of country-wide liberation, Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party that, after the victory of the new-democratic revolution, the principal contradiction at home is "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie." This scientific thesis provided the theoretical basis for the Party's line and tactics in the socialist period. But shortly after the conclusion of that plenary session, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi struck up an entirely different tune, babbling that "today's capitalist exploitation, far from being a sin, has a merit" and that "the more one exploits, the greater one's merits are." According to him, since the bourgeoisie "has a merit in carrying out exploitation" and "is not the target of struggle," socialist revolution was unnecessary; hence the need to "con-

solidate the new-democratic order" instead of carrying out the socialist revolution. What a preposterous argument for writing off class struggle and opposing the socialist revolution!

Chairman Mao criticized in good time Liu Shao-chi's absurdities and led the whole Party and the people of the whole country in unfolding on a large scale the *san fan* movement (against the three evils of corruption, waste and bureaucracy in the Communist Party and government organs) and the *wu fan* movement (against the capitalists' five evils of bribery of government workers, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts, and stealing economic information from government sources for private speculation) from winter 1952 to summer 1953. This was followed by the smashing of the Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih anti-Party alliance in 1954 and the crushing of the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique in the movement to suppress counter-revolutionaries and the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce. In co-ordination with the socialist transformation were a series of struggles to criticize bourgeois ideas in the ideological field. All these struggles were determined by the principal contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and constituted a powerful criticism of Liu Shao-chi's theory of class conciliation.

In 1956 when the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production had in the main been completed, another struggle arose between Marxists and revisionists centring around the question of whether to affirm or negate the contradiction and struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Liu Shao-chi and his followers blathered that "the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie has been basically resolved" and that the principal contradiction at home was no longer the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, but "the contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces." Plotting behind Chairman Mao's back, they smuggled their revisionist stuff into the resolution adopted at the Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party held in 1956.

Upon discovering this, Chairman Mao promptly pointed out that Liu Shao-chi and company's view was erroneous and anti-Marxist. Later, in his *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* written in early 1957, Chairman Mao elucidated in a comprehensive way the class contradictions and class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat and further criticized the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by Liu Shao-chi and his followers. 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 struggle against the bourgeois Rightists in 1957 and the repeated occurrence of serious class struggle that followed testified to the correctness of Chairman Mao's thesis.

In 1958, Chairman Mao put forward the general line of **"going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."** Under the guidance of this general line, a mass movement to bring about a big leap forward in the national economy was launched in China's urban and rural areas and people's communes were established. The continuous deepening of the socialist revolution promoted the rapid development of socialist construction, while throwing class enemies at home and abroad into utter confusion and arousing their bitter hatred. It was in these circumstances that the Peng Teh-huai anti-Party clique jumped out. He and his followers maliciously attacked the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune at the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Party Central Committee, fully revealing their ugly features as agents of the bourgeoisie. Leading the whole Party in resolutely counterattacking this clique, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The struggle at Lushan is a class struggle, a continuation of the life-and-death struggle between the two major antagonistic classes, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, a struggle which has been going on in the socialist revolution for the last ten years. This kind of struggle, it seems, will continue in China and in our Party for at least twenty years and possibly half a century. In short, the struggle will not cease until classes die out completely."** Here Chairman Mao told us in clear-cut terms that the struggle within the Party is determined by class contradictions and is a manifestation in the Party of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and that the protracted nature of class struggle determines the protractedness of the struggle between the two lines.

From 1960 to 1962, China met with temporary economic difficulties arising from three successive years

of natural disasters and the scrapping of contracts and withdrawal of experts by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. Taking this as an opportunity to work for restoration, Liu Shao-chi and company again carried out underhand activities. Echoing the anti-China chorus of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries in the international arena, they flagrantly pushed an all-embracing revisionist line in a frenzied attack against the proletariat. Liu Shao-chi shouted himself hoarse that "industry should fall back to a sufficient degree and agriculture should do the same, including the fixing of farm output quotas on individual households with each on its own." Countering Liu Shao-chi and company's plots to restore capitalism, Chairman Mao issued the call **"Never forget classes and class struggle"** at the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Party Central Committee convened in 1962 and set forth more comprehensively the Party's basic line throughout the historical period of socialism. He pointed out: **"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 socialist 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."** This basic line put forward by Chairman Mao tells us that the principal contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie runs through the entire historical period of socialism. We must firmly grasp this principal contradiction and carry out the struggle by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie without letup. Otherwise, **"it would not be long, perhaps only several years or a decade, or several decades at most, before a counter-revolutionary restoration on a national scale would inevitably occur, the Marxist-Leninist party would undoubtedly become a revisionist party, a fascist party, and the whole of China would change its colour."**

Even though Chairman Mao explained in explicit terms the class contradictions in socialist society and made clear the Party's line and tactics, the bourgeoisie and its representatives in the Party, dictated by their reactionary class nature, did everything they could to adulterate and distort them. In 1964 when the socialist education movement was being carried out in the cities and countryside, Liu Shao-chi once again came forward jabbering that the principal contradiction in the rural areas was **"the contradiction between the 'four cleans' and the 'four uncleanes' "** (clean meaning cleaning things

up politically, ideologically, organizationally and economically) and "the intertwining of contradictions inside and outside the Party." In saying so, he openly blotted out the class essence of this struggle and created a theoretical basis for pursuing a bourgeois reactionary line of "hitting hard at the many in order to protect a handful." Chairman Mao severely refuted Liu Shao-chi's reactionary fallacies and pointed to the class nature of this struggle when he stressed that in this movement it was imperative to grasp the key link of class struggle and grasp the key link of the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism and for the first time set forth explicitly that **"the main target of the present movement is those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road."** Chairman Mao's instructions set right the orientation of the socialist education movement and enabled this movement then underway in the urban and rural areas to win great victories.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao is the corollary of the development over a long time of the principal contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in socialist society. This struggle is in essence **"a great political revolution carried out . . . by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; it is a continuation of the prolonged struggle waged by the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under its leadership against the Kuomintang reactionaries, a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie."** During the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution, Liu Shao-chi and his followers dished up the "February Outline" which described this serious political struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie as a "purely academic question" and a "discussion between different opinions" and, flaunting the tattered banner of the bourgeoisie that "everyone is equal before the truth," they opposed the proletariat exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. The May 16, 1966 *Circular* of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party worked out under Chairman Mao's personal direction made a scathing and penetrating criticism of the "February Outline" and drew the particular attention of the whole Party and the whole nation to exposing and criticizing "persons like Khrushchov" "who are still nestling beside us." This *Circular* as well as *Bombard the Headquarters*, a big-character poster written by Chairman Mao on August 5, 1966, and the *16-Point Decision* (i.e. *Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution* adopted on August 8, 1966) are important documents which armed hundreds of millions of people ideologically and politically and ensured the rapid advance of this mammoth struggle along the course charted by Chairman Mao. After the collapse of the Liu Shao-chi anti-Party clique, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique popped up representing the overthrown landlord and capitalist classes in another trial of strength with the proletariat. On the eve of the convocation of the Ninth Party Congress in 1969, Lin Piao

worked hand in glove with Chen Po-ta to draft a political report to be delivered at the congress. Completely negating that the principal contradiction at the time remained the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and denying that the Party's main task was to continue implementing the Party's basic line and it was necessary to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the draft report asserted that the main task after the Ninth Party Congress was to develop production.

This reactionary fallacy of Lin Piao's was a refurbished version under new conditions of the revisionist nonsense spread by Liu Shao-chi about "the contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces." The above-mentioned draft report which effaced class struggle, distorted the principal contradiction in socialist society and trumpeted the theory of productive forces naturally was rejected by the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. In August 1970, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique started a coup d'etat, which was aborted, at the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Party Central Committee; then in 1971 it hid in dark corners drawing up the *Outline of Project "571"* and launched a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat. All this fully showed that Lin Piao and company's vociferous utterances about "developing production" were sheer humbug designed to lull the revolutionary will of the people and facilitate their counter-revolutionary restoration. The Tenth Party Congress held in 1973 reaffirmed the Party's basic line and pointed out that the downfall of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique was by no means the end of the struggle between the two lines in the Party. Such a struggle will go on for a long time; it may occur ten or even 20 times, and persons like Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao may again emerge. This is an objective law independent of man's will.

Present-Day Struggle

With a view to ensuring the advance of our Party and state along the Marxist-Leninist line, Chairman Mao published in early 1975 important instructions on the question of theory. He said: **"Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? It is essential to get this question clear. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism."** He also pointed out: **"Our country at present practises a commodity system, the wage system is unequal, too, as in the eight-grade wage scale, and so forth. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat such things can only be restricted. Therefore, if people like Lin Piao come to power, it will be quite easy for them to rig up the capitalist system."** These instructions point out in a more incisive way the principal contradiction and the main danger that will long exist in the historical period of socialism and elucidate the extreme importance of the proletariat exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, the people throughout the country have studied the

theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in a deep-going way and raised their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle to a higher level; they are determined to strive to create conditions in which it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or for a new bourgeoisie to arise. Meanwhile, they pledge to take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and strive to build China into a powerful modern socialist country before the end of the century.

It was at this time that the capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-ping who clung to the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and was criticized but has refused to mend his ways saw the "writing on the wall." He hurriedly came up with his revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" in a bid to negate Chairman Mao's teachings on taking class struggle as the key link, change the Party's basic line and undermine the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat which was gaining momentum throughout the country. He was especially afraid of the criticism of bourgeois right and tried to defend it as he would his very life. He hastily put up a struggle to oppose restriction and criticism. Resorting to eclectic tactics, he put studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and combating and preventing revisionism, stability and unity and pushing the national economy forward on a par, thereby confusing the primary with the secondary and using the secondary to replace the primary. His real aim was neither to develop the economy nor promote stability and unity. What he did was nothing but undermining the great revolutionary unity under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and openly working for restoration and retrogression, making a vindictive counterattack and restoring capitalism. He alleged that "the quality of education is low" and "scientific research has lagged behind" and these "have hampered the four modernizations" (meaning modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology), and that "not reading books" and "not having culture" are "the greatest danger" and "the greatest crisis" today. All these and other fallacies are aimed at negating the fact that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is the principal contradiction in socialist society and are designed to create public opinion for the bourgeoisie to exercise dictatorship over the proletariat. The unrepentant capitalist-roaders incited people to fan up a "gale for vocational work" and an "economic gale" and clamoured that "if a gale is not strong enough, have a hurricane then." Their vain attempt was to lure the masses and cadres to become engrossed in production and vocational work and forget class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat so that they could restore capitalism with ease.

Having seen through all this with great insight, Chairman Mao pointed out in good time to the whole

Party and the people of the whole country: **"What 'taking the three directives as the key link'! Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it."** His criticism hit the nail on the head of the revisionist line which negates the taking of class struggle as the key link. Varied and weird, the absurdities spread by those who whipped up the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts are, to all intents and purposes, aimed at writing off class struggle and distorting the principal contradiction in socialist society, thereby changing the Party's basic line, pushing the revisionist line and restoring capitalism. This being the case, our struggle against the unrepentant capitalist-roaders in the Party who stirred up the Right deviationist wind is, in essence, another big struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and a continuation and deepening of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which concerns the destiny and future of our Party and state.

Focal Point of Two-Line Struggle in the Party

Studying anew the series of expositions by Chairman Mao on class struggle during the socialist period and looking back on our struggles against Kao Kang, Peng Teh-huai, Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, all chieftains of the revisionist line, we have come to a clearer understanding that whether or not to recognize the existence of classes, class contradictions and class struggle under the conditions of socialism and whether or not to recognize the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie being the principal contradiction in socialist society are, in the final analysis, a question of persisting in or opposing taking class struggle as the key link, upholding or opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat, and persevering in or opposing taking the socialist road. Regarding this question, Chairman Mao has made a comprehensive summing-up and pointed out: **"Class contradiction, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road exist throughout the transitional period. We shall go astray if we forget this fundamental theory and practice of our Party over the last dozen years or so."** The history of development of the socialist cause in China is one of class struggle we have, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, incessantly waged against the bourgeoisie. Over the past 20 years and more, our Party, led by Chairman Mao and guided by his revolutionary line, has firmly grasped the principal contradiction in socialist society and energetically carried out struggles by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. On the political, economic and ideological fronts, we have continuously carried on the socialist revolution through which the proletariat triumphs over the bourgeoisie, socialism over capitalism and Marxism over revisionism and we have redoubled our efforts to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat so that our country always advances along the broad road of socialism.

(Continued on p. 22.)

Who Controls Leadership of The Enterprise?



— A visit to Talien Steel Plant

by Our Correspondents Chou Chin and Hsiang Jung

WE paid a visit to the Talien Steel Plant which produces special steel products. Amidst flying sparks in the steel-smelting workshop, we saw many leading cadres working alongside the workers. We went through the steel-casting, rolling, wire and tube workshops. This is a big enterprise with 10,000 workers and staff. It has 18 business offices, 21 workshops and departments.

The plant, set up 69 years ago, was under the control of foreign capital for many years before liberation. During the Japanese imperialist occupation of northeast China, it turned out swords which were used to slaughter the Chinese people. Now it is a socialist enterprise owned by the whole people, where workers are the masters.

But revolution did not come to an end with the change in the system of ownership. Chairman Mao pointed out in his *Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work* that "In China the struggle to consolidate the socialist system, the struggle to decide whether socialism or capitalism will prevail, will still take a long historical period." In a factory owned by the whole people, the struggle centres on whether or not leadership is in the hands of genuine Marxists and workers, and whether or not the factory leadership is putting into effect Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line or a revisionist line.

In 1960, in his important directive, the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," Chairman Mao laid down the following basic principles: Keep politics firmly in command; strengthen Party leadership; launch vigorous mass movements; institute the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among workers, cadres and technicians; and go full steam ahead with the technical innovations and technical revolution. This is the fundamental law for the proletariat in running socialist industrial enterprises in China. Only by adhering to these principles can we carry out the correct line and ensure that the socialist system of ownership by the whole people will not change its nature.

At the factories in Luta, we saw leadership in the process of being strengthened according to the principle

that the leading body must be a three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, a principle created during the Great Cultural Revolution. Studying hard to arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, cadres at various levels have all along taken class struggle as the key link, implemented the Party's basic line, and continued to carry out the mass movement of "In industry, learn from Taching." (The Taching Oilfield is a red banner unit on China's industrial front.) They see to it that their factory advances in the direction of socialism. And the Talien Steel Plant is a good example.

Centralized Leadership of the Party

The political party of the proletariat is the highest form of the organization of the proletariat, and the Party must exercise leadership in everything; this is an important Marxist principle. The Party committee of the plant—the primary organization of the Chinese Communist Party in the enterprise—exercises centralized leadership over all the work in the factory. The Party committee is made up of 25 members, elected by the plant's entire Party membership of 2,000 and approved by the higher Party organization. Of the 25 members, 13 are standing committee members, with one secretary and six deputy secretaries.

The plant's standing Party committee is a leading body made up of the old, the middle-aged and the young. The eldest member is 57 years old, and the youngest 25. Hsiao Yung-chih, the Party committee secretary, was transferred to the plant from an army unit in 1968. Chang Mai, a deputy secretary, was one of the plant's leading cadres before the Cultural Revolution. Another deputy secretary, Chiang Lien-hung, is a veteran worker who was promoted to the post. Standing committee member An Chih-kang is a new worker who came to the plant five years ago. Another standing committee member Wang Hsu-yung is a woman worker in charge of the "March 8" electric furnace of the steel-smelting workshop.

The steel plant's leading administrative organ is the revolutionary committee, which works under the leadership of the plant Party committee. The 31-member revolutionary committee is under the administrative control of the industrial department of the municipal revolutionary committee, which in turn is under the

control of the provincial and state metallurgical departments. The revolutionary committee consists of different departments handling daily routine work such as propaganda, organization, production, finance, labour and wages, technique, labour protection and welfare benefits. Under the revolutionary committee are the workshops, each consisting of several sections, with each section consisting of several groups of a dozen workers or so. In addition, there are the trade union, Communist Youth League and the people's militia.

The Party committee exercises centralized leadership over the revolutionary committee, the trade union, Communist Youth League and other mass organizations as well as other work of the plant. The Party committee sees to it that all these organizations achieve unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action on the basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. General Party branches or Party branches are set up in the plant's workshops or departments, and their work is carried out under the leadership of the Party committee.

The Party committee exercises democratic centralism and collective leadership. All major issues of the plant are decided upon after discussion by the Party committee. The plant's standing Party committee meets once every week. And the plenary session of the Party committee is called on the average once or twice every three months. Sometimes, in order to solicit more opinions from the masses before a decision is made, representatives of veteran workers, cadres, technicians and other personnel are invited to attend an enlarged Party committee meeting.

This system is fundamentally different from the "system of one-man leadership" pushed under the revisionist line. Under one-man leadership, the power of management and production was monopolized by the factory director. The leading position of the Party organization in the plant was superseded by the factory director, who managed the work by relying on the opinions of a few "experts," i.e., engineers and technicians. They also enforced a set of complicated regulations which dampened the workers' socialist initiative. The essence of the "system of one-man leadership" is denial of Party leadership and of the role played by the masses.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction on training and selecting successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution, leading bodies of the Party and state at all levels must apply the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young. This is an important achieve-

ment of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and also a strategic measure to ensure that the cause of the proletarian revolution initiated by the older generation of revolutionaries will be carried forward by an endless flow of successors. This principle is included in both the new Constitution of the Communist Party of China adopted by the Tenth National Congress of the Party and the new Constitution adopted by the Fourth National People's Congress. In his "Report on the Revision of the Party Constitution," Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen has pointed out that it is necessary to "lay stress on selecting outstanding persons from among the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and placing them in leading posts at all levels." Since the Cultural Revolution, more and more workers have been promoted to factory leading posts at various levels.

Take for instance the Talien Steel Plant. There is a total of 430 leading cadres at the three levels of section, workshop and plant. Of these, 375, or 87 per cent, were promoted from among workers — new comers as well as those with seniority. Of the 25 Party committee members, 13 are workers. As to the workshops, in steel-smelting there are 55 cadres at workshop and section levels, 45 of them selected from among workers. The forging workshop has 16 cadres at these two levels, 13 of them selected from among steel workers. Cadres at production group levels (under sections) are all workers who do not withdraw from productive work.

Wholeheartedly Rely on the Working Class

Tempered in the Great Cultural Revolution, cadres or leading cadres trained and promoted either from among the workers or transferred to the plant from the



A leading cadre studying theory together with steel workers.

Woodcut by Li Cheng-shun, worker of the Talien Steel Plant

army, government organizations or schools have more consciously implemented Chairman Mao's instruction to "wholeheartedly rely on the working class," and maintain close contact with the masses.

Every summer when work is most arduous in steel smelting, leading Party committee members together with large numbers of the office workers take their turn to participate in productive labour at the smelting furnace and the pouring pit—the hottest spots where work is the heaviest. As stipulated by the plant's Party committee, one day is set aside every week as a "work day" for each cadre to do physical labour, from the Party committee secretary down to office workers and workshop cadres. Statistics show that in the past few years the leading cadres of the plant devoted one-fourth of their time to physical labour while office workers did 100 days of manual labour per year on the average.

Since the Cultural Revolution, the steel plant has taken a series of measures such as simplifying administrative structure, assigning cadres to take part in manual labour in the workshops and reforming irrational rules and regulations, thereby setting up administrative organs which ensure close contact with the masses. Each of the factory leading cadres does manual labour in a designated workshop, where he helps discover and solve problems through investigation and study as well as sums up and popularizes experience. Two-thirds of the office workers constantly work at the "frontline of production," while only one-third handle daily routine work in the office.

Relations between administrative and technical cadres on the one hand and workers on the other have gone through big changes. At the steel plant we met technician Fan Chuan-tien. In worker's overalls, his face covered with grease and dirt, he was discussing a technical innovation item with the workers. Since graduating from an engineering institute in 1962, he

has all along worked together with Luta's famous model worker Chiang Lien-hung, a veteran worker of the steel plant. While integrating with the workers, he himself has taken on many of the fine qualities of the working class and made big achievements in his work. In 1970, urged by Chiang Lien-hung, Fan took part in a project for using the residual steam from cooling ovens to preheat steam for generating electricity. Preheated steam obtained from cooling down two heating furnaces of a workshop provides 60,000 kwh. of power every day.

During our conversations with steel plant cadres, they often brought up the topic of attitude towards workers emphasizing that this was a question of fundamental importance—a question of principle. One of the leading cadres pointed out: "Lenin in *How to Organize Competition?* referred to capitalists as those **in whose interest it is to administer while plundering and to plunder while administering.** In our socialist enterprises, cadres, whether leading or ordinary, and workers, are all masters of the factory. Although there is division of labour, our fundamental interests are identical. Relations between them are as between comrades. Therefore we lay stress on cadres maintaining their fine qualities as ordinary workers and not taking on the airs of a bourgeois aristocrat towards the workers. Should our cadres divorce themselves from labour and the masses, should they degenerate into overlords who assume superiority over workers and oppress them, then is there any fundamental difference between them and capitalists and their agents in the old society? They would be cadres of a socialist enterprise in name only, but not in essence."

Putting Proletarian Politics in Command

"In running a factory, the most fundamental thing is to implement a correct ideological and political line; that is, persevere in putting proletarian politics in command." Deputy secretary Chang Mai of the Party committee of the plant talked at length on his understanding of this issue.

He said: Politics is the struggle between classes. As embodied in the Party's basic line, in the considerably long historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle; there is struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is danger of capitalist restoration. Whatever trade or profession we are engaged in, we must grasp the key link of class struggle and adhere to the Party's basic line. Proletarian politics should be put in command over economics and all other professional work.



In front of the smelting furnace.

Woodcut by Chiao Chien, worker of the Talian Steel Plant

He went on: The steel plant is not only a production unit. It is primarily an organization at the grass-roots level of the dictatorship of the proletariat, just like all factories, the rural people's communes, government organizations and schools throughout China. Every grass-roots unit must first of all make a point of strengthening all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. In this way, restoration of the old system can be forestalled; the working class and people of the whole country can be ensured against suffering once again exploitation and oppression. We will thus gradually realize the task put forth by Lenin "of creating conditions in which it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or for a new bourgeoisie to arise," which Lenin in *The Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government* described as more complicated and difficult than the expropriation of the capitalists; and conditions will be provided for the final aim of building a communist society. Herein lie the fundamental interests of the people of the whole country. This is the precondition for doing a good job of steel-smelting, as well as the work of any other trade or profession.

Chang Mai recalled his personal experience of the past 20 years in the acute two-line struggle at the steel plant. A socialist enterprise must put politics in command, but the revisionist line advocated theories of the productive forces and of the dying out of class struggle, trumpeted "production first." In essence, the revisionist line is tantamount to weakening and negating the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to putting bourgeois politics in command instead. A socialist enterprise must persist in Party leadership, rely wholeheartedly on the working class and launch mass movements in a big way, while the revisionist line lauds the "system of one-man leadership" with "reliance on experts to manage the factory" and opposes mass movements. In developing socialist industry, we must maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts, but the revisionist line advocates placing blind faith in everything foreign and relying on others. . . . The growth of the steel plant has been a course of victories of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line over the revisionist line.

Chang Mai has a great deal to say on the question of "putting profits in command" and "material incentives" pushed by the revisionist line for running enterprises.

A socialist enterprise should, of course, accumulate funds for the state, but it must not under any circumstances take the amount of profit a product can bring in as a consideration when choosing what to produce and what not to produce. At present, to support socialist construction all over China, the steel plant is doing its best to turn out a variety of special rolled steel. So long as an order is placed according to the state plan, it will be accepted and filled no matter how small the amount required or how great the difficulties involved. Every year for the past few years, this plant has signed over 60,000 contracts with more than 3,000 factories and

enterprises throughout China and fulfilled the tasks on time.

But prior to the Cultural Revolution, the steel plant maintained a principle of rejecting any order for goods difficult to produce, required in small quantity or yielding low profits. Once a local factory placed an order for a certain kind of urgently needed wire which was difficult to manufacture. The order was rejected, because some leaders of the plant were afraid the enterprise might incur losses. As a result the local factory had to turn to another place thousands of kilometres away from Talien.

Of course the harm which results from putting profits in command is more than that. Seeking profits will lead a factory to deviate from the socialist orientation politically, and will destroy the socialist planned economy. It will accelerate the growth of bourgeois ideas of seeking the interests of individuals and of small groups. It will eventually lead to the degeneration and the dying out of socialist ownership by the whole people which will exist in name only.

While visiting the steel plant, we learnt that many workers fulfill their tasks irrespective of difficulties and their pay. Especially since the Cultural Revolution, the political consciousness of the workers has been greatly heightened and their enthusiasm is boundless. The steel plant has overfulfilled the state plan seven years in a row since 1969. In 1975, as compared with 1965, output of steel was more than double, while the varieties and specifications each were double in number. By means of 3,449 items of technical innovations made by the workers in the past seven years, the potential of the old plant has been greatly tapped.

Prior to the Cultural Revolution, owing to the influence of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, some leaders of the plant resorted to material incentives to encourage the workers' initiative in production instead of raising their revolutionary consciousness through ideological education. In those days, the factory leadership set norms for the workers, who would receive bonuses if they overfulfilled the norms. If they failed to do so they would be given some sort of penalty. Bonuses were multifarious. Take the rolling workshop as an example — there were bonuses for piecework, fulfilling norms, economizing on materials, safety, rationalization proposals and whatnot, amounting to over 20 kinds in all.

Facts repeatedly prove that far from bringing the workers' socialist initiative into play, this method causes a great deal of harm. For instance, disunity crops up among workers during discussions about the size of the bonus each one should receive. Some workers would not rest even when ill for fear of losing a bonus award.

Of course, the main harm of "material incentives" is that they inculcate ideas of seeking after money, fame and position, so that people forget about the lofty political goal of building socialism. This is diametrically opposed to one of the important tasks of the dictatorship

of the proletariat — eradication of the influence of the exploiting classes on the ideological front and a complete rupture with traditional ideas. Lin Piao was a fanatic trumpeter of “material incentives.” He advocated using money to egg the workers on and bourgeois ideas to corrupt them. This aimed at widening the differences among workers, at cultivating and buying over a narrow privileged section of the working class to betray the interests of the proletariat and at disrupting working class unity, so as to facilitate his plot of restoring capitalism. In the Soviet Union, after the Khrushchov-Brezhnev renegade clique came to power, it pushed an out-and-out revisionist line in the economic sphere, also taking the “profit principle” and “material incentives” as the nucleus of its revisionist line.

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While visiting the Talien Steel Plant and other advanced factories in Luta, we were moved by the work-

ers' enthusiasm and the continuous reports of their achievements in production. But even more inspiring were the three-in-one leading groups made up of the old, the middle-aged and the young. They have taken root among the workers, maintaining close ties with the masses. They carry on serious study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and pay attention to criticizing the influence or manifestation of the revisionist line. Taking class struggle as the key link, they grasp revolution and promote production. With leadership of the industrial enterprises in the hands of genuine Marxists and the workers, they not only turn out more and better steel and build more and bigger ships; what is more important is these factories are becoming strong positions for exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. They are working in a down-to-earth spirit to prevent repetition in China of a historical tragedy like that of the Soviet Union and to realize the final, magnificent goal of communism.

(Continued from p. 17.)

All those who practise revisionism invariably spare no efforts to negate the principal contradiction in socialist society, preach the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces and change the taking of class struggle as the key link. In fact, the revisionists do not mean discarding class struggle; what they want is to eliminate the struggle by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and oppose continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the all-round dictatorship exercised by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. Representing the bourgeoisie, they mount wild attacks on the proletariat, their criminal aim being to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. The unrepentant capitalist-roaders in the Party who whipped up the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts are no exception. They opposed Marxism, attacked Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and pushed their revisionist line. Practice in struggle tells us: The struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines will remain long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute.

The question of world outlook is a basic question. **“The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook, and so does the bourgeoisie. In this respect, the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled.”** (Mao Tsetung: *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) To persist in or to oppose taking class struggle as the key link is, in essence, a question of using which class' world outlook to recognize and transform the world. Applying the Marxist law of the unity of opposites to observe socialist society, Chairman Mao has incisively revealed that the principal contradiction in socialist society is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and pointed out that it is imperative to uphold the dictatorship of the pro-

letariat and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, that is, to recognize and transform the world according to the proletariat's world outlook. Representatives of the bourgeoisie within the Party, Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao looked at things from an idealist and metaphysical point of view; naturally they negated class struggle in socialist society and obliterated the difference between socialism and capitalism and the difference between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The revisionist line they pushed was characterized by the separation of the subjective from the objective and theory from practice. They obstinately tried to transform the world according to the bourgeoisie's world outlook. The unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-ping resorted to the base means of eclecticism to oppose materialist dialectics by putting the principal contradiction and secondary contradiction and the principal aspect and secondary aspect of a contradiction on a par. By confusing the primary with the secondary and advertising “taking the three directives as the key link,” he actually wanted to expunge the key link of class struggle, change the Party's basic line and restore capitalism.

Throughout the historical period of socialism, the principal contradiction is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the main danger is revisionism, the target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie, and the main target is Party persons in power taking the capitalist road. We must firmly grasp the principal contradiction in socialist society, deepen our understanding of the character, target, tasks and prospects of the socialist revolution and carry through to the end the struggle to beat back the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts in order to safeguard Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, defend and develop the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Messages of Greetings to Premier Hua Kuo-feng

Message From Iranian Prime Minister Hoveyda

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

I have great pleasure in conveying my sincere congratulations on the occasion of your appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. I earnestly hope that the bonds of friendship and co-operation between our two countries will continue to be strengthened in the coming years to the benefit of both of our peoples. Please accept, Your Excellency, my very best wishes for your success in the accomplishment of your great responsibilities.

Amir Abbas Hoveyda
Prime Minister of Iran

Teheran, April 11, 1976

Message From Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

Your Excellency:

On the occasion of your confirmation as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, I should like to express, on behalf of the Canadian Government and people, warm congratulations and the wish that the excellent personal and official relations established with your illustrious predecessor will continue between us and between our two countries and peoples.

I hope that when time permits you will honour us with a visit to Canada.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau
Prime Minister of Canada

Ottawa, April 12, 1976

Message From British Prime Minister Callaghan

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China

Your Excellency:

In the name of Her Majesty's Government, and on my own behalf, I send you my warm congratulations on your appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. I welcome the opportunity which my own new appointment gives me for maintaining and developing the good relations which exist between our two countries.

James Callaghan

April 12, 1976

Message From Australian Prime Minister Fraser

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

Your Excellency:

On the occasion of your appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, it is with pleasure that I convey to you the good wishes of the Australian Government and people and add my own sincere greetings. I look forward to strengthening further the existing friendly ties between our two Governments and peoples through personal meetings with you and your colleagues in the Chinese leadership.

Malcolm Fraser
Prime Minister of Australia

April 12, 1976

Message From Mauritanian President Daddah

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

In the name of the Mauritanian people, its Party and its government and in my own name, I extend to

you the sincerest and warmest congratulations on your appointment as Premier of the People's Republic of China and First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. We express our fervent wish for complete success in your immense tasks and also express our ardent wishes that the solid relations of profound and prolific friendship which have united our two countries would be further developed in our common struggle for peace and progress.

Highest consideration,

Moktar Ould Daddah
President of the Islamic Republic
of Mauritania

Nouakchott, April 12, 1976

Message From Ethiopian Chairman Bante

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China and
Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China,

Peking

On behalf of the people and the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia and on my own behalf I extend my sincere felicitations to Your Excellency on the occasion of your successful elevation as Premier of the People's Republic of China and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

I would like also to take this opportunity to wish you success in all your endeavours and express my best wishes for the continued well-being of Your Excellency and for the progress and prosperity of the friendly people of China.

Highest consideration,

Brigadier General Teferi Bante
Chairman of the Provisional Military
Administrative Council and the
Council of Ministers of
Socialist Ethiopia

Addis Ababa, April 12, 1976

Message From Mozambican President Samora Machel

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng,
First 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,

Peking

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front and the Council of Ministers of

the People's Republic of Mozambique and in my own name, I wish you greater success in the implementation of the arduous task entrusted to you by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. We are firmly convinced that the Chinese people and the leadership of the Communist Party of China, guided by Chairman Mao, will win ever new and decisive victories on the fronts of class struggle and anti-imperialism and in social and economic fields.

Meanwhile, may the fraternal relations of friendship, solidarity, co-operation and revolutionary and militant mutual support between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples be even more consolidated and developed.

With revolutionary and high consideration!

Samora Moises Machel
President of the Mozambique Liberation
Front (FRELIMO) and President
of the People's Republic of
Mozambique

Maputo, April 12, 1976

Message From Niger Head of State Kountche

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

I have learnt with joy of your appointment to the high post of the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. On this happy occasion, I extend to you my congratulations in my own name and on behalf of the Supreme Military Council, the Government and the people of Niger. I am satisfied to note that the co-operation between People's China and Niger is developing from day to day in a spirit of sincere unity and mutual respect. I am confident that under your leadership, the fruitful co-operation between our two friendly countries will be further strengthened. I once again extend to the valiant people of your country the cordial and friendly salute of the Niger people.

With highest consideration,

Lieutenant Colonel Seyni Kountche
President of the Supreme Military
Council and Head of State
of the Republic of Niger

Niamey, April 12, 1976

Message From Thai Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

I learnt with great pleasure of your appointment as Premier. In extending to you my sincere congratulations and best wishes for the success of your great responsibility, I fervently hope that the bonds of friendship and mutual co-operation between our governments and peoples will continue to be further strengthened and consolidated.

Kukrit Pramoj
Prime Minister of Thailand

Message From Tunisian Prime Minister Nouria

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

I have learnt with great pleasure of Your Excellency's appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. On this happy occasion, I extend to you my warmest congratulations. I avail myself of this opportunity to most sincerely wish Your Excellency happiness, the friendship and co-operation between our two countries consolidated and the friendly Chinese people prosperity.

Hedi Nouria
Prime Minister of the Republic
of Tunisia

Tunis, April 12, 1976

Message From Finnish Prime Minister Miettunen

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

On the occasion of your nomination I wish to express on behalf of the Government and on my own my

April 23, 1976

most sincere congratulations as well as my best wishes for personal success in your high position.

Martti Miettunen
Prime Minister of the Republic
of Finland

Helsinki, April 12, 1976

Message From Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China

Excellency:

May I, on behalf of the Government and people of India, convey our congratulations and good wishes on your formal assumption of office. We look forward to preserving and strengthening the relations between India and China.

Indira Gandhi
Prime Minister of India

Message From Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, Premier of Laos

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng,
First 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,

Peking

On the occasion of your appointment as First 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, I am happy to extend to you, on behalf of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and in my own name, our warm congratulations.

We hope that under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung, you will successfully perform the following important mission you have undertaken: To lead the heroic and brotherly Chinese people with a fine revolutionary tradition and immense creativeness in striving for still greater victories in the cause of socialist construction and building China into a powerful industrialized socialist country so as to make positive contributions to the world revolutionary struggle.

The Lao Party, Government and people are firmly convinced that the fraternal friendship, militant unity, mutual co-operation and assistance between the two

Parties, Governments and peoples of Laos and China will become ever more brilliant and daily consolidated.

Kaysone Phomvihane
Premier of the Government of the
People's Democratic Republic
of Laos

Vientiane, April 13, 1976

Message From Zambian President Kaunda

His Excellency Comrade Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,
Peking

We have learnt with delight the news of your appointment to the post of Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. On behalf of the Party, Government and the people of Zambia and indeed on my own behalf, I send you our heartfelt congratulations on this very important appointment. We trust that you will carry out the heavy responsibilities of your new office with determination and thus lead China into more and greater revolutionary victories for the people.

The relations between our two countries are very warm and cordial. It is my sincere hope that with your appointment to the office of Premier, our relations will continue to grow in scope and strength. The friendly people of China have untiringly co-operated with the people of Zambia in times of need and I hope that our bonds of friendship forged since our independence will give us added inspiration to work together for our common cause and interests.

We, therefore, wish you every success in your new responsibilities.

Kenneth David Kaunda
President of the Republic of Zambia
April 12, 1976

Message From Ugandan President Amin

His Excellency Mr. Premier Hua Kuo-feng,
Peking,
People's Republic of China

Dear Mr. Hua Kuo-feng:

I wish to take this opportunity, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Uganda and the people of Uganda and on my own behalf, to congratulate you on your appointment as the new Premier of your great

country and First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Your well-known qualities as a statesman which were so ably demonstrated during your service as Acting Premier, were, no doubt, instrumental in the decision of your leader, my great and dear friend Chairman Mao Tsetung to appoint you to this high office.

The choice of such a capable leader in your person coming at a time when the world is beset by worldwide inflation and other economic ills is one of the most welcome decisions, for I have full confidence that you will do a lot in contribution towards finding viable solutions to these problems.

As the current Chairman of the O.A.U., I am equally confident that your country's well-known support for the liberation struggle in southern Africa will be strengthened even further, especially at this decisive moment when the last bastions of imperialism are being slowly but forcibly dismantled from the continent.

On a bilateral basis, I wish to assure you that we in Uganda are happily witnessing the steady and progressive development of our bilateral relations for the mutual benefit of our two peoples. The development projects in agriculture and other fields together with the support that we receive from your country both at home and in international forums are living examples of the good relations that exist between our two countries. While therefore wishing you every success in your new assignment, I wish to reiterate our wish and desire to strengthen those traditional ties between our two countries.

Accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Field Marshal Dr. Idi Amin
President of the Republic of Uganda
and current Chairman of the
Organization of African Unity

Message From Congolese Prime Minister Goma

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

On learning of your appointment as Premier of the People's Republic of China, my government and I myself have many reasons to show our special and cordial concern about it, especially for the fruitful relations established between the Chinese and Congolese Governments at the moment when numerous countries refused to recognize the People's Republic of China.

Today, your government and ours will develop, as in the past, the long-standing relations of friendship and co-operation and will further promote the common progress of the friendly Chinese and Congolese peoples as well as the cause of peace. On behalf of the Congolese Government and in my own name, I extend to Your Excellency fraternal and militant sentiments and warm felicitations.

High consideration,

Major Louis Sylvain Goma
Prime Minister and Head of the
Government of the People's
Republic of the Congo
Brazzaville, April 13, 1976

Message From Moroccan Prime Minister Osman

His Excellency Mr. Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

On the occasion of your appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, I would like to express to Your Excellency my sincere congratulations and wishes for complete success in your new and lofty mission. I believe that under the noble leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese Government headed by you will follow the path blazed by the late Premier Chou En-lai, continue fulfilling the great cause of building a new, prosperous and united Chinese society and strengthen China's influence in the international community in the interest of peace and world security. The Government of His Majesty King Hassan II is resolved to work for the steadfast strengthening of the relations of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries and for the development of the relations of fruitful co-operation between our two countries.

High and sincere consideration,

Ahmed Osman
Prime Minister of the Government
of the Kingdom of Morocco
Rabat, April 13, 1976

Message From Turkish Prime Minister Demirel

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China,

Peking

On the occasion of Your Excellency's assumption of office as Premier of the State Council of the People's Re-

April 23, 1976

public of China, I would like to express to you, on behalf of the Turkish Government and on my own behalf, my warm congratulations as well as my best wishes for the prosperity of your country and for the development of the friendly relations and co-operation between Turkey and the People's Republic of China.

Suleyman Demirel
Prime Minister of Turkey

Message From Prime Minister J.M. den Uyl of the Netherlands

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,

State Council of the People's Republic of China,
Peking

Please accept also on behalf of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands my most sincere congratulations on your nomination as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. I wish you much success in the exercise of your high and responsible task and look forward to the further strengthening of the fruitful relations between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

J.M. den Uyl
Prime Minister of the Kingdom of
the Netherlands

The Hague, April 13, 1976

Message From West German Chancellor Schmidt

His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China,

Peking

I express sincere congratulations on your appointment as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. I believe that you will devote your whole energies to the well-being of the Chinese people and peace in the world.

I wish that under your leadership the relations between the People's Republic of China and the Federal Republic of Germany would be further consolidated and deepened.

Helmut Schmidt
Chancellor of the Federal Republic of
Germany

Bonn, April 13, 1976

(To be continued.)

Absurd Alibi

FOLLOWING the abrogation by Cairo of the Egyptian-Soviet treaty, Soviet revisionist papers *Pravda* and *Izvestia* for several days running gave the Egyptians a broadside while trying to offer preposterous apologies for Moscow's behaviour of plain perfidy.

It was clear to everyone that the Soviet revisionists were calling black white and misrepresenting the facts; yet they accused Egypt of "distorting the history of Soviet-Egyptian relations" when it disclosed the imperialist deeds of the Soviet Union.

The fact was that the Soviet revisionists who, having an ax to grind, had brought unbearable pressure on the Egyptian people and violated basic principles in international relations; yet they chose to fabricate the lie that Egypt had been "unfriendly" and had pursued a policy that tended to be "anti-Soviet."

The fact was that the Soviet revisionists who, with a view to isolating Egypt, had been playing one Arab country off against another and undermining Arab unity; yet they would have people believe that Egypt had disrupted Arab unity and sabotaged "Arab-Soviet friendship" in particular.

The fact was that the Soviet revisionists had been unscrupulous in their dealings with Egypt—they had interfered in its internal affairs, pressed it for payment of debts, withheld arms supplies and carried out subversive activities against Egypt. Yet they had the impudence to declare that Egypt's act of abrogating the treaty "has undoubtedly added new and complicated factors to Egyptian-Soviet relations."

The fact was that the Soviet revisionists were responsible for the state of "no war, no peace" in the Middle East and that they had flirted with the Israeli authorities. Yet they accused Egypt of "acting in open collaboration" with Israel.

That the Soviet revisionists have acted in this manner is, as many people would say, most stupid. But wanton attacks and self-deceiving subterfuges were the only straw they could catch at when, sternly denounced by the Egyptian people, they became desperate and were unable to produce any evidence or find anything tenable to answer back.

What is even more ridiculous is that in their futile effort to find any reason to put the blame on Egypt, they were so shameless as to charge that Egypt abrogated the treaty "without advance consultations with the Soviet Union" and, therefore, committed an "unfriendly act."

We'd like to ask: When the people of a country rise in resistance against oppression and exploitation by imperialism and social-imperialism, should they have "advance consultations" with the oppressors and exploiters? Should Egypt have held "advance consultations" with the Soviet revisionists in abrogating the treaty? And should the abrogation have been approved by the Su-

preme Soviet and not the Egyptian People's Assembly? Speaking of "consultations," that was what Egypt actually did. President Sadat had personally gone to Moscow on many occasions to hold talks with the Soviet authorities; in addition, he had sent as many as 30 letters to Brezhnev hoping that the Soviet Union would change its attitude. But all these efforts had proved to be of no avail. Between March and November last year, Egyptian Minister of War M.A.G. Ghamassi had sent six letters to the Soviet Union, but it had not given any reply. Instead, Moscow had since then brought greater pressure to bear upon Cairo. Was there any room for "consultations"? The cold fact shows the Soviet revisionists' own logic which can be described as follows: When I oppress and exploit you and put you under my thumb, you simply have to obey. If you want to resist, you must have "advance consultations" with me and before I approve, you are not free to do or say what you like. What the Soviet revisionists call "consultations" means that other countries should make pilgrimages to Moscow, genuflect before the Kremlin bosses and yield to their will. But the Egyptian people have gradually realized from their own struggle that if they followed the Soviet revisionists' orders, they would lose everything including their future. That was why they have risen to smash the Soviet revisionist colonialist shackles. The Soviet revisionists now try to defend themselves and attack the Egyptian people on the "ground" that there were no "advance consultations." This, of course, only serves to reveal further the reactionary nature of social-imperialism.

Essence of "Limits of Detente"

FOR years the Soviet revisionists have taken pains to turn out fallacious theories to foist their "detente" fraud on others. Their latest gimmick is called the "limits of detente." They say that detente will come to an end where there is any attempt to obstruct the struggle of the people for social and national emancipation.

In the past, the Soviet revisionists made a good deal of ballyhoo about "detente," enticing people to believe that it can prevent a world war and help liberation struggles. Now they are singing another tune. Instead of trumpeting the "omnipotence of detente," they say it has its "limits." What do they have up their sleeves?

They want people to believe that they "support national-liberation struggles" and would rather give up "detente" than retard "national-liberation struggles." This is sheer humbug. What the Soviet revisionists have done in Egypt and Angola suffices to prove that they are lying in their throats. Who was it that for more than ten years, under the cover of "supporting" Egypt, imposed a state of "no war, no peace," encroached on Egypt's sovereignty and sought military bases on Egyptian soil? Who tried to blackmail the Egyptian people by selling them arms at exorbitant prices? It is none other than the Soviet social-imperialists who swore that

they "do not seek benefits, concessions, political control or military bases." And who was it that instigated a full-scale civil war in Angola and dispatched military personnel and a large number of mercenaries for an armed invasion against that country in the name of "supporting" the national-liberation struggle of the Angolan people? And who was it that to this day is still hanging on to Angola with the intention of further expanding its own sphere of influence into southern Africa? It is none other than the new tsars who recently cried without blushing at the Security Council that they sought "neither sphere of influence, nor bases, nor the wealth of other countries"!

The so-called "support for national-liberation struggles" and "detente" are nothing but a smokescreen spread by the Soviet revisionists, a means to facilitate their contention with the other superpower for world hegemony and further their aggression and expansion. When they sang with zeal the tune of "detente," they were just trying to lull other people and bind them hand and foot so that they themselves could engage in arms expansion and war preparations and extend their spheres of influence as they pleased. They have now advanced the fallacy of the "limits of detente," because they simply want to gag others, prevent them from putting up any resistance so that they themselves may go ahead with their flagrant acts of aggression and expansion unchecked. This is the theoretical basis for armed expansion invented by the Soviet Union after its armed intervention in Angola.

The Soviet revisionists obviously think that their talk about the "limits of detente" serves a dual purpose: continue to use "detente" to deceive people and put restrictions on them and at the same time use it as a cover for their all-out aggression and expansion. But the net result is the opposite of their wishes. People can see at a glance that the so-called "limits of detente" are a mere synonym for "expansion without limit." Whether the revisionists talk about the "omnipotence of detente" or the "limits of detente," their aim remains the same — to carry out expansion and aggression and seek world domination.

Following the events in Angola, the people in both the third world and the West have seen through with increasing clarity the social-imperialist features of the Soviet revisionists who feign support for national-liberation struggles but actually betray them and who pretend to favour detente but are actually trying to further their expansion. Recently President Sadat, speaking from the direct experience of the Egyptian people, has again and again warned against making a misinterpretation of the word detente. There are people, he pointed out emphatically, who use "detente" as a means to seek their own interests at the expense of the interests of other countries or to build up their own spheres of influence, but Egypt would not be "taken in" by this. This is a resounding answer to the wiles of the Soviet revisionists who try to make "detente" serve their purpose of expansion and use the "limits of detente" as a cover for their acts of aggression.

Old Clumsy Tricks

AN Egyptian paper reported that, after the cancellation of the treaty, Soviet "experts" "began to stay away from their work and refused to perform their duties." It is disclosed that Moscow may pull out *in toto* its experts and technicians working in Egypt. This is yet another dastardly mean act on the part of the Soviet Union to create and aggravate economic difficulties for Egypt and apply fresh pressure as a reprisal for the Egyptian people's struggle against hegemonism.

It is well known that sending and withdrawing "experts" are just two sides of a Soviet card serving one and the same purpose of pushing hegemonism. "Experts" were first sent in the name of "aid" to pave the way for economic plunder and exploitation of Egypt and thence for political control of that country. These "experts" receive high pay, enjoy privileges, live in plush villas, scramble for special benefits and even use their legal status as "experts" to engage in illegal activities. They keep the technical knowhow to themselves, act like "saviours," issue orders right and left and find fault with people around, and yet they want the Egyptians to be grateful to them. They are in fact even more arrogant and repugnant than the old-line colonialists and imperialists.

The new tsars think they are playing their cards well by threatening to withdraw their "experts" and applying new pressure on Egypt. In fact this is most stupid. Egypt has paid out huge sums in foreign exchange to these "experts" but got little in return; in fact, it has suffered humiliations and been dealt with like a dependency and a servant. Now these overlords are staying away from work and Moscow even contemplates withdrawing all of them. This shows that the Soviet Union is at the end of its rope and is becoming desperate and helpless in the face of the heroic Egyptian people. The Soviet revisionists are baring their teeth and once again wielding the big stick of applying economic pressure, but this will not help them avert an ignominious failure. An Egyptian paper has put it well: "We will become as hard as granite and whoever tries to gobble us up will only bust his own teeth."

The Egyptian people are dauntless. The Egyptian Iron and Steel Works recently decided to sack five Soviet "experts" for deliberate negligence of their work. The Cairo paper *Al Akhbar* wrote pointedly: "We should like to tell the Kremlin leaders that production in the Egyptian factories will not be affected by the withdrawal of Soviet experts or by their staying away from work. On the contrary, production will turn for the better and go up." The Soviet tactics on the question of "experts" will only expose the Kremlin bosses once again as teachers by negative example, enable the Egyptian people to see still more clearly the aggressive, expansionist and social-imperialist features of the Soviet Union, and fortify their determination to advance along the broad avenue of developing their national economy independently and by their own efforts.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Peking Sets Quarterly Record in Industrial Output

IN the struggle to beat back the Right deviationist wind, workers and staff members on Peking's industrial front have achieved victories in production in the first quarter of this year, the first year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, setting an all-time record in total industrial output value.

As compared with the corresponding period of last year, increases were registered in the output of all major products, including steel, pig iron, electricity, coal, refined oil, equipment for the petroleum industry, walking-tractors, motor vehicles, radio parts, transistor parts, calcium carbide, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, phenol, acetone, synthetic rubber, cotton yarn, cotton cloth and woollen textiles. Some of them showed increases by a wide margin.

Since the start of the struggle to counterattack the Right deviationist attempt, cadres and workers of Peking factories have assiduously studied works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, put up big-character posters and held mass meetings to criticize the revisionist line pushed by the unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-ping. This has fired them with great enthusiasm for building socialism and for making technical innovations in a big way. In the first quarter of this year, they brought about more than 4,000 innovations, including 200 major ones. They also successfully trial-produced over 300 new products.

Leading cadres of the special steels plant of the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company went to the workshops where they took the lead in study and criticism, while participating in productive labour. The workers pledged to repulse the Right deviationist attempt by making still greater achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production.

This plant has increased its output month after month since the begin-

ning of this year. Output of steel and rolled steel, which far surpassed the first-quarter production quotas, was 11 per cent and 25 per cent higher than that of the same period of last year. The quarterly production of bearing steel and high-silicon steel sheets reached an all-time high since the setting up of the plant.

By criticizing the revisionist line in running enterprises and putting greater emphasis on relying on the working class, the Party committee of the Peking People's Machinery Plant brought the workers' management groups at various levels into full play. Leading cadres, staff members and workers joined efforts to study problems related to production and work out plans, with the result that both revolution and production went full steam ahead. The plant overfulfilled its January-March plan and its output of printing machines went up by more than 30 per cent over the same period of last year.

Workers and staff members on Peking's industrial front also produced more equipment directly serving agriculture, thus making new contributions to the mass movement to learn from Tachai. Output of walking-tractors, tractor-drawn attachments and pumps went up considerably. The amount of chemical fertilizer turned out by the Peking General Petrochemical Works in the first quarter of this year was 18 per cent above that of the same period in 1975 and the output of diesel oil for farm use more than doubled.

Anshan Tops First Quarter Targets

THE current struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts has helped promote production in the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, China's largest. Output of iron, steel, iron ore and other major products in the first quarter of this year hit an all-time high compared with the corresponding period of any previous year.

Since the beginning of the struggle to beat back the Right deviationist

attempt, workers and staff members of the company have conscientiously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and Chairman Mao's important instructions on the current struggle and criticized the unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist programme and revisionist theory of productive forces. This has further aroused their enthusiasm for building socialism. Under the leadership of the company Party committee, they organized a workers' group to inspect the work



A worker of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company reporting to the Party committee the good news of overfulfilling production plan.

for revolution and production in their company and put forward rational proposals for improving both, which have been adopted.

With the onset of spring, some 400 leading cadres at various levels and outstanding workers led by responsible members of the company Party committee went in three groups to learn from the experience of the Taching Oilfield, national pace-setter in industry. Upon their return, they redoubled their efforts to carry out learn-from-Taching activities.

Leading cadres at all levels of the company joined the workers in productive labour, revolutionary mass criticism and making technical innovations. More than 550 technical innovations have been introduced in the company since the beginning of this year.

ROUND THE WORLD

EGYPT

President Sadat's European Tour

From March 29 to April 13 Egyptian President Sadat toured five European countries—the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Yugoslavia and Austria. This is an important diplomatic move by Egypt after its abrogation of the Egyptian-Soviet "treaty of friendship and cooperation." It has further promoted the "dialogue" begun in 1974 between the Arab and West European countries and strengthened the economic and technical ties and promoted cooperation between Egypt and these countries.

During his tour, President Sadat further exposed how the Soviet revisionists wielded their "big stick" and brought their pressure to bear in order to control and plunder Egypt. He reiterated that Egypt's abrogation of the treaty and anti-hegemonic struggle is a just one, and he forcefully refuted Soviet slanders and attacks.

President Sadat won widespread support from the five European countries. Praising Egypt's act in safeguarding its state sovereignty, these countries have expanded bilateral trade relations with Egypt and offered financial aid. West German President Scheel assured Sadat that his country would do everything possible to contribute to Egypt's economic development. During President Sadat's tour, West Germany promised to provide Egypt with 230 million marks in economic aid and trade credits as well as credit guarantees totalling 300 million marks. France's financial aid to Egypt this year will reach 850 million French francs, while loans provided by Italy amount to 40 million U.S. dollars. In Austria, President Sadat signed a contract for 100 million U.S. dollars to be used in building enterprises jointly run by the two countries. Leaders of some European coun-

tries expressed the willingness to supply arms to Egypt. All these are helpful to enhancing Egypt's strength to defend its sovereignty and liberate the occupied territories.

President Sadat discussed the Middle East question with the heads of the five European countries. He reiterated that settlement of the Middle East question must be based on the principles of Israel's withdrawal from all territories it has occupied since 1967 and its recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. He declared any effort for a return to the state of "no war, no peace" in the Middle East would be unacceptable. This just stand of Egypt has won extensive support and understanding.

The Soviet revisionists were angered by President Sadat's European tour. TASS attacked Sadat's visit to West Germany, saying that "to get meagre loans," Sadat "had to agree to provide West German combines with more extensive spheres of activities in Egypt." It is thus clear that the strengthening of economic and political ties between Egypt and European countries is a powerful rebuff to Soviet hegemonism.

THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

Developing National Industries

In their struggle to defend state sovereignty and safeguard national independence, the governments and people of many third world countries have in recent years attained gratifying results in developing their national industries, especially small and medium-sized industries, by using their own natural resources.

The Kuwaiti Government has taken a series of specific measures to encourage the development of its national industry, such as helping find sites for building new factories, exemption from import duties for

needed machinery, high import duties or restriction on imports of goods which can be produced locally, and supplying capital. Thus Kuwaiti national industry has made quick progress. Statistics from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry show that 228 enterprises, employing a total of 10,000 people and with a capital of 107 million dinars in the aggregate, were set up with the ministry's approval in the ten years from the promulgation of the industrial law in 1965 to the end of 1975. Before independence all the flour consumed in the country was imported. The Kuwait flour mills company turned out the first batch of flour in 1965, two years after its construction, thus breaking the colonialist monopoly of the flour trade. Last year the country exported a small amount of flour in addition to meeting domestic needs.

Sri Lanka attained self-sufficiency in cloth last year. The country has produced about 100 million yards of cloth and 19 million yards of blended fabrics. With the development of production, the number of textile workers and technical personnel has increased, and the ability to train them by self-reliance has been enhanced.

The biggest state-owned coffee processing factory in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, has been able to process more and better coffee in the past six months as a result of improved management. The amount of coffee processed there reaches 300 to 400 tons a day.

Since the government took over the factory last June, all its administrative personnel, technical staff and workers have been Ethiopians. Thanks to their concerted efforts in overcoming difficulties, the machines and equipment are working normally and production is in good order. This fact effectively refutes the shameless allegation that "Africans cannot manage modern factories because of their low technical level."

To expand and develop small and medium-sized industries, the Mexican Government has not only provided these enterprises with technical

guidance, legal assistance and market investigations but also increased investments there. The government loans to these enterprises last year were 27 per cent higher than those in 1974.

In order to develop small rural industries and throw off dependence on foreign countries, the "collective corporation of people's industries" was established in Jalisco State in 1974. Two hundred small factories and workshops employing 1,500 workers have been built in the state for manufacturing clothes, shoes, stockings, wooden furniture and other daily necessities.

"HISTORY MAGAZINE" (ROMANIA)

Tsarist Russia's Occupation of Bessarabia Denounced

The Romanian journal *History Magazine*, No. 2, 1976 carried an article by professor of history Stefan Pascu, rector of Cluj University, exposing tsarist Russia's crime of occupying Romania's Bessarabia in 1812.

Lying between the Rivers Dniester and Prut and north of the lower reaches of the Danube, Bessarabia now forms the chief component part of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, with a small part being incorporated into the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The article pointed out that after the annexation of Bessarabia by tsarist Russia, "protests, resentment and insurrections broke out frequently, especially in the form of removal and uprising." It quoted a Russian official as saying at that time: "No longer able to endure the exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies imposed on them, the peasants were forced to leave their native places and flee for their lives across the Prut River."

The article said: "When in 1829 Voronzov's laws and regulations lifted the autonomous status of Bessarabia, banned Moldovan laws

and stipulated the use of the Russian language in all official documents, anger and discontent assumed greater dimensions." According to Russian official statistics in 1817, "Romanians constituted 86 per cent of the population," the article added.

The article stressed: "It is entirely conceivable and natural that those provinces occupied by foreign countries longed for the two autonomous Romanian principalities—the principalities of Romania and Moldova—and longed for Romania after the unification in 1859. It is fully understandable and in accord with the law of history for people of the same nation who shared the same ideals of freedom and unification and opposed the annexationist authorities' measures of suppression to realize political and state unification in territories of their residence."

The article continued: "The Romanian people have never had any intention of annexing or occupying foreign territories which do not belong to them, but have always defended their own territories. From the time of its formation till today, the Romanian nation has been compelled to wage an uninterrupted struggle for freedom, justice, independence and unification."

VIENNA

Central Europe Force Reduction Talks — a Fraud

The Vienna talks on reduction of forces in Central Europe attended by 19 NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, after more than two years of bargaining, failed to reach any agreement. The 8th round of the talks, which started January 30, concluded on April 8 after 11 sessions.

The course of the talks indicates that each of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, is trying hard to maintain and enhance its own superiority and weaken the other. The Soviet proposals were in essence aimed at

maintaining its own lead in ground forces and tanks and depriving the United States of its superiority in nuclear armaments, while the United States, on its part, attempted to reduce the Soviet lead in ground forces and tanks. To break the deadlock, the West took the initiative in making an "important supplement" to its former proposals towards the end of the 7th round of the talks last December.

According to the "supplement," the West is prepared to withdraw from Central Europe 1,000 nuclear warheads, 29,000 American troops, 54 Phantom F-4s and 36 "Pershing" surface-to-surface guided missiles. In addition, it has offered to sign an agreement limiting U.S. nuclear arms to that number following the withdrawal of the aforesaid nuclear weapons. In return, the West asks the Soviet Union to withdraw a tank corps comprising 68,000 men and 1,700 tanks.

However, Western concessions have by no means satisfied the Soviet Union. It put forward what it called an important "new proposal" at the 8th round of the talks to press for more substantial concessions from the West. The "new proposal" suggested that the Soviet Union and the United States cut their troops stationed in the G.D.R. and West Germany respectively—the former to withdraw 22,000-33,000 men in G.D.R. and the latter 20,000-30,000 in West Germany, with the number of troops of West Germany, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Czechoslovakia, the G.D.R., Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Poland frozen at the present level.

The "new proposal," still aimed at maintaining Soviet superiority in ground forces, was rejected by the West.

What is noteworthy is that during the talks on force reduction, the Soviet Union has quickened the buildup of its forces in Europe under cover of "detente." The course of the 30 months of negotiations clearly shows that, like the European security conference, the Vienna parley is a fraud.