

PEKING REVIEW

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July 2, 1976

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報

Build the Party in the Course Of Struggle

— Editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and
"Jiefangjun Bao"

Great Victory of the Korean People

— Commemorating 26th anniversary of Korean
Fatherland Liberation War

Moscow-Staged Farce of "Troop Withdrawal" From Angola

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Prime Minister Fraser Ends Visit

Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and his party left Kwangchow for home on June 27 after a fruitful week-long visit to China.

Prime Minister Fraser gave a grand banquet in Peking on June 23. Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress attended. Prime Minister Fraser and Premier Hua Kuo-feng spoke at the function.

The Australian Prime Minister said in his speech that a major purpose of the lengthy, friendly and candid discussions between the two sides was to identify the common interests of both countries, and this, he noted, had been achieved.

He added: "As we have presented our independent views of the world, we have confirmed that there are many important matters on which our views are similar. There are, of course, some matters on which we do not agree, and we have spoken about these frankly, but the areas of agreement have been very broad and more important. We each have spoken of our commitment to:

- world peace and security based on respect for national independence;
- the rejection of policies based on the subordination of one race to another, a subordination which offends the fundamental principles of human dignity. We all deplore the events of recent days which have led to such tragic results;
- resolution in opposing the attempt of any great power to dominate other nations; and
- the belief that nations

should make adequate provision for their legitimate defence needs."

The Prime Minister gave expression to his confidence when he said that "our discussions have further advanced relations between China and Australia and have established a new stage for further constructive dealings at various levels in the future."

Premier Hua Kuo-feng said in his speech: "We have had an extensive exchange of views on international issues of common interest in a friendly and frank atmosphere. This is of positive significance in enhancing our mutual understanding. Although we hold different views on certain questions, there are between our two sides many common points on a number of important issues. Both our countries are opposed to superpower hegemonism. Historical experience shows that anyone who attempts to play the hegemonic overlord in the world will be 'lifting a rock only to drop it on his own feet' and will eventually end up in failure. We are confident that the united anti-hegemonic struggle of the people in the Asian-Pacific region, like the anti-hegemonic struggle of the people throughout the world, will win continuous new victories."

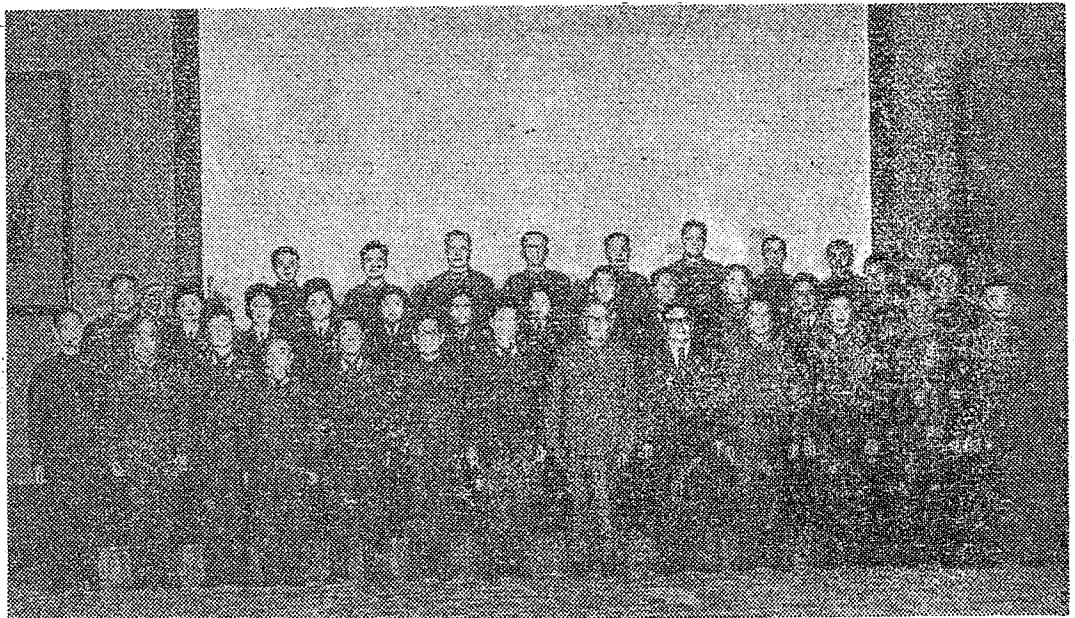
He continued: During our talks, we have also usefully explored ways to further develop the relations between our two countries. Both sides have expressed satisfaction with the present state of relations between our two countries. "We are sure that, through our joint efforts, the relations between our two countries and the friendship between our two peoples will develop further," the Premier added.

Besides visiting Peking, Prime Minister Fraser and his party toured Taiyuan, Urumchi and Kwangchow, and at each stop, they were given a warm welcome by the people of China's various nationalities.

Korean People's Army Ensemble Visits China

A Korean People's Army Ensemble led by Kim Ung Do, Director of the Propaganda Department of the K.P.A. General Political Bureau, arrived in Peking on June 24.

Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Minister of National Defence, and Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the



Comrades Yeh Chien-ying and Chang Chun-chiao meet with Korean comrades-in-arms.

Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, on the afternoon of the same day met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the leading comrades and principal artists of the Korean People's Army Ensemble.

In the evening, the Ministry of National Defence gave a banquet to warmly welcome the Korean comrades-in-arms. Liang Pi-yeh, Deputy Director of the P.L.A. General Political Department, and Kim Ung Do, leader of the ensemble, made speeches at the banquet.

The ensemble, a famous Korean literary and art organization, had twice visited China, in 1958 and 1960. This time it will perform a full-length revolutionary opera *A True Daughter of the Party*.

Independence of Seychelles Republic Greeted

Premier Hua Kuo-feng on June 27 sent a message to President James R. Mancham, warmly greeting the independence of the Republic of Seychelles in the western part of the Indian Ocean. The message declared that the Government of the People's Republic of China had decided to recognize the Republic of Seychelles.

It expressed the hope that "the proclamation of independence by the Republic of Seychelles will open up new vistas for establishing and developing friendly relations between China and the Seychelles."

Best wishes were carried in the message: "May the people of the Seychelles win new victories on their road of advance in combating imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and building up their country."

Renmin Ribao in its June 28 editorial said: As the Seychelles declared its independence and proclaimed the founding of the Republic of Seychelles, we Chinese people, with great joy, extend our warm congratulations to the people of the Seychelles.

The editorial continued: The people of Seychelles have waged an unremitting struggle for national independence. Their voice for independence has become stronger and stronger under the impact and inspiration of the vigorous development of the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America since the 1960s and they have today won final victory.

The editorial pointed out: "In contending with the other superpower for hegemony, the Soviet social-imperialists have in recent years steadily beefed up their military strength in the Indian Ocean, posing a serious threat to the independence and security of the coastal countries in this region. They have also tried their utmost to sabotage the national-liberation movements in southern Africa and the unity of African countries and stepped up their aggression and expansion in southern Africa." It added: "The fierce contention between the two superpowers in the Indian Ocean and southern Africa has alerted the Asian and African countries. The struggle against superpower intervention and aggression and for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace is developing without letup. The broad masses of the awakening Asian and African people will certainly frustrate all superpower schemes and win new victories in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

Good Tidings of a Rich Summer Harvest

It is summer harvesting time. Good tidings of a rich harvest are pouring in from various parts of the country.

Kiangsu Province has reaped its tenth excellent summer harvest since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution in 1966. Its total output and average per-hectare yield of barley, wheat and hull-less barley hit an all-time high. The total output of the summer crops for the province upped 10 per cent over 1975, which was a year of rich harvest, and was well over 50 per cent above that of 1965, the year preceding the Cultural Revolution.

A rich harvest of wheat has been gathered in from the 1.27 million hectares on the historically low-yielding plain north of the Huai River in the northern part of Anhwei Province, a region frequently plagued by natural disasters in the past. Both total output and per-hectare yield — 10 per cent higher than the bumper harvest of 1975 — registered a record high. All the 20 counties in this region and their communes have reported increases in production, and a great number of communes and production brigades have emerged whose single crop of wheat has exceeded the target of annual grain production set for the area by the National Programme for Agricultural Development. With the commune members promptly delivering public grain (agricultural tax in kind) and selling surpluses to the state, every county has fulfilled ahead of schedule the state quotas of collecting tax in kind and purchasing surplus grain.

On the outskirts of Shanghai, the output of barley, hull-less barley and wheat has increased by a still bigger margin, with the average per-hectare yield increasing by 30 per cent over last year.

Shantung Province has reported a rich harvest on its four million hectares of wheat. Total output and per-hectare yield outstripped those of the peak year of 1975 by 20 and 17 per cent respectively, or 2.3 and 2.2 times those of 1965.

The Hsinhsiang Prefecture of Honan Province and the Shihchia-chuang Prefecture of Hopei Province, where remarkable successes have been made in learning from Tachai in agriculture over the past few years, have once again set the highest record for their own region in wheat production. The cadres and commune members of the Chumatien Prefecture in Honan Province, which was hit by a serious natural disaster last autumn, displayed the dauntless revolutionary spirit and reaped a rich summer harvest that was seldom heard of in this region.

The rich summer harvest this year has been achieved through struggles by the cadres and commune members

(Continued on p. 19-)

Build the Party in the Course Of Struggle

— Editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

WE are warmly celebrating the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China today when great victories have been scored in the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

Under the leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao, our Party has led hundreds of millions of people in winning the victory of the new-democratic revolution and in achieving victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we have smashed the schemes of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, and criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. More united and vigorous and with greater fighting strength than ever, our Party is leading the people of all nationalities in the country in continuing their advance along the socialist road.

We have won great victories. However, very arduous tasks still confront us. Our Party is the vanguard of the proletariat. Its basic programme is the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, the triumph of socialism over capitalism and the ultimate realization of communism. The whole Party will have to wage protracted struggle in order to realize this programme. Only if we bear in mind the Party's basic programme, uphold its basic line and never lose sight of its ultimate aim can we successfully solve the question of Party building under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It is of utmost importance in the period of socialism to have clarity both in theory and practice on the question that the bourgeoisie exists "right in the Communist Party." In the current struggle against the Right deviationist attempt, Chairman Mao made an incisive analysis

of this question, thus developing Marxism-Leninism. In 1964 Chairman Mao pointed out in a directive concerning the socialist education movement: "The bureaucrat class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other." Chairman Mao further pointed out: "Management itself is a matter of socialist education. If the managerial staff do not join the workers on the shop floor, work, study and live with them and modestly learn one or more skills from them, then they will find themselves locked in acute class struggle with the working class all their lives and in the end are bound to be overthrown as bourgeois by the working class. If they don't learn any technical skills and remain outsiders for a long time, they won't be able to do management well either. Those in the dark are in no position to light the way for others." Chairman Mao also stated: "Those leading cadres who are taking the capitalist road have turned, or are turning, into bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers; how can they possibly realize fully the imperative need for socialist revolution? These people are the target of the struggle, the target of the revolution, and we must never rely on them in the socialist education movement. We can rely only on those cadres who are not hostile to the workers and are imbued with revolutionary spirit." This directive of Chairman Mao's and his important instructions during the Great Cultural Revolution, particularly those issued since the start of the struggle against the Right deviationist attempt, penetratingly expose the class nature of such Party capitalist-roaders as Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping and analyse the characteristics and origin of the bourgeoisie in the Party as well as the ways to defeat it. These instructions are of tremendous immediate importance and of far-reaching historic significance to our perseverance in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. All comrades in the Party, especially the leading cadres,

should conscientiously study and grasp them and draw profound lessons from them. In socialist society, classes, class contradictions and class struggle still exist, and essentially the relations among people are still class relations. We can maintain the character of our Party as the vanguard of the proletariat only when we recognize the existence of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, soberly understand that the capitalist-roaders are the main force endangering the Party and subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat, and continuously carry out the revolution against the bourgeoisie inside the Party. Only thus can our Party lead the proletariat and other revolutionary masses in successfully carrying out our country's socialist revolution and construction and, together with the revolutionary people the world over, in carrying the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction through to the end and waging a common struggle for the emancipation of all mankind.

The Chinese Communist Party is a great, glorious and correct party, a party armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. The overwhelming majority of our Party members and cadres represented by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of our Party, persist in serving the people wholeheartedly, are one with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and are resolute in their struggle against the bourgeoisie. Many outstanding Party members have played an exemplary vanguard role, advancing in the front ranks of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and leading the masses in heroic struggle. But there is no denying that the bourgeoisie does exist inside the Party. As Chairman Mao has pointed out, among a part of the Party membership, some have already changed, some are changing, and others may change if they cease being vigilant. As for those who had committed the errors characteristic of the capitalist-roaders, most of them recognized their errors with the help of the Party and the masses during the Great Cultural Revolution, learnt lessons and are continuing to advance along the road of revolution. But there are also people like Teng Hsiao-ping who cling to their errors and become unrepentant capitalist-roaders. Our comrades must bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They should maintain close ties with the masses, take an active part in collective productive labour, warmly support the new socialist things, and strive for new achievements in all socialist endeavours. They should keep to the style of plain living and hard struggle, resist bourgeois corrosion, and consciously restrict bourgeois right. They should, in the course of struggle, conscientiously

study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, remould their world outlook and strive to be true Party members ideologically.

At present, we must concentrate on criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping and deepen the struggle against the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. The essential political characteristic of the capitalist-roaders is that they pursue the revisionist line. In our struggle against them, the most important question to solve is that of political line, i.e., to use the Marxist line to defeat their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Communist Party members, particularly leading cadres, must take a firm and clear-cut stand, march in the van of the struggle, and go through tests and temper themselves. They must energetically lead the masses in combating Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line in connection with the concrete class struggle and two-line struggle on the various fronts. With regard to those comrades who have made mistakes, the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" should be applied. Party organizations at all levels should take the initiative to strengthen Party building ideologically and organizationally in the course of struggle.

Our Party is led by the Central Committee with our great leader Chairman Mao at its head and guided by his proletarian revolutionary line, and the masses of Party members persevere in continuing the revolution and are opposed to restoration and retrogression; it is worthy of being the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people and the mainstay of the socialist cause. The fact that we dare to expose the bourgeoisie inside the Party shows that our Party has the strength, confidence and ability to defeat it and thereby bring the entire bourgeoisie to utter defeat. The emergence of capitalist-roaders inside the Party in no way obscures our Party's radiance. Isn't it true that the Kunlun Mountains still stand and have not fallen despite the emergence of Liu Shao-chi and company? Isn't it true that Mount Lushan still stands and has not been levelled flat despite the emergence of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique? And today, despite the emergence of Teng Hsiao-ping and the riot staged at Tien An Men Square by the handful of counter-revolutionaries, Tien An Men, now that their scheme has been smashed, looks all the more magnificent. Historical experience has over and over again shown that it is not easy to crush our Party. As Chairman Mao has definitely declared, "This Party of ours has a bright future."

(July 1)

Great Victory of the Korean People

— Commemorating 26th anniversary of Korean Fatherland Liberation War

TODAY [June 25] is the 26th anniversary of the Korean Fatherland Liberation War. The Chinese people commemorate this militant day together with the heroic Korean people. Twenty-six years ago, the U.S. imperialists flagrantly launched a war of aggression against Korea and followed this up with the occupation of China's territory Taiwan Province by force. Under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people united as one courageously fought the aggressors. The Chinese people, acting on the instructions of their great leader Chairman Mao, dispatched the Chinese People's Volunteers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Korean army and people. The Korean people enjoyed the support of the people throughout the world, and after three years of bloody battles, they finally defeated the U.S. aggressors and won the great victory of the Fatherland Liberation War.

This victory has not only ensured Korea's independence and security and protected the fruit of victory of the people's revolution. It has also set a shining example for the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people in Asia and the rest of the world. The great victory of the Korean people shows that it is not the imperialists and reactionaries but the people daring to struggle and to win who are really powerful.

The Korean people, carrying on the revolutionary line of Comrade Kim Il Sung since the victory of the Fatherland Liberation War, have won brilliant successes in the cause of socialist revolution and construction. This has been achieved by persisting in the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhering to the socialist road, relying on their own strength, waging an arduous struggle, energetically unfolding the *Chollima* movement, and holding aloft the red flag of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. Following the teachings of President Kim Il Sung and warmly responding to the militant call of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, they are now unfolding the vigorous Movement for Winning the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions and working hard to speed up the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Holding high the banner of proletarian internationalism, the Korean people have resolutely opposed imperialism and colonialism, actively supported the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries and energetically strengthened their militant solidarity with the people of the world, particularly the people and

countries of the third world, making great contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world's people.

Reunification of the fatherland is the strong national aspiration of the entire Korean people. For years the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been waging an unremitting struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and has put forth a series of correct propositions and reasonable proposals. In particular, the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the five-point programme to prevent a national split and reunify the country put forward by President Kim Il Sung have charted the correct path for Korea's reunification and won the resolute support of the entire Korean people and widespread backing of the people of various countries of the world. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea, in a letter to the parliaments and governments of all countries last March, once again made clear the solemn stand of the Korean people's demand for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and the realization of independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, in its reply to the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea, reiterated that the Chinese Government and people resolutely oppose U.S. aggression and intervention in Korea and firmly support the Korean people's just cause of striving for the independent and peaceful reunification of their homeland.

U.S. aggression and intervention are the biggest obstacles to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The Pak Jung Hi clique, aided and abetted by U.S. imperialism and acting with its connivance, has stubbornly pursued a policy of national split, sabotaged the talks between the north and the south, fabricated the lie of the "threat of southward invasion by the north," introduced into south Korea large numbers of sophisticated weapons, frequently held military exercises, intensified fascist suppression of the south Korean people and deliberately aggravated tension on the Korean Peninsula. The split which exists in Korea must come to an end. The resolution adopted by the 30th U.N. General Assembly Session last year on the dissolution of the "U.N. command," withdrawal of all foreign troops under the U.N. flag from south Korea and replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement conforms not only to the just demands of the Korean people, but accords with the profound desire of

all countries and people in Asia and other parts of the world which stand for justice. The United States must dissolve the "U.N. command" and withdraw all its troops from south Korea in pursuance of the U.N. General Assembly resolution. Nobody can thwart the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea; it is an irreversible trend and the will of the people.

Taiwan Province is the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China. The people there are our kith and kin. The liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair which nobody has the right to interfere with. We are determined to liberate Taiwan because this is the common desire and sacred duty of the people of all nationalities of our country. All schemes to create "two

Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan" or "one China, two governments" are doomed to failure.

China and Korea are neighbours as close to each other as the lips are to the teeth. The Chinese and Korean peoples are revolutionary comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. They have cemented with blood their great friendship and militant solidarity in protracted revolutionary struggles. This friendship forged on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is unbreakable. In future, as in the past, the Chinese people will always fight in unity and march forward shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people.

(*"Renmin Ribao" editorial, June 25*)

Statement by Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman

— Condemning South African authorities for suppression of Azanian people

THE spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China issued a statement on June 28, strongly condemning the reactionary South African authorities for bloody suppression of the Azanian people. The statement reads:

On June 16, the black students at Soweto township on the outskirts of Johannesburg, South Africa, rose valiantly in a massive demonstration against the regulation of South Africa's racist Vorster authorities making Afrikaans a mandatory language in teaching. This just struggle met with immediate response and support from the broad masses of black people in South Africa and rapidly spread to many other areas. Confronted with this mass movement of the black people against apartheid and racial discrimination, the reactionary South African authorities brazenly turned loose large numbers of police and troops to carry out bloody suppression which was most brutal and cruel, resulting in a grave tragedy of more than a hundred people massacred and a thousand and more wounded. This surpassed the notorious Sharpeville incident of 1960. It is a new towering crime committed by the reactionary South African authorities against the Azanian people. The Chinese Government and people express their utmost indignation at it and strongly condemn it.

This new atrocity on the part of the reactionary Vorster authorities is a last-gasp struggle put up by them in the face of the new situation of mounting upsurge in the national-liberation struggle, and particularly armed struggle, in southern Africa. In recent years, they have wantonly used counter-revolutionary dual tactics in an attempt to save themselves from their doom. While stepping up suppression with police and troops, the Vorster authorities have talked profusely about "detente," advocating "racial reconciliation" at home and blathering about "dialogue" and "peace talks" abroad, in a vain attempt to extinguish the flames of revolutionary struggle of the Azanian people, stop the African states from supporting the Azanian people's just struggle and preserve their own reactionary racist rule. Now, their naked neo-fascist atrocity has completely laid bare their counter-revolutionary dual tactics. All their perverse actions will only serve to further strengthen the will of the people in Azania and southern Africa to fight against racism and for national liberation and serve to accelerate their own doom.

The Chinese Government and people have always firmly supported the Azanian and other southern African peoples in their just struggle against the white racist regimes. We are sure that the Azanian and other southern African peoples, sharpening their vigilance, strengthening their unity and persevering in struggle, will win final victory.

A Dynamic County Party Committee

— Three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young in leading bodies (II)

by Our Correspondents Cheng Chih and Chou Chin

NORTH of Shihchiachuang, the capital of Hopei Province, is Chengting County which has a population of 400,000. Most of them are members of the 220 production brigades belonging to 25 rural people's communes.

We saw on arriving at this county large, flat fields of verdant young wheat, dotted with power-operated wells and crossed by canals and roads. Two rivers meandered through the county, their banks lined with trees for miles on end. It was a thriving scene that met the eye.

The county lies on a plain but its natural conditions were far from favourable, two-fifths of its cultivated land being sandy alkaline flats. Its per-hectare grain yield in 1949 was only 1,500 kilogrammes and cotton yield 225 kilogrammes. After the peasants were organized into co-operatives and later into people's communes, the county relied on the strength of the collective to change natural conditions. Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the peasants have gone about building a socialist new countryside more energetically than ever by learning from the Tachai Brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture, taking class struggle as the key link, upholding the Party's basic line, and criticizing revisionism and capitalism. Tremendous changes have taken place as a result of sustained efforts in farmland capital construction over the years, with vast improvements in farming conditions. In 1971 the per-hectare yield of grain in the county reached 6,187 kilogrammes and cotton averaged 900 kilogrammes. This topped the targets set by the state for the northern parts of China and even bettered the higher targets set for areas south of the Yangtze River where the frost-free period is comparatively longer. The people described this picturesquely as having "crossed the Yangtze." In 1974 and 1975 the county reaped 7,500 kilogrammes of grain per hectare along with a rich crop of cotton.

Industry has also made big headway since the beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution. Dozens of small factories and mines have been set up, producing nitrogenous fertilizer, phosphatic fertilizer, cement, iron, coal, pesticides and hardware, and repairing and manufacturing farm machinery. These have helped speed up the mechanization of agriculture.

Chengting is now one of the advanced counties in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

Unity in Struggle

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined." (*The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the Na-*

tional War.) An important factor accounting for the rapid development in revolution and production in Chengting County is that it has a lively, energetic and united county Party committee made up of old, middle-aged and young cadres chosen according to the requirements for successors to the cause of proletarian revolution.

The new county Party committee was established in 1970 after the Great Cultural Revolution started. Over the years some leading comrades have been transferred and their places have been filled by rising new forces. Today the Party committee's 43 members are from the county's industrial, agricultural, commercial, cultural and educational and military departments. Some hold leading posts in the departments where they work; others still take part in production as workers or poor and lower-middle peasants. Of the 43 members on the county Party committee, 12 are old cadres, 22 are middle-aged and nine are young people. Generally, a plenary meeting is held once every four months to study how to implement the Party's line, principles and policies, and other important matters. The 12 members on the standing committee are responsible for the day-to-day work; five of them are young and three are old cadres, and the other four are middle-aged.

The secretary of the Party committee Su Li-tao and deputy secretary Wang Chung-yi are both young people promoted to their leading posts in recent years. Su Li-tao is a poor peasant by birth, a commune member and was formerly Party branch secretary of the Sanchiaog Village Production Brigade in the county. It was he who led the poor and lower-middle peasants of the whole village during the Great Cultural Revolution to criticize Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, which attempted to undermine the collective economy, and to rebel against the capitalist-roaders in the Party and launch the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Their brigade became a model for the whole county to emulate. In 1970 when the county Party committee was established, Su Li-tao was elected a member of its standing committee. In spring 1974 when the county Party committee secretary was posted to the Party committee of Shihchiachuang Prefecture to be its secretary, Su was made secretary of the county Party committee in charge of overall work. Deputy secretary Wang Chung-yi, who was formerly a tractor driver and had once been a responsible member in a farm machinery repair plant, was elected to the standing committee in 1973 and put in charge of industrial production. Today he is in charge of the Party's organizational work, mass organi-

zations and political and legal matters. These young people are full of verve and drive and willing to learn. They are not constrained by conservative ideas and are keen to spot and support newborn things. They are indeed a new force in the leading body.

The old cadres, who have been educated by the Party for long years have more working experience. Sun Chi-chuan, the former county Party committee secretary, is a veteran revolutionary cadre who always admonishes others to keep in mind the Party's basic line. As soon as the new county Party committee was set up, he took several members on the standing committee out to make an investigation of the situation in class struggle in the villages so that they would always take firm hold of the key link of class struggle no matter how busy they were. After Sun vacated the post, deputy secretary Feng Kuo-chiang was the oldest member on the standing committee. He had joined the revolution in the fiery years of the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) and was leader of a guerrilla unit before he was twenty. For many years after liberation he had been doing leading work in the county and had accumulated much experience. The Cultural Revolution has given him renewed revolutionary youthfulness and he is determined to continue the revolution. He heartily welcomes the young cadres and does his best to work in co-ordination with them, looking upon their emergence as a sign of the flourishing development of the Party's cause and an indication that there is an endless flow of worthy successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. Feng, at the moment, is in charge of industrial, transport, financial and trade work, but he willingly takes on any other work which needs to be done.

The four middle-aged cadres on the standing committee are in their forties. Having joined the revolution just before or after liberation in 1949, they possess some of the fine qualities of both old and young cadres. In the prime of life and with some experience in the work of leadership, they are a sort of bridge between the old and the young.

Taking Class Struggle as the Key Link

What should the new county Party committee first take hold of when it was set up in 1970? Some comrades on the standing committee considered that they should settle down and go in for production in earnest since the Great Cultural Revolution had been in progress for four years, the revisionist line had been criticized and the bad elements ferreted out. Most of the members, however, held that they should learn from the lesson of not grasping class struggle but paying attention to production for its own sake before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, with the result that capitalism became rife and production fell off. They insisted that revolution must be put in command of production.

The former secretary Sun Chi-chuan took Su Li-tao and other members of the standing committee to make an investigation and study in the Hsichaotung and the Sungying Communes which by and large had similar natural conditions. The Hsichaotung Commune's Party

committee upheld the Party's basic line, mounted fierce criticism against "putting cash in command," "growing whatever you like" and other capitalist tendencies, and the cadres and masses always had the collective in mind and worked hard for it. Conscientiously emulating the Tachai Brigade, the commune won renown for its high grain output in the county. In the Sungying Commune, however, its leadership was divided, because of machinations by a handful of bad elements. Capitalist tendencies in this commune were rather serious, with some brigades short of manpower, as many of the able-bodied members often went out to make money and neglected the cultivation of the collective's fields. Grain and cotton production nose-dived and its per-hectare yield of cotton was the lowest in the county.

The results of the investigation were discussed by the standing committee. They brought home to everyone the fact that when the Party's basic line was upheld and class struggle grasped, everything went well, otherwise things would go badly. The conclusion they reached helped promote the work of the new county Party committee.

Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, members of the standing committee conscientiously read and studied the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works. Apart from self-study, they also made it a rule to study together one day each week and discuss what they had learnt and the problems they had met, linking them with the actual class struggle in society.

After studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and making investigations in the last few years, they have come to see clearly that the period of socialism is one in which moribund capitalism and rising communism are locked in struggle. The question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, has not yet been completely solved in China. After the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has been completed in the main, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road in the countryside is still very acute and fierce. In the course of the Great Cultural Revolution, the *san zi yi bao** and the "four freedoms"*** and other revisionist trash were criticized, but capitalist tendencies still manifested themselves in various forms. The Party committee of Chengting County frequently uses the method of making comparisons to educate the peasants in the Party's basic line. Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius started in 1974, the county selected more than 300 good and bad examples, held more than 200 on-the-spot meetings, summed up both positive and negative experience and unfolded mass discussions. An

**San zi yi bao* refers to the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of farm output quotas for individual households with each on its own.

**The "four freedoms" means the freedom to practise usury, hire labour, buy and sell land and engage in private enterprises.

example was the Tungshangchai Brigade of the Sanlitun Commune. It paid attention to grasping class struggle so that production developed, accumulation grew and the collective economy became more and more consolidated. In the same commune was the Tunglinchi Brigade which failed to correctly handle the relations between the state, the collective and the individuals with regard to distribution. Everything was shared out and the grain completely consumed without leaving anything for accumulation, with the result that the collective economy grew weaker and weaker. This in turn adversely affected the income of its members. The county Party committee organized some 2,000 cadres and commune members to visit these two brigades to see for themselves the different results obtained by following two different lines.

At present, the people of Chengting, under the leadership of the county Party committee, are reviewing the militant course they have covered over the past decade and are criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" and his crimes of trying to reverse the correct appraisal of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and settle accounts with it in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. "We have set our hearts on taking the socialist road," they declare. "Whoever tries to restore capitalism will meet with our firmest rebuff!"

Plain Living and Hard Struggle

The good work done in Chengting is also to be attributed to the fact that both new and old cadres pay heed to maintaining and developing the fine traditions of the Party and consciously restricting bourgeois right. They firmly keep in mind Chairman Mao's instruction given in his *Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China* in March 1949: "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle."

The former secretary of the county Party committee Sun Chi-chuan was always the first to get up and the last to go to sleep. He was strict with himself and at the same time demanded that the young cadres always pay attention to retaining the fine political qualities of the proletariat. Once when Su Li-tao was about to set off to the countryside, comrades in the general office of the county Party committee arranged for a car to take him down. When Sun heard about this, he stopped it, saying: "Although Su Li-tao is a leading cadre today, he must



Leading members of the Chengting county Party committee.

not discard the fine qualities of the working people. He can go down by bike as it isn't very far this time and the work is not that urgent." Su Li-tao and the other young cadres were greatly moved when they learnt of this matter. Most of these young cadres have not long left their farms or workshops; they have extensive and close ties with the working people and possess the fine qualities of working hard and living plainly characteristic of the labouring people. In less than a month after becoming secretary of the county Party committee, Su Li-tao got the agreement of the other members on the committee to put one of the two jeeps assigned to the administration into storage. In general, when the leading members of the county Party committee go out on business they use bicycles.

Bourgeois right inevitably exists in socialist society. The existence of an unequal wage system, differences in grades and so on are all manifestations of bourgeois right. An important criterion for differentiating genuine from sham Marxists is whether they criticize and restrict bourgeois right or hanker after and expand it. When Su Li-tao became county Party committee secretary, the comrade in charge of general affairs was about to set two rooms aside for his use, one as his office and the other as his bedroom, as his family still lived in the village. When Feng Kuo-chiang, an old cadre, heard this, he went and had a talk with Su Li-tao as he believed that this way of doing things was not in the interests of new cadres. Su was of the same opinion and together they spoke to the comrade who made the arrangement. "I can't set such a precedent," Su said. "Secretary Sun Chi-chuan had only one room which served as his office and his bedroom." The comrade took this criticism in good part and learnt a useful lesson.

(Continued on p. 17.)

The Making of a Young Actress

THE revolution in literature and art, with the model revolutionary theatrical works as its hallmark, has brought forth many good works, valuable experience and also a proletarian literary and art contingent. This is a major victory for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

The making of the young woman Peking opera singer Yang Chun-hsia is a vivid illustration.

In the modern revolutionary Peking opera *Azalea Mountain* she plays the role of the heroine Ko Hsiang, the Party representative. She has successfully portrayed the heroic image of a proletarian vanguard fighter who always has the lofty goal of communism at heart and is dedicated to the liberation of the poor. Her success has been acclaimed by the worker-peasant-soldier masses.

The opera depicts a contingent of armed peasants who rose in a spontaneous uprising in 1928 against the landlord class and Kuomintang reactionaries. Under the guidance of the Communist Party, it later sets out for the revolutionary base in the Ching kang Mountains. The main character of this opera is Ko Hsiang, the Party representative sent by the Party organization in the Ching kang Mountains.

Yang Chun-hsia who is now 33 has spent 22 tumultuous years on the stage.

In 1954 when she was an 11-year-old Young Pioneer, she entered the Shanghai School of Opera. In those days, Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in literature and art held sway and the students were taught old operas which featured emperors and kings, generals and ministers, scholars and beauties and they were indoctrinated with bourgeois ideas of seeking fame and gain, such as "once a student masters a skill, he or she will be sought after everywhere." The first opera she learnt to sing was *Changshengtien* (Hall of Longevity), a *kunqu* opera of the 17th century about the love affairs of the 8th-century Tang emperor Ming Huang (Li Lung-chi) and his concubine Yang Yu-huan. To prepare for her role as the emperor's concubine, Yang Chun-hsia had to mimic the coquettish, seductive expressions of a mistress of a member of the exploiting classes over 1,000 years ago. She had to spend long hours memorizing such decadent librettos as "ascending to a paradise immediately upon becoming the

favourite of the emperor," which she could not possibly understand. What a contrast it was for a Young Pioneer living in socialist New China bustling with activity and yet having to spend her days imagining and acting the part of a concubine living inside a feudal court! The result was that the young people "were trained in such a way as to be useful servants of the bourgeoisie." (Lenin: *The Tasks of the Youth Leagues*.)

After graduation Yang Chun-hsia was sent to join the Shanghai Youth Peking Opera Troupe. Her aim at that time was to play the chief roles and make a name on the stage. After several years with this troupe her thoughts and feelings drifted further and further away from those of the workers and peasants, and the future of the motherland and revolutionary ideals were things which did not seem to be of much consequence to her. Once, after the troupe performed an old opera on the outskirts of Shanghai, the poor and lower-middle peasants sternly criticized them, saying: "You call yourselves a youth troupe, but you stage old hackneyed operas! Why don't you perform socialist new operas?" Their criticism gave Yang Chun-hsia quite a jolt.

In 1964 the revolution in Peking opera touched off a revolution in the whole field of literature and art. The criticism of the revisionist line in literature and art during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution awakened Yang Chun-hsia. She began to see that the revisionist line in literature and art aimed at turning young actors and actresses into intellectual aristocrats and instruments for restoring capitalism and undermining the socialist foundation. Gradually she realized that only by portraying the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers and their militant life and creating works for them can an artist really serve the people and proletarian politics.

In 1971 she was given the part of Ko Hsiang in the Peking opera *Azalea Mountain*. The transition from playing roles depicting pampered ladies of the exploiting classes to playing the roles of workers, peasants and soldiers and successfully portraying the heroic images of proletarian revolutionaries was, for Yang Chun-hsia, a process of remoulding her world outlook and changing her views on art.

Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary

line in literature and art, she has freed herself from the bondage of bourgeois ambitions for personal fame and gain and gone among the workers and peasants to temper herself in fiery struggles. In the course of creating and rehearsing the opera *Azalea Mountain*, she went with other members of the troupe to factories, rural communes and P.L.A. units to familiarize themselves with the life of the people there. They have also made it a rule to go for a period of time every year to eat, live and work with the worker and peasant masses. About 60 per cent of the troupe's annual performances are staged in factories, mining centres and rural areas and they always solicit criticisms and suggestions from the workers and peasants after each performance.

In the last few years, through integrating herself with the workers, peasants and soldiers and taking part in collective productive labour, she has begun to grasp the truth that the world is created by the working people. She also has gained a deeper understanding of the workers' and peasants' hatred for the old society and their love for the new. Furthermore, she has been educated and inspired by the revolutionary spirit of the heroic characters in the modern revolutionary operas who dare to break with old ideas and old systems. She is now determined to devote her energy to the cause of revolutionary literature and art and to sing revolutionary operas and be a revolutionary all her life. This change in her thoughts and feelings has prepared her for successfully portraying proletarian heroines.

Yang Chun-hsia's past training required her to mimic the delicate and feeble movements and expressions of pampered women of the exploiting classes who

abhor labour. This was obviously of no use to her present roles. So she works hard to draw nourishment from the life and struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers so that she can give expression to their thoughts and feelings, their fine qualities and heroic images on the stage.

In the third scene of *Azalea Mountain*, Yang Chun-hsia in the role of Ko Hsiang walks briskly to the centre of the stage carrying two baskets of rice on a shoulder-pole. She shifts the pole effortlessly from one shoulder to the other, wipes the sweat off her face with the towel about her neck, and then walks forward with steady steps, skilfully puts down the baskets on the ground and dusts herself. These graceful movements from everyday life, and yet on a higher plane than life itself, vividly depict the fine qualities of the proletarian heroine Ko Hsiang, to whom physical labour is part and parcel of her life. There is not the faintest suggestion of the effeminate gestures and sickly sentimentality of aristocratic ladies whose parts Yang Chun-hsia once played.

"Whatever accomplishments I have attained," said Yang Chun-hsia, "are due to the education and training given me by the Party and the people and what I have learnt in the course of the Great Cultural Revolution."

Throughout the rehearsals for *Azalea Mountain*, the Party leadership and other members of the troupe did their best to help Yang Chun-hsia overcome the various difficulties she encountered. For example, she was weak in acrobatics which her part demanded. In helping her master the vigorous, fighting movements, other actors gave their unstinted help, and as often as not they somersaulted and tumbled dozens of times a day to rehearse a scene and help her become proficient in her acrobatic movements. As the timbre of her voice was not rich and full, vocalists taught her how to improve it and combine the use of falsetto with the natural voice. This helped her develop a more expressive, mellower and fuller tone. Through rehearsing her part in *Azalea Mountain*, she came to understand better the collective spirit in the creation of socialist literature and art. "The Ko Hsiang I have played embodies the wisdom of the entire collective," she said.

Looking back on the path she has traversed, she said: "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the revolution in literature and art have given me the revolutionary youthfulness I have today and helped me bring forth my artistic best on the stage."



Yang Chun-hsia (right) with the tea-pickers.

Advance Along the Road of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

by Liu Ta-chieh

IT is now ten years since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao.

The Great Cultural Revolution has brought about revolutionary changes on the educational front. Owing to the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi prior to this revolution, the educational front was swamped with feudal, bourgeois and revisionist trash, the children of workers and peasants were discriminated against and the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over the proletariat. I am an intellectual from the old society and a graduate of a university of the old type. There are still some old ideas in my mind. I have been teaching in Fudan University ever since liberation. During the Great Cultural Revolution, I have come to understand the serious harm to the socialist cause brought on by bourgeois pedagogical ideas and academic thoughts.

In the spring of 1970, Fudan University began enrolling worker-peasant-soldier students for an experimental class of arts. The leadership asked me to give lectures on special subjects in literature. I lectured first on the classical Chinese novel *The Dream of the Red Chamber* and then the French novel *Le Rouge et le Noir*. Though I've been teaching in the universities for more than 30 years, it was the first time that I taught a class of worker-peasant-soldier students. I conscientiously prepared my lectures and wrote lecture notes on *The Dream of the Red Chamber* and *Le Rouge et le Noir*, totalling 50,000 words and 70,000 words respectively. I did my best to use the concept and method of class analysis to explain the authors' political background and the novels' ideological contents. I spoke about the progressiveness of these works under the historical conditions of those days and at the same time pointed out the contradictions in the authors' world outlook owing to the limitations of their times and class origin. I also criticized certain negative influences of these books in socialist society. The manuscripts of my lecture notes were mimeographed and given to the students so that they could know beforehand the entire contents of the courses. In class I dealt with the more important aspects of these works and I often held discussions with the students after class to hear their opinions and comments so as

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to improve the teaching quality. The reason why I could take such an attitude and use this teaching method was that I maintained close ties with the students, studying and struggling together with them, and received their unstinting help and care. Practice over the past ten years has made me realize that intellectuals must take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants.

Apart from teaching, I have since 1971 devoted most of my time to revising my *History of the Development of Chinese Literature*, which was published before liberation. The book was reprinted and distributed twice after liberation, but very little changes were made in its content. As I have raised my political understanding to some extent in the Great Cultural Revolution, I felt strongly that the book had to be completely revised. Before attempting this, I repeatedly studied the important works on classical literature by Marx, Engels and Lenin and by Chairman Mao and collected relevant important historical materials in order to do my level best to use the historical materialist viewpoint to explain the evolution of classical Chinese literature in the various historical periods and give proper historical appraisals to some representative writers and works. The negative ideas in some of the works due to the authors' class limitations had to be criticized in accordance with the principle of critically inheriting China's classical literature. After a year's work, the revised first volume was published. Workers, peasants and soldiers from all parts of the motherland wrote encouraging letters to me. I was very touched by their response. Before liberation, only 3,000 copies of this book were sold in seven years following its publication. This time, 200,000 copies of the first edition were sold in less than two years. Another reprint will be made in the near future to meet the increasing demand. The Soviet social-imperialists and the Chiang gang in Taiwan brayed that "the Great Cultural Revolution has destroyed China's culture" and "ruined academic study." But their attack is just shameful slander and poppycock.

The mass movements to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to criticize the novel *Water Margin* launched since 1974, especially the criticisms of the decadent doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and of the capitulationist line in *Water Margin*, are of far-reaching significance to the

study of classical Chinese literature. It was at this time that I finished revising the second volume of the *History of the Development of Chinese Literature*. I tried my best to analyse the class relations of the men of letters and, taking the struggle between the Confucianists and the Legalists as the guideline, explained the historical process of the development of literature in the Sui Dynasty, the Tang Dynasty and the Five Dynasties, thereby giving the revised edition distinctive features not to be found in any works on the history of literature written in the past. For example, previous scholars of the history of literature generally held the poet Tu Fu in high esteem while disparaging Li Po. In revising my work, I broke with traditional concepts, set forth new interpretations and made a new appraisal of these two poets of the Tang Dynasty. Li Po was a small landlord having close relations with the industrial and commercial economy. He had made forceful criticisms of and waged resolute struggles against the powerful landlord ruling clique and the Confucianist line which defended its interests. Therefore, upholding the Legalist spirit was the main tendency in his poems. Tu Fu, on the other hand, was born in a bureaucrat-landlord family. Deeply influenced by Confucianist ideas, his political stand and attitude towards life were conservative. Such being the case, it was natural that their poems showed different tendencies and styles. Literary critics in ancient times invariably commended Tu Fu for his "loyalty and filial piety" and described him as the "poet laureate of the ages." On Li Po, however, they heaped censure and slander. This is precisely a manifestation of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in literary criticism, and such pernicious influences must be done away with. At the same time, however, we should avoid looking at things arbitrarily and one-sidedly. In evaluating poets and writers like Tu Fu who were limited by their class status and Confucianist ideas, we should also take into consideration the setbacks they experienced in their political life as well as

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The members of the standing committee live exactly like the other cadres. They have one room each and eat with the others in the canteen, queuing up like any other cadre to buy their meals. Their position has changed but they still keep the fine characteristics of the working people. They often go to the factories or to the rural communes to join in collective productive labour and listen to criticisms and suggestions from the masses as well as help solve problems at the grass-roots level. Workers and peasants hail them familiarly by name and not by their title.

The county Party committee's offices are really old and cramped. Last year plans were afoot for putting up a bigger and better building, with materials and all on hand. But the standing committee decided against it after discussions. They pointed out: Many workers' and peasants' houses need improving, why should we

the contradictions in their thinking. In short, we should use the dialectical method that one divides into two. While criticizing their main trends of thought which were Confucianist, we should point out that they had written some fine works at different periods and contributed to varying degrees to the poetry of the Tang Dynasty. Therefore, they deserve a position due to them in the history of Chinese literature. It was under this guiding thought that I rewrote the second volume of my *History of the Development of Chinese Literature* which will soon be published.

I am over 70 now, yet I feel quite young. In the years to come, I must redouble my efforts to study Chairman Mao's works and earnestly remould my world outlook. I will take an active part in the current struggle to beat back the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts and criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in a deep-going way. I will strive for fresh successes in academic studies and, with concrete actions, play my part in consolidating and developing the achievements of the Great Cultural Revolution and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.



**THE GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION
WILL SHINE FOR EVER**

have a new building? Production has developed and there is more money but it should be used to develop industrial and agricultural production and improve the well-being of the 400,000 people of the county. Don't spend it on offices for a hundred or so cadres. Bourgeois right must be restricted in every way. So the money and materials went into building workers' housing.

The hard struggle and plain living style of work on the part of the county Party committee members has set an example for all departments in the county to follow. Chengting County now provides a growing amount of agricultural and sideline products to the state and has built many small plants. The economy has developed and revenue has gone up but the county seat remains plain and simple. For 12 consecutive years, the county's income has been greater and its expenditure less than the annual budget called for. In this respect it tops the whole province.

Strengthening Arab Solidarity

A CONFERENCE of Heads of Government of Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait took place on June 23 and 24 in Riyadh, capital of Saudi Arabia. Egyptian-Syrian relations and the Lebanese situation were discussed at the conference.

A joint communique on Egyptian-Syrian relations issued at the end of the conference pointed out that reconciliation between both countries ensued because of "faith in the importance of Arab solidarity in the battle of destiny." The close co-operation between Syria and Egypt, it noted, reflects comprehensive Arab interests and forms the "base for joint Arab action against its enemy."

The conference also issued a statement on the Lebanese situation. The four countries attending the conference "would make all-out efforts to realize a solution for ending the bloodshed and preserving the unity and sovereignty of Lebanon," the statement said. This solution should "enable the Palestinian people in Lebanon to perform their holy duty [against Israel] within the framework of the agreements concluded between the Lebanese Government and the Palestine Liberation Organization," it added.

The struggle of the Arab people proves that Arab unity is a sure guarantee for the victory of the just Arab cause. In the Middle East October War of 1973, the Arab people, fired with a common hatred for their foe, fought the Israeli aggression. The armies and people of Egypt, Syria and Palestine co-ordinated actions on two fronts and won a great victory, thus exploding the myth of Israeli "invincibility" and breaking the state of "no war, no peace" imposed by the two superpowers. Leaders and public opinion in Arab countries have pointed out that without Arab unity, there would have been no great victory of the October War. The conference's joint communique on Egyptian-Syrian relations reiterates that Arab unity is "a guarantee for mobilizing Arab capacities to confront Israeli aggression on Arab lands and in Palestine."

It is only natural that there are different views on and approaches to certain problems and events among Arab countries because of their different circumstances. But there is no fundamental conflict of interests among the countries of the third world to which all Arab states belong. The Arab nation is an entity committed to carry out the common task of recovering lost lands and restoring to the Palestinian people their national rights.

In the latter half of last year, the two superpowers, the Soviet Union in particular, sowed discord and created disputes between Egypt and Syria, the two main confrontation countries against Israel. This caused concern among other Arab countries. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Arab countries have worked actively for Arab unity. The Egyptian and Syrian Governments and people also eagerly wanted to strengthen their solidarity against the enemy. All this has led to the success of the recent summit conference. This is further proof that the Arab countries are entirely capable of overcoming all the obstacles and sabotage from the superpowers and resolving the existing problems among them independently.

Arab unity is anathema to the two superpowers — the Soviet Union and the United States. In particular, the Soviet Union — the self-styled "natural ally" of the Arab countries — has done its utmost to split the Arab countries, identifying some as "progressive" and vilifying others as "reactionary." It has sown discord among leaders of the Arab countries by warning them to "watch against" each other, now supporting one against the other and now doing the reverse. The aim is all too clear: to set the Arab countries against each other so that it can take advantage of the confusion created to dominate the Middle East.

Through the mediation of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, Egypt and Syria announced last May that a four-nation conference would be held in Riyadh. The announcement was universally welcomed in the Arab world. But the Soviet new tsars tried a thousand and one ways to prevent the conference from taking place. Radio Moscow came forward with the question "What will the meeting be based on?"

The conference took place with the support of the people of all the Arab countries and came to a successful end. But the Kremlin's new tsars would not let the matter rest there; they are trying to make bad blood between the Arab countries as before. In a news item released on June 24, the Soviet news agency TASS blabbed that "the sponsors of the meeting intend to use it for exerting political and economic pressure on Syria." With an ulterior motive, TASS also played up what it called the "profound crisis" between Egypt and Syria. But no one on earth can hold back the tide of Arab unity. The success of the four-nation conference has struck a telling blow to the Kremlin.

China's Position on Angola

— Opposing Soviet armed intervention and not participating in voting on the draft resolution recommending Angola for U.N. membership

AT the U.N. Security Council meeting on June 23, Chinese Representative Lai Ya-li explained the principled position China has consistently held on the question of Angola.

Lai Ya-li said: "On November 11, 1975 the Angolan people solemnly proclaimed their independence. This was the result of the Angolan people persevering in heroic struggles against Portuguese colonialism, particularly in arduous armed struggle over a long period with the support of the people of Africa and the whole world. This was also a great victory of the entire Angolan people. In this connection, the Chinese Government extended warm congratulations to the Angolan people and the liberation organizations of Angola."

He pointed out: "Although Angola has won independence, the internal affairs of Angola are still being subjected to crude interference, the national unity of Angola and its independence and sovereignty are still being seriously encroached upon as a result of the policies of aggression and expansion frantically pushed by Soviet social-imperialism."

He continued: "Proceeding from the fundamental interests of the people of Angola and the rest of Africa in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and against superpower rivalry for hegemony, we are firmly opposed to the continued armed intervention in Angola by Soviet social-imperialism. In view of the fact that Soviet social-imperialism is still hanging on in Angola, the Chinese Delegation is firmly against providing it with a pretext for prolonging its acts of aggression and interference." Based on the principled position which has been consistently held, he added,

the Chinese Delegation will not participate in the vote on the draft resolution put forward by the Soviet Union and some other countries which recommends that Angola be admitted to the United Nations.

Lai Ya-li stressed: "The Chinese Government and people have always firmly supported the Angolan people in their just struggle for national liberation. Through our common struggle we have established a profound friendship with the Angolan people, a friendship which will certainly continue to develop and grow stronger in the common struggles of our two peoples against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism in the future. The Chinese Government and people deeply sympathize with the current predicament of the Angolan people. We are deeply convinced that since the heroic Angolan people were able to defeat the old colonialists, they will be fully capable of doing away with all foreign aggression and interference and building up an independent and unified new Angola of national unity."

At the meeting, the Chinese representative also sternly refuted Soviet Representative Malik's calumny and attack on China.

At its meeting on the morning of June 23, the Committee on the Admission of New Members failed to reach a consensus of opinion on the report recommending to the Security Council that Angola be admitted to the United Nations. At the Security Council meeting in the afternoon, a draft resolution put forward by the Soviet Union and some other countries which recommended that Angola be admitted to the United Nations was vetoed by the United States.

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against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Teng Hsiao-ping, against capitalist tendencies and against natural adversities.

Unfavourable conditions such as excessive rain, low temperature, drought, wind or hailstorms, plant diseases and insect pests hit some provinces and prefectures when the

wheat was growing. But the poor and lower-middle peasants succeeded in overcoming them by displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard work and self-reliance.

Under the leadership of the Party organizations in the various areas, both the cadres and the masses have in the past few months conscientiously studied the series of important instructions given by Chairman Mao

concerning the Great Cultural Revolution and the struggle to beat back the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts. They have persisted in taking class struggle as the key link and deepened the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping. All this has given a fillip to the movement of learning from the Tachai Brigade in agriculture and ensured the rich harvest this summer.

Moscow-Staged Farce of "Troop Withdrawal" From Angola

A FARCE about "troop withdrawal" from Angola is on. It is a Moscow production.

Pravda commentator Yuri Zhukov disclosed in a television programme on May 29 that Soviet mercenary troops "have started withdrawing from Angola." Racking his brains to apologize for these aggressors, he said that they "have carried out an international duty, they have a clean bill of health and no qualms in their conscience," and so forth.

Since last year, the Soviet Union has blatantly sent more than 1,000 military personnel and put more than 10,000 mercenary troops under their command to carry out armed intervention and military occupation of Angola. This naked aggression has been strongly condemned by justice-upholding people all over the world. All these Moscow-brand world gendarmes should have pulled out from Angola long ago. But in the ballyhoo of "troop withdrawal," the first thing to be noted is that not a single word has been mentioned about the withdrawal of Soviet military personnel. Secondly, no deadline has been set for the withdrawal of these soldiers of fortune. Instead, a delaying tactic has been adopted to enable them to hang on as long as possible. Thirdly, while claiming that the withdrawal is going to take place, the Soviet Union is sending to Angola batch after batch of "experts," "advisers" and "civilians" who have received military training. This shows that the so-called "troop withdrawal" is nothing but a cover-up for Moscow's permanent occupation of Angola.

Why this tactic of the new tsars?

This is because the armed intervention and aggression in Angola have completely bared the viciousness of the Soviet social-imperialists and aroused vigorous resistance from the Angolan people in the first place. The mercenaries directed by Moscow massacred the Angolans in cold blood and turned a million of them into refugees. But they have not been able to frustrate the firm determination of the Angolan people to safeguard their national independence. Instead of being cowed by that colossus of Soviet social-imperialism, the Angolan people have incessantly meted out the punishment it deserves. They are hitting hard at the foreign mercenaries in the vast countryside and on many com-

munication lines. According to an AFP report on June 4, at least over 280 mercenaries were killed in the previous five weeks. "No Soviet domination!" is the cry of the masses in their demonstrations in some southern cities. More and more people in Angola have come to realize what is meant by "internationalism" when the word was mouthed by the Soviet revisionists. Many anti-imperialist veterans, according to the Portuguese paper *Unidade Popular*, "are against Brezhnev's Russia forcing the heroic Angolan people to succumb to new colonization." That is why the new tsars have put up a smokescreen of "troop withdrawal" in an attempt to quell the indignation and resistance of the Angolan people; they have used the notorious tactics of "making retreat in order to advance."

Moscow's imperialist policy of expansion in Angola is discredited throughout the world. It has been pointed out that the Soviet Union is attempting to get "a new beachhead in Africa" and establish "a new sphere of influence" there. Now the truth about "detente" and "friendship" peddled by Moscow is out. In this predicament, the new tsars have to harp on "troop withdrawal." Moscow's recourse to the tactic of "troop withdrawal," particularly on the eve of the O.A.U. summit conference and the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, is obviously designed to save itself from being denounced by the African people and the people of the rest of the third world for its crimes of aggression.

However, the world public keeps a sharp eye on the Soviet move. No sooner had the farce of "troop withdrawal" been put up than it was denounced in the world press. In a commentary entitled "A Mandatory Posture," the West German newspaper *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* noted that what was striking was the propaganda value of the withdrawal proclamation. It added that what the decision-makers in Moscow wanted was to "improve their own looks or let others do it for them." Some newspaper comments pointed out that the aim of the Soviet "delaying tactics" was to carry out further expansion in southern Africa.

Moscow's farce of "troop withdrawal" can only end up in lifting a rock to crush its own toes.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

ROUND THE WORLD

POLAND

Workers' Strike Against Price Hikes

Polish workers, revolutionary by tradition, recently rose in a wave of strikes, forcing the authorities in Warsaw to withdraw their proposal of raising prices of principal foodstuff by a big margin.

On June 24, Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Jaroszewicz submitted a proposal to the National Assembly that, as from June 28, the average prices of meat and fish were to go up by 69 per cent, those of butter and cheese by 50 per cent, and sugar nearly 100 per cent.

When the proposal was announced, workers at a tractor plant in Ursus, southwest of Warsaw, downed their tools the same day. The following day, the number of strikers increased to 5,000, and some 500 workers disrupted the railway line between Warsaw and Pruszkow, cut off the supply of electricity and placed barriers on the tracks, bringing railway traffic to a halt. Many women and children joined the ranks of strikers.

On June 25, some 15,000 workers at the Zeran Automobile Plant also walked out in protest against the proposed price increases. Workers blocked the railway traffic between Krakow and Warsaw.

That same day, in a nationwide radio and television speech, Jaroszewicz was forced to rescind the draft government proposal because, he said, the masses raised "a lot of remarks" concerning the price increases.

This latest strike was the inevitable outcome of the sharpening contradictions between the Polish people and the ruling clique. In the past 20 years or more, the Polish ruling clique, tailing closely behind the Soviet revisionist clique, has restored capitalism in the country, thus making a

mess of agricultural production. Jaroszewicz admitted in his June 24 speech that there was a decline in grain output and the purchase plan for grain fell through. As a result of the decrease in the number of cattle and hogs, the meat purchased was 148,000 tons less than planned and milk about 800 million litres less. Immediately after the proposal was made public, people in Warsaw swarmed into food stores, bakeries and meat and fish shops in the city so that the supply of sugar, butter, meat, fish and tinned food was drained in no time.

The new tsars' intensified plunder, exploitation and control of Poland in recent years was another cause of the strike. The Soviet Union, whose output of agricultural products has dropped in the last few years, has failed to provide Poland with the amount of grain as was agreed on; in 1975 the food supplied was 46 per cent less than in 1974. Poland is thus compelled to buy grain on the Western markets with foreign currency and at high prices (caused by the Soviet buying spree on the world market). This proves to be a heavy economic burden to Poland. Moreover, the Soviet Union has made Poland supply it with large quantities of meat and meat products, thus adding still greater difficulties to Poland's own acute shortage in meat supply.

ITALY

The General Election

In the two-day parliamentary election which ended on June 21, the Christian Democratic Party secured 263 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, the revisionist Italian communist party 227 and the Italian Socialist Party 57.

The general election was held at a time when there was a serious deterioration in that country's economic, political and social crises and

when the labouring people were more and more dissatisfied with the present state of affairs. Last year saw Italy bogged down in its most serious postwar economic crisis which greatly exacerbated the strife among the various parties. The 38th postwar government with Moro, a Christian Democrat, as the Prime Minister was thus forced to resign late last April. President Leone thus declared the dissolution of the Parliament and the decision to hold the general election one year ahead of schedule.

During the 45-day election campaign, the various political parties were locked in an intense rivalry. Taking advantage of their status as an opposition party, the Italian revisionists attacked the ruling Christian Democratic Party by holding it responsible for the crises and demanded the formation of a government with their participation. To collect more ballots, they again and again openly guaranteed during the election campaign that if they joined the government, they would practise "democracy and a multi-party system, protect and expand social and political freedom," clear all foreign debts, and would not withdraw from NATO and the West European Common Market. The Christian Democratic Party opposed the participation of the revisionist Italian communist party in government.

Proceeding from the overall strategic situation of contending for hegemony in Europe, the two superpowers did their utmost to exert influence on the general election in Italy. The Soviet revisionists tried hard to get something out of the changing political situation in Italy, which is of strategic importance in Southern Europe. The United States feared that if its position in Italy were weakened militarily, politically and economically, there would be a change to its disadvantage in the balance of power in Southern Europe and the Mediterranean. Since 1975, the U.S. President, Vice-President and Secretary of State have made many statements on the political situation in Italy, and Washington has taken a series of measures both politically and economically to back up the Christian Democrats.

The Italian press holds that the post-election situation will continue to be unstable and fraught with difficulties.

AFRICA

Full Support for Azanian People's Struggle

Many African state leaders and news media, in statements or commentaries, strongly condemned the racist South African regime for its barbarous massacre of demonstrators in the township of Soweto on the outskirts of Johannesburg, a fascist atrocity that took place on June 16. They at the same time expressed resolute support for the popular struggle in Azania.

Ghana's Supreme Military Council said in its June 17 statement: The firing at unarmed students by South African police shows that the white minority regime "can only maintain itself in saddle by increasingly brutal repression." Malagasy President Ratsiraka pointed out in his message to the U.N. Secretary General that the Soweto incident represents one of "the savage and criminal acts perpetrated by the white minority regime in South Africa." Both President Seretse Khama of Botswana and Zambian President Kaunda denounced South African authorities' crimes of killing black students in cold blood.

Mwale, Zambian Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared on June 18 that Africa and progressive mankind could no longer tolerate more Sharpevilles. On the same day, the *Times of Zambia* published a commentary noting that it was another crime of the murder of innocent people in cold blood by the South African racist regime after the Sharpeville and Carletonville incidents. It pointed out: "The march of events registers the escalating hatred of apartheid in South Africa not just as concerns the adults but also the infants and the totality of the country's oppressed."

Many statements pointed out that the incident has laid bare the "reconciliation" scheme Vorster and

his like, have been making. The Presidential Office of Cameroon in its June 19 communique held that the incident "will prove that it is impossible to hold a dialogue with the racists." The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Republic of Gabon issued a statement on June 21 to the effect that the Gabonese were firmer than ever in the belief that it was impossible to have any dialogue with the said regime. A statement issued on June 18 by the Nigerian Federal Military Government noted that the professions of "peace" and "detente" made by the South African racist regime are "nothing more than a hollow sham." The Malian paper *L'Essor* stressed editorially on June 22 that only through armed struggle could Africa win her complete liberation. "Dialogue is no use," it added.

Governments and public opinions in a number of countries emphatically pointed out that struggle is the only way to smash the racist regime. They also expressed their determination to fight in unity with the Azanian people to win final victory.

O.A.U. Secretary General William Eteki Mboumova on June 17 issued a statement to the effect that "the Organization of African Unity remains determined to oppose violence with violence."

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Chad in its June 21 statement called on the real sons of Africa to take up arms and fight, which, it said, would not be halted even if the South African racist regime is aided and abetted by the big powers. Malian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation Samba Sissoko in a recent statement solemnly declared: "Mali reaffirms its militant solidarity with the heroic freedom fighters of Africa and sides with them till final victory." The Sudanese Minister of Culture and Information Bona Malwal in his June 18 statement emphatically pointed out: The Sudan was ready to offer all she had to support the heroic people in South Africa and that the Sudanese people were on the side of their African brothers in their confrontation with the racist regime. "The Sudanese Government places all

her capabilities at the disposal of their brothers who are fighting a battle in defence of the pride, honour and dignity of Africa and the Africans," he declared.

O.A.S. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Superpower Hegemonism Condemned

The Sixth General Assembly of the Organization of American States (O.A.S.) was held between June 5 and 18 in Santiago, the capital of Chile.

At the meeting, the hegemonic and expansionist conduct of the two superpowers in the political, economic and military spheres was strongly denounced by the Latin American countries which reaffirmed their stand of safeguarding their state sovereignty and economic interests and defending national independence and regional security.

The assembly was convened at a time when the two superpowers' worldwide contention has become increasingly acute. Quite a number of Latin American countries, notably those along the coast of the South Atlantic which separates them from Angola, expressed deep concern and alarm over invasion of that country by Soviet-instigated mercenaries, and over Soviet menace to Latin American security resulting from its intensified expansion and infiltration into the Western Hemisphere. This was a new feature that characterized the recent O.A.S. meeting.

Before and at the meeting, when they discussed "the state of international relations," some Latin American foreign ministers made it clear that they were firmly opposed to Soviet aggression against Angola and its interference in the internal affairs of the Latin American countries. They called on these countries to unite and build up their defence.

The Latin American countries also studied the impact of the capitalist world's economic crises on them and discussed especially the injustices and inequalities in U.S. economic and trade relations with them. They

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ON THE HOME FRONT

Television Service

CHINA'S socialist television service which has developed rapidly during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is playing an increasingly important role in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The number of television stations has increased from seven prior to the Great Cultural Revolution to 37 today, with 123 relay stations in various parts of the country. The programmes of the Peking Television Station are transmitted to 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions through microwave communications lines. The number of television sets in the country today is nearly 11 times that before the Great Cultural Revolution began in 1966.

Television was introduced in China in 1958, the year of the big leap forward in socialist construction, in line with the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts. Over the past 18 years, there has been an acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines centring round the question of the nature, role and tasks of television service. Tempered and educated in the Great Cultural Revolution, television workers have come to the understanding that, to make the proletarian television service a success, it is essential to take class struggle as the key link, uphold the Party's basic line and criticize the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping. It is essential, too, to understand the fundamental nature of television as an instrument of public opinion in the service of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and strive to make it serve proletarian politics, socialism and the workers, peasants and soldiers. Since the Great Cultural Revolution began, television stations in various parts of the country have gained much experience to ensure that the proletarian television service fulfils its tasks.

To satisfy the eager demand of the worker-peasant-soldier masses to see Chairman Mao on television, the Peking Television Station has over the years given prominence to coverage of Chairman Mao's reviews of Red Guards at Tien An Men Gate and his meetings with visitors from abroad. Such scenes have tremendously inspired the people across the country.

In the last few years, television stations in various parts of the country have featured programmes closely related to the political movements. They have become an important part of the people's political and cultural life. Recently, the Peking Television Station has presented in good time documentaries and newsreels showing the great victories won in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and reflecting the achievements in the educational revolution. These have been well received by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

The Shanghai Television Station has, since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, broadcast over 100 city-wide criticism meetings, watched each time by an audience of several hundred thousand to a million. Every year it also conducts several discussions on television. Last year it arranged a meeting of educated youth who had gone to settle in the countryside and there were nearly 200,000 viewers.

A salient feature of the T.V. programmes in various parts of the country is that they sing the praises of the Great Cultural Revolution and socialist new things. Defying the Right deviationist attempt by the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-ping to reverse correct verdicts, the television station in Shenyang, one of the big cities in northeast China, shot a film based on the experience gained by the Chaoyang Agricultural College in carrying out the educational revolution in direct contravention of the re-

visionist line. The Tientsin Television Station made nearly 30 films about the workers, peasants and soldiers studying philosophy. This has promoted the mass movement to study Chairman Mao's philosophical works. In the last few years it has also made a large number of other films, including those on the tremendous changes in Hsiao-chin-chuang, a village in the suburbs of Tientsin.

Television stations all over the country have given prominence to showing model revolutionary theatrical works and many other items created under the impact of these works, including operas and modern plays, films, music, dance, *chuyi* (balladry, story-telling and crosstalk) and acrobatics. Feudal, bourgeois and revisionist items have all been eliminated. Many television stations have invited worker-peasant-soldier amateur propaganda teams to perform items created by themselves. These are always warmly welcomed by the viewers.

The Shanghai Television Station introduced on July 1 last year a special programme giving courses on political theory, agricultural knowledge, medicine and health, electronics technique, mechanical engineering and new technology. The audience is estimated to be well over 150,000 people.

Many television stations have invited the workers, peasants and soldiers to comment on their programmes. Supported by local Party organizations, the Kwangchow Television Station has set up a contingent of contributing television cameramen, and the films they have made account for one-third of the total shown over the last few years. As a result, the struggle and life of the workers, peasants and soldiers are reflected more vividly, more extensively and more rapidly.

Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, television receiving centres have been set up in factories and mines, villages, army units and neighbourhood communities. In Luancheng County of Hopei Province

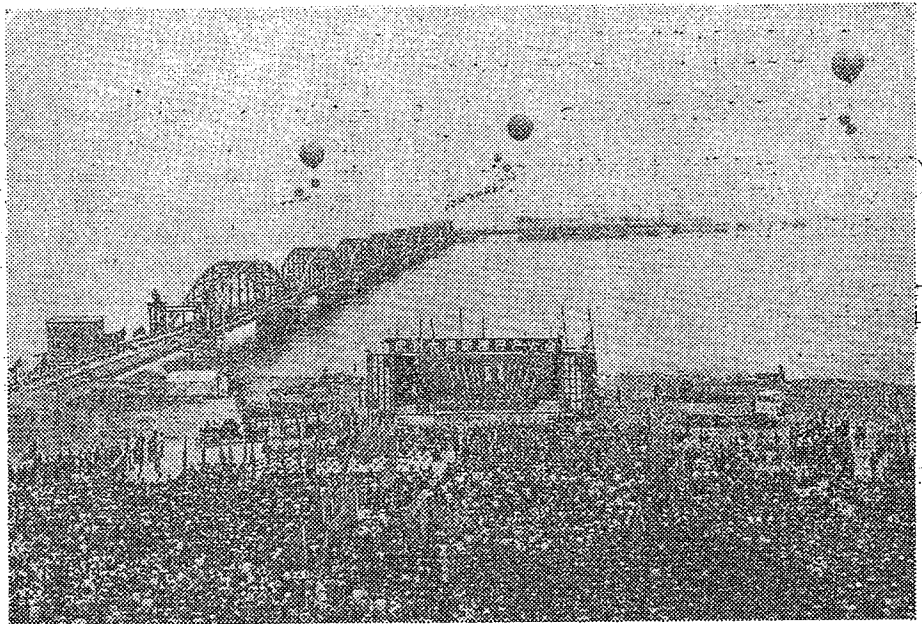
in north China, all the production brigades have television sets.

New Oil Port in Talien

CHINA'S first modern deep-water oil port for tankers of 100,000-ton class was recently completed and put into operation in Talien.

From surveying and designing to actual construction, this new port was built entirely through self-reliance, using China-made materials and equipment. The entire project took only one year and a half to complete, eight months ahead of schedule. It will greatly boost China's capacity of crude oil transportation.

The new oil port in Talien is the biggest and deepest of its kind in China at present, equipped with relatively advanced techniques. It has a jetty more than 1,400 metres long, and the crude oil wharf, with automatic loading arms and elevators, has two deep-water berths for oil tankers of 100,000 and 50,000 tons respectively. Another wharf where 14 big tugs or other vessels can berth at the same time has also been commissioned. Beacons and signal towers have been built on the islets and beaches lapped by the waves and swift currents. Work is in full swing in building a pond with a capacity of 30,000 cubic metres for treating polluted water as well as projects for generating electricity, telecommunications, highways, fresh water supply and drainage. Departments concerned recently made a check on



Celebrating the completion of the new oil port in Talien.

this crude oil wharf and found it up to the required standard in its structures, in engineering quality and in loading techniques.

Construction of the new port in Talien, one of the key projects in China's port construction, began in November 1974. Taking class struggle as the key link and upholding the Party's basic line, the Party organization in charge of the project implemented the principle of independence and self-reliance and brought into full play the wisdom of the builders to overcome difficulties. This enabled the work to go ahead without a hitch. Take, for example, the making of automatic loading arms, one of the

key equipment for piping crude oil from the harbour to oil tankers. This was a new technique used for the first time in China. When the Talien Crane Plant was given the task of trial-producing the equipment, it immediately mobilized its workers and staff members to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's relevant directives and criticize servility to things foreign and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace advocated by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping. Working in socialist co-operation to surmount various technical difficulties, they finally succeeded in turning out China's first batch of big automatic loading arms for the new oil port.

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unanimously denounced the 1974 U.S. Trade Act which contains discriminatory and coercive clauses directed against Venezuela and Ecuador which are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Some clauses, they pointed out, imply potential menaces to other Latin American countries as well. The meeting adopted a resolution which says: "The Latin American countries identify themselves with Ecuador and Venezuela and are firm in their

rejection of all forms of pressure and menace." The resolution strongly demands that the United States revise its trade act at the earliest possible date.

Many delegations demanded at the meeting that transnational corporations respect the sovereignty and abide by the laws of the countries in which they operate, and that a code of conduct for these corporations be formulated.

The U.S. delegation has promised "better relations" and "closer co-operation" with the Latin American

countries. But the general reaction to these empty promises was one of indifference.

The proceedings of the meeting showed that the contradiction between the Latin American countries' position to safeguard state sovereignty and national economic interests and U.S. political and economic hegemonism is irreconcilable.

Another resolution adopted by the meeting calls for respect for human rights in Chile and certain other Latin American countries.