

# PEKING REVIEW

7

February 14, 1975

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報

## **Study Well the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat**

"Renmin Ribao" editorial

## **China's Biggest Hydro-Power Station**

## **No Trickery Can Conceal Expansionist Nature**

— On Gromyko's conduct at the meeting of Soviet and Japanese foreign ministers

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## Visit by Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L) Delegation

The Delegation of the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) led by Sigurd Allern, Chairman of the Party, with Sverre Knutsen, Secretary of the Party, as deputy leader, visited China from January 9 to February 5.

Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and feted all members of the delegation on February 5 amid a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Feng Hsuan, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department, and others.

The delegation visited Peking, Yenan and other places during its China tour.

## Papua New Guinean Minister Kiki Visits China

Sir Albert Maori Kiki, Minister for Defence, Foreign Relations and Trade of Papua New Guinea, and his party arrived in Peking on January 31 for a friendly visit to China.

They were honoured at a banquet on February 2 given by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yao Yi-lin on behalf of Minister Li Chiang.

In his speech at the banquet, Vice-Minister Yao Yi-lin said: The people of Papua New Guinea have made unremitting efforts over a long time to win national independence, safeguard state sovereignty and develop their national economy and have achieved many successes. Papua New Guinea will soon officially declare its independence. This is a great event in the political life of the Papua New Guinean people. The Chinese people sincerely rejoice over this.

He said: Both China and Papua New Guinea belong to the third world. Personnel exchanges and trade contacts between the two countries have been growing steadily in recent years. He expressed the conviction that the distinguished guests' visit would make a positive contribution to increasing the friendship and understanding between the two governments and peoples and would promote the constant development of their economic and trade relations.

In his speech, Minister Kiki said that Papua New Guinea, which will soon win independence, hopes to have more friends in Southeast Asia. He stressed that one of the objectives of the development of Papua New Guinea is to achieve self-reliance and stand on its own feet economically. He said he believed the visit by his party to China would enhance mutual understanding between the peoples of Papua New Guinea and China.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua met and had friendly conversations with Minister Kiki and his party on separate occasions.

Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Sha Feng and Vice-Minister Yao Yi-lin held talks with Minister Kiki respectively.

## Solicitude for People in Earthquake-Stricken Area

A strong earthquake struck the Yingkou-Haicheng area in southern Liaoning Province, northeast China, at 19:36 hours on February 4, causing varying degrees of damage in the epicentral region.

As verified by the network of China's seismological observatories, the shock was of 7.3 magnitude, with the epicentre at 40.6° N. and 122.8° E.

Our great leader Chairman Mao, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council have shown great solicitude for the people in the affected area. Immediately after the shocks, the

Party Central Committee sent a message of sympathy to the people there and the State Council organized the departments concerned for relief work. A delegation from the central authorities was sent to extend sympathy and solicitude to the local people.

Emergency measures were taken in the quake-stricken area by the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee and the Party organization at all levels which are leading the local people in the fight against the effects of the shocks. Leading cadres of the provincial Party committee along with leading members of the departments concerned arrived in the area the night of the earthquake to direct the fight and relief work. Medical teams sent by hospitals under the Shenyang Units of the People's Liberation Army and in Liaoning Province arrived on the spot.

The State Bureau of Seismology and seismological personnel from Liaoning rushed to the scene to keep close watch on possible further tremors.

With the solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and inspired by the excellent situation in which the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is being broadened, deepened and persevered in, people in the stricken area are fully confident of overcoming the effects of the earthquake. They are determined to get united and rely on their own efforts to develop production and rebuild their homes.

## Selected Works of Chinese Legalists With Annotations

*Selected Works of Legalists in Various Dynasties With Annotations* are being compiled in Peking and Shanghai to meet the needs of workers, peasants, soldiers and cadres for broadening, deepening and persevering in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. The first volumes of the

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# Study Well the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

**O**UR great leader Chairman Mao recently gave an important instruction on the question of theory.

Chairman Mao pointed out: **Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. "Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation."**

This instruction of Chairman Mao's is of tremendous current significance and far-reaching historical significance for further grasping and implementing the Party's basic line, for broadening, deepening and persevering in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, for waging an effective struggle to combat and prevent revisionism, and for strengthening the revolutionary unity of the people of all nationalities in the country.

It is a basic principle of Marxism that the proletariat must exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie after it has seized power. Lenin profoundly elucidated the necessity and the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat in his struggle against the revisionism of the Second International. Basing himself on the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao has summed up the historical experience of the international communist movement and of our Party, advanced the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and formulated for our Party a basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. The theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought on the dictatorship of the proletariat is the beacon light that guides us to success in socialist revolution and socialist construction. We must make a conscientious effort to study it well so as to understand why dictatorship must be exercised over the bourgeoisie, what are the tasks of the proletarian dictatorship and how we should fight for the consolidation of this dictatorship.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself is a great practice in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We destroyed the bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and of Lin Piao and crushed their plots to restore capitalism. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have further criticized Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and its important ideological source, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and have achieved enormous successes. Our proletarian dictatorship is more consolidated than ever. However, there must not be the least let-up on our part. Our fight against revisionism is a protracted struggle, not one or two trials of strength. Our task

is to work ceaselessly to dig up the soil that breeds revisionism, a task, as Lenin put it, **of creating conditions in which it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or for a new bourgeoisie to arise.** Obviously, this is a task of unparalleled magnitude.

Marx referred to socialist society in these words: **"... just as it emerges from capitalist society; which is thus in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges."** In order to eliminate these birth marks, it is necessary to undertake socialist revolution and construction over a long period. Bourgeois rights inevitably remain in our society. Chairman Mao pointed out: **"China is a socialist country. Before liberation she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practises an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed."** Chairman Mao also pointed out: So far as the bourgeois rights are concerned, **"these can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat."** Thus it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they should come to power. Therefore, we should read more of the works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao. We should realize that the period of socialism is a period of struggle between moribund capitalism and nascent communism, and see clearly what is socialism and what is capitalism in both theory and practice. We should realize that harmony as well as contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base still exist in a socialist country, and pay attention to solving problems in the relations of production and to grasping effectively the socialist revolution in the superstructure. We should bring into play the socialist initiative of the masses of the people and develop the socialist economy with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Lenin said: **"Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale."** This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among personnel of state organs, there are those who follow the bourgeois style of life. All these run counter to socialism. In our study, we should acquire a deep understanding of the point that the dictatorship of the proletariat must not only suppress the resistance of the overthrown landlord and capitalist classes and guard against subversion and aggression by imperialism and

social-imperialism, but must also struggle against the newly engendered bourgeois elements and overcome the corrosion of and influence on the proletariat by the bourgeoisie and the force of habit of the old society. Thus we will more consciously adhere to the socialist road, criticize capitalist tendencies, criticize the bourgeois world outlook, and promote and strengthen the revolutionary unity of the masses.

The attitude towards the dictatorship of the proletariat is the touchstone that distinguishes genuine Marxism from sham Marxism. All revisionists invariably try by hook or by crook to distort, attack and liquidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. They deny that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between socialism and capitalism is the principal contradiction in a socialist society, that the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, and that the dictatorship of the proletariat should impose necessary restrictions on that part of the bourgeois rights still existing. On this question, some of our comrades, too, have got muddled ideas of one kind or another, and even regard certain capitalist stuff as socialist. Only by reading and studying conscientiously can we distinguish between genuine Marxism and sham Marxism, be sober-minded, uphold the Party's basic line and policies and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Party committees at all levels must, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, conscientiously grasp

the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Leading cadres should be in the van in this study and organize it effectively among Party members, cadres and the masses, and pay attention to giving play to the role of the theoretical contingents and to correctly distinguishing between and handling the two different types of contradictions. The study of the documents of the Fourth National People's Congress should also be focused on the key question of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must carry further our criticism of Lin Piao's reactionary fallacies directed against the dictatorship of the proletariat and make a further analysis of the social base that gave rise to Lin Piao's revisionist line. We must continue to criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, study the history of the struggle between the Confucian and the Legalist schools and of class struggle as a whole and sum up the historical experience so as to deepen our understanding of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is necessary to study how revisionism came to power in the Soviet Union and how the first socialist state degenerated into a social-imperialist state. We must make social investigations, study the current conditions of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in all domains and do a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts, bring into play the leading role of the vanguard of the proletariat and see to it that the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is fulfilled right through to every grass-roots unit.

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, February '9)

(Continued from p. 3.)

two collections of the same title, issued separately by the People's Publishing Houses in the two cities, have already come off the press.

The Peking collection, to be issued in three volumes, is jointly annotated by worker-peasant-soldier activists in Marxist theoretical study, professional Marxist theoretical workers and revolutionary cadres. In the first volume there are 21 essays by eight Legalists: Sun Wu, Shang Yang, Hsun Kuang, Han Fei and Li Ssu of the pre-Chin period and the Chin Dynasty (221-207 B.C.), and Chia Yi, Chao Tso and Sang Hung-yang of the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-8 A.D.).

Since the beginning of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in early 1974, under the leadership of Party organizations at various levels, the workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals have made great efforts to apply the

Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to criticize the writings of the Confucianists, annotate and study the works of the Legalists and sum up the historical experience of the struggle between the Confucian and the Legalist schools and of class struggle as a whole. Their aim is to serve present-day class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

The Peking collection fully assimilates the results of research done by workers, peasants and soldiers. The compilers have canvassed the opinions of workers, peasants and soldiers on many occasions and are annotating the essays in simple, concise and vivid language. A short introduction and explanation of each Legalist and his works is included in the collection.

The other collection is compiled by the Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council. Fifteen thousand worker activists in Marxist theoretical study from more than 1,000 grass-roots units in industry, transport, finance and

trade, state farm and other fields are taking part in the annotation work. A larger number of workers are taking part in discussions and appraisals. This collection contains 85 important essays by 23 principal Legalists in various dynasties. The first volume already published includes 19 essays by four Legalists—Shang Yang, Hsun Kuang, Han Fei and Li Ssu.

A special annotation group composed of worker-peasant-soldier activists in Marxist theoretical study, leading members of related Party organizations, professional editors and Marxist theoretical workers was formed by the Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council. This group is responsible for finalizing the annotations after soliciting opinions from the masses. Teachers and students of Fudan University, Shanghai Teachers' University and a number of middle schools and some members of the Shanghai People's Publishing House also are participating in this work.

# Conscientiously Study the Theory of The Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by Chih Heng

**P**RACTICAL experience in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius shows the great necessity to conscientiously study and delve into the Marxist theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat in conjunction with past and present class struggles, so as to further enhance people's understanding of the need to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and heighten their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

## Quintessence of Marxism

The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism. Ever since the mid-19th century when Marxism began to take shape, the slogan calling for the replacement of the bourgeois dictatorship by the proletarian dictatorship has been put forward. Lenin, who had summed up the experience of the proletarian revolution in Russia, later enriched and developed the Marxist theory of the state and again and again expounded the importance and necessity of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. In China, by applying the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao has upheld and developed the Marxist-Leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, put forward the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and formulated for us a basic line for the entire historical period of socialism, thereby guiding the socialist revolution in China to advance from victory to victory.

More than a century has elapsed since Marx and Engels put forth the brilliant concept of realizing the dictatorship of the proletariat. During this period of time, the proletariat and other labouring masses the world over have advanced wave upon wave and fought courageously and tenaciously to overthrow the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, for which so many revolutionary martyrs have shed their blood and laid down their lives. The degeneration of the world's first socialist country into a social-imperialist one as a result of revisionist

rule has taught all revolutionary people a profound lesson, enabling them to better understand the importance of opposing and preventing revisionism after the seizure of political power by the proletariat. The theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought on the dictatorship of the proletariat is precisely a scientific summing up of the experience gained from proletarian revolutionary struggles over the last century. Embracing extremely rich contents, it profoundly elucidates the law governing the development of the proletarian revolution, the sharp and complex nature of class struggle in the historical period of transition from capitalism to communism, the necessity for the dictatorship of the proletariat, the nature and tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the difference between the dictatorship of the proletariat and that of the bourgeoisie, the question of correctly handling the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the question of maintaining and giving play to the role of the vanguard of the proletariat, as well as the elimination of the three major differences (namely, those between workers and peasants, between city and countryside and between manual and mental labour), the withering away of state and other questions. All this points out for us the orientation, course and principles and policies for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration. It is of paramount importance in guiding our cause of socialist revolution and construction today.

## Study for Consolidating the Dictatorship Of the Proletariat

In the case of China, ours is now a socialist society of the dictatorship of the proletariat. During this historical period, whether to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, keep to the socialist road, eliminate the bourgeoisie and, through prolonged struggle and transformation, gradually create conditions in which capitalism can neither survive nor emerge again, or to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, restore capitalism, prepare the soil for breeding capitalism and let the landlord and capitalist classes regain power and

exploit and oppress the labouring people — this is a fundamental problem concerning the historical destiny of our Party and state and that of the proletariat and other labouring masses. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the Chinese people have in the past two decades and more carried on a series of revolutions in the political, economic and ideological and cultural spheres, particularly the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the current movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, all for the purpose of continually solving this problem. To continue doing a good job of our revolution and construction and provide a reliable guarantee for our struggle of combating and preventing revisionism, all Communist Party members, cadres, workers, peasants, fighters of the People's Liberation Army and intellectuals should attach great importance to this problem and conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in order to consolidate this dictatorship. Only thus can we differentiate Marxism from revisionism and better implement the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism.

Chairman Mao has said: "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line." This basic line formulated by Chairman Mao is based on the Marxist-Leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and revolutionary practice in China. If we do not earnestly study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, not comprehend the law of class struggle in the socialist period, not understand the contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base, not know the nature and tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat and not see the current class struggle and two-line struggle, then it is impossible for us to really understand and implement the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism and the series of principles and policies laid down by the Party. If ideologically we are muddle-headed about the theory and practice of

continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, our actions cannot produce effective results and may even go wrong. Without making clear the problem of the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, we may turn revisionist. Our practical experience in revolution over the past two decades has proved this point, and our practical experience in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius has also proved it.

### Continuation of Class Struggle in New Forms

The Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is based on the scientific analysis of the fact that classes, class contradictions and class struggle still exist in socialist society. Lenin emphatically pointed out: The period of transition from capitalism to communism "inevitably is a period of an unprecedentedly violent class struggle in unprecedentedly acute forms." (*The State and Revolution*.) This is because "the class of exploiters, the landowners and capitalists, has not disappeared and cannot disappear all at once under the dictatorship of the proletariat." (*Economics and Politics in the Era of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat*.) What with an international base and extensive social connections, they are bound to put up a desperate resistance and try to turn their hope of restoration into attempts at restoration. This is because "small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale." ("*Left-Wing*" *Communism, An Infantile Disorder*.) This is because commodity production "is alive, operating, developing and giving rise to a bourgeoisie" (*Eighth Congress of the R.C.P. — B.*) and the phenomenon of degeneration as a result of corruption by bourgeois ideas can appear among Soviet government employees, workers and Party members. This is because there is the "bourgeois right in regard to the distribution of articles of consumption." (*The State and Revolution*.) In addition, this is also because the minds of a section of people are shackled by various decadent bourgeois ideas, traditions and habits which can be done away with only after a long period of time. That was why Lenin again and again stressed: "The dictatorship of the proletariat is not the end of class struggle but its continuation in new forms." (*Foreword to the Published Speech "Deception of the People With Slogans of Freedom and Equality."*)

Old and new revisionists, however, do not recognize that there is class struggle in the period of transition from capitalism to communism. This was true with Bernstein and Kautsky, and is also the case with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, as well as Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao. They have all worked overtime to trumpet the theory of "the dying out of class struggle"

for the sole purpose of opposing and subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and safeguarding and restoring capitalism.

In accordance with the basic law of the unity of opposites, Chairman Mao has pointed out that after the basic completion of the transformation of the ownership of the means of production in our socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is still harmony as well as contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base. **"There are still remnants of the overthrown landlord and comprador classes, there is still a bourgeoisie, and the remoulding of the petty bourgeoisie has only just started. The class struggle is by no means over."** (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) On the economic front, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road has not ended just because of the basic change of ownership. The fact is: In China's rural areas, agricultural co-operation has been brought about, the peasants have embarked on the broad road of socialism and the system of people's communes has displayed tremendous vitality, but the unremoulded landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists have not stopped their disruptive activities, remnants of small production are still there, a section of the peasants still retain in varying degrees the habits of small producers, the rural spontaneous forces of capitalism often come to the surface and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road remains very intense. It will take a comparatively long historical period to complete the socialist transformation of those parts of ownership where such transformation has yet to be completed. For the industrial and mining enterprises, there is the similar question of which line to implement. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line guides us in keeping to the socialist orientation, but if the revisionist line should become predominant in a unit, this unit would change its nature, in which case the ownership would be socialist only in form but capitalist in reality. In socialist society there are still the three major differences as well as the bourgeois right which is a reflection of these differences. It calls for a long struggle to use the dictatorship of the proletariat to restrict and narrow these differences. Such a state of affairs tells us that in doing economic work we must pay great attention to the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and to solving problems in regard to the relations of production. We should conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, enhance our understanding of the principle of **"grasping revolution, promoting production"** and increase our consciousness in implementing the Party's basic line. Only by seriously study-

ing this theory can we deepen our criticism of such sinister wares as fixing farm output quotas for individual households with each on its own, material incentives and economism advocated by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao; only thus can we deepen our criticism of capitalist tendencies, such erroneous ideas and styles of work as servility to things foreign, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and extravagance and waste, so as to promote the development of socialist revolution on the economic front and ensure that the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is fulfilled in factories and villages right down to the grass-roots level.

### Revolution in the Superstructure

The Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat gives prominence to the importance of the revolution in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture. After the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, its ideology will continue to exist for a long time in the political, economic and ideological and cultural spheres and become a major means employed by the bourgeoisie in launching attacks against the proletariat and in creating public opinion for restoring capitalism. Apart from engendering capitalism among small producers, the existence of classes and class struggle and of the bourgeois right and the corruption by bourgeois ideology may also give rise to new bourgeois elements and degenerates among a section of Party members, workers, as well as state cadres and intellectuals. Therefore, **"the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure, including the various spheres of culture."** This requires us to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat conscientiously, use this theory to analyse, study and solve the problem of class struggle in the various spheres of the superstructure, gradually eradicate the influence of the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and occupy all positions in the superstructure with Marxism. Only when we really understand the significance and purpose of the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie can we consciously transform all those parts of the superstructure that do not fit in with the socialist economic base, resolutely support socialist new things in all spheres and be promoters of the proletarian revolution.

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a political and ideological struggle in the realm of the superstructure through which Marxism defeats revisionism and the proletariat triumphs over the bourgeoisie. Conscientiously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat gives powerful impetus to broadening, deepening and persevering in this movement. What Lin Piao did in peddling the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and spreading so many revision-



ist fallacies boiled down to one point: opposition to the dictatorship of the proletariat. A conscientious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat will enable us to better grasp the reactionary essence of Lin Piao's attempts at restoration and retrogression and theoretically criticize his revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in a penetrating and thoroughgoing way. Such a study also serves as a guide for us to really make the past serve the present in studying the history of the struggle between the Confucian and the Legalist schools and of class struggle as a whole, so that we can rather profoundly sum up the useful experience and lessons from the past for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. The emergence of Lin Piao, like that of all revisionists, was by no means a fortuitous phenomenon of an individual. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique represented a class and there were class roots and a social basis for its coming into being. Conscientiously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat helps us in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius to get a deep understanding of the root cause of revisionism, so that we can better carry on the struggle of opposing and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat on all fronts.

### **Arm the Masses With the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat**

All Party members, cadres, workers, peasants, P.L.A. fighters and intellectuals should study, comprehend and have a clear understanding of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist and capitalist roads is bound to find expression in people's minds. Every Communist Party member and revolutionary is faced with the problem of whether he can persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and how to persist in this revolution. This requires us to closely link theoretical study with what is on our minds and continuously remould our subjective world while transforming the objective world. Chairman Mao has said: **"In the building of a socialist society, everybody needs remoulding — the exploiters and also the working people."** (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*.) **"Everybody should study and remould himself."** (*Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work*.) Can the worker-peasant-soldier masses keep raising their communist consciousness, resist corruption by capitalist ideas and styles of work and retain the revolutionary qualities of the working people? Can intellectuals continue to use Marxism to remould their stand, viewpoint and method, criticize idealism and metaphysical ideas and persist in serving proletarian politics and integrating themselves with the masses of workers and

peasants? Should Communist Party members and revolutionary cadres, at every turn, think of themselves before others or should they devote themselves to the revolution and to serving the people wholeheartedly? Should we set demands on ourselves according to the requirements for proletarian advanced elements, or put ourselves on a par with ordinary working people and even on the level of the petty bourgeoisie and bourgeoisie? Should we persist in closely uniting more than 95 per cent of the masses and cadres for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat or engage in sectarian and splittist activities? These are problems concerning world outlook, which have to be solved in all seriousness by studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Leading cadres of the Party should take the lead in studying well. The basic programme of our Party 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. This programme is put forward in the light of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only when we understand this theory can we know how to put this programme into practice, persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and at all times guard against corruption by bourgeois ideology and persevere in **"fighting self, criticizing revisionism."** Only thus can we maintain militant revolutionary spirit and, as Chairman Mao has demanded of us, **"maintain the same vigour, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry on our revolutionary work to the end."**

Lecturing on the Marxist theory of the state in a university after the October Revolution, Lenin told his audience: **"I also hope that in addition to talks and lectures you will devote some time to reading at least a few of the most important works of Marx and Engels."** (*The State*.) This should be the case with our study. To study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat still better, we can select and study some other works such as Lenin's *Economics and Politics in the Era of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat* and *A Great Beginning* and Chairman Mao's *Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China* and *On the People's Democratic Dictatorship*, in addition to *Critique of the Gotha Programme*, *The State and Revolution*, *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* and other assigned works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao. It is also advisable to compile excerpts and quotations from their works on the dictatorship of the proletariat for

# Press Communique

February 6, 1975

**D**R. Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, paid a working visit to the People's Republic of China from January 31 to February 6, 1975 at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China. Among those accompanying him were Mr. George Chambers, Minister of Finance, and Mr. Eustace Seignoret, Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Premier Chou En-lai met Prime Minister Williams. As a member of the Council of the University of the United Nations, Prime Minister Williams had a friendly exchange of views with Premier Chou En-lai on the United Nations University.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Prime Minister Williams held friendly talks. They had full and lengthy exchanges of views on further developing the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Trinidad and Tobago and on international issues of common concern, including the 7th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the question of petroleum and transfer of technology.

Present at the talks on the Chinese side were Chiao Kuan-hua, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Wang Hai-jung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chen Mu-hua, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, Chai Shu-fan, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, Tang Ke, Vice-Minister of Petroleum and Chemical Industries, and others.

Present at the talks on the side of Trinidad and Tobago were Mr. Chambers, Minister of Finance, and Mr. Seignoret, Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

During the visit the two sides signed the Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago on the Establishment of Embassies in Each Other's Capital.

It was agreed that a trade mission from Trinidad and Tobago would visit China on the occasion of the Chinese Export Commodities Fair to be held from April 15 and that the People's Republic of China would send an art troupe in May and a basketball team in November to visit Trinidad and Tobago; and that Trinidad and Tobago would send a cultural mission in the course of the year, the details of which would be further discussed.

During the visit Dr. Williams also held discussions with members of the staff of Peking University, Fudan University in Shanghai and Chungshan University in Canton.

Both sides considered that Prime Minister Williams's visit to the People's Republic of China made a positive contribution toward further developing friendly relations and co-operation between China and Trinidad and Tobago.

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study by the masses. Since assiduous study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao is the basic way of understanding and having a good grasp of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must make conscientious efforts to read. It is also necessary to make investigations and study of some typical examples by using the method of combining theory with practice. We should really thrash out some basic questions such as: Why is there still class struggle in the historical period of socialism and what is its law? Why does revisionism emerge? Why must the proletariat exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure including the various spheres of culture and how to realize this dictatorship? Why is it necessary to uphold the Party's basic line? Why is it necessary to strengthen the Party's centralized leadership and how to strengthen it? And so on. As long as we make unremitting efforts and persevere in reading and studying in connection with reality, we will be able to gain a rather clear under-

standing of the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, many comrades have come to the profound realization that to study or not to study revolutionary theory is a matter of line and a question of principle as to whether Marxism or revisionism is practised and that they will lose their bearings in practice if they are not versed in theory. Hence the enhancement of their consciousness in studying Marxism. We are deeply convinced that conscientious study by the masses of the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought on the dictatorship of the proletariat will certainly propel the development of China's socialist revolution and construction by leaps and bounds.

*(A translation of an article in "Hongqi," No. 2, 1975. Subheads are ours.)*

# China's Biggest Hydro-Power Station

**T**HE Liuchiahsia Hydro-Power Station, China's biggest hydroelectric station, has been completed under the impetus of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Located on the upper reaches of the Yellow River on China's northwest plateau, it is sending power to the three provinces of Shensi, Kansu and Chinghai in the northwest. Built mainly to generate electricity from the Yellow River, it also regulates the river flow to prevent floods, reduces the menace of ice-floes and provides water to irrigate farmland and raise fish and aquatic products. From designing and construction to manufacture and installation of equipment, this huge multi-purpose hydraulic project has been built entirely by China's own strength. Its completion marks another

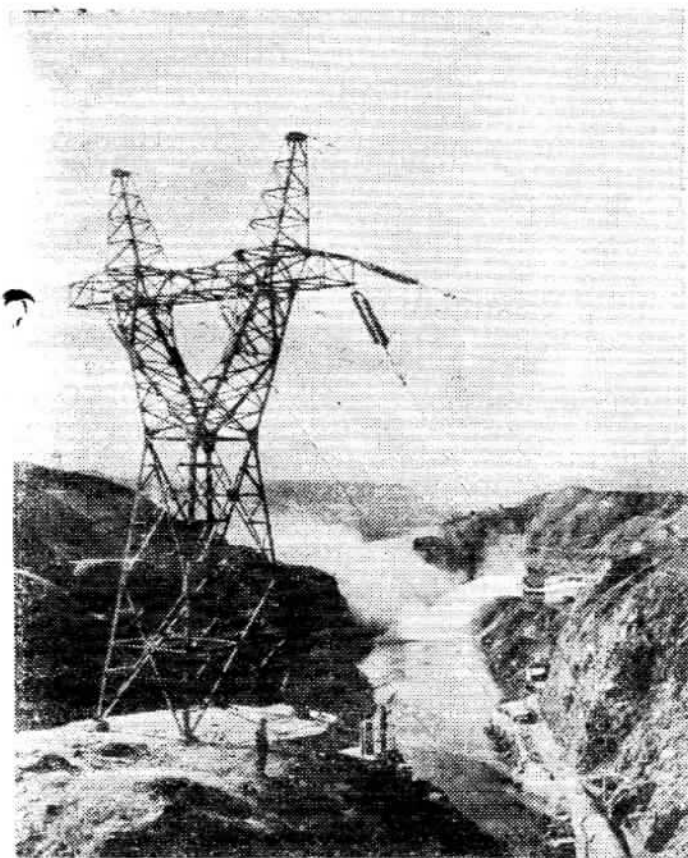
giant step forward by the Chinese people in harnessing the Yellow River.

Astride the narrowest point of a gorge among steep mountains, the Liuchiahsia Hydro-Power Station in Yungching County, Kansu Province, has a concrete dam measuring 147 metres from top to bottom and is the highest in the country. Here the mighty Yellow River has been made to suddenly turn back on itself to form a huge billowing lake. Tall pylons on the peaks flanking the dam march off into the distance, their shiny sinews bringing power to industry and agriculture. The spillway and discharge channel are opened in the flood season to let the river churn foaming and agitated through the narrow gorge like a magnificent waterfall, spray flying high and filling the air with a thunderous roar.

The dam raises the water level so that the water falls from a height of 100 metres to turn the water-turbine generators. The spillway, discharge channel and tunnel of the dam can release a total volume of 7,400 cubic metres of water a second to ensure safety even when there is an exceptional flood upstream. Behind the dam is the reservoir which has a storage capacity of 5,700 million cubic metres, and below it is the power house with five huge water-turbine generating sets made in China. One of these is the country's first 300,000-kw. set with an inner water-cooled stator and rotor. Total generating capacity is 1.225 million kilowatts, generating 5,700 million kilowatt-hours of electricity a year, an amount greater than the annual total generated in the whole country in 1949 at the time of liberation. The 220-kv. and 330-kv. transforming stations and switch stations and other automatic equipment are all Chinese made.

## An Achievement of the Great Cultural Revolution

The Liuchiahsia Hydro-Power Station was born out of the sharp struggle between the two lines. Its completion is a splendid victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and a magnificent outcome of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and



Power for industry and agriculture.



the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

The station belongs to the group of projects for the first stage undertaken by the Chinese people to bring the Yellow River under permanent control and develop its water resources in accordance with our great leader Chairman Mao's call "**Work on the Yellow River must be done well,**" and a resolution adopted at the Second Session of the First National People's Congress in 1955. Its completion represents a fruitful result of implementing Chairman Mao's principle of **maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts.**

Chinese engineers, technicians and workers arrived in Liuchiahsia during the period of China's First Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy (1953-57). Abandoning foreign conventional methods and basing themselves on their own findings, they completed the designing. After full preparations were made, actual work was begun in 1964 when workers from all over the country and local peasant workers of various nationalities joined forces to subdue the Yellow River.

Just at the crucial juncture when concrete was being poured to build the dam, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started in 1966. Workers, cadres, engineers and technicians, taking the Party's basic line as the key link, launched thorough and sustained criticisms against Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Assisted by many factories throughout the country, the builders at Liuchiahsia set up a

mechanized and automatic production line. Quarrying stone and sand, mixing and moving concrete and pouring concrete to build the dam were all mechanized. The builders mastered advanced techniques to improve work methods so that the project was built at high speed with quality ensured and at a low cost throughout. According to the original plan, the dam was to be completed at the end of 1970 when it would begin detaining water. Power generation was to start in another couple of years. However, the dam was completed in the main in 1968 and the first set of generators began functioning on April 1, 1969. The station is up to all the quality norms specified in the design.

The last generating set was installed at the end of 1974 and the Liuchiahsia Hydro-Power Station was declared completed.

### Benefits

Extra-high tension 220-kv. and 330-kv. transmission lines link the station to other power grids to form a powerful network embracing Shensi, Kansu and Chinghai. In the past, although these three provinces had developed their power industry quite rapidly, the

*(Continued on p. 21.)*



Chief engineer Chia Chu-yuan (left), a former worker, discusses production problems with a worker and a technician.

## Peasants—College Graduates—Peasants

SET up in 1970 in two mountain valleys dozens of kilometres from the seat of Chaoyang County in northeast China's Liaoning Province, Chaoyang Agricultural College was part of the Shenyang Agricultural College in the provincial capital. It now has 1,200 students studying six specialities—agronomy, farmland water conservancy, farmland hydraulic engineering, farmland hydrology, pomiculture and forestry, animal husbandry and veterinary science.

Chairman Mao has said: "Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study." In accordance with this instruction, Chaoyang College since 1971 has adopted the principle of enrolling students from rural people's communes and assigning graduates back to their communes or brigades to be peasants. It has thus trained large numbers of working people with both socialist consciousness and a good grasp of agricultural science and technique, thereby providing experience for running socialist new-type agricultural colleges.

### From Commune, Back to Commune

Education which is an important part of the superstructure serves the interests of a particular class. For thousands of years, all of old China's exploiting classes advocated the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and propagated that "he who excels in learning can be an official." Their aim was to train intellectuals in the service of the exploiting classes and make them bureaucrats riding roughshod over the labouring people as part of their scheme to consolidate their reactionary rule.

The founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 signalled the day China's labouring people became masters of their own country. It has since been understood that education should serve proletarian politics and conform to the socialist economic base and promote its development. However, before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began in 1966, Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in education dominated universities and colleges, and the decadent concept that "he who excels in learning can be an official" continued poisoning the minds of young people. The city-based Shenyang Agricultural College defined its task as training high-level "agronomists and horticulturists," or at least training agricultural scientists and technicians to work in research institutes above the county level. Teaching was separated from proletarian politics and rural class struggle, from the struggle for production and from scientific experiment. Some graduates were reluctant to work in the countryside and those who did go were

not welcomed by the commune members as they could not solve practical farming problems.

Inspired by Chairman Mao's call "Education should be revolutionized," some cadres and teachers of Shenyang Agricultural College went to Chaoyang Prefecture in 1970 to run short-term courses for training agro-technicians while being re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Once in the countryside, they were deeply impressed by the peasants' eagerness to improve cultivation methods and introduce scientific farming. They learnt that Chaoyang Prefecture, comprising about 2,000 production brigades, needed 20,000 agro-technicians annually for five years. At their proposal, Chaoyang Agricultural College was set up and it was decided to select students from among the poor and lower-middle peasants who had practical experience and train them into new-type peasants who would go back to production after a few years' study.

There were strong repercussions over the way the college was going to be run. Those who had bourgeois ideas said: "If we do things that way, people will look down on the school." Outside the college, those who opposed it remarked: "Who'll want to be a peasant after graduating from a college?" They claimed that no one would enrol and that those who enrolled would not be willing to go back after graduation. However, rural cadres and commune members welcomed the college's new approach and recommended their outstanding young people for enrolment. The Party branch secretary of one production brigade said: "Before the Cultural Revolution, we wanted to send some of our youngsters to school to learn technique so that they might help promote farm production when they returned. But it was difficult to find such a school. Later, when we managed to send one student to study at a college in a big city, he didn't return after graduation. Now that Chaoyang Agricultural College is using the system of from the commune and back to the commune, everything will be fine. We have already sent one young person to study there, another two went last spring, and we're planning to send more."

### "Going" and "Returning"

To make the system of from the commune and back to the commune effective, the old educational system and pedagogical principles and methods must be thoroughly reformed. Chaoyang College sets down the pedagogical method of "going" and "returning," i.e., go to the college for classroom study and return to the countryside to put what is learnt into practice. What they do there; how many times they go or return



Students of Chaoyang Agricultural College are summing up their experience in achieving high yields of peanut on the experimental plot they have cultivated.

in a year and how long do they stay each time vary for different specialities and different classes. This method ensures that the students are in close touch with class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the countryside.

"Learn from Tachai" is an important course at Chaoyang Agricultural College. The Tachai Brigade in Shansi Province, north China, is the national pace-setter in agriculture. Sticking to the socialist road and relying on their own efforts and hard struggle, the Tachai people have transformed their barren countryside into a prosperous socialist new village. The college Party committee often uses the Tachai spirit to educate the teachers and students. All specialities have set up their learn-from-Tachai bases, such as plots for obtaining high yields and conducting experiments, an orchard, a pig farm, a veterinary hospital. At these bases, students combine study, productive labour and scientific experiment and, through hard work, they get a better understanding of the Tachai spirit and gradually learn to build Tachai-type fields having high and stable yields.

The college has evolved a new "three-in-one" system whereby teaching is linked with scientific research and production. Research subjects are chosen to solve farm problems in Chaoyang Prefecture and courses are centred around research topics as well as key production problems. In addition to having a good grasp of the necessary basic theories and techniques, students are required to take part in scientific research so that they can have some knowledge of how to carry out research work and scientific methods of farming.

An important feature of the college's teaching system lies in its "back to the field" practice. Generally speaking, during their three years of study, the students spend most of the first year, seven or eight months of

the second year and four or five months of the third year in school and the rest in production brigades and teams for field practice. During their period of practice, students help the brigades or teams draw up their plans for production and scientific experiments, organize scientific experimental groups, run training classes, and sum up the experience gained in getting high yields. Every time they return to the villages the students, under the direction of the Party organization in the locality, take an active part in political activities and in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, join in collective productive labour and spread advanced agricultural techniques. Teachers make the rounds of the countryside to check and guide the students' work in this period. Back in school, the students exchange and sum up their experience and raise it to a theoretical level.

The advantage of this system is that the students are able to make their contributions to farm production even before graduation. For example, the 289 students in the three specialities — agronomy, pomiculture and forestry, and animal husbandry and veterinary science — conducted more than 200 technical classes and trained 3,000 peasant agro-technicians for communes and production brigades last year and helped them organize 72 scientific experimental groups. They joined the peasants in cultivating 497 hectares of experimental plots for various purposes, treated 24,000 head of cattle and other domestic animals and artificially inseminated 1,200 head of draught animals.

During their term of field practice, the students also do propaganda and organization work among the peasants. This practice has put an end to the scene whereby the old schools kept students behind closed doors and separated them from proletarian politics, manual labour and the labouring people. The situation in which college students of the old type found themselves misfits among the peasants has been reversed. Practice not only deepens their grasp of theoretical knowledge acquired at school, but also helps them further their theoretical studies and acquire more skills.

### Good Effects

The first group of students at Chaoyang Agricultural College graduated in January last year and returned to their communes or production brigades. The second group will soon graduate.

A college student must not only have culture and a grasp of science and technology, he must first and foremost be imbued with socialist ideas. When Chang Yao-chen returned to the production team in his native village after graduation, he often was assailed by the old ideology and old influence of so-

ciety. Someone sneered: "I've never seen a college graduate turn peasant." He replied firmly: "Why should a college graduate become a cadre and not a peasant? It's my life-long wish to promote production on my native land together with my fellow villagers and bring about an all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fishery." Active in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius as well as in popularizing scientific farming, he has won the confidence of the peasants.

These peasant college graduates play a big part in promoting production because they are familiar with local conditions and have a certain amount of scientific theory and technique in agriculture. Before graduation, Chao Chung had become an adviser to his

village team. By improving cultivation methods, he enabled the team's two hectares of cotton fields to yield 900 kilogrammes each as against 285 originally. Chen Wen-chung, one of the first group of graduates, is now a group leader in the scientific experimental centre in his native place. He and the other members there are doing a good job in meteorological observation, forecasts of incidence of pests, soil fertility tests and experiments in irrigating dry land, breeding good strains and other measures to get high yields. Rural cadres and commune members are pleased with the work of these graduates. "These college graduates," they say, "have a high level of political consciousness and are good at solving real problems. Their clothes are covered with dust and mud and their hands are callused. These are the agro-technicians we need."

## No Trickery Can Conceal Expansionist Nature

TO make way for their military presence in the Pacific through the Sea of Japan and build up hegemony there, the Kremlin's new tsars for many years have been trying by hook or by crook to hold on to Japan's northern territories which they occupy. Gromyko's unbecoming conduct at the recent meeting of the Soviet and Japanese foreign ministers showed that the Soviet revisionists mean to stick to this policy.

Owing to the Soviet revisionists' refusal to return to Japan its inalienable territories — occupied Habomai, Shikotan, Etorofu and Kunashiri Islands — the two countries have not concluded a peace treaty since the restoration of diplomatic relations between Moscow and Tokyo in 1956. In his talks with Brezhnev during his October 1973 visit to the Soviet Union, the then Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka made the return of the four Japanese northern islands a sine qua non for the conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese peace treaty. A joint statement issued at the end of the talks declared to the effect that "the two sides agreed to continue the talks on signing a peace treaty between both countries in an appropriate period of 1974" and "settle various problems left unsolved since World War II." To this end, Brezhnev promised a visit to Japan in that year by Soviet leaders. However, with a view to continuing its occupation of Japan's northern territories, Moscow took advantage of Japan's internal difficulties and called off the visit in an attempt to force Japan to fall in with its wishes. It reneged on the agreement reached at the Soviet-Japanese summit talks and even accused Japan of "trying to fan up chauvinistic sentiment over the 'northern territorial issue' and to divert the Japanese people's attention from inflation and other domestic difficulties."

Hence the mission of Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to Moscow in mid-January, which was to prompt the Soviet side to honour the Brezhnev-Tanaka agreement. According to a Kyodo News Agency report, Miyazawa had hoped that the communique on the talks between Japanese and Soviet foreign ministers would explicitly state that the outstanding problems between the two countries "include the northern territories." But from the start the Kremlin chose to be tough in dealing with the Japanese Foreign Minister. In its report on Miyazawa's arrival in Moscow, *Izvestia* said merely that he had come to "negotiate on economic and other problems."

As disclosed in the Japanese press, the Soviet draft for the negotiations made no mention at all of the northern territories; when Miyazawa brought the question up, Gromyko at once fiercely objected to introducing it on the ground that "the result of World War II cannot be changed." As this conditioned reflex by the Soviet revisionist clique shows, it is inconceivable that it will give back the land of another country once it falls into its hands. This reminds us of the remark by Nicholas I, one of the old tsars, when he pointed to a map showing Russian occupied Chinese territory around Miaochieh (Nikolayevsk) at the mouth of the Heilung River: "The Russian flag should not be taken down wherever it is hoisted."

However, Gromyko apparently failed to have his way despite his bullying. Miyazawa explained from the historical point of view that the four islands of Habomai, Shikotan, Etorofu and Kunashiri are inalienable Japanese territories, stressing the need for "the package return of the four islands." When the Soviet

revisionists found that getting tough did not work, they switched to stalling tactics. The Japanese press disclosed that in replying to Miyazawa's demand, Gromyko even avoided using the word "territory," craftily saying "that issue" just mentioned by the Japanese Foreign Minister should be "settled in a realistic way." To this, Miyazawa retorted: "To be straight to the point, isn't what you mean by 'settled in a realistic way' to preserve the status quo? With such a thing in mind, the conclusion of a peace treaty is out of the question." "The package return of the four islands is the only prerequisite for the conclusion of a peace treaty, and on this basis alone can genuine friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union be built up." Gromyko was tongue-tied by Miyazawa's outspokenness. According to a Japanese newsman covering the talks, the Soviet Foreign Minister "merely kept repeating the words 'settled in a realistic way.'"

Why does the Soviet Union, a country with a vast territory stretching across Europe and Asia, want to hold on to Japan's four northern islands like grim death? To find the answer, one has to go back to the old tsars' strategy of military expansion to the sea in their wildly ambitious empire-building programme. A memorial by tsarist Russia's naval command in November 1913 to the tsar said: "Generally speaking, the task of defending Russia's waterways has always been threefold: to ensure Russia's free passage from the Baltic to the Atlantic, from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean." Today, the new tsars have already set up military bases on Japan's four northern islands which serve as important strategic points for the Soviet fleet's passage

from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific through the Soya and Tsugaru Straits to carry out military expansion in Asia. This explains why the Soviet revisionists will never agree to return the four islands. Moreover, foreign territory seized by the Soviet revisionists is not confined to Japan's four northern islands; many territories of other countries in Asia and Europe are under their forcible occupation. They fear that return of Japan's northern territories will cause a chain reaction in Europe and Asia, thus seriously affecting their strategy for world domination. This being the case, a Soviet embassy official in Tokyo once bluntly declared: "It is the Soviet stand regarding the territorial issue that the result of World War II is not to be changed, in the context of both Japan and other countries." In other words, the Soviet revisionists are anxious about the outcome of any single change.

It can thus be seen that what Gromyko meant by "settled in a realistic way" with regard to the problem of Japan's northern territories is "not to change the result of World War II" but to "preserve the status quo." This in essence is the same as it has always asserted: "The territorial issue has been solved." There may be modifications in wording and tactics, but the policy of achieving "in a realistic way" the "grand strategy" of the old and new tsars by continuing to occupy other countries' territory remains unchanged. As the revolutionary teacher Marx pointed out in denouncing tsarist Russia's ambition for world domination, "Its methods, its tactics, its manoeuvres may change, but the Polar Star of its policy — world domination — is a fixed star."

*(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)*

## Latin American Opinion Censures Soviet Hegemonism

**M**ORE and more clearly, Latin American countries and people have seen through the ugly features of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and they have risen to expose and oppose its hegemonic acts. This is a significant development in their current struggle against hegemonism.

Soviet revisionist and U.S. imperialist contention has become daily fiercer in recent years. Taking advantage of U.S. imperialism's declining position as an overlord in Latin America, Soviet revisionism has been stepping up its penetration and expansion on that continent. It has talked glibly about "detente" and "disarmament" and flaunted the banner of "supporting" and "assisting" the third world countries in a vain attempt to deceive the people of various countries and cover up its wildly ambitious aim of pushing hegemonism. Its manoeuvres in Latin America and elsewhere, however, have further awakened Latin American countries and people and

they have escalated their struggle against hegemonism into fighting not only U.S. imperialism but Soviet social-imperialism as well.

### Source of Insecurity

Not to be misled by the Soviet revisionists' deceitful "detente" and "disarmament" propaganda, Latin American countries and people have realized that it is precisely this superpower which talks a blue streak about "peace" that has up to now refused to sign Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and has repeatedly sent strategic reconnaissance planes, guided missile cruisers and nuclear submarines to the Western Hemisphere to menace the peace and security of Latin American countries. Since the beginning of 1974, public opinion in many Latin American countries has scathingly exposed and repudiated the Soviet revisionists'



frantic preaching of "international detente" and "balanced disarmament."

The Mexican paper *El Nacional* pointed out editorially that in the past six years the United States and the Soviet Union have been waxing eloquent about peace, coexistence and co-operation, promising to reduce their nuclear arsenals, but during the said period they have stepped up nuclear tests and increased their military budgets by a big margin. "It is these two superpowers that are the source of insecurity in the world," the paper added. The Argentine paper *Mayoria* noted that the so-called "detente" played up by Soviet revisionism and the other superpower was only a "false illusion," adding that the "arms drive of the superpowers has never been carried out in the past, even during the most difficult times of the cold war, with such vigour and dimension as today." *Panorama*, an Argentine weekly, carried a series of articles to show that the Soviet Union and the United States paid lip-service to "detente" and "peaceful co-existence" merely "to cloak their intrinsically aggressive diplomacy." Condemning Soviet revisionism for interfering in the affairs in Cyprus, the Brazilian paper *O Estado de Sao Paulo* said that at the present time, "any important problem in world politics can be transformed into a weapon in the conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States."

At the 29th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, representatives from Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, Mexico, Brazil and other Latin American countries repeatedly exposed the practice of the Soviet Union and the other superpower which use sham disarmament to cover up actual arms expansion and false detente to hide real tension. Ecuador's representative noted that the propaganda about "detente" is in a way like an anaesthetic, making people forget the presence of potential hotbeds of conflict in the Middle East, the Gulf Area and other regions. The Venezuelan representative said: Achieving disarmament is a complete illusion so far. Representatives of Mexico and other countries demanded that the Soviet Union and the United States end without procrastination all nuclear tests and discontinue their armament race. The Latin American countries also demanded that the Soviet Union sign Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America. Their solemn stand won warm support from the majority of member states. A related resolution was adopted by the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly. Sticking to its social-imperialist stand, however, Soviet revisionism refused to sign the protocol, thus arousing great indignation and dissatisfaction on the part of many Latin American countries.

### Using "Aid" as a Cover

Latin American countries and people have also become increasingly aware that trade and "aid" are two important means customarily used by the Soviet revisionists in carrying out their activities of infiltration, expansion and plunder in Latin America and in other third world countries. It is this superpower that

often sells its outmoded equipment to developing countries at high prices while reselling at a huge profit the strategic raw materials and certain traditional export goods it has bought from these countries below world market prices. The "joint ventures" established by the Soviet revisionists in some Latin American countries are nothing but "trans-national companies" with a new label. Their joint investments with Western monopoly groups in Latin American countries are precisely capital exports by social-imperialism. They have also extended the activities of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance — their tool for controlling and plundering small countries — to Latin America under the signboard of the "international division of labour." These neo-colonialist practices, however, are being seen through by Latin American countries and people. The Argentine paper *No Transar* pointed out that the "internationalist assistance" offered by the Soviet leading group "is nothing but a dirty trick" and that it follows the same track as the "Alliance for Progress" of U.S. imperialism. The Mexican paper *El Universal* said that the two superpowers have never ceased to "exploit the weak nations within their spheres of influence through the practice of buying cheap and selling dear." An article in the Guyana journal *New Nation* condemned the Soviet revisionists for its large-scale munitions trade during the Middle East October War and racking in a fortune by buying cheap petroleum from Arab countries and selling it to European countries at high prices. An article in a recent issue of the Brazilian journal *A Classe Operaria* pointed out that Soviet revisionism "disguises itself as a friend of the Arabs," but in reality its objective, like that of the other superpower, is "to put this region (the Middle East) under its control in an attempt to plunder its resources and benefit from the strategic advantages it provides."

### The Trick That Fails

Latin American countries and people are the initiators of the current vigorous and concerted worldwide struggle to defend the 200-mile maritime rights. They have seen more and more clearly the true colours of the Soviet revisionists through their repeated tests of strength with the superpowers which persist in maritime hegemonism. With the convening of the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea last year, Latin American countries started a new wave of struggles against the maritime hegemonism of the two superpowers and in defence of their state sovereignty and maritime resources. Latin American journals carried editorials, commentaries and articles exposing and repudiating the Soviet revisionists' wild bid for maritime hegemony. They bluntly pointed out that the Soviet revisionists, who style theirs a "socialist" country and "friend" of the third world, are in fact, like the other superpower, following an "imperialist maritime policy" and are opposed to the maritime rights of the third world countries. The Panamanian paper *Critica* said: "The two superpowers, Russia and the United States of America, are the leaders of the fierce

opposition to the rights of the weak nations." At the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, the representatives of Peru, Ecuador, Mexico, Guyana, Jamaica, Brazil and other Latin American countries, in close unity with representatives from other third world countries, upheld the stand of safeguarding the maritime rights and resources of the developing countries, and exposed and opposed all sorts of manifestations of Soviet revisionism's maritime hegemony. The representative of the Soviet revisionists resorted to various tricks and even professed to "agree" to the 200-mile economic zone idea just to try to lure the Latin American and other third world countries into accepting their acts of maritime hegemony. But their trick failed. As soon as this despicable plot was dished up, it was exposed and repudiated by the representatives of the developing countries in Latin America and other regions.

## Why Is Inter-American Foreign Ministers' Meeting Postponed?

**A**RGENTINE Foreign Minister Alberto Vignes declared on January 27 that the Argentine Government had decided to postpone the scheduled March meeting of inter-American foreign ministers in Buenos Aires.

Vignes said that Argentina had negotiated and reached agreement with other Latin American countries before the decision was taken and that the meeting was to be postponed until "the situation of conflict caused by the U.S. trade act has been overcome."

Late in 1973, the United States called for a "dialogue" with the Latin American countries to "adjust inter-American relations." The call was made at a time when the Latin American countries' united struggle against hegemonism was moving from peak to peak and the U.S. position in the Western Hemisphere was becoming more isolated.

At the first "dialogue"—the foreign ministers' meeting in Mexico City in February 1974, the United States called for establishment of a "Western Hemisphere community" which was rejected by the Latin American countries. The meeting also approved the Tlatelolco Declaration reaffirming the principles of true equality of states, non-interference, renunciation of the use of force and coercive measures.

The second "dialogue" was held in the U.S. city of Atlanta last April and no agreement was reached at the meeting. It was decided to hold the third inter-American foreign ministers' meeting in Buenos Aires, capital of Argentina, in March this year.

However, before the third "dialogue," the United States enacted a new trade act. Under it the "tariff

As the struggles against Soviet revisionist social-imperialism mount daily, leaders of many Latin American countries have called upon the states on the continent to maintain vigilance and fight against the two superpowers' aggression, interference and plunder. Mexican President Luis Echeverria stressed that Latin American countries should not substitute one dependence for another in the circumstances in which the big interests contend for world hegemony. Peruvian President Juan Velasco Alvarado said: "We reject all attempts and ideas of hegemonism and all forms of foreign domination — political, economic, cultural and ideological — regardless of the place of origin." Guyana Prime Minister Forbes Burnham reiterated his opposition to colonialism in all its manifestations. Referring to the negotiations and consultations between the two superpowers, he said: "We should guard against being led astray."

preferential" treatment in trade will not be granted to countries which are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries or organizations controlling the outflow and defending equitable price of basic raw materials, as well as countries which have nationalized property of U.S.-owned monopoly enterprises. As Latin American public opinion pointed out, the U.S. law is a "clear act of economic aggression and political pressure."

### Demonstration Against U.S. Hegemonism

As soon as the trade act was promulgated, Venezuela and Ecuador, Latin American members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, rose to denounce it and said they would not participate in the inter-American foreign ministers' meeting in March. Afterwards, the heads or governments of Mexico, Peru, Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama and Brazil, exchanging letters or issuing statements, denounced the U.S. trade act for jeopardizing the interests of the Latin American countries and supported the solemn and just stand of the Venezuelan and Ecuadorian Governments.

Although the harms inflicted on the Latin American countries by the United States varied, they closed ranks to support each other in struggle, demonstrating their will and power to "speak with one voice." At a time when the governments of Latin American countries were lodging protests, the Latin American and Caribbean Exporters' Association, composed of 24 countries, other mass organizations, as well as personages in political, industrial and commercial circles and the press

*(Continued on p. 23.)*

# ROUND THE WORLD

CAMBODIA

## Panicky Lon Nol Clique

Under strong attack by the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia since the beginning of this year in and around Phnom Penh and on other battlefields, the traitorous Lon Nol clique entrenched in the city has become more confused and panicky than before.

The people's armed forces have cut off and controlled the main highways and waterways around Phnom Penh. These include the Tonle Sap River from Prek Phneou to Kompong Chhnang, Highway 5 from Prek Phneou, Kompong Chhnang and Pursat to Battambang, and the Mekong River from Phnom Penh to the border with south Viet Nam.

There is disorder in Phnom Penh. The rice shortage has become acute. Vegetables, fish and meat are in short supply. Many shops have closed down. Prices soar to new heights daily. Theft and murder are common.

The U.S. paper *Washington Post* on January 28 reported that from December 28 till then "only two petroleum tankers and four barges" had been able to reach Phnom Penh since the people's armed forces blockaded the Mekong River. The Lon Nol regime's fuel reserves are down to roughly 30 days' supply. The regime's air force's reserves are also down to about "30 days' fuel." In a report on the same day, UPI disclosed that in Phnom Penh "rice supplies have been cut back 28 per cent; electricity is operating at 20 per cent normal output, and car drivers are restricted to only 1.5 gallons of gasoline per week."

Pounded by the people's armed forces, the Lon Nol clique, in order to prolong its precarious existence, is both begging for U.S. aid and hoarding and cornering rice. Meanwhile, it presses men in the streets,

theatres, and even in schools, factories, offices and temples to make up the serious manpower shortage in the puppet army so it can mount a counter-attack on the battlefield.

However, the perverse actions of the traitorous Lon Nol clique have aroused the people, even puppet soldiers, to indignation and resistance. Since the beginning of the year, raids on its grain stores and grain-carrying trucks by the people of Phnom Penh have become almost daily occurrences. Mass struggle against pressganging is growing. Those who have been newly pressganged into the puppet army are also putting up a struggle. Some escaped en route, some refused to fight at the front and some crossed over to the liberated areas in groups.

At the same time, the puppet troops' morale is sagging. Cases of anti-war protests and mutinies are occurring with greater frequency. On January 14, 300 puppet soldiers and their families in Ta Khmao, near Phnom Penh, demonstrated their unwillingness to die at the front for the traitor Lon Nol. The following day, a battalion of soldiers of the puppet third division collectively refused to go to the frontlines. Earlier, on January 13, a puppet battalion in Phnom Penh rose in revolt, and on January 6 a puppet paratroop battalion stationed in Pochentong took similar action.

## SOUTH KOREA

### People's Struggle Against "Nationwide Poll"

The struggle by the south Korean people of different strata against the Pak Jung Hi clique's political fraud of a "nationwide poll" is gaining momentum.

Since the "revitalized constitution" was dished up by the Pak clique in November 1972, an unrelenting struggle to abolish the phoney constitution has been waged by the south Korean people. This

struggle saw speedy development by the end of last year. Thus the Pak clique schemed to hold a "nationwide poll" in an attempt to gain "approval" for the "constitution" through forcible means so as to prolong its reactionary rule.

This political fraud again met strong condemnation and opposition from the south Korean people of various walks of life. The south Korean "National Council for Restoration of Democracy" pointed out in a statement on January 22 that it would be meaningless to hold a "nationwide poll" without having any free discussion. Opposition New Democratic Party leader Kim Yong Sam reiterated on several occasions last month that his party would not participate in the poll and would, instead, set off a national movement to boycott it. He demanded that the Pak clique immediately call off the poll. In a statement on January 30, the New Democratic Party further clarified its attitude of "totally rejecting the nationwide poll." South Korean democratic figure Kim Dae Jung in a statement on January 25 strongly demanded that the Pak clique immediately repeal the "nationwide poll," pointing out that it is "a farce used to be presented by a dictator." Opposition to the "nationwide poll" was also expressed by the South Korean Students Council of the Hanguk Theological College in a statement and the South Korean Christian "National Association of Evangelical Churchmen" in a declaration. Primary school teachers in Chonan, South Chungchong Province, refused to take part in any activities for the "nationwide poll."

## FRANCE-EGYPT

### Summit Talks

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat paid a visit to France from January 27 to 29 at the invitation of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

A joint communique issued on January 29 in Paris said the talks by the two presidents covered "the most realistic problems of international politics and relations between the two countries." The two presidents "noted that they hold identical

views on major questions concerning foreign policy."

During their talks the two presidents "examined the conditions for the start of European-Arab dialogue and both hoped that this important matter could speedily be materialized," the communique said, adding that the two presidents noted with satisfaction the general agreement on the French proposal for a preparatory meeting to be held in March this year for the convocation of an international energy conference.

The communique also referred to the conditions for a settlement of Middle East problems.

The presidential talks also covered economic problems and Egypt's purchase of French arms. France agreed to supply certain military materiel to Egypt to partially make good its war losses.

Referring at a press conference on January 29 to Egyptian military orders, Sadat said that Egypt had decided to diversify its sources of arms supplies since it had had no arms to make up its losses in the October War.

### THIRD WORLD & W. EUROPE

#### Economic Relations Developed

Forty-six African, Caribbean and Pacific (A.C.P.) developing countries and nine European Economic Community (E.E.C.) countries decided in Brussels on February 1 to sign a trade and economic agreement.

The 5-year agreement entitled "The Lome Convention Between the European Economic Community and the African, Caribbean and Pacific States" is due to be signed in Lome, capital of Togo, on February 28.

According to documents released after the talks, the main points of the convention are: access (duty-and-quota free and without reciprocal treatment) to the West European Common Market for all A.C.P. industrial products and 96 per cent of their farm products; establishment of a stabilization fund by the E.E.C.

to compensate the A.C.P. countries for any fall in the market prices of a dozen basic products exported to the Common Market; aid amounting to more than 4,000 million dollars for financial, technical and industrial co-operation to be given by the E.E.C. to A.C.P. countries in the next five years.

Contention between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, has become fiercer in recent years and the capitalist world is facing its worst postwar economic crisis, while the third world has grown steadily in strength. To cope with the two hegemonic powers and alleviate the economic crisis, West European countries have the urgent desire to strengthen economic ties with third world countries which also want to develop such economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit so as to resist the two superpowers and develop their national economies. It was against this background that the nine E.E.C. countries began their negotiations with the 46 A.C.P. countries in July 1973.

Negotiations between the full-power delegations of both sides in the Belgian capital and five ministerial meetings have been held in the last 18 months. The delegates of the developing countries pointed out repeatedly at these negotiations that there must be an end to the situation in which the developed countries unilaterally fix the prices and trading terms for the exports of the developing countries to the detriment of the latter's interests. They also stressed the need to establish a new economic relationship between the developing and developed countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. They worked hard to co-ordinate their positions and to close ranks in their negotiations with the Common Market.

Babacar Ba, Chairman of the Ministerial Council of the A.C.P. Countries, said that "in pursuit of our common cause, the basis of unity among the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries has been strengthened and broadened." With this unity in the negotiations, the 46 de-

veloping countries won more favourable conditions for reforming the trading system and stabilizing their export earnings.

### U.S.-SOVIET UNION

#### Biggest Munition Merchants

While stepping up their arms race for world hegemony, the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are in the midst of a scramble to sell arms and munitions abroad. They are the two biggest munition merchants in the world.

According to U.S. news agencies and the press, U.S. arms sales to foreign countries "are soaring to record levels." The United States is the biggest arms supplier in the world while the Soviet Union is the second.

According to a January 25 AP report, a study published recently by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said: "In 1963, American weapons sales overseas totalled 1.19 billion dollars. By 1968, the figure was up to 2.68 billion, finally reaching 5 billion dollars in 1973." "Comparable Soviet figures show that the Russians sold 1.2 billion dollars in arms in 1963. In 1968 the figure was 1.37 billion dollars; in 1973, 2.5 billion dollars."

It has been reported that U.S. and Soviet arms sales are concentrated mainly in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf areas. U.S. sales of military materiel to Persian Gulf countries in the last eight fiscal years were 8,500 million dollars, or 42 per cent of its total sales of 20,300 million dollars in the period. In fiscal year 1974, the Persian Gulf area accounted for some 60 per cent of the worldwide U.S. arms sales. "The Soviet Union, however, is not far behind" in arms sales to these areas.

Referring to the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union in the Middle East, a U.S. news agency pointed out that the intensified arms race would seem to have produced an uneasy momentum and that an explosive situation would most likely emerge. U.S. Congressman Lee Hamilton said: "We are

deeply involved in an arms race from which we will not be able to extract ourselves easily or soon."

## JAPAN

### Threats From Soviet Fishing Fleets

Of late, Soviet social-imperialist fishing fleets have been sailing southward along the eastern coastal sea of Japan, plundering and sabotaging Japanese fishing resources on their way, harassing Japanese fishermen and collecting intelligence.

Soviet fishing fleets began to appear in Japan's coastal waters in the late 1950s, but have sharply increased in number and frequency since 1971. Fleets are usually composed of a 10,000-ton class mother ship and dozens of large trawlers and transport ships which not only conduct reconnaissance activities around the main Japanese islands but also intensively drain off Japan's off-shore resources. Statistics published by the Japanese Fisheries Agency show that the damage Soviet fishing fleets have caused to Japanese fishermen in the last ten years exceeds 100 million yen.

Over 400 Soviet fishing vessels appeared in waters around Hokkaido last October, greatly exceeding the figure in the corresponding month of 1973. Losses to Japanese fishermen were greater than usual. According to a survey by the Hokkaido Fisheries Department, during the October-December period last year, there were 121 cases of damage suffered by Hokkaido fishermen, with losses totalling some 40 million yen. This was a sharp increase over the 1973 yearly record of 80 cases and 28 million yen.

Soviet fishing fleets frequently carry out intensive operations in an area 10 kilometres by 5 kilometres off the northeastern coast of Honshu. Japanese fishermen are being prevented from carrying on their operations in this area as usual. Last November 29, a Japanese fishing boat operating 7.5 kilometres off shore had its anchor cable entangled by a Soviet trawler net. The Japanese boat was dragged along by the trawler for more than 40 minutes, and finally was forced to chop the cable to free itself from danger. The *Mainichi Shimbun* reported ten similar incidents last year off the coasts of Aomori, Iwate and Miyagi prefectures.

During the fishing season every year, more than a thousand Japanese fishing boats gather in the coastal sea off Chiba where warm and cold currents meet in November and bring in big shoals. Last November, Soviet fishing fleets, intruding into these fishing grounds, ignored the Japanese fishermen's custom of protecting their fishing resources and used large-sized trawl-nets to fish indiscriminately. Nets and other equipment belonging to Japanese fishermen were again and again damaged. Eight such incidents took place in a period of less than two weeks causing great losses to Japanese fishermen.

The Japanese people, particularly fishermen, are indignant over outrages committed by the Soviet social-imperialist fishing fleets. Japanese in-shore fishing organizations and fishermen have repeatedly put their case to the Japanese Government, asking it to demand that the Soviet authorities immediately cease such arrogant activities. The *Tokyo Shimbun* points out that the appearance of any big Soviet fishing fleet presents "a grave threat" to all Japanese fishermen.

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(Continued from p. 12.)

electricity generated was short of the needs of industrial and agricultural production. As the five generating sets at Liuchiahsia went into operation one after another, enough power was provided. Gross industrial output value in Chinghai more than doubled in 1973 compared to that of 1969 before electricity came through from Liuchiahsia. Total industrial output value in neighbouring Kansu Province also has risen sharply in recent years.

More electricity has opened the way to expanding irrigated areas. A number of large and small electric pumping stations and irrigation projects in the arid highlands of Kansu which draw their power from Liuchiahsia have been constructed in recent years, and many power-operated wells were sunk. Kansu's rich 1974 harvest was due in part to the 227 electric pumping stations and irrigation projects of various sizes and 4,800 power-operated wells which gave the province a larger irrigated acreage. Rich grain harvests have been reaped in successive years since the building of numerous electric pumping stations and wells on the Kuanchung and the Hanchung plains in Shensi. Lack

of water in these places had held back grain yields in the past.

The Liuchiahsia dam also controls and regulates the Yellow River flow on its upper reaches so that power stations down-river in Kansu, Ningsia and Inner Mongolia can operate all year round and enough water is supplied for farm irrigation and industrial production in these places. With a steady water flow from the Liuchiahsia reservoir, the Chingtung Gorge Hydroelectric Station in Ningsia can now operate normally even during the low water season so that an extra 70 million kilowatt-hours of electricity is generated each year.

In the low water season, the area around the Yellow River bend in Inner Mongolia used to be short of water for irrigating the fields, and the Paotow Iron and Steel Company also had a water shortage problem. Now with the Liuchiahsia reservoir regulating the river flow and with the Yellow River keeping up a steady flow of 700 cubic metres per second during the dry season, there is sufficient water for both farm irrigation and the iron and steel works. The reservoir also protects the industrial base of Lanchow from big floods.

# ON THE HOME FRONT

## "Bright Red Star" — A New Film

THE successful delineation of a revolutionary youngster's heroic image is achieved by the colour feature film *Bright Red Star*, which has won wide acclaim during its first three months on show.

A little boy, Pan Tung-tzu, son of a Peasants' Red Guard Brigade leader, grows up in the midst of struggle in China's Kiangsi revolutionary base area during the 1930s. He is influenced and educated by the heroic deeds and communist ideas of his revolutionary forbears; in fierce struggles against the enemy he develops into a staunch fighter of the Red Army.

The events take place during one of the stormiest periods of the Chinese revolution. In 1931 seven-year-old Pan Tung-tzu's home village is still under reactionary rule. The local despot has tied the boy to a tree and is beating him to make him reveal his father's whereabouts. A Red Army unit, guided by his father, arrives and one of the soldiers sets the boy free. As he is loosening the ropes, Tung-tzu sees the shining red star on his cap. An emblem of revolution, the red star is the cap badge of the people's army-men.

Helped by the Red Army, the people in his home village set up a revolutionary government. Tung-tzu joins the Children's Corps and throws himself into the fight to overthrow the despotic landlord and divide up the land. A battle is fought in co-ordination with the main force of the Red Army to counter-attack the enemy's "encirclement and suppression." Tung-tzu's father is wounded. There is only one dose of anaesthetic left for the operation. He asks the doctor to keep the medicine for an operation on another wounded comrade and he willingly endures severe pain during the opera-

tion to remove the bullet. Witness to his father's unwavering courage and educated by the Red Armyman Uncle Wu, Tung-tzu learns that in waging revolution one must be prepared not only to defy death, but all kinds of hardships as well.

In the autumn of 1934 the revolution suffered setbacks brought on by the interference of Wang Ming's opportunist line which rejected Chairman Mao's correct leadership in the Party. The main force of the Red Army was compelled to leave the base area. Tung-tzu's father joins the army. Before leaving he gives Tung-tzu a red star cap badge and encourages him to fight heroically and march forward for ever under the guidance of the bright red star.

White terror haunts the land, but the guerrillas and revolutionary masses, under the leadership of the Communist Party, persist in struggles against the reactionaries.

At dawn one day during those hard times, the Party underground representative (the Red Armyman Uncle Wu) comes to Tung-tzu's home with news for his mother that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has emerged victorious at the Tsunyi



Pan Tung-tzu.

Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee held in 1935. He informs her that she has been accepted as a Party member. Her vow of fighting to the end for the cause of communism wakes the boy up from his sleep. This solemn ceremony held before the brilliant Party banner prompts the youngster to raise his little fist also, in imitation of his mother. She tells him happily: "From now on I belong to the Party." The boy answers gravely: "Then I'm a son of the Party! I'll do whatever the Party wants me to do!"

One pitch-dark night Tung-tzu goes with his mother to spread revolutionary ideas among the people of their village, now ruled by the counter-revolutionary restoration forces. The enemy comes on a search. Covering the withdrawal of the village people, his mother dies a martyr. His hatred of the enemy is further inflamed, while his feelings for the people deepen.

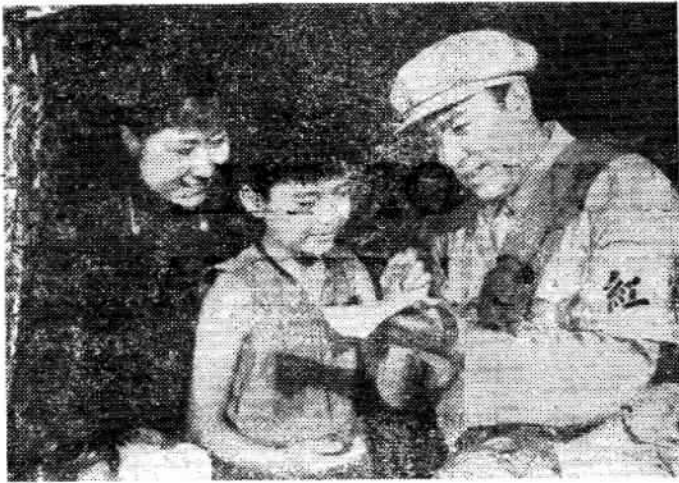
He then lives with the guerrillas and later, with poor peasant Grandpa Sung, matures through tempering in mass struggles.

During a fierce guerrilla fight with the counter-revolutionary local armed forces, the boy destroys a bridge and cuts off the enemy retreat.

Defying danger, Tung-tzu follows Grandpa Sung to collect salt in the town for the guerrillas who are blockaded in the mountains. He dissolves the salt in water, soaks his cotton-padded jacket with it and skilfully passes the enemy's check post.

Later he is sent by the Party to work in the town for a rice shop proprietor who supplies the reactionary army with grain. In the guise of an apprentice, the boy acts as an underground messenger and manages to send out timely a warning of the counter-revolutionary armed forces' plan of action. Together with the people of the town he fights against the rice shop proprietor. They seize the rice which the proprietor is preparing to send to the reactionary army, and sink one of his grain barges.

The local despot, now head of the reactionary armed forces, has been



Before setting out for the front Tung-tzu's father gives him a red star badge.

invited to the rice shop as the proprietor's honoured guest. During a guerrilla attack on the town, Tung-tzu kills him.

In 1938, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the guerrillas receive orders to leave for the anti-Japanese front. Spring has come and the azaleas are in full bloom. Tung-tzu once again pleads to be allowed to join the army. This time the Red Armyman Uncle Wu who remains in the guerrillas takes the red star badge which the boy has treasured so carefully for several years and pins it to his cap.

Tung-tzu's father, representative of the Red Army, returns to lead the guerrillas to the front. He meets his son again — now Red Army fighter Pan Tung-tzu. Under the bright light of the red star, they go forth together to new battles.

Pan Tung-tzu's story contains a stirring reminder: Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, victories were won again and again in the Chinese revolutionary war and the red base area kept expanding, while opportunism caused losses of the fruits of revolution and restored the class enemy

to power. This is a profound lesson gained by our Party 40 years ago. Its great significance today for both young and adult audiences stands out: In order to guarantee that our socialist motherland, won at the cost of the blood and lives of numerous revolutionary forerunners, will never change its political colour, we must oppose revisionism and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Workers, peasants, soldiers, primary and middle school students and others who have seen the film praise it for its resplendent revolutionary heroism and strong class appeal. They commend it as vivid teaching material of lofty proletarian ideas and revolutionary traditions.

The main role in the film is played by an 11-year-old Peking primary

school pupil, a Little Red Guard. This is his first appearance on the screen. His acting not only endears him to the audience, but carries conviction and displays a definite depth of characterization. The film is an excellent adaptation of a novel of the same title. It is a carefully worked out production in respect to photography, music and other artistic techniques, making it one of the fine fruits of the revolution in cinematography since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

### **Another Price Cut on Transistor Radios**

THE retail price of transistor radios again has been cut to meet the growing demand of worker-peasant-soldier buyers and for popularization of its use in the countryside and remote regions. The latest reduction, plus two previous ones in recent years means that sets are nearly 60 per cent less.

With the rapid development of the electronics industry since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began in 1966, a large number of transistor radio factories have been built. Production last year was more than 11 times that of 1965.

More workers, peasants and soldiers have bought transistor radios following the speedy extension of the broadcast network in cities and countryside. The 1974 sales volume was nearly 11 times the 1965 figure.

*(Continued from p. 18.)*

time and again expressed their resolve to defend state sovereignty and national rights and interests. All this shows the Latin American countries' united front against hegemony is growing in strength.

Proposed by Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru and Colombia and with the positive support of most Latin American countries, the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS) held a special session from January 21 to 23 to discuss the U.S. trade act. With 20 Latin American countries voting for, the meeting adopted a resolution denouncing some of the act's provisions as "discriminatory and coercive measures detrimental to the Latin American countries," and "running counter to the principles laid down in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of the States." A decision was made at the meeting to submit this

question for discussion at the OAS General Assembly to be held this April. The fact that the U.S. representative abstained from voting again reflected the isolated position of the United States.

In this struggle against hegemony, leaders of some Latin American countries underscored the need not only to further unity among the states on the continent but also to cement close ties with other countries of the third world in forming a united front to fight for establishment of an equal and just international economic order. In a January 22 speech, Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez said: "The third world is a force on earth. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is a force." He advised the United States to conduct a genuine dialogue with the Latin American countries instead of a monologue as has been the case so far.

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