

PEKING REVIEW

8

February 20, 1976

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Open-Door Scientific Research

**Combines — State Capitalist Monopolies
Wearing a "Soviet" Tag**

Revolution Promotes Production

— Fourfold rise in a decade for a small city's industry]

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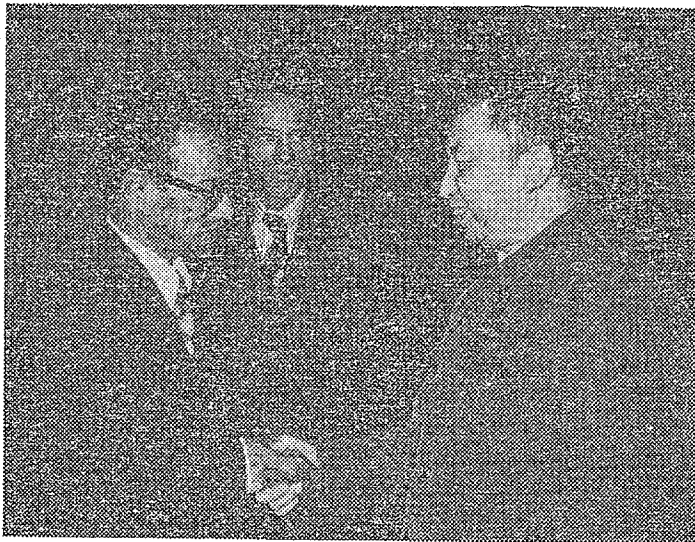
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CONTENTS

THE WEEK	8
Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Special Envoy Maloum	
Chairman Hill and Vice-Chairman Bull Visit China	
Guests From Federal Republic of Germany	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
Open-Door Scientific Research.—Achievements of a scientific research institute	4
China's Science and Technology Grow Apace	6
Revolution Promotes Production—Fourfold rise in a decade for Shashih's industry	8
Western Han Landlord Class Went From Opposing to Revering Confucianism—Criticism of Tung Chung-shu who trumpeted the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius—Hsueh Li-szu	11
Facts and Figures: Disastrous Consequences of Capitalist Restoration in the Soviet Union	15
Combines—State Capitalist Monopolies Wearing a "Soviet" Tag	18
New Tsars Intensify Expansion and Penetration in Latin America—A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent	20
ROUND THE WORLD	21
Italy: Against Layoff	
United States: Students' Struggle	
Soviet Social-Imperialists: Why Invoke Dead Souls?	
Bangladesh: Talks With India on Border Incidents	
East Timor: Valiantly Fighting Against Indonesian Invaders	
ON THE HOME FRONT	23
Progress in Oceanographic Studies	
Solar Energy Used in Lhasa	
Fish Breeding on City Outskirts	

Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Special Envoy Maloum

Hua Kuo-feng, Acting Premier of the State Council, on February 16 met and had a cordial and friendly talk with Maloum Ould Braham, Special Envoy of President Moktar Ould Daddah of the Islamic Republic



of Mauritania and Minister of Justice.

Special Envoy Maloum arrived in Peking on February 14. Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua met him and gave a banquet in his honour. The special envoy left Peking after a three-day visit to China.

Chairman Hill and Vice-Chairman Bull Visit China

E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), and his wife, and E.A. Bull, Vice-Chairman of the Party, and his wife, arrived in Peking on February 9 for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Chi Teng-kuei, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, gave a banquet on February 10 in honour of Comrades Hill and Bull and their wives.

Before the banquet, Comrades Chang Chun-chiao and Chi Teng-kuei met and had a very cordial and friendly talk with them. Keng Fiao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Com-

mittee and Head of its International Liaison Department, and other comrades were present at the meeting and the banquet.

Guests From Federal Republic Of Germany

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua on February 13 met friends from the Federal Republic of Germany and gave a banquet in their honour. Among them were Alfred Dregger, Member of the Central Council of the Christian Democratic Union (C.D.U.) and President of the C.D.U. of the State of Hessen, and his wife; Werner Karl Marx, Chairman of the Working Team of Foreign and Defence Policy of the Christian Democratic Union Parliamentary Group, and his wife; and accompanying correspondents including Herbert Kremp, Editor-in-Chief of the *Die Welt*, and Gerhart Loewenthal, Editor of the Second German T.V. Station.

In his speech at the banquet, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua said: Though China and the Federal Republic of Germany have different social systems, they have many common points. What is important is that in the present situation in which contention between the two superpowers is intensifying and the danger of war is steadily increasing, both face the same common problems and both are resolved to safeguard state independence and sovereignty and oppose superpower expansion and aggression. The Chinese people have always cherished friendly sentiments for the German people. Thirty years have elapsed since the conclusion of World War II, but Germany remains divided. We hold that the desire of the German nation for unification is justified. Tremendous changes have taken place in the current world situation, hegemonism has become the most dangerous source of war, so the unification of the German nation will bring no danger to the European people. The German people, like the people of other European countries, strongly condemn the crimes of aggression committed by Hitlerite fascism. The hegemonists have imposed various false charges on the German people and, in an attempt to scare the European people, have labelled as "revanchism" and "Nazi forces" all the statesmen of the Federal Republic of Germany who uphold national unification, oppose national division and dare to expose the hegemonists' ambition of expansion and their plots of aggression. Their aim is, in explicit language, to cover up their ambitions to perpetuate the division of Germany and then extend their expansion to the whole Western Europe.

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua went on to say: We are very glad to see that many people of the various countries in Western Europe are thinking earnestly and seriously about the current international and

(Continued on p. 17.)

Open-Door Scientific Research

— Achievements of a scientific research institute

SINCE the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966, the workers, cadres and researchers of the Institute of Genetics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have under the leadership of the Party taken class struggle as the key link, continually criticized the revisionist line in scientific research and persisted in the principle that scientific research should serve proletarian politics, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and be integrated with productive labour. By carrying out open-door scientific research, they have completed a series of research projects, some of which are up to advanced world standards.

This institute specializes in the study of the laws governing heredity and variation of living things and their application. Its research projects are closely linked with industrial and agricultural production, national defence construction and medicine. But, prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, owing to the influence of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, its scientific research was divorced from proletarian politics, from production and from the workers and peasants. And only a few of their research items contributed to socialist construction.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, the cadres, workers and researchers criticized revisionism and the bourgeoisie and began to carry out open-door scientific research. They have since often gone to factories, villages, pastoral areas and hospitals to do research together with the workers and peasants, thereby closely combining their theoretical study with production. At the same time, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants with practical experience have been invited to their institute to take part in scientific discussion and research.

To speed up scientific research and the popularization and application of the achievements made in research, the institute has often organized co-operation teams made up of research and production units and schools to jointly solve major problems in research and production.

In a socialist country like ours, scientific research is a tool in the service of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It must serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers and it must be integrated with productive labour. Proceeding from its selfish class interests, the bourgeoisie always tries to negate the class nature of scientific research in an attempt to make scientific research serve bourgeois politics. Herein lies the fundamental difference between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in scientific research and the

counter-revolutionary revisionist line in scientific research pushed by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao.

Under the pernicious influence of the revisionist line, researchers of this institute before 1966 seldom took into consideration the needs of production while studying animal genetics. This situation has been changed after the start of the Cultural Revolution. In 1973, some researchers succeeded in the transplantation of fertilized rabbit ova. The Party committee of the institute immediately suggested that this experience be applied to livestock breeding. The scientists went to pastoral areas and worked together with the herdsmen to carry out experiments on the transplantation of fertilized sheep ova. In spring 1974, three hybrid lambs were obtained by this method. In autumn that same year, they transplanted the fertilized ova of a kind of sheep of high economic value into another breed which is lower in economic value. In the spring of 1975, 18 lambs were born. Comprehensive tests prove that the hereditary characteristics of the fur of this new breed of sheep were stable. This success filled a gap in the science of livestock breeding in China. Now this technique has been mastered by many poor and lower-middle herdsmen and animal husbandry technicians.

The institute began breeding hybrid sorghum in 1958. After several years of painstaking efforts, a number of varieties with strong resistance to adverse natural conditions were selected and bred and their yield was generally 30-40 per cent and some even 100 per cent higher than that of local varieties — the highest yield being 15 tons per hectare. But some problems in seed production remained to be solved if these varieties were to be popularized. Instead of confining themselves to their institutes' premises, the geneticists who have raised their political and ideological consciousness during the Great Cultural Revolution went among the peasants to carry on their study. Through joint efforts, this technique was soon successfully applied in production.

At present, hybrid sorghum is grown over big areas in China. In many places, per-hectare yield in a large area has reached 7.5 tons. In the course of cultivating and popularizing hybrid sorghum, the researchers have developed the theories on hybrid vigour and male-sterility of plants. Keeping the needs of production in mind, they are now studying the male-sterility in wheat, rice and other crops.

Members of the Institute of Genetics make it a point that scientific research is integrated with production. This, they maintain, is not only necessitated by

China's socialist revolution and socialist construction but also the necessary way to develop genetics. The history of the development of the natural sciences fully proves that "from the very beginning the origin and development of the sciences has been determined by production." The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have a wealth of practical experience, which has profound scientific contents and is the most precious and richest source of the theories of natural sciences.

In growing potatoes in the past, there used to be the question of potato degeneration in some parts of China. During the Great Cultural Revolution, researchers went to the countryside to investigate and study the problem. They collected the rich experience gained in production by the peasants over a long period on how to prevent potato degeneration. After repeated scientific experiments and theoretical analyses made in conjunction with related research departments, they discovered that degeneration had a lot to do with the special characters of the variety and was also determined by environmental factors. Consequently, the breeding of varieties suited to different localities and the introduction of cultivation methods according to the types of potato grown could prevent degeneration. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants they developed in the course of practice new methods of cultivation and solved the question of potato degeneration.

The integration of scientific research with production is a major avenue to raising the level of research. Chairman Mao has said: "With us, therefore, the raising of standards is based on popularization, while popularization is guided by the raising of standards." Engels also said: "If society has a technical need, that helps science forward more than ten universities."

While taking part in plant-breeding activities by the masses, the researchers saw how anxious the poor and lower-middle peasants were to find new techniques and new methods for plant-breeding. This was a great stimulus to them. In the spring of 1970, in response to the demands of the poor and lower-middle peasants, they studied the new technique of haploid breeding by pollen culture. In the course of study, they continued to take part in mass scientific experiments and absorbed the positive experience of the masses. In 1971 and 1974, for the first time in the world they succeeded in cultivating wheat and maize plants by pollen culture. With the conventional method, it used to take seven to eight years before a new variety could be released to production, but varieties developed by this new method can be released to production in about three years. New varieties of wheat and rice developed by this new method now being grown on farms can give much higher yields than local ones. This new method will also open up a new vista for studying the theory of genetics.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The majority or the vast majority of the students trained in the old schools and colleges can integrate themselves with the

workers, peasants and soldiers, and some have made inventions or innovations; they must, however, be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line and thoroughly change their old ideology." By carrying out open-door scientific research, integrating themselves with the workers and peasants and combining research with production, researchers of the institute have made rapid progress in remoulding their world outlook.

In the past, many of the researchers who were influenced by the revisionist line in scientific research had in their minds such ideas of the exploiting classes as "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid." Consequently, they looked down on the workers and peasants. In the process of integrating with the workers and peasants after the adoption of open-door research, they came to see very clearly that it is the workers and peasants who are the main force in scientific research. Whatever achievements they have made are inseparably linked with production and the scientific experiments of the masses.

Prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, many held the belief that "knowledge is private property" and practised "monopoly of techniques." Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, they have repudiated the decadent thinking of the bourgeoisie and taken an active part in socialist co-operation. For example, in carrying on research on chromosomes of a small rodent the geneticists discovered this animal's leukemia marker chromosomes, something which had never been observed anywhere in the world. This was helpful, both in theory and practice, to getting an early diagnosis and providing early treatment for this disease.

The comrades who first discovered these chromosomes immediately made a report to the whole team and mobilized all the members to do research on this. Within a month they observed in 87 of their experimental animals some 3,000 mitotic figures, thereby fully proving the existence of this kind of marker chromosome and increasing their understanding of this.

Facts prove that conducting open-door scientific research under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is an important way to train and bring up a huge proletarian red-and-expert scientific contingent. Open-door research has brought about a flourishing revolutionary situation on the scientific and technological front. This is a sharp contrast to the evils brought on by the revisionist line.

Revolutions are the locomotives of history. The profound changes which have taken place in this research institute since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution vividly demonstrate from one aspect what a tremendous significance the Great Cultural Revolution has on consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

China's Science and Technology Grow Apace

SPURRED on by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, science and technology have made rapid progress in China. Following the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao, the worker-peasant-soldier masses and scientific and technical personnel have achieved one new success after another thanks to persistent efforts to make scientific research serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers, combine it with productive labour and carry out scientific research activities in an open-door way.

For a time prior to the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, scientific research personnel in the blasting group of the Institute of Mechanics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences devoted themselves to "raising standards" behind closed doors. This could not solve any practical problems. Since criticizing the revisionist line during the Great Cultural Revolution, they have taken an active part in designing and surveying blasting projects for industry, communications, building construction and national defence and in field observations, thus greatly advancing the study of blasting mechanics. They have made new advances in their study over the last few years by using blasting techniques to transform mountains, harness rivers and remove hills to build farmland.

A member of the Shanghai Research Institute of Metallurgy of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chen Nien-yi studied the theory of chemical bond for many years before the Cultural Revolution, but nothing came of it because theory was divorced from practice. When the Cultural Revolution got under way, he went to the Shanghai Metallurgical Plant and worked with cadres and workers there in applying the chemical bond theory to separate nickel and chromium by the extraction method, a production process calling for urgent solution at the time. Later, they worked out a new technological process which successfully solved the problem of multiple utilization of large quantities of slag from lead smelting.

With scientists and technicians going to factories and villages and taking part in production, scientific research has been geared to meet the needs of the socialist economic base. The successful development of new rice and wheat varieties by the haploid breeding method is a case in point. It is precisely because this

research topic comes from production, scientific research is combined with production, professionals' work is integrated with mass scientific experiments and the superiority of the socialist system in China is brought into full play that this new technique in the world was rapidly brought to success in experiments and first applied to production in China.

Research units under the Chinese Academy of Sciences in recent years have completed more than 1,000 fairly important items of scientific research, quite a number of which fill the gaps in China's science and technology or are up to advanced world levels. The great majority were successfully undertaken jointly by scientific and technical personnel, the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and cadres in "three-in-one" combinations.

Deep-going criticism of the reactionary idealist conception of history that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" propagated by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and their followers has enabled the worker-peasant-soldier masses to break down blind faith, emancipate their minds and boldly plunge into the mass movement of scientific experimentation.

Workers in the Taching Oilfield have joined efforts with scientific research personnel to complete several hundred scientific research items and introduce a whole series of new technological processes and techniques in oil extraction which bear China's own characteristics.



Scientific researchers and workers in Shanghai have successfully produced a ceramic material now widely used in industry and national defence construction.

All this constitutes a tremendous contribution to maintaining long-term stable and high output in the oilfield.

Peasants in the Tachai Brigade, the national pace-setter on the agricultural front, have made new achievements in scientific farming every year. This has made for successive years of rich harvests on poor soil.

In the south, Huajung County in Hunan Province has set up an agricultural scientific research network with an institute at the county level, a station in every commune, a team in every production brigade and a group in every production team. These are manned by local cadres, commune members, educated youth and scientific and technical personnel who, working in unity, form a mighty contingent of agricultural scientific workers. Yin Ching-chih is a tireless and assiduous reader of science books with only a few years of primary school education behind him. In the last few years the agricultural scientific research team led by him has introduced over 100 rice varieties and used them as parent plants for hybridization to select and breed five new promising varieties.

Veteran peasant Li Chen-sheng of Korean nationality in Hailung County in northeast China's Kirin Province has experimented boldly on hybridizing maize and rice and succeeded in breeding a high-yielding "maize-rice" with big ears and grains. This poses fresh problems in the study of genetics and throws new light on it, and thus promotes theoretical study in this field.

Hundreds of thousands of people have set up more than 5,000 earthquake detecting and forecasting stations and over 45,000 observation posts throughout the country. Together with professionals they keep close watch over the movement of the earth's crust day and night and study the laws governing earthquakes. In this way, they have blazed a trail peculiar to China in studying seismological science and technique.

At present, the technical innovation and scientific experiment mass movements in China are developing on an unprecedentedly large scale. Activities to exchange scientific and technical information and experience on the industrial front have become widespread in Shanghai, Harbin, Peking, Tientsin and 100 other cities. With the setting up of scientific and technical experience exchange centres according to trades, workers pool their ideas on tackling difficult problems and making innovations, exchange experience and popularize new techniques. Their activities have effectively boosted production.

In the countryside, networks for agricultural scientific experiments have been set up on an extensive scale. Improved varieties are now used on all farmland sown to such principal crops as rice, wheat, maize and cotton



Yin Ching-chih (left) doing research work in the paddyfield.

and they have been constantly renewed. As a result of the popularization in different places of the biological method of using microorganisms and insects to fight insect pests, many plant diseases and pests are now under effective control. Important changes have been made in the cropping system and cultivation techniques. The introduction of a triple-crop system in the south has enabled many communes and brigades to get yields of 15,000 kilogrammes per hectare, while in the north many communes and brigades now bring in two or three harvests a year through intercropping, with a stable per-hectare yield of 7,500 kilogrammes. The Chinghai-Tibet Plateau has had high winter and spring wheat yields over large areas.

Electronics, semi-conductors, fluidic control, silicon control rectifiers, lasers, infrared rays, isotopes, rare earths and other new techniques and materials are being used on an increasingly wide scale in industry and agriculture.

From March to May last year, scientific workers who climbed the Qomolangma Feng together with mountaineers got up to as high as 6,000 to 7,000 metres above sea level after overcoming difficulties and hardships. For the first time in the world, they obtained firsthand information on many disciplines including survey-cartography, geology, altitude physiology and atmospheric physics from their surveys in the Qomolangma Feng area at such altitudes.

China has recovered a man-made earth satellite according to plan. It has made a total synthesis of crystalline bovine insulin and succeeded in determining pig insulin crystal structure. It also has successfully produced synthetic rubber. New advances have been reported in the study of such basic branches of the sciences as geomechanics, molecular biology and theoretical mathematics. All this marks the continuous heading for new levels by China's science and technology.

Revolution Promotes Production

— Fourfold rise in a decade for Shashih's industry

LYING on the middle reaches of the Yangtze River, Shashih in Hupeh Province is a small city of 150,000 inhabitants. Its appearance has changed tremendously and its industry has developed at a faster rate than before the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966. The city's total industrial output value has jumped 4.4-fold; the average annual progressive rate of increase is 16 per cent, with the rate reaching 18 per cent in the period of the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1971-75). Textile, chemical, machine-building, electronics and light industries all have attained a certain scale. The variety of products has steadily increased, quality has continually improved and many have reached advanced domestic levels. Since 1966 the city has provided the state with an accumulation six times the sum total of state investments and locally supplied funds during the period. What happened in Shashih is a vivid illustration of the fact that "the current Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism" and that "the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a powerful motive

force for the development of the social productive forces in our country."

Give Priority to Grasping the Line

Shashih's workers have a glorious revolutionary tradition and a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism. However, owing to the influence of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, some people failed to see this. Whenever industrial development was mentioned, they sought help through ways like material incentives and putting bonuses in command, thinking that enthusiasm could not be mobilized in any other way. As a result, some people's revolutionary will was corrupted, the revolutionary unity of the workers disrupted and their enthusiasm held back. In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution workers and cadres used Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon to criticize the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao, the reactionary theory of productive forces and such revisionist trash as material incentives and putting bonuses in command.

Through struggle, the leading cadres raised their consciousness of grasping class struggle and carrying out the Party's basic line. From both positive and negative experience they gained a better understanding that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." To do a good job in running socialist enterprises and accelerate industrial development, it is first of all necessary to carry out the Party's basic line and firmly grasp class struggle and the two-line struggle in a better way. With their understanding raised, they conscientiously grasped the mass movement to study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao. Following the example of the Taching Oilfield, pace-setter in China's industry, they organized close to 3,000 workers' groups in the city to study philosophy and a theoretical coaching network with 2,800 teachers.



In a workshop of a bed sheet mill in Shashih.

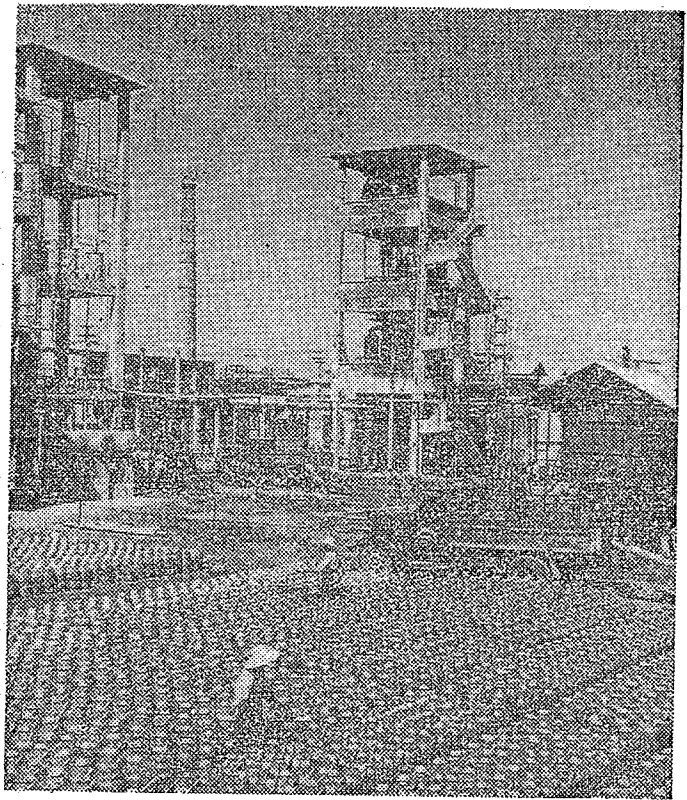
These groups persevered in arming the workers with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and led them in resisting corruption by bourgeois ideas, overcoming the influence of the small producers' force of habit, and using socialist ideology to occupy all spheres. Theoretical study enhanced the workers' revolutionary spirit to overcome all kinds of difficulties, and the result was they achieved successive victories in industrial production.

The Shashih Diesel Engine Plant is a good illustration. Though it used to give its workers various kinds of bonuses, it could not fulfil its production tasks satisfactorily and had remained backward for a long time. In the course of the Great Cultural Revolution, the leadership set right its ideological and political line and upheld the principle of putting politics in command. Consequently the workers' enthusiasm for socialism increased and the plant changed. Spurred on by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they made more than 20 pieces of special equipment to support farm mechanization without additional funds, buildings or workers, and succeeded in turning out a type of 120-h.p. diesel engine in three months. This shows that to develop industry it is necessary first to grasp the line and spark the revolutionary spirit of the workers and staff members. When the line is right, invincible strength can be brought about by relying on and mobilizing the masses.

Shashih's industrial base was poor and favourable conditions for industrial development were lacking. Some deemed it impossible to "expect a phoenix to fly out of a hen's roost" and therefore they believed industry could move ahead only when the state provided investment, equipment and manpower. During the Great Cultural Revolution the masses and cadres criticized the world outlook of the coward and the lazy, servility to things foreign and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, thereby enormously enhancing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work.

The Shashih Quartz Glass Factory, to cite another example, was developed from a small factory making wine bottles and lamp shades. Its backward conditions in production were indeed a cause of worry, and whenever any proposal for bringing about a change was raised, the leadership looked for help from above. The factory witnessed little change for more than a decade. The Great Cultural Revolution stimulated the workers' lofty aspiration to change this backwardness through self-reliance. They transformed an old room near the entrance into a workshop and produced more than 100 kinds of quartz glass products urgently needed by the country through technical innovations and reforms and tapping potential. Output value went up at an annual progressive rate of 46 per cent.

This example shows that the decisive factor is people, not material. Good and bad conditions are relative and temporary and can be transformed. "In given conditions, a bad thing can lead to good results and a good thing to bad results." As long as the line is right and as long as the principles of self-reliance and hard



Shashih Farm Insecticide Factory products ready for delivery to the countryside.

work are adhered to, a weak base and unfavourable conditions can be turned to advantage and a "golden phoenix" can emerge from a "hen's roost."

Strength derived from examples cannot be underestimated. With this glass factory as a typical example, the city's Party committee organized workers and staff members of other plants to visit and learn from it. This helped everyone understand that the masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism and that the key lies in whether or not the leadership is adept at discovering and tapping this enthusiasm. Spreading the experience of this typical example further pushed industrial development forward in the city. More than 80 per cent of the newly developed factories in Shashih over these years were built by self-reliance and started production with indigenous methods and simple equipment.

First Task—Supporting Agriculture

What should be the orientation for developing local industry? To firmly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, do everything by keeping the people's interests and the needs of the revolution in mind and put support for agriculture in the first place, or to put profits in command and do one's job according to the amount of profit obtainable? There always have been sharp struggles between the two lines in the course of developing Shashih's industry. As the city is on the Chiangnan Plain where grain and cotton are produced in abundance and as its industrial raw materials and markets mainly depend on the rural areas, it should

have devoted more effort to developing industries that support agriculture. However, because of the interference by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, some people unilaterally went after profits and output value. Products in support of agriculture thus failed to increase rapidly.

Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the cadres and masses have criticized putting profits in command and the idea that supporting agriculture means incurring losses. This further raised their consciousness of implementing the general policy of **taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor** in developing the national economy. They arrived at the understanding that when industry serves agriculture and speeds up its development, the former will have a firm foundation for its own development. This is particularly so in a small city like Shashih. If its industry does not serve agriculture, there cannot be a rapid expansion of industry itself. The development of industries that support agriculture is not merely an economic question. It also is a political question because it helps realize agricultural modernization, gradually reduce the differences between city and country and consolidate the worker-peasant alliance and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Once people have a clear idea about industry supporting agriculture, their enthusiasm in turning out products in support of agriculture also is enhanced. For example, the city's rubber plant previously only made rubber-sole shoes with cloth uppers, but it now also makes tyres for tractors and hoses for farm use, and the petrochemical plant in Shashih has succeeded in producing an emulsifier for farm use from rosin. Output value of products supporting agriculture in the city today is 6.4 times what it was in 1965, and varieties have increased from 22 to 74. Insecticides, chemical fertilizers, diesel engines and instruments and meters for farm use were not produced in Shashih before, now they are being turned out in increasing quantities. Instead of being a hindrance, as some people alleged, the expansion of industries that support agriculture has promoted the development of industry as a whole.

Adjustment of Relations Among People

As a result of interference by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, industrial management at that time stifled the workers' initiative and creativity. The criticism of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao during the Great Cultural Revolution helped develop new socialist relations among people. Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and especially since the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Shashih City Party Committee has gone a step further to study and apply Chairman Mao's theory that **"the basic contradictions in socialist society are still those between the relations of production and the pro-**

ductive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base." It educated the cadres to firmly foster the idea of wholeheartedly relying on the working class, took the lead in restricting bourgeois right and criticized the ideology of bourgeois right. The city Party committee also educated the workers to truly realize their status as masters of the country and the enterprises and continually raise their sense of responsibility as such. All this tremendously improved relations among people, particularly those between the leadership and the masses, and enhanced the workers' enthusiasm to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and vigorously build socialism.

Putting proletarian politics in command, cadres taking part in physical labour, workers participating in management and forming three-in-one groups comprising leading cadres, workers and technicians all constitute an important aspect in handling well the relationship between people in enterprises. Since the Great Cultural Revolution started, the city's enterprises have set up such mass organizations as workers' management groups at various levels, conferences of representatives of veteran workers, and have selected management personnel for the various shifts and groups—all to facilitate workers' participation in management. More than 770 outstanding workers in Shashih have been promoted to posts in leading groups at different levels. At the same time, leading cadres at the city and bureau levels have adhered to the system of dividing themselves into three equal groups, with one group going to the factories to take part in physical labour and sum up experience, another group doing investigation and study and the rest in charge of daily office work. Leading cadres at the factory level also adhere to the system of taking part in productive labour.

Cadres participating in labour and workers taking part in management are thus organically integrated and this has brought about a lively situation in which cadres show concern for the masses and give them proper guidance and leadership while the masses cherish the cadres and exercise supervision over them. The workers have commented: When the Eighth Route Army entered the cities after liberation, the cadres visited our homes, chatted with us and integrated with us. Later, the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao throttled and suppressed the workers' enthusiasm and separated us from the cadres. The revisionist line was criticized during the Great Cultural Revolution and the cadres have returned to be with us again. Sweating together and thinking in the same way, the more we work the more vigour we have.

Technical Innovations Through Co-operation

The Great Cultural Revolution has also promoted big socialist co-operation among enterprises and advanced the communist style. Because of the influence of the wrong line, some enterprises had departmentalism and were unwilling to tackle joint tasks. In view of this situation, the Shashih City Party Committee took

class struggle as the key link and unfolded among cadres and masses during the Great Cultural Revolution the study and discussion of the question whether one should take the interests of the whole into account or stick to departmentalism and whether one should consolidate and develop the socialist system of ownership or weaken it. This raised their enthusiasm for socialist co-operation.

In the mass movement to learn from the Taching Oilfield in industry, the city has paid attention to overall planning and strengthening the leadership. As to technical innovations and transformations, the city has a comprehensive plan, while every factory has its own long-term plan and every workshop its goal of struggle. Plans have been mapped out for each period specifying the major direction of mass endeavour and the key projects to be completed through concentrated efforts. Breaking the confines of different trades, they organized co-operation on a large scale to tackle diffi-

cult technical problems. More than 30 such co-operative campaigns were organized in the city over the last few years.

Since 1973, the city has adopted more than 5,200 technical innovations and transformations, made or renovated over 640 pieces of special equipment and turned out more than 100 new products or varieties. Some factories have introduced new techniques and technological processes, including electronics and fluidics. The workers have said: "When we undertake items involving co-operation, our factory's output value and profit may sometimes be affected. This seems to be a minus. But we have in this way helped fraternal factories boost production. This is a plus. As socialist co-operation creates new productive forces, it always turns out to be multiplication." Thanks to mass socialist co-operation, Shashih has achieved notable results in technical innovations and transformations and in rapid industrial development.

Western Han Landlord Class Went From Opposing to Revering Confucianism

— Criticism of Tung Chung-shu who trumpeted the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius

by Hsueh Li-szu

FROM the very outset the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius were a reactionary ideological system for upholding and restoring the rule of the slave-owning aristocrats. A representative of the emerging landlord class, Chin Shih Huang (see "Chin Shih Huang—the First Ruler to Unify China," *Peking Review*, No. 50, 1974) put an end to the situation in which there were rival ducal states and founded the first autocratic centralized feudal state power in China's history. After that he handed the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius a powerful blow by determinedly carrying out the revolutionary measure of "burning books and burying Confucian scholars alive" so as to attack the restoration force of the slave-owners and consolidate the dictatorship of the landlord class. Deservedly an expert in laying more stress on the present than on the past, Chin Shih Huang upheld Legalism and opposed Confucianism and stood for reform and against a return to the ancients.

The Legalist school still held the dominant position in the early period of the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-25 A.D.) founded after the Chin Dynasty. The first emperor of the Western Han, who reigned from 206 to 195 B.C., Emperor Kao Tsu did not believe in Confucianism and the six succeeding emperors also

basically carried out the Legalist line and adopted an attitude of repudiating what Confucianism preached. However, during the reign of Emperor Wu Ti who reigned from 140 to 87 B.C., there was a person called Tung Chung-shu (179?-104 B.C.) who feverishly worshipped Confucianism and opposed the Legalist school. Taking advantage of Emperor Wu Ti's decree to "seek the wise and virtuous men," he submitted to the emperor three proposals in succession extolling the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius heart and soul.

Tung Chung-shu wildly attacked Chin Shih Huang's action of "burning books and burying Confucian scholars alive" and alleged that it had destroyed the "teachings of the ancient kings" and had been responsible for the quick downfall of the Chin Dynasty. He further vilified the Western Han Dynasty's practices of following the Chin policy and continually relying on the Legalists, comparing these measures to rotten wood and mud walls which would collapse at a touch. At the same time he extensively elaborated the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and spared no effort to stress their misleading traits, saying that these doctrines would become dykes holding back peasants in revolt and that "once the dykes are perfected, treason and evil will be put to an end." Therefore, he asked Emperor Wu Ti to

"only revere Confucianism and ban all other schools of thought." Emperor Wu Ti showed no interest in Tung Chung-shu's proposals and continued implementing the Legalist line. The emperor appointed many Legalists like Sang Hung-yang to important official posts (see "Debate at the Salt and Iron Conference — Contention between the Confucian and Legalist schools in the middle period of Western Han Dynasty," *Peking Review*, No. 29, 1975) and, setting no great store by Tung Chung-shu, gave him a post under a vassal prince.

On the throne from 48 to 33 B.C., Emperor Yuan Ti was the first Western Han ruler to really follow the Confucian doctrines. Once in power, he immediately revered Confucianism and opposed Legalism and gave Confucianists important posts. As a result, the political situation went from bad to worse. Thereafter, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius elaborated by Tung Chung-shu became canons which the reactionary ruling classes forced the people to believe in and follow.

From the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.) and the Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.) to the Western Han Dynasty, the same landlord class, politically and ideologically, went from worshipping Legalism and opposing Confucianism to worshipping Confucianism and opposing Legalism. What were the reasons?

Marx pointed out: The change in class relationships is a historical change. (*Moralizing Critique and Criticizing Morals*.) From the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods to 221 B.C. when Chin Shih Huang unified China, the ascendant landlord class, soon after stepping on to the stage of history, wanted to seize power from the slave-owning class and establish and consolidate the dictatorship of the feudal landlord class in an all-round way. Its main target of attack at that time was the declining slave-owning class and its activities for restoration. Hence the need to worship Legalism and oppose Confucianism.

The early Han Dynasty rulers were representatives of the landlord class which had just won ruling power. Since they still retained their vigour, they were able to advance along the trail blazed by Chin Shih Huang. Politically, they carried out the Legalist line because of the need to resist harassment by the Hsiung-nu (a nationality in northern China) slave-owners and eliminate the vestiges of the slave system and local separationist forces in the country. This not only consolidated the unified Han feudal empire but brought about an unprecedented flourishing situation during Emperor Wu Ti's reign.

However, the contradictory aspects within a thing can transform themselves into each other. As the feudal system became consolidated and the feudal economy developed, the contradiction and struggle between the landlord class and the peasants gradually grew acute. Though they followed the Legalist line, the early Western Han rulers also saw the threat of peasant uprisings in the downfall of the Chin Dynasty. On the basis of

implementing the Legalist line, they thought that using such ornaments as the Confucian "way of right" and "benevolent policy" would help them deceive the people and uphold the dictatorship of the landlord class. This showed that, as the opposite of the peasantry, the landlord class began gradually transforming from a revolutionary class into a counter-revolutionary class. These were the social and class causes for their partial use of Confucian things while implementing the Legalist line.

After the danger of restoring slave system was over at the time of Emperor Yuan Ti, the contradiction between the landlord class and the peasantry became increasingly acute and intensified and the Western Han political situation started going downward. It grew even worse in the 50 years from the time of Emperor Yuan Ti to the fall of the Western Han Dynasty. Peasant uprisings surged forward wave upon wave after Emperor Yuan Ti's reign until they converged into a big nationwide uprising which brought about the collapse of the Western Han Dynasty. The task confronting the landlord class in this period was no longer social change but suppressing the peasant struggle of resistance and upholding the dictatorship of the landlord class. Therefore, the Western Han rulers in this period took as their guiding thinking Confucian doctrines which stood for conservatism and retrogression, because their reactionary and deceitful character precisely suited the political needs of the landlord class who already had become decadent and reactionary.

Thus the reactionary proposal of "only revering Confucianism and banning all other schools of thought" put forth by Tung Chung-shu at the time of Emperor Wu Ti was made their guiding thinking by Emperor Yuan Ti and later representatives of the reactionary landlord class. Tung Chung-shu cleared the way for the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to exercise their poisonous influence in China for more than 2,000 years. But things always develop in the manner of "one dividing into two." Under the impetus of peasant uprisings, there were also those in the landlord class who opted for reform and against retrogression, revered the Legalist ideology and opposed Confucianism. That explains why the struggle between the Confucian and Legalist schools lasted so long.

How did Tung Chung-shu elaborate the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and turn them into an ideological weapon of the feudal landlord class?

"The Three Cardinal Guides and the Five Constant Virtues" That Upheld the Order of Feudal Rule

Tung Chung-shu inherited and developed such reactionary political ideas and ethical concepts in the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as loyalty, sincerity, filial piety, brotherly duty, benevolence, righteousness, propriety and wisdom and turned them into the "three cardinal guides" and the "five constant virtues" that supported the order of feudal rule.

The "three cardinal guides" mean that the sovereign guides the ministers, the father guides the sons and

the husband guides the wife. These were the three absolute standards for maintaining feudal rule. The "five constant virtues" mean the five unchangeable principles — benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom and sincerity. Tung Chung-shu considered these principles best in the art of ruling and which "all rulers should study." Preaching this was aimed at restricting people's words and actions and preventing and suppressing all peasant uprisings against feudal rule.

To work out a theoretical basis, Tung Chung-shu fabricated the nonsense that "the *yang* is superior to the *yin*." "The relationship between sovereign and ministers, father and sons and husband and wife all follows that between *yang* and *yin*," he explained. There were *yang* and *yin* elements in nature, according to Tung Chung-shu, with *yang* being decisive and lofty and *yin* being subservient and low. The sovereign, the father and the husband belonged to the *yang* and therefore were lofty and played the leading role; while ministers, sons and wives belonged to the *yin* and therefore were the low and should unconditionally obey those in the *yang* category. Such preaching served to consolidate the feudal hierarchy so as to strengthen the landlord class' rule over the peasants.

To facilitate better implementation of "the three cardinal guides and the five constant virtues," Tung Chung-shu dressed them up in a religious and theological cloak. He said that the "three cardinal guides in the way of right can be attributed to heaven" and that "heaven" "is close to the *yang* and keeps its distance from the *yin*." The sovereign got his mandate from heaven while dukes, sons and wives in turn got their mandates from the sovereign, the father and the husband respectively. All must worship heaven. Thus, Tung Chung-shu described "the three cardinal guides and the five constant virtues" as an embodiment of the will of "heaven" and that they were decided by "heaven." The authority of the sovereign (political authority), the authority of the father (clan authority) and the authority of the husband were protected and controlled in this way by the religious authority which was expressed in the three other authorities. All four authorities were "the embodiment of the whole feudal-patriarchal system and ideology, and are the four thick ropes binding the Chinese people, particularly the peasants." (Mao Tsetung: *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan*.)

Suiting the needs of the landlord class for consolidating the order of feudal rule, Tung Chung-shu's reactionary theory was consistently supported by the reactionary and decadent exploiting classes for a long time and became the spiritual chains they imposed on the working people. With these shackles, the reactionary ruling classes tortured and ruined countless numbers of working people.

The bourgeois careerist Lin Piao spared no effort to trumpet the Confucian concepts of "loyalty, filial

piety, chastity and righteousness" and clamoured for "using their essence." His purpose was to inherit the cannibalistic ethical code represented by "the three cardinal guides and the five constant virtues." Apart from using it to deceive and benumb the revolutionary people, he also used it as the counter-revolutionary canon for training his loyal henchmen, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and establishing a Lin family feudal fascist dynasty.

"Consonance Between Heaven and Man"

By developing the "heavenly mandate" concept advocated by Confucius and Mencius, Tung Chung-shu established a mystical idealist system that included "consonance between heaven and man" and the concept that "the authority of the monarch is the mandate of heaven."

To defend the decadent slave system, Confucius loudly proclaimed that "life and death are preordained, wealth and honour come from heaven." Taking over this idea and carrying it forward, Tung Chung-shu first imposed the will of the feudal landlord class on "heaven" which he described as a personified god who knew, created and mastered everything. Thus Tung Chung-shu's "heaven" was even more mystical than that of Confucius. "Heaven," according to the former, was the "ruler of all spirits" and "ancestor of all things" and had its will as well as its pleasure, anger, sorrow and joy. Sunny and warm days expressed its pleasure, storms and tempests its sorrow and the scorching sun its joy. He alleged that everything in the world, including the rule of feudal monarchs, was arranged by "heaven" and decided by its will. From this he fabricated a religious theology of "consonance between heaven and man" or mutual reaction between "heaven" and man. If bad things contrary to the heavenly way occurred in managing state affairs, heaven would give warnings in the form of natural disasters. Peasant rebellions went against the will of heaven and therefore would be punished by heaven. In this way he attempted to hoodwink and threaten the people not to rise up against feudal rule by the theory of religious authority.

Sanctifying heaven meant sanctifying man. In extolling "heaven" as the supreme god, Tung Chung-shu's political goal was to establish the inviolability of the authority of the monarch. To connect "heaven" with the "ruler," he propagated the trinity of heaven, earth and man. "Heaven" not only created nature but gave human society a ruler with the highest authority. In other words, the emperor's right to rule was handed down by heaven and his rule had the mandate of heaven and therefore was absolutely authoritative. Thus divine right from heaven was linked with the authority of the monarch on the earth. If someone violated the interests of the emperor or acted against his will, this person also defied "heaven" and would be severely punished by it.

Why did "heaven" give right only to the emperor, and the "sage" and let them exercise rule? Tung

Chung-shu advocated the theory of the "three grades of nature." Human "nature" given by "heaven," he asserted, was divided into high, medium and low grades; that is, the "nature of the sage," the "nature of the intermediate man" and the "nature of bushel and pail" (meaning limited talent and wisdom). To a few exploiting-class rulers, "heaven" bestowed on them the "nature of the sage." Born with a good nature, these so-called "sages" are endowed by "heaven" with exceptional talent and wisdom and absolute authority. Only they could be the rulers who expressed the will of heaven and educated the people. "Heaven" gave the masses of working people only the low-grade "nature of bushel and pail" and these people, born with all evil but no nature that was good, were hopelessly stupid. They could only be oppressed and enslaved by the "sages."

In blaring the idealist apriorism of Confucius and Mencius, Tung Chung-shu wanted to prove from the theory of knowledge that the order of feudal rule was absolutely rational and therefore could not be violated. This fallacious theory that "the authority of the monarch is the mandate of heaven" became a very important spiritual weapon for later feudal rulers to oppress and enslave the working people.

Picking up the mantle of the theory of the "heavenly mandate" and the theory of "genius" from Confucius and Mencius, Lin Piao compared himself to the "heavenly horse," styled himself the "noblest of men" and a superman and described himself as the natural ruler "endowed by heaven." At the same time he slandered the working people as an ignorant and foolish "mob." This nonsense is the same kind of stuff as "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" advocated by Confucius and the sovereign's divine right and the "three grades of nature" put forth by Tung Chung-shu. Reactionary rulers in the past often styled themselves "heavenly horses," meaning they were born differently from the common people, endowed with outstanding talent and ability and invested with the "mandate of heaven." Therefore, they were entitled to act arbitrarily and become rulers. Comparing himself to a "heavenly horse," Lin Piao tried to "have everything under his command and everything at his disposal" and relied on his handful of henchmen to engage in conspiratorial activities so as to turn back the wheel of history. However, a man who ignores the great strength of the masses and dreams of ruling the people as an "autocrat" inevitably will knock his head against the wall.

"Heaven Changeth Not, Likewise The Tao Changeth Not"

While propagating theological idealism, Tung Chung-shu also did his utmost to sell the metaphysical world outlook, shouting that "the fundamental origin of Tao comes from Heaven; Heaven changeth not, likewise the Tao changeth not." His Tao meant the fundamental law of all things. What he said was that everything in the human world, especially "the three cardinal

guides and the five constant virtues," were deliberately arranged by heaven, and that since heaven never changed, so were all things in the human world.

Everything in the world, according to Tung Chung-shu, was created and controlled by heaven. In the natural world the movement of the sun, the moon and stars and the succession of the four seasons expressed the will of heaven and were unchangeable. The "three cardinal guides and the five constant virtues" in feudal society were formulated by heaven with the sovereign, the father and the husband always in the position of the rulers, and ministers, sons and wives always in the position of being ruled. Like the movement of the sun, the moon and stars, this relationship of subservience could never be changed. As Tung Chung-shu saw it, the social position of the ruling classes and the ruled classes could neither be changed nor transformed into each other. In advocating this idealist metaphysical world outlook, he wanted to prove the eternity of the feudal-patriarchal system and ideology and also that the feudal exploitative system was unchangeable and would exist for ever.

Tung Chung-shu denied the development of history. In his eyes, changes in social system and succession of dynasties in history were nothing but the orderly repetition of a prescribed cycle. In spite of some superficial changes, the things he propagated like "the three cardinal guides and the five constant virtues" would remain unchanged eternally. He prattled that "the ancient world was also the present world; the present world is also the ancient world," there being no difference at all. From all this he concluded that it was necessary to "follow heaven and learn from ancient examples." Thus he stood for conservatism, a return to the ancient way and retrogression, and opposed reform, revolution and the movement for social advance. This clearly revealed the essence of Tung Chung-shu's metaphysical world outlook which was nothing but a philosophical summing up of the retrogressive and restorationist line of "learning from ancient kings" advocated by Confucius and Mencius. Chairman Mao penetratingly criticized this reactionary metaphysical ideology by pointing out in *On Contradiction*: "In China, there was the metaphysical thinking exemplified in the saying 'Heaven changeth not, likewise the Tao changeth not,' and it was supported by the decadent feudal ruling classes for a long time."

* * *

Tung Chung-shu was an active exponent of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in China's feudal period. By lauding Confucius to the skies, he tried to use the feudal state machinery—this violent force—to spread these doctrines and unify people's thinking, and thereby strengthened feudal landlord class rule over the peasants. His reactionary theory was inherited by the later feudal ruling classes. All reactionaries and their agents not only gave Confucius the titles of "the most holy sage and foremost teacher" and the "model teacher for all generations," but showered pro-

found thanks on Tung Chung-shu by calling him a "leading Confucian."

Meeting the counter-revolutionary needs of imperialism, revisionism and reaction, Lin Piao, the agent of the landlord and capitalist classes who wormed his way into our Party, attempted a counter-revolutionary restoration in our country. Therefore, he not only revered Confucius as a god but admired Tung Chung-shu without reservation. With ulterior motives, Lin Piao once said: "The Han Dynasty only revered Confucianism and banned all other schools of thought. There was a man called Tung Chung-shu. I hope each of you will learn to be a Tung Chung-shu." By frantically extolling Tung Chung-shu and advocating the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, this political swindler wanted to inherit Tung Chung-shu's thinking of worshipping Confucianism and opposing Legalism, change the theoretical basis guiding our Party's thinking

— Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought — with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, tamper with the Party's basic line and policies for the entire historical period of socialism, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and establish a feudal hereditary Lin dynasty. It seemed to Lin Piao that only the trash of Confucius and Tung Chung-shu could help him first establish in his anti-Party clique a kind of feudal relationship characterized by "the three cardinal guides and the five constant virtues" and absolute loyalty to him and his son, and then realize his daydream of restoring capitalism. By "hoping each of you will learn to be a Tung Chung-shu," Lin Piao wanted all people, acting like Tung Chung-shu in extolling Confucius and advocating "only revering Confucianism," to recognize him and his son as "geniuses" and "only revere" his absolute authority, be subservient under their "command" and at their "disposal" and become loyal subjects of a feudal fascist Lin dynasty.

Facts and Figures

Disastrous Consequences of Capitalist Restoration in the Soviet Union

AFTER usurping power in the Party and state, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has brought about an all-round restoration of capitalism, turning the first socialist state in the world into a social-imperialist country and the socialist economy into capitalist economy and state monopoly capitalist economy.

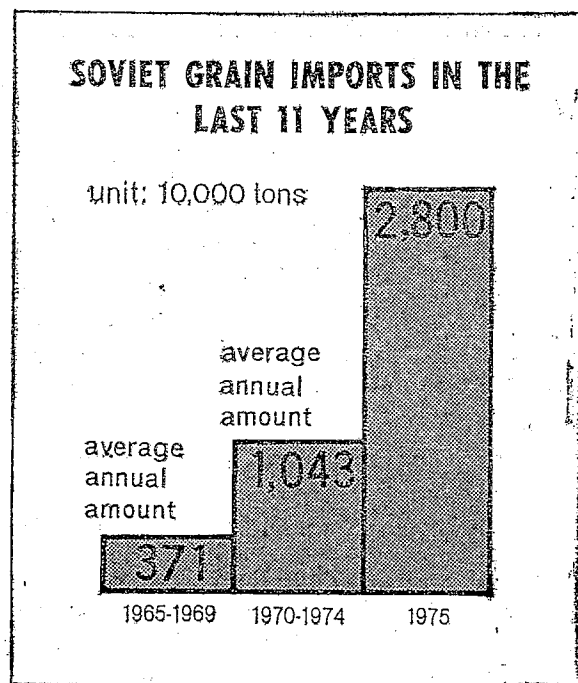
The clique's perverse actions have ruined the social productive forces with disastrous consequences: decline in agricultural production, decrease in livestock, inflation, heavy debts and growing poverty of the working people. Following are some relevant facts and figures.

1. Grain Production in a Mess

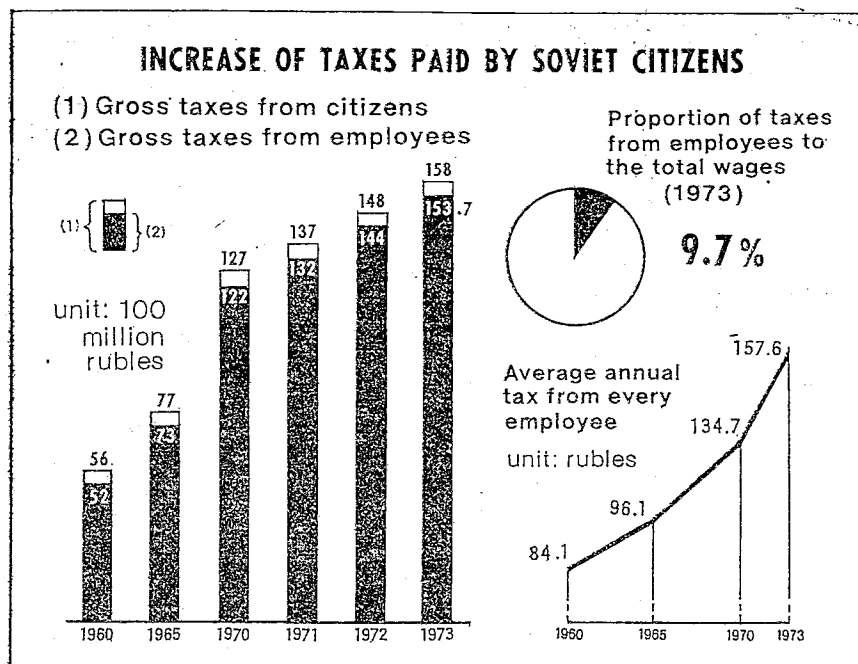
In the 11 years since Brezhnev came to power in 1964, agricultural production in the Soviet Union showed a decrease in seven years, four of which saw an annual drop of over 20 million tons. Last year, which witnessed the lowest yield in the last decade and the biggest drop in the last two decades, was even more disastrous. Total grain output was 80 million tons short of the planned target, or 30 million tons less than in 1972, a year of serious crop failure. The per-capita grain output in 1975 was even lower than in 1913 in the tsarist era.

2. Animal Husbandry in a Sorry Plight

Animal husbandry is in a wretched plight due to acute fodder shortage resulting from crop failure. In the



decade from 1965 to 1974, the number of pigs each year was on the average about 9.8 million less than in 1963. The number of milch cows and sheep did not show any increase; there was even a big decrease in some years. Total output of major animal products including meat,



milk and wool in the first four years of the 9th five-year plan and the average annual output failed to meet the planned targets. In 1974 more than 500,000 tons of meat were bought in foreign markets. The mass slaughter of animals due to acute shortage of fodder last year resulted in a sharp decrease in their number.

3. Hike in Retail Prices of Major Foodstuffs in The Soviet State Market

unit: rubles

Items	Unit	State Retail Prices	
		December 1959	July 1974
flour	kilogramme	0.31	0.46
pork	"	1.60	1.90
beef	"	1.50	2.00
milk	"	0.22	0.30
cabbage	"	0.10	0.20
tomato	"	0.40	2.50

4. Exorbitant Taxes and Miscellaneous Levies

To maintain a huge military expenditure and make up for its enormous financial deficits, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has bled the working people white with heavy taxes and miscellaneous levies. The amount of taxes has kept increasing. According to figures released by the Soviet revisionists themselves, the average tax for every employee in 1960 was 84.1 rubles; it jumped to 157.6 rubles in 1973, an increase of 87.4 per cent. The taxes paid by the citizens in 1973 accounted for 9.7 per cent of the total amount of wages

they earned, as shown in the chart on this page.

5. Heavy Internal and External Debts

The Soviet Union has become one of the biggest debtor countries in the world today.

Internal debts: According to incomplete statistics, by the end of 1974 the Soviet Government had owed the Soviet citizens a debt of 34,400 million rubles or 45,400 million U.S. dollars.

External debts: According to incomplete statistics, from 1958 to 1969 the Soviet Government secured loans from Western countries to the tune of 2,400 million U.S. dollars. Since the beginning of 1970s, it has been "escalating" its efforts in seeking loans from the West, while the sums it borrowed have kept increasing. Statistics show that between 1970 and 1975, it received about 18,200 million U.S. dollars in loans from the West.

6. The Reality of Unemployment Cannot Be Covered Up

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has always been trying its utmost to cover up the stark reality that the Soviet working people have been reduced to wage-labourers.

But what is false will sooner or later be exposed.

The *Sovietskaya Rossiya* and other Soviet newspapers and periodicals have reported that since 1969 the so-called "employment bureau for residents" has been set up in many places in the Soviet Union. These bureaux, whose function is to find jobs for those not engaged in social production, are found in all the capitals of the autonomous republics and the capitals of practically all the territories and regions, capitals with a population of 100,000 people or more. In the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic alone, there are such bureaux in 116 cities. Since their establishment, the Soviet press has revealed, these bureaux have been kept very busy, and in some places, the waiting rooms are often swarmed with an endless stream of people. In the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic and Kazakhstan, jobs applicants totalled several million from 1969 to 1974. The Soviet authorities, however, quibble that it is not unemployment but "mobility of cadres."

What the Soviet authorities mean by "mobility of cadres" is in fact the migration of jobless workers and other labouring people to find new employers to sell their labour power. There are a considerable number of such "mobile" labourers every year in the Soviet Union today. The Soviet revisionists have admitted that "they make up 20 per cent of the workers in industrial enterprises and 30 per cent in the building industry." Reckoned by above-mentioned rate of "mobility," the number of floating labourers in industrial branches alone has been about six million each year since 1970. According to the Soviet revisionists' doctored estimates, these people have to wait on the average for about 28 days or longer in order to find new jobs. The *Sotsialisticheski Trud* has disclosed that of the 207,000 people in the Kazakh Republic who went to the "employment bureau" in 1973 to apply for jobs, more than one-fourth was jobless for several months or over a year. These floating labourers neither belonged to any organization nor had any work to do for such a long time. Isn't this unemployment?

Next, let's look into the reasons for this "mobility" of workers. Unemployment in the capitalist world is caused mainly by the capitalists' insatiate desire for profits and massive layoffs. This is also the case in the

Soviet Union today. In order to secure the greatest possible amount of surplus-value, the bureaucrat-monopoly-capitalist class in the Soviet Union has adopted the notorious "Shchekino System" to lay off large numbers of workers. It is reported that 1,300 workers and staff members were dismissed by the Shchekino Chemical Complex from 1967 to 1973. With the Soviet revisionists actively publicizing the system, many factories and mines have followed suit. By July 1, 1973, 70,000 workers and staff members in 292 enterprises in the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic alone had been discharged. What is more, the heads of various enterprises in the Soviet Union have used various pretexts to dismiss the old and the weak, pregnant women and mothers with unweaned babies. In particular, those who refuse to be pushed around often get the sack. As a result of all this, the number of dismissed workers has increased considerably. In the Armenian Republic, one-fourth of the workers in industrial enterprises was fired in 1974, and another 12.3 per cent in the first half of 1975. The ranks of industrial reserves have thus been swollen with the influx of the dismissed into the contingent of floating labourers. Isn't it clear what the truth about the so-called "mobility of cadres" is?

(Continued from p. 3.)

European situation. Sober-minded, more and more people have seen through the true features of hegemonism. Of late, a number of political leaders in Western Europe have exposed the fact that this superpower is stepping up arms expansion and war preparations, and they have pointed out where the genuine threat to Europe comes from. As a matter of fact, they have merely explained the true situation. But this superpower flew into a rage, lodging protests with their governments and pouring out torrents of abuse. This is really very strange. It has done so many evil and disgraceful things, it has mustered large forces in Europe and extended its tentacles to Southern Europe and as far as remote Angola. Why can't other people say anything about it? Its notorious performance proves that the exposure by farsighted West European statesmen has hit it squarely in its most sore spot and that hegemonism is the

most dangerous enemy of the people of Europe and the rest of the world. The hegemonists are fierce in appearance but weak in essence. They are arrogant outwardly but weak inwardly. We are convinced that so long as the people of the various countries in Europe unite and the people of the world unite, dare to struggle and to win victory, they will certainly smash any aggression and threats by hegemonism. The people of Western Europe will surely win victory in their united struggle against hegemonism.

In his speech, Dregger said: We have always realistically looked at the target and means of the Soviet Union's policy and given warnings time and again. But today some people are disappointed about it. What worries us is that, in the years of detente, the Soviet Union has greatly intensified its arms expansion. The Soviet Union now has the most modernized and powerful naval fleets that are cruising in the oceans of the

world. All this is unnecessary for the defence of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has raised its superiority of conventional arms to such a degree that it poses a great threat to the whole of Western Europe. In nuclear arms, the Soviet Union is entirely on an equal footing with the United States. These are facts we must take into account and think over.

The conclusion we draw from the aggressive acts of the Soviet Union in Angola, he added, is that Western Europe must unite and rally together so as to establish a genuine Western Europe, united not only economically but politically and militarily as well. Dregger expressed his desire to work to promote the relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and China.

Vice-Premier Chang Chun-chiao on February 14 met with the guests from the Federal Republic of Germany, who arrived in Peking on February 11.

Combines — State Capitalist Monopolies Wearing a “Soviet” Tag

Combines of all sorts are very much in vogue in Soviet industry today. Alongside the “two-level or three-level” organizational system, they are an effort by the Brezhnev clique in recent years to underpin the economic base of state monopoly capitalism in the Soviet Union. But its endeavour to wring more out of the working people through combines will, of course, invite a mounting struggle by the Soviet working class against oppression and exploitation.

FOLLOWING the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's usurpation of state power, the socialist economy of the Soviet Union has degenerated into one of state monopoly capitalism. A handful of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists represented by the Soviet revisionist leading clique have for years been working to perfect the organizational form of state monopoly capitalism and the economic management structure.

“Thorough reorganizations” took place on many occasions in the days of Khrushchov's rule. When Brezhnev took over, the first thing he did was to introduce to industrial enterprises throughout the country a “new economic system,” the core of which is the capitalist principle of profit. This was followed by a large-scale establishment of combines in the late 1960s and early 70s. In 1973, the central committee of the Soviet revisionist party and the Council of Ministers mapped out “certain measures for the further perfection of industrial management,” deciding that transition to the two-level or three-level system in industry was to be completed in three years. It was stipulated that the various ministries were to set up, depending on the circumstances, either a two-level managerial system consisting of the ministry and production combine enterprises or a three-level system consisting of the ministry, the industrial combines and production combine enterprises. Official Soviet data disclose that by early 1975 the whole country had already had 1,715 combines encompassing more than 6,700 enterprises and production units which made up some 14 per cent of the overall figure.

Using Capitalist Organizational Forms as a Blueprint

These Soviet social-imperialist combines, however, are in no way a novelty, but are copied from the blue-

print of the capitalist-imperialist monopoly organizations like trusts, big concerns and syndicates — with a “Soviet” tag on them of course.

The Brezhnev clique also issued “regulations of production combine enterprises” to make these enterprises “unified management complexes” embracing factories, scientific research institutes, designing offices, technological and other production units. Generally of considerable magnitude, the combines incorporate enterprises of not only a particular industry in a given area but of other industrial branches and in other areas as well. A big enterprise or a big scientific research institute, which exceeds the others in capital and profit-making, becomes the “sinew” of the combine and the head of the said enterprise or institute normally serves as the combine's general manager.

As to the remaining enterprises in the combine, some retain relative independence, except that their main managerial functions, such as the supply and sales of products and financial matters, now rest at the combine enterprise level. Others lose their independence completely and become a mere subsidiary of the combine.

Of much greater magnitude are the all-Soviet or the various republics' industrial combines, which usually take in all or most enterprises in a certain industry. A Soviet combine has many powers: It holds the funds for “scientific research, mastering new technical know-how and development of production of goods for export,” in addition to the funds allocated for development of production in general, for payments by way of material incentives and for social and cultural facilities, etc. It not only is in charge of the production matters of its subsidiaries but also exercises in a centralized way all managerial functions related to sales, supplies, scientific research, designing and finance, etc. It even has the authority to make scientific and technical contacts and sign agreements with foreign countries.

With the introduction of the two-level or three-level managerial system, all production combine enterprises and economic administrative departments at the ministerial level are to practise “complete economic accounting” where profit is the main concern and eco-

conomic incentive is above everything. Thus, the relations between a ministry, an industrial combine and production combine enterprises are not just administrative relations but those between a holding company and its subsidiaries with a common economic interest. This has put the organizational form of the Soviet state monopoly capitalist economy on a more systematic footing.

Concentration of Capital and Production Accelerated

The bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class in the Soviet Union has accelerated concentration of capital and production through the establishment of the combines, and also tightened its control and monopoly of enterprises all over the country. Statistics show a fall in the number of industrial enterprises from over 200,000 in the 1950s to about 48,000 in 1974. Since the combines were formed, the number of enterprises under the Ministry of Oil Industry has dropped from 1,600 to 1,000, under the Gas Industry Ministry from 560 to 357, and under the Coal Industry Ministry from 2,000 to 300. Though the number of enterprises as a whole has registered a sharp decline, there has been a marked increase in the number of big enterprises.

According to the *Yearbook of the Soviet National Economic Statistics*, in 1960 only 0.8 per cent of the industrial enterprises were big ones, with output value upwards of 50 million rubles. By 1973 the percentage was up to 3.2 with the number of these big firms more than tripled.

The proportion of big enterprises and the number of workers they employ today are greater in the Soviet Union than in the United States. According to official Soviet and U.S. statistics, enterprises employing more than 1,000 workers in the processing industry constitute 5.9 per cent of the total in the Soviet Union and 0.8 per cent in the United States. The number of workers in these Soviet enterprises accounts for 96.3 per cent of the total as against 50.6 per cent in the United States.

Giant combines in the Soviet Union are playing an increasingly important role in production. As revealed by the Soviet press, in 1973, the industrial output value of big enterprises, which accounted for 3 per cent of all industrial enterprises, was 45.6 per cent of the total. Their fixed production funds were almost half the total for all industrial production. In 1971 these enterprises consumed two-thirds of the electric power used by industry. Twenty-one combines under the Ministry of Oil Industry control 98 per cent of the total oil output, while the all-Soviet combine organized by the Ministry of Chemical Industry exercises exclusive control over all establishments in the chemical industry. The result is that a handful of Soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists

have tightened their grip on the lifelines of the whole national economy.

Seeking Higher Rate of Profit

The Soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class has further intensified its exploitation of the working people and reaped more profits through these combines. High profits thus made are ploughed back to line the pockets of the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists by means of "economic levers." "One of the goals in establishing combines," the Brezhnev clique stressed, "is to merge small factories together and raise rates of profit through specialization" and "it is necessary to strengthen the role played by economic levers." In short, the principle in running the combines and their planning and management are all geared to making huge profits.

Under the aforesaid "regulations," a combine is free to work out its own production plans on the principle of profit-seeking, study market conditions by itself, fix the prices of its own products and market them directly. It is also entitled to do its own "accounting and distribution in financial matters, materials and manpower." For the monopoly capitalist class, the more capital for free activities, the greater the surplus-labour it absorbs. Marx said: "All methods for raising the social productive power of labour that are developed on this basis, are at the same time methods for the increased production of surplus-value or surplus-product." (*Capital*.) And the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class in the Soviet Union, which is only a handful, is making greater efforts to have the sweating wage system — including the "perfection of remuneration for labour" and "scientific working units" — work in the combines for enormous profits.

Before the combines, the rate of profit at the Moscow Likhachev Motor Works, for instance, was 10.3 per cent, but soon after they were formed, it went up to 23.4 per cent.

The Brezhnev clique's all-out efforts to set up combines have further deepened the contradictions within Soviet social-imperialism. There is contention inside the capitalist class for a redistribution of power and capital. To keep their vested interests intact, the heads of some departments, local governments and enterprises have been opposing, under various pretexts; merging of enterprises. This has resulted in very slow progress in establishing combines. By the end of 1975, only one-fourth of the country's enterprises had joined. With the formation of combines, contradictions have grown more acute between social production and ownership by a handful in the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class. The struggle by the Soviet working class against oppression and exploitation is mounting. Soviet social-imperialism is staggering in political and economic crises that become deeper and deeper.

New Tsars Intensify Expansion and Penetration in Latin America

MARKED intensification of expansion and penetration activities in Latin America over the past year by the Soviet social-imperialists weakened U.S. foundations in the Western hemisphere. This was part of the Soviet Union's "offensive" global strategy in contention with the United States for world hegemony.

An important development in this respect was that the new tsars formulated their strategy and tactics for expansion and penetration in Latin America and managed to knock together their followers for a meeting to co-ordinate and harmonize their actions. The new tsars stress the flexible use of various "peaceful and non-peaceful forms and means of struggle" to expand their spheres of influence and consolidate gains already made. They also underscore the need to establish and develop broad "political alliances" and "social alliances" including those with the military in Latin America. They and their followers want to "become a force capable of exercising decisive influence on politics in every Latin American country." They have begun acting upon the planned programme. In certain countries, they worked hard to worm their way into mass organizations, while in others they preached establishment of a "broad coalition cabinet" by civilians and the military and advocated the drawing up of "mid- and long-term administration plans" for them. All this betrayed the new tsars' expansionist ambitions in Latin America.

Infiltration Into Military Forces

Much emphasized in the new tsars' action programme is infiltration into Latin America's military forces. Chieftains of the Brezhnev clique openly underlined penetration by pro-Soviet elements into the Portuguese military forces as an example to follow in making big inroads into the military forces in Latin America. This is drawing watchful attention in different circles there. An editorial in a Brazilian paper pointed out that the new expansion tactics of the Soviet Union is to seize power through the military. In an article published July 28, the Honduran paper *La Prensa* noted that Soviet agents were prepared to infiltrate into the ranks of Latin American troops. It added that the new tsars were "working intensively" in Honduras, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and other countries while Soviet-trained agents "were spearheads for carrying out subversion in the military."

In the meantime, the new tsars resort to whatever possible means, political, economic, military and cultural, to extend their activities in Latin America. They are "making use of all means of imperialist inroads," charged the Brazilian daily *O Estado de Sao Paulo*, which include "diplomacy, aid and trade, espionage and subversion, naval presence" and local fifth columns.

To begin with, capitalizing on current anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and national independence tides in Latin America, the new tsars have disguised themselves as "natural allies" supporting the cause of Latin American countries and used every means to infiltrate deep into Latin American society without letting any chance go by. They used international meetings and bilateral activities to sell their "detente," "disarmament" and other sinister stuff for the purpose of preparing conditions for further penetration.

Economic "Aid" — Open Sesame

Because present conditions are not favourable for their political expansion there, the new tsars continue to use economic "aid" as a lever to open the door to the continent. They try to make people believe the struggle of the Latin American and other third world countries can "make real headway" only when they unite with the Soviet forces. By raising a big fanfare about giving loans and technical "aid," undertaking aid projects and expanding trade, they attempt to make the Latin American countries economically dependent on the Soviet Union rather than on the United States. "Aid" is also a means of infiltrating their personnel and exerting political influence on the recipients. Moreover, by taking advantage of Latin America's united struggle against imperialism and for economic independence and development to fish in troubled waters, the Soviet revisionists have introduced into Latin America the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, their own tool for pushing neo-colonialism.

The Soviet revisionists' tricks are being seen through by more and more people. An article in the 398th issue of the Argentine magazine *Siete Dias* last year pointed out that the Soviet Union's "economic aid" and trade in fact serve its contention with the other superpower. The Austrian weekly *Prasent* in a com-

(Continued on p. 24.)

ROUND THE WORLD

ITALY

Against Layoff

The Leyland-Innocenti Car Plant in Milan has been occupied by its 4,500 workers and employees since the end of last November as a protest against shutdown and layoffs by the monopoly capitalists. Their struggle has won sympathy and support from the working people all over Italy.

Leyland-Innocenti is a daughter company of the British multinational corporation, the Leyland Motors Ltd. It produced 70,000 cars in 1972, most of which were sold on the Italian market. Over the last few years, however, the auto industry has been hard hit by the economic crisis engulfing the capitalist world. To shift the burden of the crisis on to the workers, the Leyland-Innocenti management announced last summer its plan to lay off 1,500 workers and employees and cut the labour cost of the remaining 3,000 workers and employees by 25 per cent. Otherwise, it declared, it would have to close down the plant. This measure which was detrimental to the workers' rights and interests naturally met with strong opposition. But the management stuck to its unreasonable stand and refused to budge, and late last November it declared a shutdown for liquidation.

Upon announcement of liquidation by the management, the workers and employees occupied the plant and guarded it round the clock to prevent the management from moving out or selling any equipment and cars. They organized rallies and demonstrations in downtown Milan and for a time took over the nearby Lambrate Railway Station, stopping all railway traffic between Milan and Venice, Bologna and Genoa.

Without any income, the workers have led a very difficult life since the closing of the plant. Nevertheless, they have persisted in their struggle. A young worker said: "We are determined to fight to the end. Our struggle is not only in the in-

terests of the 4,500 Innocenti workers and employees, but also in the interests of all workers who are constantly being threatened by layoffs or unemployment. We must fight for the workers' right to work."

With the deepening of the economic crisis in Italy, the monopoly capitalists have tried to shift the burden of the crisis on to the labouring people by closing factories and dismissing large numbers of workers. This has aroused strong dissatisfaction and resistance from the labouring people. During the last Christmas holidays, about 100 plants were occupied by workers and employees. Seven million industrial workers in Italy held a nationwide general strike on February 6 this year, demanding employment and signing anew contracts between labour and capital. The workers' struggle continues to develop.

UNITED STATES

Students' Struggle

A wave of struggle has swept college campuses in the United States where students have in the last few months fought against cutbacks in funds for education and increases in tuition.

To alleviate its financial and economic ailment, the monopoly capitalist class in the United States has not only intensified its exploitation of the working people but also cut down educational funds and made the students pay more for their tuition. On orders from their state authorities, many universities in New York, Massachusetts and other states have drastically slashed their budgets. For lack of funds, the university and college authorities have adopted such measures as discharging teachers and staff members, stopping the purchase of equipment and apparatuses for teaching and increasing tuition fees.

With the rise in tuition, many students are faced with the threat of having to suspend their studies and join the ranks of the unemployed.

This accounts for the students' unrest and protests which have erupted throughout the United States since last autumn and winter. Students demonstrating in Washington shouted: "Education is our right. For that right, we will fight!"

Students in many universities and colleges have set up various kinds of organizations to carry forward their struggle. The governor of New Jersey announced last September that state universities and colleges would increase tuition fees by 50 per cent beginning in January 1976. It was estimated that this would force 30 per cent of the students to drop their studies. In face of this threat, many students have organized themselves and at the same time called upon others to wage a joint struggle. Their call received an enthusiastic response. They have raised the slogan: "If there's a hike — we'll strike!"

The students' determined fight forced the governor of New Jersey to drop the planned tuition hike in late November. Reporting this struggle, the monthly *Revolution* pointed out in its January issue: "The masses of students were strengthened by the victorious struggle, with a better understanding of the need to unite and wage organized struggle in the face of attacks."

SOVIET SOCIAL-IMPERIALISTS

Why Invoke Dead Souls?

The Soviet Embassy in Malaysia held a "ceremony" on February 5 in Penang to unveil tablets in memory of men of the aggressive tsarist navy. It was nothing but a farce to invoke the ghosts of tsarist navymen killed in World War I.

Attending the "ceremony" were officials of the Soviet Embassy and sailors of Soviet vessels lying at anchor in Penang harbour. The Soviet ambassador, the Soviet military attache and captains of Soviet ships spoke at the "ceremony," eulogizing the tsarist navymen as "heroes" who "died for their country."

The Soviet ambassador said that he felt "honoured" to be able to preside over the "ceremony." What with

wreath-laying, paying tribute in silence and delivering memorial speeches, there was indeed a big fanfare on the occasion.

During World War I, a tsarist warship was sunk by a German warship off Penang on October 28, 1914, and a number of tsarist navy-men were killed. As is known to all, World War I was an out-and-out imperialist war, and the fight between Russia under Nicholas II and Germany ruled by William II was merely a dirty scuffle between two imperialist robbers over spoils. It is now some 60 years since the event took place off Penang. One cannot help asking why the Soviet social-imperialists have to this day cherished the memories of tsarist navy-men killed in an imperialist war for a redivision of the world.

From 1973, the Soviet Government began shipping six finely worked granite tablets from Moscow to Penang to build graveyards for these aggressors. What is all this up to?

For many years the Soviet revisionists have cast a covetous eye on the strategically important Strait of Malacca, regarding it as a major target in their plan for aggression and expansion in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Disregarding the sovereignty and security of the coastal countries, they have kept sending warships through the strait as a show of strength. They even assert that it is an "international strait," and they have tried by hook or by crook to set up naval bases in this region. In making a big fuss about the ship sunk 60 years ago, the Soviet revisionists are trying to invoke the ghosts of tsarist navy-men whose bones had long rotted to pave the way for the new tsars' aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia.

BANGLADESH

Talks With India on Border Incidents

On the night of January 19, a group of bandits, armed with automatic weapons including rifles, light machine guns and mortars, crossed from the Indian side of the international border into the Netrokona subdivision of Bangladesh and mounted sur-

prise attacks on two police stations in Durgapur and Kamalakanda, which are several miles from the Indian border. These armed bandits carried out harassment inside Bangladesh territory and abducted a local police officer and members of his family. The marauders were driven away by the Bangladesh armed forces.

An Indian delegation was sent to Dacca on request from the Bangladesh Government to hold talks on the incidents. From February 11 to 13, delegations of the two countries discussed border incidents and other related matters.

A joint communique issued after the talks said that the Bangladesh side had pointed out to the Indian side the series of raids, arson and loot recently committed by brigands in the border areas of Mymensingh district coming from sanctuaries across the border. This was denied by the Indian side. Both sides agreed to set up a joint inquiry team to look into these incidents.

A special correspondent of the Bangladesh weekly *Holiday* who was covering the situation on the spot wrote that the armed bandits from Indian territory were supported by Indian troops. When Bangladesh journalists visited forward positions manned by Bangladesh frontier guards after the incidents, they "came under heavy fire from positions across the border." Indications of Indian involvement in the incidents were "provided by letters, diaries and evidence given by the local people."

According to an entry in the diary of a killed armed band chieftain, the Indian border security force personnel trained them at as many as 11 places in Indian territory. It was reported that "these nefarious activities along the border could not be indulged in unless the brigands are supported by the Indian forces."

Commenting on the border incidents, the *Bangladesh Times* said on January 30: "The reported granting of sanctuary to some anti-state elements, the setting up of training camps and the alleged involvement of the border security forces of India in this border-blitz are matters of

genuine concern for the people and the Government of Bangladesh."

The weekly *Holiday* said in a commentary on February 1: "Such activities directed against the sovereignty and independence of this country are being either carried out or planned by a handful of rejected political elements of Bangladesh and their accomplices from bases inside India."

EAST TIMOR

Valiantly Fighting Against Indonesian Invaders

Flying in the face of world public opinion and resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council demanding the withdrawal of Indonesian armed forces from East Timor, the Indonesian Government has recently stepped up its armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of East Timor. This has further exposed the Indonesian Government's wild ambition to annex East Timor.

About 2,000 Indonesian troops landed at Betano on January 27, in an attempt to take Bobonaro. The East Timorese army and people gave the Indonesian aggressors a head-on blow and forced them to retreat and abandon Viqueque.

The invaders have run into great difficulties in their attempt to penetrate into the inland hilly areas. Lacking in arms and ammunition, the East Timorese army and people have succeeded in capturing large quantities of them from the invaders in the course of resistance.

Alarico Fernandes, Minister of Home Affairs and Security of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, said on February 11 that over two months had elapsed since the Indonesian troops mounted a full-scale invasion, but for all their tanks, planes and warships, they had so far failed to control the whole of East Timor.

It is the general conviction that the East Timorese people, who have a glorious tradition in resisting aggressors, will surely win genuine national independence as long as they strengthen their unity and persevere in prolonged armed struggle.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Progress in Oceanographic Studies

CHINA has a vast expanse of waters along its coast, but oceanographic studies were almost non-existent before liberation and advanced at an extremely slow pace after liberation owing to interference and sabotage by the revisionist line. Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, however, oceanographic studies have developed vigorously.

Today, the number of scientific and technical personnel engaged in oceanographic studies is constantly increasing. The total tonnage of marine research vessels has multiplied and a number of medium- and long-range sea-going research vessels have been designed and built or adapted from other ships by relying on our own efforts. A China-made 10,000-ton-class ocean-going research ship has undergone a series of test runs and proved to be of good quality and fit for research and investigation in all the oceans.

Now oceanographic observatories are dotted all along China's coastline. What with the setting up of a marine observation platform in the Yellow Sea, oceanographers and marine surveyors have collected a mass of hydrological, meteorological, chemical, biological, geological and geomorphological information through multi-purpose and special surveys. With the co-operation of related units and the participation of the masses in observations and surveys, they also have collected extensive hydrometeorological information about offshore and distant seas and faraway oceans, which have helped raise the accuracy of marine meteorological forecasts.

Keeping to the road of integrating with the workers and peasants,

scientists and technicians have achieved fruitful results by carrying out scientific research in an open-door way. How to desalinate sea water was one of the projects they took up. Some of them stayed long in mines, factories, naval fleets, fishing islands and seaside villages, working with the masses there in research and designing. After repeated experiments, they came up with several types of desalinators, making a contribution to the development of national defence, navigation and industry. Others co-operated with production units and prospective users to successfully develop an advanced type of side-looking sonar for detecting geomorphic features of the sea floor.

Scientists and technicians studying marine hydrometeorology obtained firsthand material on ice conditions in the Pohai Sea after cruising long distances with fishermen. What they learnt provided scientific basis for finding out and summarizing the characteristics and laws of changes in ice conditions in the Pohai Sea. In working out the datum for the depth of water in a harbour, China used to employ a foreign method which took several hours. Now a new method has been evolved through the joint efforts of scientists, technicians and the masses. Simple, efficient, accurate and applicable to all types of harbours, it gives the answer in a matter of minutes. In addition, China has successfully produced some other instruments for oceanographic studies.

Irrespective of wind or rain, cold or hot weather, scientists and technicians of the oceanographic observatories along the coast have made observations and measurements regularly for years on end. This has provided the necessary information

for navigation, fishing, farm work and harbour construction.

Marine hydrometeorological forecasts for distant oceans also have developed steadily. Last May, a Chinese ocean-going freighter sailing off the coast of Australia was caught in a storm and cloudburst. The sailors fought for several hours amidst the gigantic waves whipped up from the sea, but they failed to bring the ship out of danger. The crew filed an emergency message home asking for weather reports to aid navigation. The General Marine Hydrometeorological Forecasting Station, pitching into the work of study and analysis without delay, radioed back an accurate weather forecast in 20 minutes, enabling the ship to steer clear of the storm area and sail safely back to China.

Solar Energy Used In Lhasa

SOLAR energy is now being used to improve the people's living conditions in Lhasa, capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

A bathhouse using solar energy to heat water has been built in the courtyard of the Tibet Military Area Command Headquarters. Equipped with a 280-square-metre glass case for heating water, the bath accommodates 300 people a day in summer and 100 in winter. So far there are more than 10 units in Lhasa with public baths like this.

Sunshine averages 3,000 hours a year in Lhasa. With low density and humidity, plus little dust in the atmosphere, solar radiation here is stronger than in other parts of the country. These are favourable conditions for the utilization of solar energy the year round. Besides public baths, more and more solar energy boilers and stoves are being built and put to use.

Tibet began using solar energy in 1966. That year, after repeated ex-

periments, scientific research personnel of the Tibet Industrial Architectural Surveying and Designing Institute succeeded in building on a trial basis a small solar energy bathhouse, a simulated solar energy stove and a solar energy boiler. Later they recommended the use of such solar energy equipment to several other units while making further improvements.

Many units in Lhasa attach importance to the exploitation of solar energy. The logistics department under the Tibet Military Area Command has planned to popularize the use of solar energy for bathhouses in its units. The slant-surfaced box-type solar energy stoves are now being introduced widely in farming and pastoral areas of the autonomous region by departments concerned.

Fish Breeding on City Outskirts

THANKS to the widespread development in recent years of fish breeding on the outskirts of many big and medium-sized cities, there is a steady supply of fish for inhabitants in the urban, industrial and mining areas. In 1974, China's 136 cities had 370,000 hectares of areas with waters of which over 220,000 hectares were used to raise fish, with 6,600 hectares built into fish ponds giving high and stable catches. The total haul of fish that year was 15,000 tons. The number of new fish ponds, area under fish breeding and output of fish in 1975 all topped the 1974 figures.

Fish breeding is of long standing on the outskirts of many cities in south China. There are many favourable conditions for this: quanti-

ties of city effluent carry plenty of fish food; scientific and technical personnel are available for managing the fisheries; it is convenient to transport fresh fish from suburban areas to dwellers in urban, industrial and mining areas. Besides, fish breeding involves little investment but brings in quick returns, so it helps increase a commune's or a production brigade's income. And pond mud makes good manure.

In the past cities in the north had very small areas with waters for fish breeding and some of them had never engaged in it. But in recent years several cities have made big efforts to raise fish. In Harbin where the weather is very cold in winter, fish breeding has made rapid progress as a result of solving the problem of enabling the fingerlings to live through winter.

(Continued from p. 20.)

mentary on November 20 said: "The Soviet Union tries to deck itself out as a giver of aid for development, but what it does is by no means to assist the poor countries. It uses the aid to engage in subversion either in Asia, Africa or Latin America."

Espionage Activities

Meanwhile, agents of the Soviet State Security Committee (K.G.B.) have stepped up conspiratorial activities in Latin America. The Venezuelan paper *El Mundo* on November 6 and 10 revealed that Soviet military attaches in Latin American countries were "assigned a special job together with the section chiefs of the K.G.B." The paper noted that spies and agents, either from the Soviet Union or employed locally, had infiltrated some Latin American countries and tried to interfere in their political affairs. K.G.B. also used "tourism" to "attain the goal of increasing the traffic of its agents in the Caribbean zone." The Bogota paper *El Espacio* on August 27 nailed down the moves of a Soviet spy ring, pointing out it had a "staff" in Colombia and important branches in Venezuela and Panama.

The new tsars are not only using every means to tighten their control over the footholds they have gained in Latin America but also trying their utmost to find new beachheads in an attempt to expand their spheres of influence there. Stepping up expansion in the Caribbean, the Kremlin is following the tactics of advancing gradually towards the southern gate to the United

States. It often sends warships and planes to the region to back up its hegemony-seeking efforts there. The constant presence of Soviet guided missile cruisers, destroyers, helicopter carriers, guided missile nuclear submarines and Bear reconnaissance planes in the region exposes the new tsars' ambition to turn the "forbidden area" under U.S. control ten years ago into another Mediterranean where Soviet naval and air forces are free to come and go in an intense struggle for hegemony with U.S. imperialism.

The intensification of Soviet expansion and Soviet-U.S. contention for hegemony in Latin America gravely threatens the independence and security of the countries there and has aroused resolute condemnation and opposition from the public in these countries. Every day the people's struggle against imperialism and hegemony grows in strength. Now getting rid of U.S. control and exploitation, Latin American countries are awakening to the ferocious nature of social-imperialism which is more dangerous and rampant than the other superpower.

Last year's events showed that although the new tsars thought hard about how to reach out their hands everywhere, their gains in Latin America still were limited and they met setbacks in quite a number of places. Undoubtedly, the more the new tsars' ugly features are exposed, the slimmer the chances of carrying through their schemes will become. In the face of the Latin American people's wrathful opposition to hegemony, the smug calculations of Soviet social-imperialism will inevitably come to nothing.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)