

# PEKING REVIEW

11

March 11, 1977

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報

## Learn From Comrade Lei Feng

— 14th anniversary of the publication of Chairman  
Mao's inscription

## How the "Gang of Four" Opposed Socialist Modernization

## Moscow's New Blackmailing of Japan

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Chairman Mao's inscription: "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng."

Chairman Hua's inscription: "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao."

## Learn From Comrade Lei Feng

**M**ARCH 5 this year was the 14th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's inscription reading "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng." That day, *Renmin Ribao* reprinted the inscriptions written in 1963 by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The paper also published inscriptions recently written by Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh. An editorial entitled "Learn From Comrade Lei

Feng" by *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao* was published to mark the occasion.

A squad leader of the Shenyang Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and a Communist Party member, Lei Feng died a martyr at his post on August 15, 1962 at the age of 22. His life was one of persisting in combating and preventing revisionism and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In him we find the expression of the noble qualities of the

Chinese working class and other labouring people and the fine tradition of our Party and army.

When he was alive, Lei Feng had been cited as a model Communist Youth League member and awarded other titles of honour, and was elected a deputy to the people's congress of Fushun city in Liaoning Province. After his death, his heroic deeds circulated widely among the people all over the country.

The inscriptions by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Chu Teh all called on the people to learn from Lei Feng.

Chairman Mao's inscription was: "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng."

Premier Chou's inscription was: "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng's clear-cut class stand on what to hate and what to love, his revolutionary spirit of fitting his actions to his words, his communist style of working selflessly for the public interest, and his proletarian fighting will that defies personal danger."

Chairman Chu Teh's inscription was: "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng and be good fighters of Chairman Mao."

The publication of Chairman Mao's inscription in *Renmin Ribao* on March 5, 1963 was immediately followed by a nationwide movement to learn from Lei Feng.

The movement has had a profound effect in enhancing the enthusiasm of the cadres, the masses and especially the young people in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, in helping them foster the communist world outlook, in making "being glad to help others" a social practice and in promoting socialist revolution and construction. Lei Feng-type people have emerged in large numbers among the youth, and they are affectionately called "living Lei Fengs."

The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique, however, bitterly hated the revolutionary movement to learn from Lei Feng. They slandered the movement as making no distinction between classes and between political lines and failing to grasp matters of cardinal importance. In March last year, one of the newspapers under their control, with an ulterior

motive, deleted Premier Chou's inscription on learning from Lei Feng.

Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh recently wrote inscriptions on learning from Lei Feng with a view to carrying on Chairman Mao's instruction and promoting this movement.

Chairman Hua's inscription reads: "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao."

Vice-Chairman Yeh's inscription reads: "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng and serve the people wholeheartedly."

A grand rally was held in Peking on March 3 by leading organs of the general departments, arms and services of the People's Liberation Army and the Peking Units of the P.L.A. It was pointed out at the meeting that in the current movement to learn from Lei Feng, it was necessary to grasp the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link and learn from the four aspects of Lei Feng's outstanding character as indicated in Premier Chou's inscription.

A mass rally was held on March 2 by leading organs of the Shenyang Units which stressed the need to unfold this mass movement in a deep-going way and speed up the revolutionization and modernization of the army units.

Enthusiastically responding to the call by Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua, armymen and civilians throughout the country are taking an active part in the new mass movement to learn from Lei Feng.

## First Afro-Arab Summit Conference Greeted

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Premier Hua Kuo-feng sent a message on March 6 warmly greeting the convocation of the first Afro-Arab summit conference. The message reads:

"The holding of this conference accords with the current common desire of the African and Arab countries and people to strengthen their unity, cooperation and mutual support in the political, economic and other fields. I am sure that the conference will achieve positive results and make a new contribution to reinforcing the just struggle of the African, Arab and other peoples of the third world against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, Zionism and racism.

"I wish the conference success."

## Solicitude for People in Romania's Earthquake-Stricken Area

Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council on March 6 sent a message to Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Manea Manescu, Prime Minister of the Government, extending deep sympathy and solicitude to them over the strong earthquake in Romania. The message reads:

"Hearing the news that a strong earthquake occurred in Romania, causing casualties and loss of property, I wish to ex-

tend, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and people, our deep sympathy and solicitude to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian Government and people as well as the people in the afflicted area, and to express our sincere condolences to the bereaved families.

"The heroic Romanian people have been tempered and tested in the course of overcoming several serious natural disasters in the past. We believe that under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by General Secretary N. Ceausescu, the Romanian people will certainly surmount the difficulties, overcome the effects of the earthquake disaster and win new and greater victories."

### **International Working Women's Day**

Women representatives of various circles in Peking and women guests from foreign countries, totalling over 1,300, celebrated March 8, International Working Women's Day, at a get-together sponsored by the Peking Municipal Women's Federation.

Among those who attended the happy gathering were: Wu Kuei-hsien, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Teng Ying-chao and Li Suwen, Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's

Congress; women Members and Alternate Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee; women Members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; women Ministers of the State Council; leading members of the Peking Municipal Women's Federation; and women representatives from all walks of life in the capital. They extended warm festival greetings to the friends present.

Among the guests at the get-together were wives of heads of diplomatic missions of various countries in China, women diplomats and wives of diplomats, foreign women experts and wives of experts who are helping China with her socialist construction, visiting foreign women guests, Peking-based foreign women correspondents and foreign women students and trainees now in Peking.

### **Emulation Campaign in Railway Administrations**

In accordance with the Party Central Committee's strategic plan to grasp the key link and manage the affairs of the country well (see our issue No. 10, p. 13), the recently concluded national conference on railway work in Peking called on railway workers to boost railway transport, which is the forerunner of the national economy, and carry out in a still better way the various fighting tasks put forward by Chairman Hua for this year.

Railway administrations all over the country have responded to this call. A socialist emulation campaign is now under way between the Peking and Chengchow Railway Administrations. Transport work by the

latter in central China had been seriously undermined by the "gang of four." Through the mass movement to expose and criticize the gang, the railway workers' revolutionary drive is soaring and they are determined to push railway transport forward. The Chengchow Railway Administration issued a fraternal challenge to the Peking Railway Administration on March 1. It pledged to carry the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end, work hard for three years in order to build the administration into a Taching-type enterprise (Taching is the red banner on China's industrial front), and fulfil or overfulfil its transport quotas.

The Peking Railway Administration enthusiastically accepted the challenge and proposed a socialist emulation drive together with all railway administrations throughout China.

Emulation between socialist enterprises is a manifestation of the new-type human relations in a socialist society and embodies the working class' strong desire to build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. It is an important method of mobilizing the masses to boost the national economy. However, this was opposed by the "gang of four" which smeared socialist emulation as a practice that follows the "theory of productive forces." The gang's criminal aim was to sabotage the socialist economic base. The present socialist emulation between railway administrations is certain to speed up the pace of railway transport and accelerate the development of the national economy.

# How the "Gang of Four" Opposed Socialist Modernization

by Chi Wei

ARE we going to build our country into a powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology? On this issue, our Party has waged a sharp struggle against the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan.

## Chairman Mao Set the Goal

Summing up both the positive and negative experience of the international communist movement in accordance with the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism and laid down our Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. Guided by this basic line, we must carry out in real earnest the principle of **grasping revolution, promoting production** and build China into a powerful modern socialist country. This is the great goal Chairman Mao set for us long ago.

At the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee in 1949, Chairman Mao pointed out that after the victory of the democratic revolution, we must **"steadily transform China from an agricultural into an industrial country and build China into a great socialist state."** In 1957, after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was in the main completed, he further pointed out: **"In China the struggle to consolidate the socialist system, the struggle to decide whether socialism or capitalism will prevail, will still take a long historical period. But we should all realize that the new system of socialism will unquestionably be consolidated."**

**We can assuredly build a socialist state with modern industry, modern agriculture, and modern science and culture."** (*Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work.*)

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, Comrade Chou En-lai said in his political report at the Party's Tenth National Congress in 1973: **"We must pursue our Party's basic line and policies for the entire historical period of socialism, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, unite with all the forces that can be united and work hard to build our country into a powerful socialist state, so as to make a greater contribution to mankind."** At the Fourth National People's Congress in 1975, Premier Chou elucidated the tasks of seizing fresh victories in socialist revolution and reiterated the magnificent plan of developing our national economy in two stages as envisaged by Chairman Mao: the first stage being to build an independent and relatively comprehensive industrial and economic system before 1980; the second stage to accomplish the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology before the end of the century, so that our national economy will be advancing in the front ranks of the world. To strive to accomplish this splendid task, which Chairman Mao repeatedly told us to do, is an important move towards the realization of the Party's basic programme\* and a long-cherished

\* The basic programme of the Communist Party of China is the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the triumph of socialism over capitalism. The ultimate aim of the Party is the realization of communism.

common aspiration of the Chinese people, and it is also what the world's revolutionary people earnestly expect of us.

The "gang of four," however, acted contrary to Chairman Mao's great call and the resolutions of the Party's Tenth National Congress and the Fourth National People's Congress, violated the basic interests and common aspirations of the people of the whole country, sabotaged the socialist revolution and socialist construction and opposed building China into a modern, strong socialist country. They slanderously declared that the day China was modernized would see, as has happened in the Soviet Union, the restoration of capitalism and that "while the satellites went up to the sky, the red flag would fall to the ground."

### A Major Political Task

After the seizure of political power by the proletariat in our country, to develop the social productive forces, to modernize agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and turn out still more industrial goods and farm produce is not only an economic but also a political task; it is of great significance to the consolidation and development of the socialist economic system, to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the consolidation of national defence. Lenin pointed out: "A large-scale machine industry capable of reorganizing agriculture is the only material basis that is possible for socialism." (*Thesis for a Report on the Tactics of the R.C.P. at the Third Congress of the Communist International.*) Only when there is this large-scale industry, "it [the proletariat] will consolidate its dictatorship." (*Tenth All-Russia Conference of the R.C.P. [B.]*) Chairman Mao also pointed out: Only when the social productive forces are comparatively well developed can our socialist economic system and political system be considered to have their own comparatively sound material foundation.

Labour productivity can be greatly raised, more social wealth created with each passing day and a powerful material foundation laid for the triumph of socialism over capitalism and for the future transition to communism only

when we have, above all else, grasped socialist revolution well and made great efforts to speed up the modernization of industrial and agricultural production, science and technology. While talking volubly about consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, eliminating bourgeois right and working for the two transitions in the rural collective ownership\*, the "gang of four" was dead set against creating the material conditions indispensable to the realization of these goals. It may be asked: Without a vigorous development of the social productive forces, how is it possible to raise, step by step, the level of public ownership in the collective economy and, again, to bring about the gradual transition from the two types of public ownership to the single system of ownership by the whole people? How is it possible to narrow, step by step, and finally eliminate the differences between town and country, between worker and peasant and between mental and manual labour? How is it possible to gradually increase, at the present stage, the factor of "to each according to his needs" so as to bring about the transition in the future of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" to "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs"? The "gang of four" opposed modernizing agriculture, industry, national defence, science and technology and developing socialist production. Their talk about eliminating bourgeois right and realizing communism was just so much nonsense designed to deceive people.

True, in the Soviet Union, the red flag has fallen to the ground, but that is because the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has usurped the supreme leadership of the Party and state and pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. So long as we adhere to Chair-

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\* Referring to the transition of the ownership system in the rural people's communes. At the present stage, the rural people's communes generally take the form of three-level ownership, that is, ownership by the commune, the production brigade and the production team, with the production team as the basic accounting unit. When conditions are ripe, there will be a gradual transition to the system of ownership with the production brigade and eventually the commune as the basic accounting unit and, in the distant future, to ownership by the whole people.

man Mao's revolutionary line, persist in taking the socialist road and criticize revisionism and capitalism, we will be able to keep the red flag flying, send our satellites into orbit and build our country into a powerful modern socialist state.

### Refuting Fallacies

The "gang of four" put forward various kinds of fallacies in disrupting the four modernizations.

"You are doing things according to the theory of productive forces." This was a big stick they brandished, and they were ready to hit anyone who persisted in grasping revolution and promoting production.

What is meant by the "theory of productive forces"? It is a revisionist fallacy which one-sidedly emphasizes the role of the productive forces. According to this "theory," the productive forces are regarded as the one and only decisive factor in social development. It negates the reaction of the relations of production and that of the superstructure, and tries to liquidate class struggle and oppose the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao taught us: **Politics is the commander, the soul in everything. "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work."** To build China into a powerful modern socialist country, it is imperative to follow Chairman Mao's teachings, persist in putting proletarian politics in command, persevere in the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie, particularly against the bourgeoisie inside the Party, adhere to the socialist revolution in both the superstructure and the relations of production, and put production under the command of revolution and economic affairs under the command of politics. We must unswervingly uphold this at all times. But opposing the "theory of productive forces" certainly does not mean giving up production, nor does it mean giving up modernizing our country. Historical materialism fully confirms the reaction of the superstructure on the economic base and the reaction of the relations of production on the productive forces; moreover, under certain conditions, the superstructure and the relations

of production play the main and decisive role. At the same time, it consistently maintains that with regard to the relationship between the productive forces and the relations of production and between the economic base and the superstructure, the productive forces and the economic base, generally speaking, play the main and decisive role. This is so for the simple reason that people must eat and drink and need clothing and a place to live in and that they must first of all engage in productive activities before they can engage in political, scientific art and other activities. Man's activity in production is the most fundamental practical activity and the determinant of all his other activities. One of the basic tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to strive to do a good job in socialist production, and this is a glorious duty of the working class and other labouring people. The greater and faster the socialist production, the better it is. In dismissing without exception the development of production as a manifestation of the "theory of productive forces," the "gang of four" was deliberately creating confusion and flagrantly betraying historical materialism.

"It is all right for production to go down so long as we do a good job in revolution." This was another fallacy of that gang. They said: "We would rather grow socialist weeds than plant capitalist seedlings." "We would rather have a low socialist rate [of economic growth] than a high capitalist one." They even clamoured that as long as class struggle was grasped well "it is permissible that factories produce nothing at all" and that "it does not matter if the farms reap nothing at harvest time."

Here members of the "gang of four" who styled themselves as "consistently correct Leftists" were defaming socialism and prettifying capitalism by associating "seedlings" and "high rate" of economic development with capitalism and "weeds," "low rate" and what not with socialism. Revolution means liberating the productive forces. All genuine revolutions have greatly promoted the growth of the productive forces. The socialist revolution, which is unparalleled in depth and in scope, has opened up a broad avenue for the development of the productive forces. Since liberation, under the

impetus of the socialist revolution, our social productive forces have been developing at a high rate. This is so whether in an area or a unit. Where the principle of **"grasping revolution, promoting production"** is carried out, production there goes up fast without fail. But the "gang of four" babbled that "it is all right for production to go down so long as we do a good job in revolution." If factories do not produce anything and farms reap nothing at harvest time, what kind of socialist enterprises are they? And if all enterprises stop production, how are we to get our clothing, food and houses? In every revolutionary mass movement, Chairman Mao always stressed that we must not only carry out the revolution successfully but increase production as well. The "gang of four" went against this consistent instruction of Chairman Mao's, and what they meant by "revolution" was actually sabotage and counter-revolution!

"Don't produce for the erroneous line" and "Don't produce for the capitalist-roaders." These are the slogans used by the "gang of four" to flagrantly incite people to lay down their tools and stop production. It is extremely reactionary.

Under Chairman Mao's leadership, our Party has since liberation shattered the interference and sabotage by the revisionist line, and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has all along held the dominant position throughout the country. Ours is a country under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Our economic system is a socialist economic system based on public ownership. In shouting "Don't produce for the erroneous line" and "Don't produce for the capitalist-roaders," the "gang of four" openly negated the dominant position of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and smeared the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system in our country. It must be pointed out that in a very small number of units and localities the capitalist-roaders usurped the leadership and pushed a revisionist line. So it is all the more necessary for the people in these units and localities to uphold the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production, rise in revolt against the capitalist-roaders, resist and criticize the revisionist line they pushed and boost production in accordance with the socialist

principle and under the state's unified plan. As social production is an integrated whole, so when production comes to a halt in one unit, normal production in many others will be affected. Working according to state planning, every enterprise turns out products to serve the cause of socialism, the state under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the interests of the masses. How can this be called turning out products for the capitalist-roaders?

### "Gang of Four's" Sinister Design

In undermining the people's efforts to modernize their country and disrupting socialist production, the "gang of four's" sinister design was to oppose Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and brand a large number of leading comrades in the central authorities and various localities who resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as "revisionists" and "capitalist-roaders." At a discussion meeting on national planning work last July, the "gang of four" spread rumours and interfered with the proceedings, directing the spearhead of attack against leading comrades on the Party Central Committee and in the State Council. This merely showed up the gang's wild political ambition to usurp Party and state power.

The "gang of four" used disrupting production as an important means to undermine the revolution. They did not hesitate to do so wherever the revolution and production were proceeding most satisfactorily. They and their lackeys proclaimed among themselves: "We'll break into any factory where smoke belches from the chimney," "When production breaks down in a factory, it means another noose around the neck of those in power," and "Let the state bear the loss, blame those in power and we'll succeed in seizing power for ourselves." They thus completely revealed their sinister design.

Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four" is a spur to the rapid growth of socialist production. The goal of building our country into a powerful modern socialist state before the end of the century will certainly be achieved!

# Chairman Mao and the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College

THE Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College was a school Chairman Mao founded for training cadres working in the military and political fields. During the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), more than 200,000 people received training there and later became the sinews of the revolution. We who have worked there recall its past under Chairman Mao's leadership with deep emotion, as if we were revisiting Yen-an, the college seat in northern Shensi, after a long lapse of 30 years.

## Revolutionary Educational Policy

Chairman Mao always attached great importance to the education of the Party and army cadres. Soon after the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army reached northern Shensi in October 1935 at the end of the Long March, he decided that the former Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army College in the Central Revolutionary Base Area in Kiangsi should make a fresh start in Yen-an.

The Anti-Japanese Military and Political College was formally founded in Yen-an in June 1936 with Chairman Mao as president of its educational board. On March 5, 1938, he wrote an inscription for the college: "**A firm and correct political orientation, an industrious and simple style of work, and flexible strategy and tactics.**" He also wrote the following as the college motto: "**Be united, alert, earnest and lively.**" He thus laid down the college's educational policy and worked out a brand new style for it.

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This article is a collection of material based on the memoirs of Ho Chang-kung and other comrades now working at the Military and Political College of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

This educational policy was born of the struggle against Wang Ming's Right opportunist line. During the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-37), Wang Ming, a ring-leader of the opportunist line inside our Party, pushed a "Left" opportunist line which brought severe damage to the revolutionary cause. At the start of the War of Resistance Against Japan our Party formed an anti-Japanese national united front with Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang, that is, co-operation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party against Japan. What then should the proper relations be between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang in the new situation? The principle formulated by Chairman Mao was "independence and initiative within the united front," which meant that, while uniting with one another, the various political parties should also be independent of one another; in other words, the proletariat was to give leadership to the anti-Japanese national united front through its own political party — the Communist Party. But Wang Ming, swinging suddenly from the ultra-"Left" to the ultra-Right, opted for "everything through the united front," and held that "everything must be submitted to the united front." This meant speaking of unity alone while abandoning independence and denying the independent existence of the Communist Party. This actually is equal to surrendering to the Kuomintang.

The Anti-Japanese Military and Political College had always been a cadres' school run by our Party. But Wang Ming wanted to operate it along his capitulationist line and make the college a united front school that was merged with the Kuomintang.

Chairman Mao criticized Wang Ming's stand and sharply pointed out that the Anti-Japanese



**Chairman Mao delivering the report *On Protracted War* at the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College in Yen-an, May 1938.**

Military and Political College should never have been a united front school but a cadres' school for the Eighth Route Army under Party leadership. He also explicitly stated that it had nothing in common with the Whampoa Military Academy\*. In its initial stage, the latter's leadership was mainly in the hands of the Kuomintang, and part of the cadets were Kuomintang members. As to the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College, leadership was entirely in the hands of the Communist Party and the overwhelming majority of the students were communists or those with an inclination towards communism. Precisely for this reason, the college had to be more revolutionary and more progressive than the Whampoa Military Academy in every way and it would certainly make

greater contributions to national and social liberation.

Chairman Mao went to the college many times and made speeches criticizing Wang Ming's Right opportunist line. Under his guidance, the students there had raised their Marxist-Leninist understanding and were able to forcefully rebuff Wang Ming's line which tried to interfere. This made it possible for the college to forge ahead along the correct political orientation.

The history of the revolution in the following decades shows that the educational policy laid down by Chairman Mao for the college also paved the way for the work of the Party in educating cadres and for the proletarian educational undertaking in China as a whole.

### **All for Transforming Students' Ideology**

**"In all its work the school should aim at transforming the student's ideology."** This was another of Chairman Mao's important instructions for the college.

The college's students had come to Yen-an, the revolutionary base, from all over the country. There were veterans who had joined the revolution many years earlier, young intellectuals from areas under Japanese occupation or places under Chiang Kai-shek rule, as well as workers, peasants and intellectuals with higher learning. Their families and social backgrounds and educational levels were dissimilar, as was the case regarding their ideological backgrounds and levels of political consciousness. With respect to the young and older intellectuals in particular, there existed in varying degrees non-proletarian thinking and traits of liberalism.

\* It was a military school founded in 1924 by Dr. Sun Yat-sen with the help of the Chinese Communist Party and the Soviet Union after he had organized the Kuomintang. Located in Whampoa near Kwangchow, it was jointly run by the Kuomintang and the Communist Party until Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal of the revolution in 1927.

The college was like a furnace in which non-proletarian thinking of all descriptions was done away with and many students were tempered into staunch revolutionary fighters.

By what means did it transform its students' ideology? Mainly by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. The fundamental teaching material consisted of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao (included in the curriculum were the essentials of Marxism-Leninism, principles of the anti-Japanese national united front, mass work, guerrilla warfare, Chinese history, etc.). Chairman Mao often came to make reports. Many comrades attended his lectures on philosophy, which always kept them spellbound. As often as not, he distributed a syllabus among the students before lecturing. Theory was always closely linked with practice in his lectures, and he elucidated with great clarity the points he wished to make and highlighted what he wanted to emphasize. He dealt with a subject with profundity and an easy-to-understand approach, graphic and concrete. In his lecture *On Contradiction*, for instance, he spoke of an egg changing into a chicken in a suitable temperature, and pointed out that no temperature can change a stone into a chicken. This was how he illustrated the following thesis: "External causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change." Again in his lecture *On Practice*, to expound the dictum "if you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality," he suggested to his audience that they should change the pear by eating it themselves if they wanted to know the taste of a pear. And from this his students were led to see the truth "if you want to know the theory and methods of revolution, you must take part in revolution." With these vivid instances based on everyday life, Chairman Mao was able to help everyone in the classroom, a mixed assemblage it was, come to perceive and appreciate his penetrating philosophical thought.

Before giving a lecture, Chairman Mao always first made efforts to find out what was on the minds of his students and the cadres, or shooting the arrow at the target, as he said. Many comrades can still remember very clearly the days he lectured on *Problems of Strategy in*

*China's Revolutionary War*. At night, he invited students and some cadres to his place where views were freely exchanged under a kerosene lamp hung on a tree in front of his cave-dwelling (the great majority of people in northern Shensi at that time lived in caves dug into mountain slopes). At other times, he was busy at his desk working on a manuscript till late in the night. In class, he cited numerous facts with to-the-point analyses that always aroused his audience's interest. At one point, Chairman Mao spoke about some army commanders who did things rashly without deliberation or making a proper analysis of the matter, and caused things to become the very opposite of what they had calculated. He said: "We do not permit any of our Red Army commanders to become a blundering hothead; we decidedly want every Red Army commander to become a hero who is both brave and sagacious." To some comrades who had suffered defeats in military operations because of rashness, this was most revealing, and each conceded that he was the "hothead" Chairman Mao had referred to. In the days that followed, many students made this their apothegm: "Never become a hothead, but a brave and sagacious hero."

Apart from giving lectures in class, Chairman Mao also arranged interviews with his students to help them solve their ideological problems. One young intellectual before coming to Yen-an had been a student in an enemy occupied area. When he enrolled, he doubted if he could learn anything at all in the college because he was still confined to traditional ways of thinking. He believed that an institute of higher learning had to have an "academic atmosphere," whereas the courses offered, the way things were taught, the hard and simple life there and the practice of studying while engaging in production were entirely different from what he knew about an old-type college. However, the following day, when he saw Chairman Mao dressed in a plain grey army uniform come to talk to the students in a military formation, he was very much moved, his eyes blurred with tears. It never occurred to him that a great man like Chairman Mao would be so simply dressed and arrive without pomp. This was his first lesson, one he could never have had in any school or from any textbook in areas under Kuomintang rule.

To further instill in him confidence in the college, Chairman Mao had a talk with him, saying meaningfully: You have come to Yen-an to look for the Communist Party by breaking through the enemy blockade. This was not an easy thing, but a rather severe test. There is no entrance examination to enroll at the college, but by running the enemy blockade to come here, you passed an examination most satisfactorily. Yes, there are no big school buildings here, nor that many books and professors. But never mind. You will study the theories of the revolution here. Moreover, you will have to link theory with practice and once you have learnt something, you must apply it in practice. This college of ours has great ideals: To drive the Japanese imperialists out of China, and after that, to build socialism and work for communism! Don't look scornfully on these earthen cave-dwellings — where Marxism-Leninism can come from. Chairman Mao's sincere talks with him helped this student get rid of his misgivings.

### **Combining Education With Productive Labour**

Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction "while studying engage in production," the college saw to it that education was integrated with productive labour. The first lesson for students after enrolment was to go to the mountains to reclaim wasteland and dig caves. At its beginning, it had neither school buildings nor other teaching facilities and there was a dearth of faculty members and teaching material as well. In a word, clothing, food, shelter and means of communication and transport were inadequate. But everyone there was undaunted. They said: Didn't the Red Army cross snow-capped mountains and grasslands on their Long March? What kind of difficulty is this that we have to face? So the students, taking off their shoes and rolling up their sleeves, turned stables and abandoned temples into classrooms, built canteens with wood and millet stalks, and used adobe to make tables for the mess hall. Within two weeks after the college opened, 175 new caves had been dug and a road more than 3,000 metres long constructed.

In the most difficult days, even the stationery was made by the students themselves: empty bullet shells or wooden sticks were used as substitutes for pens, soot for ink and birch bark for writing tablets. Chairman Mao spoke highly of the spirit of the students and faculty members there who relied on their own efforts to run their premises industriously and frugally. In a letter to them, he wrote: "I was told that you have displayed great enthusiasm for labour in putting up houses for the college, which is beginning to show results. That is very good indeed. It will offer you a proof that what are usually called difficulties do not exist in the eyes of the Communist Party and the Red Army, who can overcome the gravest difficulty and that the Red Army is invincible in the world."

Integration of education and productive labour is important in bringing about the integration of intellectuals with workers and peasants. In the college's incipient stage, some young intellectuals asked: "All we do now is dig caves, when can we start learning?" On hearing this, Chairman Mao told them that digging caves itself was learning and a more important kind of learning. He asked: How can intellectuals who have been long disassociated with manual labour be expected to have a common language with the working people? Digging caves is the first step in approaching workers and peasants; digging caves means pulling down the wall between the intellectuals and workers and peasants. Some comrades looked down upon workers and peasants. Chairman Mao patiently helped them see they were wrong. He said: It is wrong to look down upon workers and peasants for they are the greatest people of all. For instance, there are workers in Shanghai whose job is to collect night soil. Shanghai may be a wonderfully posh city, yet, but for these night soil collectors, it would be an extremely stinking one. This was how Chairman Mao gradually guided the intellectuals to take the road of integrating with workers and peasants, who are the basic force of the revolution; without integrating with workers and peasants, intellectuals will accomplish nothing.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching "learning warfare through warfare," the college's stu-

dents and faculty acquired their learning not only in the Yen-an caves but also on the battlefield in gun smoke. It was its usual practice to send students to temper themselves at the forefront of class struggle, to go out to face the world and brave the mighty storm of mass struggle. With a view to adjusting its education still better to the needs of the front, in accordance with a Party Central Committee decision, the college at the end of 1938 dispatched a number of comrades to other revolutionary base areas. In July 1939, those who had remained at the college headquarters also left Yen-an in batches for the enemy's rear to set up more schools of the same type.

On the eve of their departure, Chairman Mao personally made a speech to them in which he instructed students and faculty to keep to the three "magic weapons"—united front, armed struggle and Party building—and en-

couraged them to carry the war of resistance through to the end. During their school days in the enemy's rear, students and cadres took a firmer proletarian stand and rapidly became politically matured in intricate and complex struggle against the Japanese invaders, against their puppet troops and the Kuomintang reactionaries. Whether they were sent to the enemy's rear as members of armed working teams to arouse the masses and attack the enemy, or to take part in the peasants' struggle against the landlords for the reduction of rent and interest, the college's students never failed to make intense class struggle the best college course they ever had.

This is how the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College grew bigger and bigger and trained large numbers of cadres for the cause of national liberation and the people's revolution in our country.

## Ports of China

by Hsiang Jung

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CHINA'S indented mainland coastline is more than 18,000 kilometres long and has many well-known harbours. There is Chanchiang on the South China Sea coast, Kwangchow's Whampoa, the biggest in south China, Shanghai, China's largest foreign trade port and a river and maritime transport hub, the Yellow Sea port of Lienyunkang, Tsingtao on the southern half of the Shantung Peninsula and Yentai on the northern half, north China's Tientsin right on the doorstep of the capital, Talien in the north-east and Hopei's Chinhuangtao.

### Seizing Back Control of Our Ports

The imperialist powers prised open China's doors from the sea in the mid-19th century and

forcibly occupied the main coastal ports and Yangtze River ports as bridgeheads for aggression against China. In 1842, after the Sino-British Opium War, colonialist and imperialist powers one after the other imposed humiliating unequal treaties to force China to open the five ports of Kwangchow, Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai to trade, forcibly occupied, or "leased" territories, seized control of Lushun, Talien, Chinhuangtao, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Tientsin, Kwangchowwan (Chanchiang) and other important ports.

As Chairman Mao pointed out in *The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party*: "The imperialist powers have gained control of all the important trading ports in China by these unequal treaties and have

marked off areas in many of these ports as concessions under their direct administration. They have also gained control of China's customs, foreign trade and communications (sea, land, inland water and air). Thus they have been able to dump their goods in China, turn her into a market for their industrial products, and at the same time subordinate her agriculture to their imperialist needs." Shanghai is one example. Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Germany vied with each other there to build docks on both banks of the Whangpoo River. They seized the banks of nearly all the deep-water stretches. On the eve of the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), the imperialists controlled 71 per cent of the total quayage and 79.2 per cent of all warehouse space. In those days foreign flags flew over both banks of the Whangpoo and imperialist ships and naval vessels came and went as they pleased.

Beginning in the latter years of the decadent Ching Dynasty until the end of Kuomintang reactionary rule, the Chinese people had no say whatsoever about their own ports. Foreigners had almost complete control of port administration, dredging channels and coastal patrol. With the founding of New China, the keys to the ports of China in the hands of the imperialists were wrested back.

### Port Construction

On the heels of swift socialist construction and the sharp rise in foreign trade, the volume of goods handled by the ports rose steeply. In the case of the principal harbours, the volume of goods handled in 1958 was more than six times that of 1950 and the total for 1965, just before the Cultural Revolution started, was about 30 per cent greater than that of 1958. In 1975, it was almost twice that of 1965.

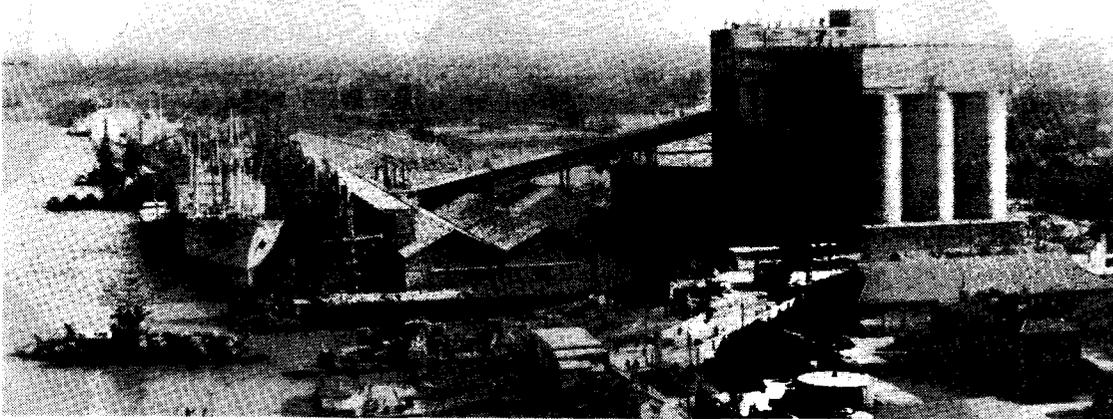
However, the harbours inherited from the old society were all in poor condition. As the wharves the imperialists built in China were solely to plunder the country's wealth, port facilities were most primitive and loading and unloading were mainly done by human labour.

On the eve of country-wide liberation, the Kuomintang reactionaries went berserk and destroyed many wharves and installations. Channels were silted up too. Since liberation, the People's Government has restored and expanded these harbours, built new berths and added some machinery. However, due to the interference of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line prior to the Cultural Revolution, which mainly relied on foreign technology and equipment, the speed of port construction was badly shackled.

In the wake of our achievements in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, China established trade relations with almost 160 countries and regions. The number of foreign maritime vessels calling at Chinese ports in recent years has increased rapidly. This called for more deep-water berths, storage sheds and space and loading and unloading equipment, as well as other ancillary services like replenishment stores, oil and water, and repair and maintenance.

In February 1973, when Premier Chou instructed that ports be vastly improved within three years a mammoth port construction programme began. By the first half of 1976, 40 deep-water berths had been built or almost completed in nine chief ports. There were deep-water bulk-load berths for coal, ore and mixed-cargo, deep-water berths for 25,000, 50,000 and 100,000-ton tankers and container berths. Simultaneous with the building of these, work was also done on building berths for ships of 10,000 tons and less. Comprehensive ancillary services were added — rail and road connections, telecommunications, electric power, replenishing oil and water, warehousing, marshalling yards, welfare facilities and dry docks and whole sets of other installations. Port mechanization proceeded apace.

All this was accomplished according to Chairman Mao's principle of self-reliance and keeping the initiative in our own hands, giving full play to the initiative of the central and the local authorities, launching mass movements extensively and going in for socialist co-operation in a big way. In sabotaging socialist con-



**Bulk grain wharf,  
Shanghai Harbour.**

struction, the "gang of four" also sabotaged port construction. For example, the three-year plan for the latter called for deepening the Yangtze channel to enable fully laden freighters of up to 20,000 tons to enter and leave Shanghai Harbour each day. However, the "gang of four" used all kinds of pretexts to prevent the dredges being repaired in an attempt to sabotage port construction in that city. When the stevedores worked hard and quickly, they were accused of "putting tonnage in command" and "being adherents of the theory of productive forces." However, the harbour builders overcame all obstructions and sabotage by the "gang of four" to implement Premier Chou's instructions.

Since 1973, Shanghai has built or rebuilt 16 deep-water berths for vessels of more than 10,000 tons, and six special tanker terminals and special wharves for other goods as well as complete sets of equipment. Two mechanized systems, one for handling coal and the other for bulk grain, have been installed.

The tall silos of the No. 2 work zone can be seen from a ship in the Whangpoo River. Assisted by many factories, the dockers designed, made and installed a pneumatic system of pipes to suck up grain from ships' holds and deliver it in a cascading stream into the silos at 200 tons per hour. The system for handling coal at the No. 6 work zone is impressive. Most of the coal used in Shanghai's industry and homes are unloaded here. Before liberation, it was discharged from ships by men working with shovels, shoulder poles and baskets. It took a

dozen days or even a month to unload a 10,000-ton ship. It now takes no more than 20 hours for the same job.

There also have been improvements and expansion in Talien Harbour. The port has 24 loading and unloading lines for ore, scrap steel, mixed cargo and complete sets of machinery as well. In one and a half years Talien became China's largest modern oil port and now has two deep-water berths for tankers, one for 100,000-ton and the other for 50,000-ton tankers. The berths were designed by teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students of the Talien Engineering Institute. Apart from workers, People's Liberation Army men and rural commune members also took part in the construction. Twenty-five factories in Talien had hand in putting up the pier and its installed equipment. Relying on the wisdom and strength of the masses, the new oil port was completed eight months ahead of schedule.

### **Away With Blind Faith**

The imperialists were forced to leave China immediately after the country's liberation. They left, but as if they were indispensable, they predicted that China would not be able to operate her ports. Facts have showed that China not only can operate ports, and build them, but she also can solve problems which once baffled the imperialists. Solving the silt problem of Shanghai Harbour, situated at the mouth of the Yangtze River, is an illustration.

The movement of water there is extremely complex and vast amounts of silt and mud an-

nually are carried down from the upper stretches to silt up a part of the estuary and the channel. At ebb tide, only vessels of about 5,000 tons could pass through. Larger ships had to wait outside for high tide or unload some cargo before entering.

Before liberation, the imperialists tried dredging on many occasions. They all failed and concluded that dredging was absolutely ineffective. Just one good storm and months of the work would be undone, they declared. A foreign expert was engaged after liberation to solve the problem, but he too gave up. The channel was then left to its own devices.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, workers and staff in charge of the navigation channels criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-chi's and Lin Piao's revisionist line and further broke down the old habit of holding foreign things in awe, a legacy of the semi-colonial days. A three-in-one investigation team of workers, cadres and technicians was formed to tackle the problem of dredging the channel. Among them were workers with rich hydrologic experience, and old fishermen, descendants of several generations living on the banks of the Yangtze, and senior and young technicians. They made a careful study of the stretch of the Yangtze concerned and amassed much valuable data. They made experiments and then drew up plans for dredging the channel at the mouth of the river. Work began in September 1974 and in 15 months the channel was deepened. It has stood the test of summer torrents. Each day now ships of up to 20,000 tons can ride in and out with the tide.

### **Masters of Their Own House**

Port control and administration in old China were in imperialist hands. Even piloting. Nearly all pilots in the chief ports were foreigners. Chinese ships as well had to be brought in or out by foreign pilots.

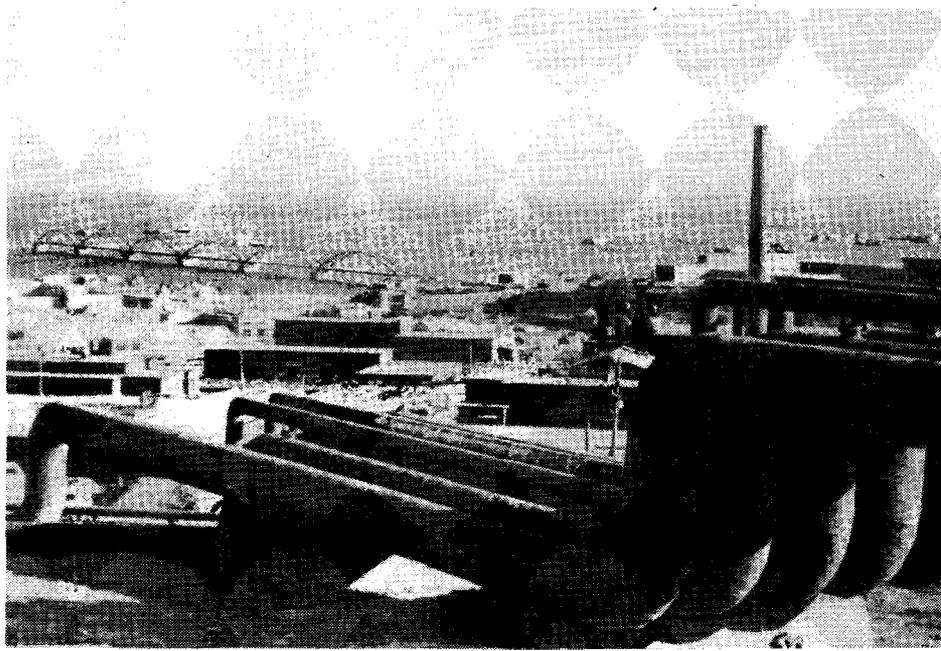
March 11, 1977

The pilots in all ports today have been trained since liberation. Wang Yu-chi, chief of the pilot section of the Talién Harbour administration bureau, is an ex-sailor who after liberation became a ship's captain, and a pilot in 1953. He studied hard and made good despite the fact that he hadn't had much of an education and didn't know any foreign language. He has been working as a pilot for more than 20 years. Worker-born pilots have been trained very rapidly since the start of the Cultural Revolution. Two-thirds of the pilots in Shanghai are workers or P.L.A. men, and one half are young people.

A century before liberation customs control was taken over by the imperialists and remained in their hands until 1949. Import and export duties were levied according to the stipulation in the unequal treaties which the imperialists forced on the governments of old China. Even the customs chief had to be a foreigner. Since the founding of New China, the People's Government has regained complete control of the customs and introduced a series of reforms, enacted customs laws and new tax regulations favourable to the development of China's economy, implemented a tariff policy of independence and self-reliance, and curbed the imperialists' aggressive dumping.

By supervising imports and exports, imposing customs duties and checking smuggling, the customs carries out the policy of the state control of foreign trade and protection of trade, so as to safeguard state sovereignty and defend the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

**New oil pier, Talién Harbour.**





the Chinese Communist Party would certainly uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and win still greater victories. They rejoiced at the close fraternal communist rela-

tions between our two Parties. These relations are based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in the true spirit of proletarian internationalism."

## Japan-U.S.S.R. Fishery Talks

# Moscow's New Blackmailing of Japan

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**T**HE new tsars' latest blackmailing of Japan took place in the fishery talks between Japanese Agriculture-Forestry Minister Zenko Suzuki and Soviet Fisheries Minister Alexander Ishkov in Moscow from February 28 to March 3.

Prior to the talks, the Soviet Union unilaterally announced the establishment of a "200-mile exclusive fishing zone" effective March 1, incorporating Japan's four northern islands of Kunashiri, Etorofu, Habomai and Shikotan into Soviet territory. Making enforcement of the "200-mile exclusive fishing zone" a precondition during the talks, the Soviet Union wanted Japan to recognize the waters including the areas of the Japanese northern territories. It not only limited the kinds of fish Japanese fleets are allowed to catch but also demanded that they bring "license" issued by the Soviet Union when they enter this "exclusive fishing zone." If Japanese fishing boats violate the regulations, "jurisdiction" will belong to the Soviet Union. Japan naturally rejected the Soviet claim as it involves the question of "sovereignty." Refusing to stop here, the Soviet Union tried to insert into the joint communique points which had not been agreed or touched upon in the talks. The conflicting positions of each side caused the talks to break down again and again. The Japanese Agriculture-Forestry Minister postponed his return home more than once. The planned joint communique was replaced by exchange of notes containing nothing substantial. The talks ended with Japan rejecting the Soviet "200-mile exclusive fishing zone." The

Japanese paper *Mainichi Shimbun* reported that "each refused to give in to the other because the Soviet Union insisted on including in the 'joint communique' the words that 'Japan recognizes the Soviet 200-mile exclusive fishing zone.'" *Tokyo Shimbun* pointed out: "The failure of the Japan-Soviet fishery talks to make progress is due to the problem concerning the designation of territories which arose from the establishment of the Soviet 200-mile exclusive fishing zone." "No agreement was reached in the course of drafting the 'joint communique' because the Soviet Union kept to its stand that the Soviet Strait and the Kunashiri Strait are the border line and Japan would not yield the point that the four northern islands are its territories." The paper said: "If the Soviet Union wishes to use the 200-mile exclusive fishing zone as a trump card in an attempt to turn the outstanding problem of the northern territories into a fait accompli, Japan will not tolerate this."

In recent years, Soviet ships, which have frequently been in the North Pacific and the Sea of Okhotsk and the area off the four northern islands in particular, have threatened Japanese fishing boats and bullied the fishermen. Now, the Soviet Union has tried to compel Japan to accept its 200-mile exclusive fishing zone, i.e., recognize its occupation of the northern territories as "legal," by capitalizing on the desire of Japanese fishermen for safe operations. This is the new tsar's fresh blackmail of Japan. For years the Soviet Union has continued occupying these territories and bullied Japan by force. In the fall of 1973, former



tatorship has aroused increasingly strong resistance among the Soviet people. Fearful that the defendants could expose and openly denounce the authorities' crimes if they were given an open trial, the Soviet authorities, therefore, declare those who are "dangerous elements" in their eyes "maniacs" and put them in "psychiatric hospitals" for secret persecution.

The Soviet authorities have made up a series of laws and regulations to legalize such fascist crimes. The Ministry of Public Health decreed in October 1961: If a man who is mentally ill constitutes an obvious danger to the people around him or himself, the health department has the right to send him to a "psychiatric hospital" without the consent of the patient or his relatives and guardians. According to articles 58-60 of the Russian criminal code, the criminally irresponsible, or the criminally responsible who suffer from mental disorders before the court have passed judgement or when they are serving their prison terms, shall be sent to general or special "psychiatric hospitals" for forcible treatment as ordered by the court.

### **Targets — Revolutionaries and Dissidents**

As disclosed in Western news reports and from the Soviet Union, thousands upon thousands of people are put in disguised "psychiatric hospitals" by the Soviet authorities. Among them are revolutionaries calling for the overthrow of the Soviet revisionists' rule, dissidents opposing national oppression and upholding the defence of human rights and ordinary people who are against the aggression and expansion by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique abroad. Seven people were arrested on the spot in the demonstration in Moscow's Red Square on August 25, 1968 against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. The banners carried in the march had the slogans: "Long live free and independent Czechoslovakia!" "Shame to the occupationists!" Some of the arrested were sent into exile and others thrown into concentration camps or "psychiatric hospitals." Artist Viktor Fainberg and poetess Natalya Gorbanevskaya were confined to such a "hospital." Fainberg was told: "Your ailment is your dissident way of thinking." Former Major General Grigorenko was twice thrown into a "psychiatric hospital" for being a dissident. Lieutenant Ilyin of the Soviet engineering corps who made

an unsuccessful attempt on the life of the Soviet revisionist chieftain in Red Square on January 22, 1969 was declared by official Soviet quarters to be suffering from the chronic mental disorder known as schizophrenia and was sent to a special "psychiatric hospital" for "forcible treatment." A Soviet engineer was placed in such a "hospital" because he spoke at a student meeting against the expulsion of students for political reasons. He made repeated charges against the hospital, but they were simply used as an excuse for "further treatment."

Many of these Soviet "hospitals" were formerly prisons. The Chernyakhovsk Psychiatric Hospital in the Kaliningrad Region was a Nazi prison; the Arsenalnaya Psychiatric Hospital in Leningrad was a prison for women in tsarist times and the Orel Psychiatric Hospital in the Orel Region was the Central Prison where many Bolsheviks were confined by the tsar.

Those working in "psychiatric hospitals" where political prisoners are kept are picked by Soviet special agent organizations. Senior and junior medical personnel have a military rank and wear uniforms. Daniel L. Lunts, a leading member of the Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry in Moscow, is a K.G.B. colonel. He once told a "patient": "When I say a man is schizophrenic, he is schizophrenic, just as when I say an ashtray is schizophrenic, it is schizophrenic."

### **"Treatment" — Torture in Reality**

Medical treatment in such "psychiatric hospitals" is really torture. Former Major General Grigorenko said "the 'psychiatric hospital' is the most terrible of all prisons." Political prisoners who are declared suffering from "mental diseases" and sent to a "hospital" are completely isolated and deprived of all rights. They are subjected to daily floggings and sadistic humiliations. There are different kinds of "treatments." One is to wrap the "patient" in wet canvas with a wide leather belt around it. As the canvas dries, the "patient" finds it more and more difficult to breathe. Another "treatment" is to give forcible injections which are damaging to the health. For instance, after the injection of a dose of strong anaesthetics, the "patient" runs a high tempera-

ture, has severe cerebral damage, loses his memory and control of muscular movements and is exhausted. The use of psychedelic drugs, which evoke indescribable torture and have disastrous effects on the body, is another way of breaking the morale of "unruly patients." A mathematics instructor was detained in a "psychiatric hospital" on an "anti-Soviet propaganda" charge because he liked to write verses in his spare time. He said that the aminazin treatment "results in the loss of (a patient's) individuality, his intellect gets blurred, his emotions are destroyed and his memory disappears. This is the death of creativity: Those who are given aminazin cannot even read afterwards."

In denouncing the dark tsarist rule, Lenin said that police tyranny, inquisitorial persecution and demoralization had reached such

an extent that "the very stones cry out!" (*Review of Home Affairs*.) The new tsars surpass the old tsars in their barbarous persecution of the people. The persecution of the Soviet people by the Brezhnev renegade clique has evoked strong denunciation at home and abroad.

Some people have said that "the use of psychiatric methods to suppress the dissidents could be compared with practices of Nazi Germany." Others have said that "the incarceration of free-thinking healthy people in madhouses is spiritual murder. It is a variation of Hitler's 'gas chamber,' but even more cruel: The torture of these people, who are being killed, is more malicious and more prolonged. Like the gas chambers, these crimes will never be forgotten and all those responsible will be condemned for all time, throughout their life and after their death."

## *Result of Capitalist Restoration*

# **Soviet Livestock Raising in a Sorry Plight**

**R**ECENT statistics released by the Soviet Central Statistical Board have shown a decrease in output of meat, dairy products and other animal products in the first nine months of 1976 as against the same period the previous year. The meat production drop was 21 per cent. Constrained Soviet authorities acknowledged that the meat scarcity "represents the most pressing problem" at present.

As an ailing sector of the Soviet economy, animal husbandry has failed to reach the annual plan target over a long period. In the 11 years Khrushchov was in the saddle, production of meat, milk, eggs, wool, and other animal by-products never fulfilled the yearly state plans. The 1963 crop failure resulted in a slump in the number of cattle on the hoof.

### **Sharp Declines in Cattle**

Since Brezhnev took over the reins, militarization of the economy has become even more pronounced. One after another, harvest short-

falls were reported and livestock raising fared worse than before. Thus, the 11 years under Brezhnev have witnessed a steady decline in the growth rate of livestock and many sharp drops in cattle in stock.

Take beef cattle for example. The average annual growth rate between 1971 and 1975 was about 55 per cent lower than between 1961 and 1965. In 1975, it was 44 per cent less than in 1974. According to Soviet press reports, calves born in the first quarter of 1976 registered "a sharp fall" in many parts of the country. The number of cows in the first half of that year was about 400,000 head less than in the first half of 1975.

Following a 42 per cent drop in 1964, the number of hogs in stock did not reach its 1963 level until 1974. Then the 1975 crop failure led to another drastic decline. According to official statistics, hogs in stock numbered 72.3 million by January 1, 1975, and exactly one year later the figure was 57.9 million, a 20 per cent decrease

and 12 million less than in 1963. As revealed in Soviet publications, even now, the number is still much lower than in early 1975.

### **Acute Shortage**

A sharp drop in livestock inevitably leads to fewer animal by-products. In the four years from 1971 to 1974, both total output and average annual production of meat, milk and wool failed to reach the targets set in the ninth five-year plan. In the latter half of 1975, the wholesale slaughter of cattle as a result of an acute fodder shortage temporarily boosted the supply of meat, but this was soon followed by a drastic fall. Meat, milk and egg production in the first two months of 1976 was lower than in the same 1975 period; pork showed a 35 per cent drop.

The Soviet revisionist authorities time and again called for an all-out quest for greater meat supplies and purchased and slaughtered large herds of underweight and lean cattle. But such drastic measures failed to ease the scarcity. Popular discontent over the shortage was

evident and widespread. Incidents such as workers' strikes and smashing shop windows were reported in Kiev, Rostov, Riga and Irkutsk last year.

### **Large Meat Imports**

To ease the acute shortage, the Brezhnev clique purchased large quantities of meat and other animal products abroad. Last year, it bought several hundred thousand tons of meat and meat animals from a dozen countries including Sweden, Australia, New Zealand and Argentina. Since October, it has reportedly purchased about 150,000 tons and "substantial purchases will continue." According to a foreign press report, without meat from Sweden, Moscow and Leningrad will suffer the same acute meat shortage as other Soviet cities.

The new tsars' reliance on meat imports did not start today. In the ten years from 1965 to 1974, the Brezhnev clique imported several

*(Continued on p. 32.)*

## **COMMENTARIES**

### **Absurd Champion of "Human Rights"**

THE recent exchange of recriminations between the Soviet Union and the United States over the so-called "human rights issue" has been a point of attention in the international arena.

The fracas erupted when the Kremlin cracked down on "dissidents," who, somewhat dissatisfied with Brezhnev's fascist rule, appealed to the Western communities for sympathy and support. The U.S. authorities openly condemned Soviet "repression of human rights," saying the United States "can never be indifferent to the fate of freedom elsewhere." Touched to the quick, Moscow riposted with charges of racial discrimination, the degradation

of women, unemployment, crime and other such matters in the United States. Soon, mutual charges and counter-charges in the form of statements, letters, talk and articles were flying thick and fast. It was a regular slanging match with each letting the other's skeleton out of the closet.

Actually, the "human rights" flap is nothing more than a hypocritical farce. The "human rights," "freedom" and "equality" banner raised by the Western bourgeoisie more than a century ago to combat the feudal system has long been torn to pieces. Under the rule of capital, people are divided into classes and individuals from different classes enjoy different rights. The broad masses of the working people have only the right to lead an exploited and humiliated existence. To them, "human rights," "freedom" and "democracy" are luxuries beyond their reach. Lenin said that the dignity of man is not to be found in the world of the capitalists. The bourgeoisie's "talk about freedom

and democracy is sheer claptrap, parrot phrases, fashionable twaddle, or hypocrisy." (Lenin: *In Memory of Count Heyden*.) This is true both in the Western world under the old-line capitalists and in the Soviet Union under the new breed of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists.

On this question, the U.S. attitude seems more candid, since Washington admitted: "We are ourselves culpable in some ways," while Moscow pretended to have a clear conscience and boasted about the right to work, education, social welfare, vote, etc., in the Soviet Union to make itself out to be the champion of "human rights." But, as the Soviet Union today has become a land of K.G.B. agents, bristling with prisons full of its citizens while many others have been exiled, what "human rights" can it talk about? An important reason for the growing number of "dissidents" there in recent years is the Soviet revisionist ruling clique's unjust and oppressive rule which has roused the Soviet people's discontent and resistance. The Soviet revisionists' unbridled trampling on human rights while feverishly prettifying themselves precisely shows social-imperialism's hypocrisy and knavishness.

Still more ridiculous is the Soviet propaganda machine's contention that the United States accused the Soviet Union of violating "human rights" because the Soviet model of "socialist democracy" is "steadily growing" and "producing an influence" among the labouring people of the West, thus filling it with fear.

One would like to ask: In what way is Moscow's K.G.B. surveillance better than Washington's F.B.I. shadowing? Are conditions in Soviet "psychiatric hospitals" any more humane than in U.S. jails? Can it be that the Afro-American people who hate the racist setup in Mississippi long for the great-Russian chauvinism of the Soviet Union? The working people of the West who want to end monopoly-capital enslavement can only have the deepest hatred for the new tsars' model of utter violation of "human rights." In trying to conceal their own seaminess by pointing the finger at others, the Soviet revisionists are behaving most doltishly.

## Moscow's Contradictory "Open-Door" Postures

THE Egyptian Government was accused of following an "open-door" policy towards the West in a recent commentary by the Kremlin's mouthpiece *Pravda* because this policy, the paper asserted, "has posed questions of maximum seriousness to the Egyptian economy."

The Soviet paper argued that only by "working in co-operation with the Soviet Union" can Egypt "advance in many fields." Through these fallacies, people again can see the ugly features of the new tsars as overlords and unscrupulous merchants.

Egypt is a sovereign state. As to what policy it should follow, this is its own affair and there is no call for the Soviet Union to go around criticizing this and condemning that.

Furthermore, it is precisely the Kremlin that excels all others in "opening door" to the West.

As disclosed in Soviet newspapers and journals, the number of permanent missions of foreign trade companies, industrial firms and banks totals more than 120 in Moscow. In recent years, Soviet agreements and contracts with such missions have multiplied. Soviet official quarters have admitted that, from 1971 to 1975, the West provided whole sets of equipment for almost 2,000 Soviet industrial projects valued at 29,000 million rubles, or 15 per cent of the total equipment supplied by the Soviet Union to its national economy in the period under review. Soviet loans from the West are exceptionally enormous. According to initial statistics, the Soviet Union has received Western credits amounting to approximately 20,000 million U.S. dollars in recent years. Furthermore, Moscow is now using a considerable amount of foreign capital to "exploit" its own resources and at the same time making arrangements to get hold of Western capital for its new five-year plan. What is this if not a 100 per cent "open-door" policy!

However, the *Pravda* commentator said that the credits and patents his own country acquired from Western countries "have brought con-

siderable benefit to the Soviet people" for they helped the Soviet Union "further upgrade its power," "develop its economy," "improve the livelihood and welfare of the people," and without subjecting it to "any form of exploitation by the capitalists." He even went so far as to say that "without [Western] credits," "it will not be easy" to "build modern plants valued at several thousand million rubles." What kind of logic is this! When the third world nations received credits from Western countries and did some business with them, they were accused of "opening doors" with consequences of "maximum seriousness." When the Soviet Union opened its door wide and even sold its sovereignty to Western monopoly capital, this was excellent and fine.

Why does the Soviet Union behave like the magistrate in the Chinese saying who "set houses on fire while forbidding ordinary folk to light lamps"? It is primarily because, when the Soviet Union "opens its door" to the West, it can endlessly acquire funds, technology and materials to step up arms expansion and war preparations and expedite the militarization of its national economy so as to engage in rivalry with the United States for world hegemony. But when Egypt obtains credits and introduces technology from the West, it is detrimental to

the Soviet Union in the pursuance of its policy of hegemonism in Egypt and the Middle East.

Most important is that when the Soviet Union charges Egypt with "opening its door" to the West, it means Egypt should "open its door" to Moscow. To quote *Pravda*, only by "working in co-operation with the Soviet Union," can Egypt "advance in many fields."

However, the Egyptian people who have suffered much from "Soviet-Egyptian co-operation" are fully aware where "co-operation with the Soviet Union" will lead Egypt. "Questions of maximum seriousness" resulting from this "co-operation" are indeed still fresh in their memory. That is why when *Pravda* came out with these fallacies, they were immediately repudiated by public opinion in Egypt. An Egyptian government official angrily said the *Pravda* article "is tantamount to interference in our affairs. It also shows a double-standard attitude." The Egyptian paper *Al Ahrām* pointed out in a commentary: "Egypt rejects the Soviet attack" and "would not accept anything imposed upon it, but acts on its own free independent will." Another Egyptian paper, *Al Akhbar*, said: "The Soviet tendency to control things in Egypt and to interfere openly in our affairs was the first and final cause of the deterioration of Egyptian-Soviet relations."

### **Third World Countries**

## **Tangible Benefits of Developing Small Industries**

**M**ANY third world countries are getting tangible benefits from small industries in developing their national economies on the basis of independence and self-reliance.

Why do scantily equipped small factories play a tremendous role in these countries' efforts to develop their economies and ensure supplies?

There are many reasons.

They can quickly turn out items sorely needed in the local people's production and daily life to relieve the pressure of goods dumped by the imperialists and hegemonists.

They can make full use of local materials and promote the development of processing industries so as to change the old situation unfavourable to these countries in which they exported raw materials at low prices and imported goods at high prices.

They are best adapted to local conditions while quickly boosting industrial production.

With small investment and quick returns, they can make enormous profits and accumulate funds for building medium-sized and big

industries, so as to speed the growth of national industry.

They gain experience and train technical and administrative personnel through practice in construction and production, thus creating conditions for the independent development of the national economy.

There can be no differentiation without contrast. When a country builds small industries by its own efforts, there is wide scope for production, the cost of production is low and products are low in price and meet real needs; but when a country depends on "aid" from imperialism, particularly the superpowers, to build so-called big modern industries, such ambitious projects need lots of money and time but yield

slow returns. The products cost much to turn out and sell at high prices. They, therefore, sell poorly in the market. Furthermore, rigid conditions are attached to the "aid," and all material, technology, equipment and even spare parts for such projects have to be imported. As a result, the recipient country falls under the control of others, and has heavy burdens.

Drawing lessons from this sharp contrast and learning from their own experience, many third world countries have come to the conclusion that the reliable way for the independent development of their national economies is to build up national industries composed of big, medium-sized and small enterprises, with emphasis on the small ones.

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## For Your Reference

### **Fast Development**

**I**N developing Asian countries like Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan and Democratic Yemen, the development of small industries has been going ahead rather fast and with remarkable results. Sri Lanka already has more than 700 small factories producing farm machine tools, fertilizers, leather, medicines, sugar and other goods for production and consumer use. Production of cotton textiles, clothing, flour, edible oil, hardware, farm tools, cigarettes and tobacco, matches, paint and varnish, and aluminium ware has reduced Democratic Yemen's imports of commodities.

In Africa, the output value of Nigeria's small industries makes up 20 per cent of the gross national industrial output value. Tanzania has improved market supplies by setting up over 370 small factories and more than 600 handicraft workshops. Over a hundred small brickworks in Tanzania's Zanzibar have been set up to help save large amounts of foreign exchange by using bricks in place of imported cement in the building industry. Cameroon, which depended chiefly on exporting cotton to import textiles, now produces 30 million metres

of cotton cloth a year. This meets 70 per cent of the domestic needs and allows a portion for export.

In Latin America, Mexico's small industries in 1975 already made up 73 per cent of the country's processing industry and accounted for more than 90 per cent of the output value. Small factories and handicraft workshops in Ecuador now possess 80 per cent of the country's industrial equipment and 40 per cent of the total industrial output value.

The developing countries have adopted many positive and effective measures to develop small industries as quickly as possible. The Mexican Government provides technology and market investigation data and increasing investment for the purpose. The Kuwait Government fosters development of small industries by facilitating their finding land for construction, exempting them from taxes on imports of needed machinery and by raising tariffs on commodities that can be produced locally or restricting their import. Consisting of 34 countries and areas, the Confederation of Small and Medium-Sized Industries in the Latin American and Caribbean Regions is using its united forces to help small industries in the member states in exploiting and utilizing their national resources and developing processing industries.

## Capitalist Countries

# Big Armies of Unemployed

THE number of jobless is increasing in many capitalist countries and unemployment is worsening.

**U.S.A.** The number of unemployed workers has been rising steadily since its most serious post-war economic crisis which began at the close of 1973. In December 1976, the official unemployment figure was 7,558,000, or 58.6 per cent higher than the pre-crisis peak. Thousands and thousands have lost their jobs recently because of the shutting down of many factories due to the energy shortage resulting from a cold wave not seen in a century that swept the eastern and mid-western states. More than 3 million workers were temporarily laid off in 21 of the 50 U.S. states, according to a February 4 UPI dispatch. In spite of the much repeated promise to give priority to trimming unemployment in the government's economic-stimulus plan, it is generally conceded that the measures can hardly succeed in reducing joblessness.

**The European Economic Community.** The nine E.E.C. countries are also suffering from unemployment which is much higher than on the eve of the end of the 1973 crisis. At the end of last December, the number of registered jobless workers was 5,400,000, almost double the figure three years earlier. The unemployed in Britain, France, West Germany and Italy exceeded one million each. Unemployment has gone up in most E.E.C. countries since the beginning of this year. By the end of January there were 5.9 million out of work, 250,000 more than that month last year. It is particularly serious in Britain which is still struggling with the crisis. The monthly unemployment figure there has never dropped below 1.2 million since January 1976. In January, it was over 1,448,000, the highest figure for that month since 1948. Prime Minister Callaghan said on January 25 that unemployment, now at a 19-year peak, would remain high in Britain for a long time to come.

"I do not think it is possible that this figure will be reduced for some time," he said.

Unemployment is also quite serious in Canada, Australia and Japan. In Spain, South Africa and Finland it increased by 20-50 per cent last year, according to an announcement of the International Labour Organization on February 18.

**Young Workers.** Those hardest hit are young workers in the above-mentioned countries. More and more of them in the E.E.C. countries became idle in the past few years. More than one million young workers lost their jobs in 1974, a 50 per cent increase over 1973. The figure reached 1.7 million at the beginning of 1976, constituting about 30 per cent of the total number of the unemployed. In France, Holland and Belgium, the unemployed under 25 accounted for 40 per cent or more of the total number of jobless in those countries. In the United States, unemployment is most acute among Afro-American and other minority nationality teenagers. The jobless rate for black Americans in 1976 was 25 per cent, while for black youths, it was 60 per cent, even 75 per cent in some cities.

**Guest Workers.** The first in West European countries to be hit by the economic crisis are what people call the guest workers who are the most cruelly exploited and forced to do heavy manual work. West Germany has sent back home more than 600,000 guest workers in the past year or so. In January, the number of such workers who were jobless in West Germany rose 10.4 per cent, reaching 105,000.

It should be noted that the number of unemployed will continue to rise in the major capitalist countries and employment prospects are gloomy. It is estimated that unemployment in the 24 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (O.E.C.D.) countries this year will surpass the record figure of 15,250,000 in 1975, reported the British weekly *The Economist*.

# ROUND THE WORLD

"DETENTE" SMOKESCREEN

## Moscow Steps Up War Preparations

The Soviet press has recently made a hullabaloo about "detente" and "arms reduction." It advertised such things as completing in the nearest future "the drafting of the agreement on limiting strategic armaments," quickening the "process of the negotiations on arms reduction in Central Europe," making 1977 a year of intense negotiations in the most important aspects of world politics.

But what are the facts? A total of 126 meetings have been held since the negotiations on arms reduction in Central Europe started in late October 1973. Both sides, however, quarrelled endlessly without achieving any results. During the 11th round of talks that resumed not long ago, Moscow clung to the principle of cutting arms in equal proportion by each side in the hope of maintaining its military superiority in Central Europe.

While the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitations talks have been going on for seven years, the Soviet Union's nuclear arsenal is rapidly swelling. According to a January 9 report in the U.S. *Daily News*, the Soviet Union now possesses 3,700 strategic nuclear warheads and the total throw weight of Soviet nuclear warheads far surpasses that of the United States. In addition, Moscow now has

1,600 intercontinental ballistic missiles while Washington only has 1,054; the number of Soviet submarine-launched ballistic missiles is between 730 and 875 while that of the United States is 650.

These talks ran into barriers when both sides, each refusing to budge an inch, became entangled in endless quarrels over whether the Soviet Backfire bomber and the American Cruise missile should be counted as strategic delivery vehicles whose numbers were restricted by agreed upon ceilings. New obstacles have come up. The Soviet Union has succeeded in developing the Mobile missile SS-20 and is planning to deploy it in the western part of the country. The Western press see such a missile as a means of reinforcing the Soviet Union in launching a nuclear attack against Western Europe.

Facts amply prove that Moscow's hubbub about arms reduction is nothing but a trick to divert people's attention. It is following neither a policy of "reducing armaments" nor of "easing military confrontation." What it actually does is intensifying war preparations and contending for world hegemony.

## WESTERN COUNTRIES

### New Waves of Strikes

Since the beginning of this year, workers in Western countries have continued holding strikes, rallies and demonstrations to renew their struggle

against the shifting of the economic crisis on to them by the monopoly capitalists.

**U.S.A.** Coal miners in eastern and midwestern United States have persisted in their spontaneous strikes since early February. The strikes had cost mines a production loss of 1.5 million tons by the end of February, which was a heavy blow to monopoly capital.

Auto workers in the plants of General Motors, Ford Motor and Chrysler have downed their tools since mid-February to protest the capitalists' rejection of the workers' reasonable demands made in negotiations.

About 1,000 textile workers and trade unionists demonstrated on March 2 outside the headquarters of J.P. Stevens, the No. 2 U.S. textile group employing 45,000 people in 85 factories. In recent years, workers of the firm have waged incessant struggles for the right to form trade unions and to collective bargaining.

**Britain.** British workers in various trades recently walked out to oppose dismissals and limited wage increases. About 80,000 telecommunication industry workers held a strike throughout the country on February 14. Thousands of strikers in London gathered outside Parliament, shouting: "Give us work!" "We want action to save our jobs — now!"

**France.** There was a nationwide strike in January by French public service workers and administrative personnel to protest the government's "austerity plan" which lowers the

people's living standards. Several strikes and demonstrations broke out on February 21 in the Lorraine region, an important industrial area in eastern France.

**Italy.** About 1.5 million engineering workers throughout Italy and 80,000 textile workers in Milan put down their tools on February 21 to oppose the government's economic measures.

**Belgium.** Over 500,000 Belgian workers began a 24-hour strike on February 25 and they had decided to do the same every Friday for a month to come to protest against the serious unemployment and the government's failure to solve the workers' difficulties resulting from the economic crisis.

**The Netherlands.** Dutch workers in February staged a strike, the biggest the country had ever witnessed since World War II. The waves of strikes paralysed Rotterdam, one of the world's biggest ports. After a 21-day struggle, the workers achieved an initial victory. The capitalists were forced to accept the strikers' demand for an automatic wage increase whenever the cost of living goes up.

**Denmark.** Danish printers struck throughout the country on February 17 which affected the publication and circulation of newspapers in all nine provinces.

ASEAN

### Special Meeting of Foreign Ministers

The Special Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian

Nations (ASEAN) was held in Manila on February 24 marking the anniversary of the First Meeting of ASEAN Heads of Government in Bali, Indonesia, in February 1976.

The meeting was attended by the foreign ministers of the five ASEAN member states — the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and Indonesia.

Addressing the meeting, President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines urged the ASEAN to strive harder for the realization of its objectives and goals to transform Southeast Asia into a region of peace and progress. The foreign ministers reviewed the growth of economic co-operation among the five member states and signed a basic agreement on the establishment of ASEAN preferential trading arrangements. They proposed that the second ASEAN summit be held in Kuala Lumpur this August.

During the meeting, the Foreign Ministers of Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia signed an agreement on the safety of navigation through the Straits of Malacca with a view to preventing accidents and pollution in the area.

The agreement sets forth a series of measures to ensure the safety of navigation through the straits and around Singapore, especially limiting the passage of supertankers.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithauddeen said: The signing of the agreement "reflects the true spirit of concord prevailing among ASEAN countries."

SOUTH KOREA

### Economy in Trouble

A 30 per cent increase in the circulation of banknotes, a big rise in taxes, over half the small and medium-sized enterprises forced to suspend or cut back production or declare closing down for lack of raw materials, swelling unemployment in the cities and a shrivelling agriculture — all this shows the economic difficulties plaguing colonial south Korea under Pak Jung Hi in 1976.

Living on foreign capital for a long time, the Pak Jung Hi clique last year got 3,118.6 million U.S. dollars from abroad, representing a 130 per cent increase over the preceding year and the highest since the clique took office in 1959.

Statistics show that from 1959 to October 1976, foreign investments added up to 10,540 million U.S. dollars. The superprofits foreign capital nets every year come to from 400 million to 500 million U.S. dollars.

The economic prospect is gloomy for 1977. Taxes this year will reach 2,787,310 million won (south Korean dollars) as against 1,808,900 million won last year. There were price hikes for 93 commodities in late 1976. By February coal prices had gone up 34 per cent. In Seoul, 30 out of 62 small and medium-sized silk mills are facing bankruptcy and the other 32 mills operating there are down to 40 per cent of the total. The situation for silk enterprises in the provinces is about the same as in Seoul. This has brought great harm to the working people who are bound to rise in resistance.

# ON THE HOME FRONT

## *Mao Hsin-hsien: An Outstanding Weaver*

AT present, socialist labour emulation is in full swing throughout the textile industry in Shanghai. Over 30 mills affiliated to the city's Second Textile Company have raised the slogan: "Weave 10,000 metres of cloth without a single defect."

This emulation campaign started when Communist Party member Mao Hsin-hsien, a young woman weaver of Shanghai's No. 27 Textile Mill, was cited as an example for others to learn from. Beginning from May 1973, she set an excellent record in 21 successive months by weaving 400,000 metres of cloth without a single defect. She has consistently maintained the highest standards of quality in the mill. In January this year, she again set a new record by weaving cloth without blemishes during the whole month.

As early as 1972, while the mass movement of learning from Taching in industry was being carried out at the mill, Mao Hsin-hsien assiduously studied Chairman Mao's works including *On Contradiction* and *On Practice*, persistently strove to become both red and expert, and related her ordinary weaving work with the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. For several years, she worked with might and main to raise quality. While on the job, she always concentrates all her energy and attention on weaving whether on day shift or night shift, unconditionally; whether anyone comes to check

her product or not; whether working conditions are good or bad; whether the leading members are on the spot or not. With Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking as her guide, she engaged in practice, summed up her experiences and developed a series of scientific methods for achieving the best quality and highest output, in this way, overfulfilling the monthly production quotas.

Mao Hsin-hsien's advanced deeds were highly commended by the mill's leadership and the workers, and also praised by leading comrades in the central organs. Peking's textile department particularly organized a group to go to Shanghai to learn from her experiences. This greatly offended the "gang of four" as well as its henchmen in Shanghai. They bitterly hated the working class' revolutionary spirit in going all out to build socialism, and smeared Mao Hsin-hsien as a person who is "only concerned about yarn and not line." They persecuted her politically, labelling her "a typical example of the theory of productive forces."

Together with the cadres and workers of the No. 27 Textile Mill, Mao Hsin-hsien waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the sinister gang's cruel oppression. She thought: I am only weaving more and better cloth for the state — is this a crime? She and other workers persisted in learning from Taching — the nation's pace-setter in industry, grasping revolution and promoting production. On May 1, 1975, 33 weavers in the mill reached the standard of

weaving 10,000 metres of cloth without a single defect.

Now, after the smashing of the "gang of four," Mao Hsin-hsien and her workmates are



Mao Hsin-hsien.

full of enthusiasm, and are taking an active part in the struggle of repudiating this infamous gang. Every group and every shift in the mill, determined to boost production, are drawing up plans to learn from Taching.

## *New Equipment for Microwave Telecommunications*

ADHERING to the principle of independence and self-reliance, workers and staff members of the telecommunications departments in China successfully built a 960-channel microwave telecommunication system (type-2), which has been proved to be of good quality and up to required standards after tests.

Microwave telecommunication is a modern means of wireless

communication. Chairman Mao and Premier Chou attached great importance to the development of postal and telecommunications services and issued many important instructions. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the workers and staff members relying on their own efforts designed and built complete sets of microwave telecommunications equipment ranging from 60- and 600-channel electron tube systems to a transistorized 960-channel system (type-1). These played an important role in the construction of microwave telecommunication trunk lines linking Peking with various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

The 960-channel microwave telecommunication system (type-2) suits China's conditions for trunk line construction, meets the requirements for colour television transmission and makes unmanned relay-stations possible. High-standard bin structure and technological processes, the system gives stable performance with reliable results.

Construction of the type-2 began in early 1974. Countering sabotage by the "gang of four," two "three-in-one" combination groups of workers, cadres and technicians and of researchers, producers and users boldly adopted up-to-date techniques and technological processes and completed the task after 18 months' strenuous efforts. All elements and accessories were made in China.

The new equipment was put into trial operation on the Peking-Tientsin line for over a year. Mass production of it will provide complete sets of

sophisticated equipment necessary for China's microwave telecommunications trunk lines. It is also of important significance for building a high-quality and high-efficiency microwave telecommunication network to meet the needs of socialist revolution and construction.

### **4,000-Year-Old Cemetery**

A CLANSMEN'S cemetery dating back approximately 4,000 years to the late period of primitive society was discovered in Chinghai Province's Lotu County on the upper reaches of the Yellow River. Archaeologists have so far exhumed 1,000 tombs which contained some 30,000 pieces of artifacts including stone and bone tools, pottery utensils and ornaments. Few previous finds in China could match this one in respect to the scale of excavation and the number of relics unearthed.

It has been confirmed that the cemetery connotes the Machiayao Culture, which appeared towards the end of the Neolithic Age 4,000-5,000 years ago, and the Chichia Culture of 3,000-4,000 years ago when bronze utensils and stone tools were in use. It has also been ascertained that the Chichia Culture mirrors a society more advanced than that in the period of the Machiayao Culture which was a continuation and development of the Yangshao Culture of the central China plain in the middle of the Neolithic Age some 6,000-7,000 years ago. This proves that the ancient culture of northwest China on the upper reaches of the Yellow River was a direct continuation of the cul-

ture of the central China plain, thus giving the lie to the Soviet social-imperialists who, for the purpose of carrying out aggression and expansion, claimed that the ancient culture of northwest China originated from a foreign source.

Excavations at this cemetery have provided important cultural relics for studying the development of the clan system in primitive society, the emergence of private ownership and the origin of classes.

That the pottery jars found in the tombs of the Machiayao Culture period showed signs of being used to contain millet indicates well-developed farm production at the time.

Burial accessories for men consisted mostly of stone axes, adzes, knives and chisels while those for women were mostly stone and earthen spinning-wheels, bone awls and needles. This shows that by that time social division of labour had appeared in which men did farm work and women engaged in spinning and weaving.

In general men had more burial sacrifices than women, and some pottery vessels bore figures of nude men symbolizing male idolatry. This sheds light on the gradual transition from matrilineal to patrilineal clan society.

The tombs built in the period of the Machiayao Culture varied in size and showed a vast difference in the number of burial accessories. There also were tombs with human sacrifices. According to archaeologists, these findings speak volumes for the existence of private ownership, the polarization between the rich and the poor and the



Part of the utensils, tools, money and ornaments unearthed. Those on the left belong to the Machiyao Culture and those on the right the Chichia Culture.

appearance of house-slaves and of classes in embryo.

Clearer social division of labour, wider polarization be-

tween the rich and the poor and more prevalent practice of burying slaves alive can be seen from what was found in the tombs of

the Chichia Culture period. This demonstrates that the people in this period were fast advancing towards a class society.

(Continued from p. 23.)

million tons of meat. It took from Mongolia nearly 700,000 head of cattle, 13 million sheep and 500,000 meat horses as well as over a hundred thousand tons of meat products. In 1974 alone, the Soviet Union imported over 500,000 tons of meat and became the world's biggest meat-importing country.

Livestock breeding prospects in the tenth five-year plan period (1976-80) are far from promising. The annual rate of increase for cattle, pigs and chickens only amounts to one-third to one half that of the ninth five-year plan; for milk, it not only is lower than that of the ninth

five-year plan but also about two-thirds less than that of the eighth five-year plan; for eggs, it only comes to 35 per cent of that of the ninth five-year plan. Thus it can be seen that even if the plan is completely fulfilled in the coming years, there will be no improvement in the supply of animal products.

The chronic livestock breeding plight stems from restoration of capitalism and militarization of the economy by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. And the situation cannot be changed so long as the new tsars continue their mad arms expansion and war preparations and policy of "guns instead of butter."