

PEKING REVIEW

46

November 12, 1976

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報

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's Message

— Warmly congratulating Comrade Hoxha on his re-election as First Secretary of Central Committee of Albanian Party of Labour

People of Tachai Denounce the "Gang of Four"

Always Act as a Locomotive in "Grasping Revolution, Promoting Production"

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ANNOUNCEMENT

by

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,
The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress
of the People's Republic of China,
The State Council of the People's Republic of China, and
The Military Commission of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China

SINCE the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the esteemed and beloved great leader of the people of all nationalities of China and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, personages and organizations of various countries and circles have sent a large number of messages of condolence, issued written or oral statements or attended mourning services to express profound condolences and sympathy on the departure of Chairman Mao Tsetung. They include Party and government leading comrades of various socialist countries, Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations, numerous heads of state and government as well as parliaments, government departments, local leading organs and political parties and organizations. Among them are also labouring people of various countries, friendly organizations, friends from various circles, leading members of a number of international organizations, diplomatic envoys of various countries in China, foreign experts, students, trainees and other foreign friends in China, Taiwan compatriots residing abroad, patriotic overseas Chinese, compatriots in Hongkong and Macao and foreign personages of Chinese origin. Moreover, governments, Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations, progressive organizations and friendly organizations in many countries as well as labouring people and people in other strata have held solemn mourning services on the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. For this, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China express their heartfelt gratitude.

It is a great encouragement and a spur to the Chinese people that the international proletariat and progressive mankind cherish such sincere love and esteem for Chairman Mao Tsetung. Determined to turn grief

into strength and carry out Chairman Mao's behests, we will, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, hold high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, take class struggle as the key link, keep to the basic line of our Party, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, work hard to build our country into a powerful socialist country independently and self-reliantly and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity.

The revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs personally laid down by Chairman Mao Tsetung for us are a beacon illuminating the triumphant advance in our country's external affairs. We will continue to implement unswervingly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, and adhere to proletarian internationalism. We will never seek hegemony or be a superpower. We will unite with all the genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations the world over and carry the struggle against modern revisionism through to the end, and wage a common struggle for the realization of communism and the emancipation of all mankind. We will strengthen our unity with the international proletariat, the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over and the people of the third world countries, and with all countries subjected to aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying by imperialism or social-imperialism and, in so doing, form a broad united front against imperialism, particularly against the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. We will unswervingly establish or develop relations with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

November 2, 1976

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's Message of Greetings

Warmly congratulating Comrade Hoxha on his re-election as First Secretary
Of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour

The Central Committee of
the Albanian Party of Labour,

Dear Comrade Enver Hoxha,

Tirana

On the occasion of your re-election as First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, all members of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, extend to you warm congratulations.

May the heroic Albanian people, under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by you,

achieve new and still greater successes in the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

May the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Albania based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism be consolidated and developed steadily.

Hua Kuo-feng

Chairman of the Central
Committee of the Communist
Party of China

Peking, November 8, 1976

Warmly Greeting Albanian Party of Labour on Its 35th Anniversary

The Central Committee of the
Albanian Party of Labour,

Dear Comrade Enver Hoxha,

Tirana

Dear Comrades:

With fraternal and comradely militant feelings, we extend warmest greetings to the Albanian communists and other people on their splendid festival—the 35th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Albanian Party of Labour.

In the past 35 years the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha has integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Albanian revolution and led the Albanian people to advance steadily from victories to new victories.

Under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour, the Albanian people defeated the German and Italian fascist aggressors with revolutionary war, overthrew the rule of the Albanian reactionary classes, established the dictatorship of the proletariat and ushered in a new era in the history of Albania.

Under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour, the Albanian people have achieved brilliant successes both in the fierce struggle against the domestic and external class enemies and in the cause of socialist revolution and construction. Socialist Albania is becoming more and more prosperous daily and the dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated.

Under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour, the Albanian people are firmly opposed to imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism and give positive support to the revolutionary struggle of the Marxist-Leninists and people of all countries, manifesting the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The Albanian people rallying closely round the Central Committee of their Party are continuing to advance in big strides. We are firmly convinced that, inspired by the 7th Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour, the fraternal Albanian people will definitely score greater victories on all fronts of socialist revolution and construction.

The two Parties and peoples of China and Albania are long-tested revolutionary comrades-in-arms. We are linked closely together by Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people will, as always, render mutual support, fight shoulder to shoulder and advance hand in hand with you in the great cause of socialist revolution and construction and in the common struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism.

The Central Committee of
the Communist Party of China

November 7, 1976

Peking Review, No. 46

Shanghai Militia Celebrates Victory

One hundred thousand Shanghai militiamen held a grand rally and mammoth parade on November 1 to celebrate Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, hail the great victory in smashing the plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan to usurp Party and state power, and indignantly denounce the vile crimes of this anti-Party clique.

Attending the rally were Su Chen-hua, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, First Secretary of the C.P.C. Shanghai Municipal Committee and Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Ni Chih-fu, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Second Secretary of the C.P.C. Shanghai Municipal Committee and First Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Peng Chung, Alternate Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Third Secretary of the C.P.C. Shanghai Municipal Committee and Second Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee. The militia warmly welcomed and resolutely supported the three leading comrades who had been sent by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to preside over work in Shanghai. Also present at the rally were leading comrades of the ground, naval and air forces of the People's Liberation Army stationed in Shanghai.

Comrade Chou Chun-lin, Secretary of the C.P.C. Shanghai Municipal Committee and Commander of the Shanghai Garrison, spoke first at the rally. He said: The great leader Chairman Mao himself selected Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to succeed him. On April 30 this year, Chairman Mao wrote to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in his own handwriting "With you in charge, I'm at ease." Our Party has

as its leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in whom Chairman Mao had immense faith and for whom the people throughout the country have great affection, the great Chinese People's Liberation Army again has its own supreme commander, and our Party and state again have a reliable man at the helm. This will enable us to continue our triumphant advance along the course charted by Chairman Mao.

Comrade Chou Chun-lin continued: Chairman Mao taught us: "The imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously. Not only must we have a powerful regular army, we must also organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale." The practice of the Chinese revolution has proved that Chairman Mao's teachings on the establishment of armed forces that combine the field army, local army and the people's militia are a precious revolutionary heirloom in our struggle to oppose aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism, prevent capitalist restoration and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Like the militia throughout the country, our Shanghai militia has played a big role in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, maintaining public security and safeguarding the interests of the people. The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique attempted to undermine the work of militia building and turn the Shanghai militia into a tool for their usurpation of Party and state power and restoration of capitalism. On the verge of destruction, they still tried to put up a stubborn resistance and wage a last-ditch struggle. But it was only a daydream. Our Shanghai militia is loyal to the Party, the people and the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The moment the anti-Party plot of the "gang of four" was exposed, the militiamen who were filled with great indignation rose in rebellion against them.

Comrade Chou Chun-lin declared: The Shanghai militia consisting mainly of industrial workers is determined to rally most closely

round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and, under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all their actions, act upon its directives and resolutely carry the struggle against the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique through to the end.

Representatives of the militia of the Shanghai No. 1 Steel Plant, the Liaoyuan Chemical Works and the Tangtutse Production Brigade of Chuansha County and a representative of the people's militia department of the Nanshih District also spoke at the rally. They declared: The militia of Shanghai most indignantly denounce the towering crimes of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique in trying to usurp Party and state power. This "gang of four" carried out a series of anti-Party conspiratorial activities in Shanghai behind the backs of Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and the Shanghai people, and tried to turn the city into their position for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. They tried hard to undermine militia building so as to turn the Shanghai militia into a tool for their usurpation of Party and state power. We men and women in the Shanghai militia long saw through their perverse actions and hated them in our hearts. The "gang of four" is a bunch of most vicious enemies of the armymen and civilians throughout the country and enemies of the million militia men and women in Shanghai and the Shanghai armymen and civilians as well.

Amidst warm applause and cheers, the rally approved a message of salute to Chairman Hua, the Party Central Committee and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee.

After the rally, the 100,000 militia men and women staged a mammoth demonstration. At the head were marchers with hundreds of red flags, followed by column after column of rifle-bearing militia carrying the portraits of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua.

The People of Tachai and Hsiyang Denounce the "Gang of Four"

The mass movement to debunk and criticize the "gang of four" anti-Party clique is on the rise across the length and breadth of the country. Following is a report from the Tachai Production Brigade in Shansi Province, the nation's pace-setter in agriculture, and Hsiyang County where Tachai is located.

WHEN the good news that the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had smashed the scheme of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan — the "gang of four" — to usurp Party and state power reached Hsiyang, the whole county with a population of 200,000 was jubilant in celebration of the victory. They studied again and again Chairman Mao's criticism of the "gang of four" and his directive noting that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party" and "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." They immediately started exposing and criticizing the crimes of the "gang of four" at meetings, in big-character posters and through many other means.

Unmasking the "Gang of Four" Disguised As So-Called "Leftists"

The Tachai Production Brigade is a banner raised by the great leader Chairman Mao himself. In 1964, Chairman Mao called on the whole nation: "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." The people of the whole country love Tachai dearly and take it as their example to follow.

Professing themselves "loyal to Chairman Mao" and calling themselves "representatives of the correct line," the "gang of four" regarded Tachai as a thorn in their flesh. They conspired and vainly tried to knock down this red banner.

The Tachai people recalled how at the initial stage of the Great Cultural Revolution this "gang of four" instigated some persons to assault Tachai from all directions. While Tachai adhered to the general orientation of struggling against the capitalist-roaders as Chairman Mao had indicated, kept to his directive that when there is a debate "it should be conducted by reasoning, not by coercion or force," and firmly followed his policy of "grasping revolution, promoting production," they assailed it by saying that things in Tachai were "in a lukewarm state" which was "not understandable." And when Tachai withstood their attacks, they again ordered some people to work out "dossiers" meant to brand Tachai's cadres counter-revolutionaries. Wang Hung-wen was the chief culprit who took a direct part in this plot. When the scheme of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique to usurp Party and state power was brought to light and

came to naught, the "gang of four" resembled frightened fish that narrowly escaped the dragnet; however, they refused to give up and continued to defame Tachai, alleging that it "has no respect for the Party leadership" and "is pursuing a policy of its own." The fact is that Tachai, following Chairman Mao's teachings, had steadily strengthened the all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and imposed certain necessary restrictions on bourgeois right, and this had offended the "gang of four." They took up the matter themselves by making so-called "investigations" and dipping into so-called "material" for the purpose of defaming the Tachai experience.

When the National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture was held in September last year in Hsiyang, Chiang Ching took the opportunity to go there. Contrary to her usual practice, she all of a sudden pretended to show concern for Tachai although her real intention was to try to extend her control over it. But her scheme was discovered and rebuffed. After that, the "gang of four" which had all along been acting like overlords and committing all kinds of evil went still further in an effort to ruin Tachai. Ignoring Chairman Mao's serious illness in September this year, she suddenly turned up in Tachai to castigate it viciously.

While in Tachai, she carried out underhand activities behind the backs of the Party Central Committee, the Tachai Party branch and also the poor and lower-middle peasants, attacking and slinging mud at the leading comrades of the central authorities in an attempt to split the Party Central Committee while singing her own praises. What is more, she became so frantic as to forbid the Tachai people to sing *The East Is Red*, the song the people of the whole country have been singing for years in praise of Chairman Mao; she also forbade the children there to wear the red scarf. Moreover, she clamoured that "henceforth there will be a petticoat government" — an attempt to create public opinion for her scheme to usurp Party and state power.

Chiang Ching followed the bourgeois way of life, a life of dissipation and extravagance, without scruple under the noses of Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants. This shows that she is every inch a typical representative of the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

This anti-Party woman who bragged that she was "the standard-bearer of the revolution in literature and art" came to Tachai with everything bar the kitchen sink, including a truckload of motion picture reels, and spent every night enjoying imported obscene films. Going up a hill only several hundred metres away, she rode a horse for a while and then changed to a limousine with dozens of people in attendance. She wanted her picture taken everywhere she went, which cost some 3,000 yuan. Chiang Ching had not the slightest feeling of concern for Chairman Mao. On September 5, the Party Central Committee sent her an urgent message to return to Peking immediately, but she, already knowing that Chairman Mao's condition was critical, went on undisturbed, laughing and joking and playing cards as if nothing were happening. The card game went on for another half hour in leisurely fashion after her aides had taken two solid hours to pack and send off truckloads of her personal effects and asked her to leave for Peking.

Chiang Ching had a strong aversion for Tachai. The moment she got there last September, she threatened: "What am I here for? I'm here to fight!" Distorting facts and telling lies, she falsely charged that Tachai had acted on so-called revisionist directives and cursed it for "having the guts" to "show no respect for me, Chiang Ching," which was therefore a "political question." She slandered that Tachai was being "self-complacent" and "backward politically." She even made it clear time and again that she meant to get to the bottom of things and find out "who was behind" Tachai which had defied her instructions. She demanded that Tachai hand in a "self-criticism."

Tachai's Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants carried out a tit-for-tat struggle against her. She was cold-shouldered when she got to Tachai and there was no welcoming crowd at the village entrance. Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants refused to listen to her or circulate her double-talk directed against the Party. The Tachai people did not keep the "war-time trench" she made her aides dig on Tiger Hill in front of the village as background for the photos she posed for. No sooner had she left than they levelled it to build a pigsty right there. She reprimanded the Tachai people for having carried out revisionist instructions and slandered that Tachai was politically backward. For this she demanded that Tachai make a "self-criticism." But Comrade Kuo Feng-lien, secretary of the Tachai Party branch, sternly refuted her then and there: "We Tachai people have always been fighting against revisionism. The attitude of the Tachai Production Brigade is to listen modestly to criticisms of shortcomings in our work if they are made with a good intention and we'll rectify them in real earnest; but to say that we have carried out revisionist directives is something we absolutely cannot accept."

Tachai is in the van of Hsiyang County in the current struggle to expose and repudiate the "gang of four." Filled with bitter hatred, the Tachai people are denouncing the crimes of this gang in persecuting

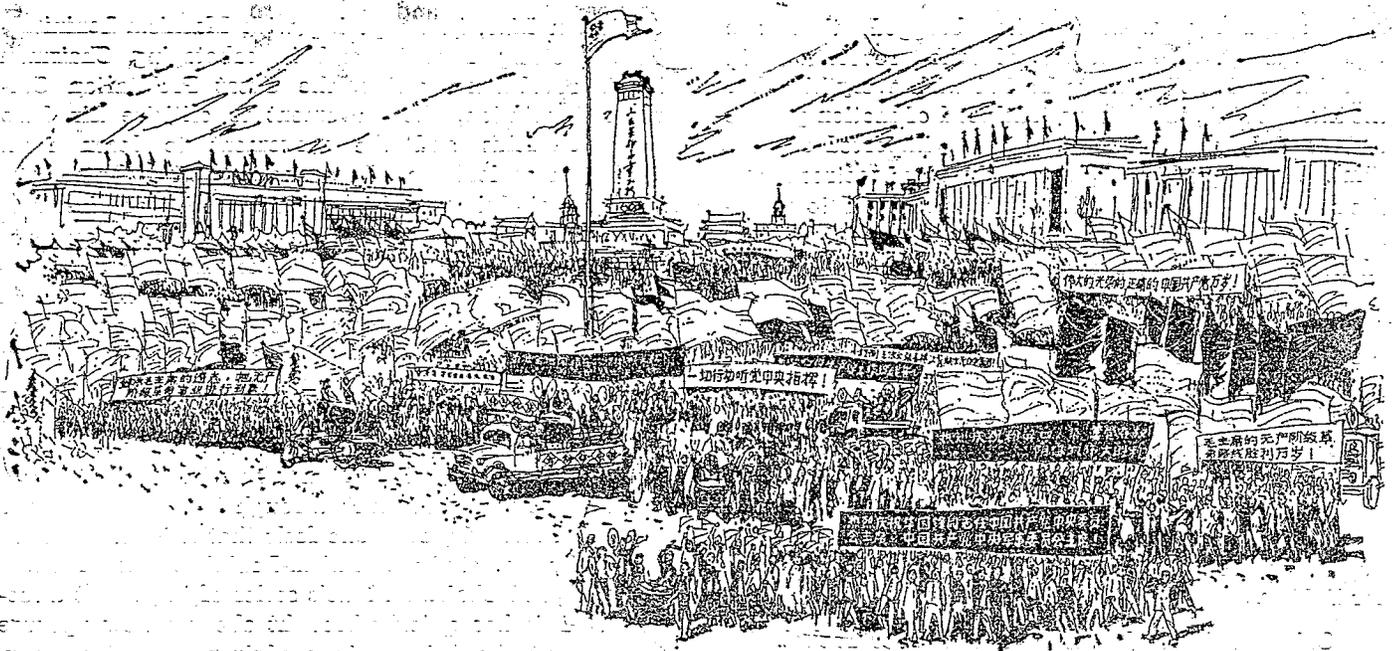
Chairman Mao, in tampering with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and in sabotaging Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius and the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. In connection with these facts, they are studying Chairman Mao's series of directives criticizing the "gang of four" and his directives concerning the fact that the bourgeoisie is "right in the Communist Party" and "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." They are tearing off the masks of the "gang of four" who styled themselves "Leftists," and relentlessly criticizing the ultra-Right nature of this gang in pushing a counter-revolutionary revisionist line under the signboard of revolution. They are determined to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and fight against the "gang of four" through to the end. In the course of struggle, everyone feels that it is all the more necessary to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's series of important directives. This has quickly brought about a new upsurge throughout the brigade in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao.

Heinous Crimes of the "Gang of Four"

The Hsiyang county Party committee has popularized in good time the experience of the Tachai Brigade and led the people of the whole county in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four." The result was everyone promptly went into action.

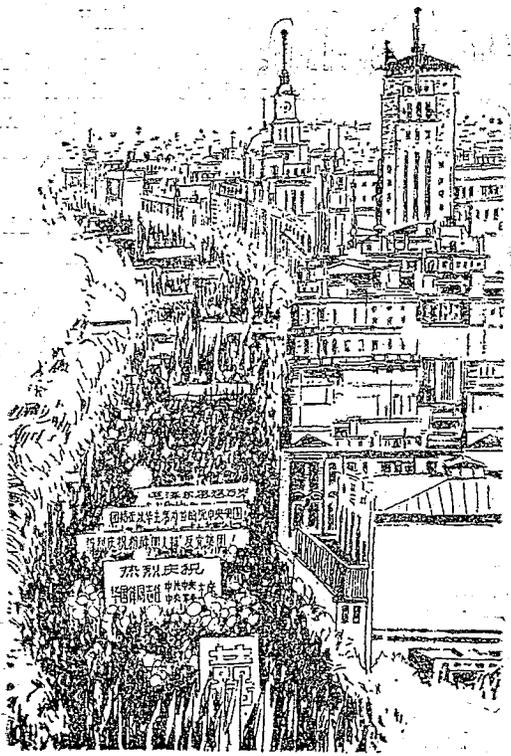
Initial exposures and criticisms have revealed: The "gang of four" tried to split the Party Central Committee, engaged in conspiracies and were bent on overthrowing all responsible comrades in the Party who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They stretched their tentacles into various places and seriously affected the exercise of the Party's centralized leadership; they did as they pleased to the detriment of revolutionary discipline, rational regulations and systems, the revolutionary legal system and the dictatorship of the proletariat. They did harm to the unity of will, thinking and action of the whole Party and the whole country while giving prominence to themselves as individuals; they tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought at will and muddled people's thinking concerning the relationship between knowledge and practice, between matter and consciousness, between leadership and the masses, between the relations of production and the productive forces, between the superstructure and the economic base, between politics and vocational work, between revolution and production, between democracy and centralism and between freedom and discipline. They confused right and wrong theories and damaged both revolution and production. Waving the banner of Marxism-Leninism, they sabotaged Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and pushed an ultra-Right counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The Tachai people said: "This bunch of scoundrels let metaphysics spread unchecked and put idealism in



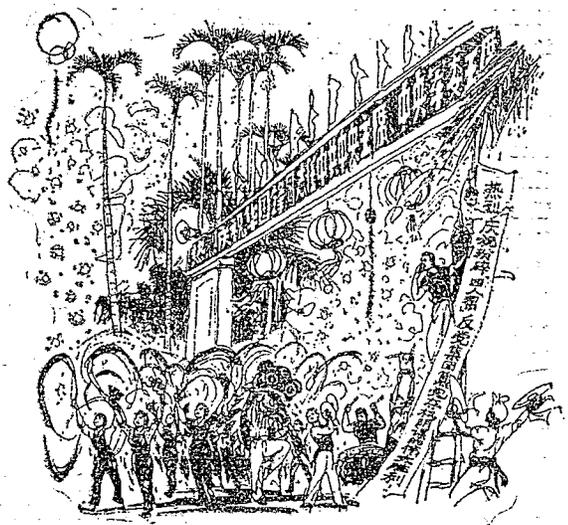
Tien An Men Square in Peking. by Chao Shih-ying

Sketches in Warm Celebration of Great Historic Victory



The Shanghai waterfront along the Whangpoo River.

by Tsai Ping



Glad tidings comes to south China.

by Liu Jen-chieh

vogue, causing people to be always in the wrong no matter what work they did and how they worked. They made you suffer in one way or another because it was all wrong to do something or not to do anything, so that nothing could be achieved. They hated to the marrow all those who went all out for building socialism."

The poor and lower-middle peasants in Hsiyang County indignantly pointed out: The "gang of four",

who styled themselves "representatives of the correct line" and "heroes" of the Great Cultural Revolution actually were the chief culprits who incited bourgeois factionalism, engineered "all-out civil war" (struggles by coercion or force in many places during the Great Cultural Revolution — Tr.), called for suspecting and overthrowing everybody and undermined the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. These self-appointed "enthusiastic supporters of the socialist new things" were, in fact, capitalist-roaders vainly trying to restore

capitalism and turn back the wheel of history. They styled themselves "advocates of progress" but actually were counter-revolutionary careerists and conspirators wearing a red cap and harbouring evil intentions. Calling themselves "Marxist-Leninist theorists," they turned out to be counter-revolutionaries tampering with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. They had done what the imperialists and social-imperialists wanted but failed to do. They set their minds on destroying our great Party, our revolutionary ranks, our People's Liberation Army and our great socialist motherland and tried to reduce our country to a colony and semi-colony again. They were a bunch of traitors.

The disguises of the "gang of four" are now torn off and their counter-revolutionary features are exposed in broad daylight. The people have come to see more and more clearly that the struggle against the "gang of four" is a struggle concerning whether our Party will turn revisionist and our country will change its political colour, and it is a life-and-death struggle

between Marxism and revisionism, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between socialism and capitalism.

On November 1, the Hsiyang county Party committee called another meeting which was attended by 3,500 people to exchange experiences in deepening the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four." By exposing and repudiating the "gang of four," the people in the county are fired with still greater enthusiasm for building socialism. They pledge to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and do still better in all their work. Rapid progress has been made throughout the county in the autumn harvest which involves many heavy tasks. Many people's communes and production brigades are now revising their plans for this winter's farmland capital construction. Greatly elated, the people there said: "With the smashing of the 'gang of four,' we are overjoyed and at ease. We can surely do our work well and we will gather in a bumper harvest next year."

Always Act as a Locomotive in "Grasping Revolution, Promoting Production"

THE 30th anniversary of the naming of the "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive after the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, which falls on October 30, came at a time when hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians throughout China were cheering because our Party again has a wise leader of its own, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and warmly hailing the great historic victory of shattering the plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan to usurp Party and state power.

Under the kind concern of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the crew of the "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive has always advanced triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in the past three decades. In the years of raging war, railways were restored wherever the People's Liberation Army advanced and the "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive travelled there. In the socialist revolution and construction, the crew has persisted in taking class struggle as the key link, adhered to the Party's basic line, persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and made outstanding contributions in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. It has set a record of 3 million kilometres of running safely, unheard of in the history of China's railway transport. It has set an outstanding

example in implementing the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company"* and carrying out the mass movement "In industry, learn from Taching." The locomotive crew has been cited on many occasions. As a collective, it was recently awarded an order of merit, special class, in accordance with a decision by the Ministry of Railways of the People's Republic of China.

The locomotive crew has accumulated valuable experience in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. It has unswervingly implemented Chairman Mao's great principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production" and always placed revolution above everything else, putting revolution in command of production and correctly handling the relationship between revolution and production and between politics and economics.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and

*It embodies the following fundamental principles laid down by Chairman Mao for running socialist enterprises: keep politics firmly in command; strengthen Party leadership; launch vigorous mass movements; institute the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management; reform irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and close co-operation among workers, cadres and technicians; and go full steam ahead with technical innovations and the technical revolution.—Tr.

in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, the crew has waged resolute struggles against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and criticized Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line errors, thereby pushing production forward.

In order to usurp Party and state power and restore capitalism, the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique poked its nose into some railway units and feverishly undermined Chairman Mao's principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production." It unscrupulously practised metaphysics and repressed the enthusiasm of the railway workers for grasping revolution and promoting production by labelling people at will, saying that they were advocates of the "theory of productive forces" and "controlling, checking and suppressing the workers." It wantonly opposed the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by Chairman Mao, and agitated for stopping work and production. In an attempt to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, it alleged that ensuring trains running safely and on schedule was "putting punctuality in command" [this slander said that it amounted to not putting politics in command — *Tr.*]; it disrupted railway transport to undermine production and the national economy and affect people's lives.

Braving the evil wind whipped up by the "gang of four," the members of the "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive crew conscientiously studied works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, and by linking their study with reality, they acquired a deeper understanding of the dialectical unity of the relations between revolution and production and between politics and economics. Knowing that revolution means the emancipation of productive forces, they made still greater efforts to grasp revolution and promote production; They emulated the revolutionary spirit of the Taching

oil workers who put forward the slogan: "It is justifiable, meritorious and glorious to go in for socialism in a big way." With a strong proletarian sense of duty, they adhered to the system of personal responsibility and the various rational rules and regulations and stood fast at their posts, trying to carry greater loads and working selflessly. Following the great leader Chairman Mao's strategic plan and acting on the directives of our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, they drove to Wuhan, Hsuehou and Paotou and, surmounting various difficulties, they enthusiastically propagated Chairman Mao's great principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production," united with the revolutionary masses, criticized revisionism, did railway transport well and developed the excellent situation in revolution and production. They are true steel-willed revolutionaries worthy of the name of heroic railway workers who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and have a glorious revolutionary tradition.

"We will always act as a locomotive in grasping revolution and promoting production and make up for the losses in both time and material wealth caused by interference and sabotage by the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique!" The "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive crew's firm pledge speaks the minds of the railway workers and the hundreds of millions of people throughout the country. We are convinced that under the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, through a penetrating criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four" and its heinous crimes in plotting to usurp Party and state power and restore capitalism, the hitherto repressed socialist enthusiasm of the masses of people will erupt like a volcano and push the socialist revolution and construction rapidly forward on all fronts.

(A slightly abridged translation of an article in "Renmin Ribao," November 3.)

"Mao Tsetung" Locomotive

THE Peking Railway Bureau held a two-day meeting, October 30 and November 1, in Peking to celebrate the 30th anniversary of naming the "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive after the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.

This locomotive was originally a dilapidated one repaired by northeast China's Harbin railway workers in 1946, and was named the "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive on October 30 that year. In the past 30 years, it has made important contributions whether in fulfilling logistic missions during the War of Liberation (1946-49) and the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, or in supporting socialist construction. By last September, it had run safely for 3 million kilometres, the equivalent of circling the equator 75 times, thus setting a national

record. In the meantime, the "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive topped the quota by 1.16 million tons of freight and saved 11,400 tons of coal and over 24,000 yuan in operational costs.

The "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive crew has consistently put the study of works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works in first place and firmly acted according to Chairman Mao's instructions. Over the past 30 years, although the chief drivers had been changed seven times and over 100 workers had worked on it, the crew consistently kept to the fine qualities of hard work, being modest and prudent, serving the people, carrying out criticism and self-criticism and keeping close contact with the masses. A number of fine Communists and model workers have been trained from among them and a group of worker-cadres has been trained for the state. Though some workers

of the crew have assumed higher leading posts, they still retain the good qualities of the working people. On festivals and holidays, they often come back and work on the train as drivers. When north China's Tangshan-Fengnan area was hit by a strong earthquake last July, this locomotive was the first to run on the newly-repaired lines, despite the risk of aftershocks, to carry materials to afflicted area and bring out the injured for emergency treatment.

For 30 years, the crew has been exemplary in grasping revolution and promoting production, strictly observing revolutionary discipline and rational rules and regulations. The reason for the setting of the national record of running safely is a result of their high political consciousness, discipline and spirit of utter devotion to the people.

While criticizing the crimes of the "gang of four" in sabotaging socialist economic construction, workers in the crew pointed out: Levelling charges against those cadres and workers who work energetically for socialism, the "gang of four" asserted that "we'd rather have a socialist train 'behind schedule' than a revisionist one 'on schedule.'" Their ulterior motive was to disintegrate the economic foundation of our country's dictatorship of the proletariat.



Chen Fu-han, chief driver of the "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive, with railway workers who come from other parts of China to swap experiences.

The "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive crew is determined, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, to fulfil and overfulfil the state plan in a better way and with greater revolutionary enthusiasm, so as to make a greater contribution to the realization of the magnificent plan put forth by Chairman Mao — the modernization of China's agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology before the end of this century.

Make Up Losses in Production Caused by the "Gang of Four"

STIMULATING news has been pouring in from all parts of the country for days on end as the people in their hundreds of millions indignantly denounced the crimes of the "gang of four" and took a grip on production. Many factories, mines and other enterprises overfulfilled their daily production quotas and some established new records.

Factories under the Bureau of Chemical Industry in Peking are an example. The bureau's gross October output value was greater than planned and this was achieved ahead of schedule. Beating gongs and drums, workers marched to their factory Party committees with big, red posters announcing new production records and

high output. When the Party committee of the coking plant held a meeting, everyone was in high spirits. Overjoyed at the news of the overthrow of the "gang of four," a deputy secretary of the Party committee who had been convalescing at home went back to work at his post. Leading comrades who formerly were not in charge of production now took up production work on their own initiative. Well over sixty, a vice-chairman of the plant's revolutionary committee announced that he had decided to cancel his plan to retire.

At factory meetings, big and small, people vied to get the floor to denounce the plot of the "gang of four"

to usurp Party and state power and criticize the gang for distorting Chairman Mao's principle "Grasp revolution, promote production" and for creating confusion which caused big losses to the national economy.

Drawing encouragement last year from the national conference to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the speakers recalled that the bureau's factories had mobilized the masses and drawn up five-year plans to raise production and speed up construction. However, the "gang of four" damped the people's spirit, averring that this was the "theory of productive forces"! That unbridled careerist Chiang Ching wrote a libellous note on one report saying that the workers knew nothing but how to make more chemical fertilizer. At criticism meetings, the workers angrily said: "If we don't make the national economy better and better and if industrial and agricultural production is not pushed forward, how are 800 million people going to live? On air?! That bunch of vermin lived off the fat of the land, led depraved and dissolute lives and engaged in machinations causing great harm to the country and calamity to the people. They never gave a thought to the people. They were hell-bent on ruining our socialist cause."

Workers and cadres pointed out: "The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao pseudo-Marxist swindlers slapped labels right and left so that cadres at the basic level did not know what they should do. If anyone did a good job of production, those vermin claimed that the 'wrong line' was being implemented, and working hard for socialism became a crime. According to them, even when production fell it was right and proper. People fretted and fumed when they saw production falling off and the hideous deeds of the 'gang of four.' Now, everything has become clear. The 'gang of four' was pushing a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. That gang said all the proper things to one's face but did exactly the opposite behind one's back. The only thing they were concerned about was to intrigue and plot to usurp supreme leadership in the Party and state."

"Renmin Ribao" Commentary

On November 1, while running a report on the excellent situation in revolution and production in the factories under the Bureau of Chemical Industry in Peking, *Renmin Ribao* carried a commentary which said:

"The great principle 'Grasp revolution, promote production' personally formulated by Chairman Mao is the only correct principle for developing our country's socialist production at high speed. The anti-Party

'gang of four,' however, unscrupulously distorted and opposed this principle in order to usurp Party and state power and restore capitalism. Setting themselves up as revolutionaries and flaunting the banner of revolution, they criminally did all they could to disrupt socialist production. They claimed that 'once a good job is done in revolution, production naturally will go up.' If anyone uttered so much as a word about grasping production, the gang started slapping on him the label of the 'theory of productive forces.'

"Is grasping production the theory of productive forces? Not at all! To persist in taking class struggle as the key link, uphold putting proletarian politics in command and develop socialist production in a way so as to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results is the embodiment of the dialectical unity between revolution and production and between politics and economics. It is definitely not the theory of productive forces. The malicious intent of the 'gang of four' in plastering the label of the theory of productive forces everywhere is to muddy the waters, create confusion in people's minds, damage the national economy and undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to get a chance to usurp Party and state power.

"The vicious plot of the 'gang of four' has been exposed and this gang of bloodsucking vermin, the scourge of the country and a calamity to the people, has been mercilessly condemned by history. The broad masses of people are enthusiastically grasping revolution and promoting production with great ease of mind and in high spirits. Workers of the factories under the Bureau of Chemical Industry put it well when they said that they were determined to make up the losses in production caused by the 'gang of four.' They regard their successes in revolution and production as concrete expressions of criticizing the 'gang of four' and of their firm support for the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. All this fully demonstrates the masses' boundless hatred for the 'gang of four' and their complete faith in and boundless love for the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng."

"Party committees at all levels must be fully aware of the immense enthusiasm of the masses for socialism," the commentary said in conclusion. "They must strengthen Party leadership over economic work, brace their energies, work hard, 'grasp revolution, promote production' and deepen the mass movement 'In industry, learn from Taching' and do their best to fulfil or over-fulfil the state plans and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction."

Messages Greeting Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Assuming Posts of Chairman of C.P.C. Central Committee And Chairman of Its Military Commission

Message From Central Committee of Communist Party of Burma

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma sent a message on October 22 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The message reads:

We learn with boundless joy of the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

In the name of all the Party members, all the commanders and fighters of the People's Army and all the people of Burma, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma extends warmest proletarian congratulations to you comrades and through you to all the members of the Communist Party of China, all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and all the Chinese people.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was elected First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China when Comrade Mao Tsetung was alive.

Therefore, it is very natural and correct that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is appointed Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China after the passing of Comrade Mao Tsetung.

The Central Committee of our Party completely and unreservedly supports Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's appointment as Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

We are fully convinced that under the leadership of the C.P.C. Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the Communist Party of China will certainly fully implement the revolutionary line and policies laid down by Comrade Mao Tsetung in his lifetime.

The three basic principles taught by Comrade Mao Tsetung "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't

intrigue and conspire" are of vital importance to genuine Communist Parties.

We hold that the first principle deals with political thought, the second with organization, and the third with style of work.

We have supported and will support firmly those who adhere perseveringly to the principles of "three do's and three don'ts" taught by Comrade Mao Tsetung. On the contrary, we have opposed and will oppose resolutely those who refuse to carry out the "three do's", taught by Comrade Mao Tsetung and practise the "three don'ts."

In one word, we have supported and will continue to support those comrades who fully implement Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

We have opposed and will continue to oppose those who oppose and refuse to adhere to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

This is our Party's firm and clear-cut stand of principle.

We are convinced that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is a mature and firm leader who will fully implement Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, so our Party completely supports the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

On the contrary, the anti-Party "gang of four" of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan opposes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and refuses to carry out the three great principles of "three do's and three don'ts" taught by Comrade Mao Tsetung, so our Party strongly condemns the anti-Party "gang of four."

The smashing of the anti-Party "gang of four" was the first very important victory of historic significance won by the Communist Party of China after the passing of Comrade Mao Tsetung.

We are convinced that the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the

Chinese people, under the leadership of the C.P.C. Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, will certainly win new and great victories.

We are firmly convinced that the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and our Communist Party of Burma will further strengthen, just as in the lifetime of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the deep and militant unity between our two Parties, which is based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and proletarian internationalism and formed in the struggle against the common enemies, imperialism, particularly social-imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries.

Long live the militant unity between the two Parties, two armies and the peoples of our two countries!

Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live Comrade Hua Kuo-feng!

Message From General Secretary Shosaku Itai of Japanese Workers' Party

Shosaku Itai, General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Japan, sent a message on October 25 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

On behalf of the Workers' Party of Japan, I extend to you heartfelt congratulations on your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The revolutionary people of Japan warmly acclaim the Chinese people who, rallying closely round the Party Central Committee headed by you and carrying out the behests of the great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung, have shattered the scheme of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique and are firmly advancing towards socialism and communism.

We are overjoyed to learn of the decision on the establishment of a memorial hall for Comrade Mao Tsetung and the decision on the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and the preparations for the publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung*. The revolutionary people of Japan will forever cherish the memory of the great teacher Comrade Mao Tsetung, conscientiously study Comrade Mao Tsetung's great writings and are resolved to work hard to firmly grasp the invincible theoretical weapon that leads the Japanese revolution to victory.

Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Letter From General Secretary Sanmugathasan of Ceylon Communist Party

N. Sanmugathasan, General Secretary of the Ceylon Communist Party, sent a letter on October 11 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The letter reads:

Please accept our best wishes on behalf of the Ceylon Communist Party and its members on your election as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. We have no doubt that you will lead the great and glorious Chinese Communist Party to still further successes on the revolutionary path charted by Chairman Mao Tsetung.

We also hope that the fraternal ties that bind our two Parties will grow still stronger under your leadership.

Once again, accept our good wishes.

Message From Central Committee of Communist Party of Thailand

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand sent a message on October 26 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The message reads:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand, on behalf of all the Party members and the revolutionary people of Thailand, extends warmest congratulations to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people on the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

We greet and completely support the great victory of the C.P.C. Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in resolutely shattering the scheme of the anti-Party counter-revolutionary clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan to usurp Party and state power.

This victory — shattering the scheme of the "gang of four" anti-Party counter-revolutionary clique — is a great victory for the proletariat and a great victory of historic significance for the Chinese people. It has defended the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tsetung and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. It has shattered resolutely and in time the counter-revolutionary plot aimed at

making the Party turn revisionist and socialist China change its colour. All the Chinese people are elated at this great victory and all the revolutionary people of the world are also glad about it.

We are firmly convinced that the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and rallying round the Party Central Committee, will certainly win still greater successes and victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction, carry out the magnificent plan charted by Chairman Mao, and make greater contributions to mankind.

Message From Standing Committee Of Political Bureau of Central Committee of Communist Party of Germany

The Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany sent a message on October 26 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

On your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, we extend to you and, through you, to the Communist Party of China and the entire Chinese people most cordial congratulations.

We firmly believe that the Communist Party of China under your leadership (according to the proposal of Comrade Mao Tsetung) will be loyal to the great revolutionary behests of Comrade Mao Tsetung, adhere to the basic line and policies of the Communist Party of China formulated by Comrade Mao Tsetung for the entire historical period of socialism, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, take class struggle as the key link in socialist construction, oppose revisionism, prevent the restoration of capitalism and carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat through to the end.

The great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China developed in the course of protracted, acute and complex struggles against the Right and "Left", opportunist lines inside the Party. It grew in strength in the struggle against all those who went against the principles put forward by Comrade Mao Tsetung: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." It will grow in strength continuously. We firmly believe that the people of all nationalities of China, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, will strengthen their unity, continue to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the gains of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in an all-round way, and unite to win still greater victories.

We firmly believe that under your leadership, the Communist Party of China, holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, will continue to carry out Comrade Mao Tsetung's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs. The Chinese working class and the entire Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, will strengthen their unity with the proletariat, the oppressed people and the oppressed nations of various countries, unite with all the countries subjected to imperialist and social-imperialist aggression, subversion, intervention, domination and bullying, and form the broadest united front

Letter From Working Committee of Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L)

Chairman Paal Steigan, on behalf of the Working Committee of the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), sent a letter on October 23 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The letter reads:

We, on behalf of the Workers' Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), extend congratulations to our fraternal Party, the great, richly experienced and victorious Communist Party of China, on the election of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Party.

Our Party, based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, takes the Party of Chairman Mao, the Communist Party of China, as its brilliant example and source of immense inspiration in struggle. We Norwegian Communists will for ever stand together with the Chinese Communists and support them in their struggle against revisionism and the bourgeoisie.

Message From Central Committee of Japanese Communist Party (Left)

The Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party (Left) sent a message on October 27 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The message reads:

Warmly congratulate Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on his appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee Military Commission.

May China's socialist revolution and socialist construction continue to develop.

May the unity between the two Parties of Japan and China develop further on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

to oppose imperialism, particularly hegemonism of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live the proletarian world revolution!

Message From Vilar of Central Committee of Communist Party Of Portugal (M-L)

Eduino Gomes Vilar of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal (Marxist-Leninist) has sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, on the occasion of your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal (Marxist-Leninist) congratulates you and expresses to you sincerest and warmest wishes.

Letter From Chairman Scocozza of Communist League Marxist-Leninists Of Denmark

Benito Scocozza, Chairman of the Communist League Marxist-Leninists of Denmark sent a letter on October 25 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The letter reads:

The Central Committee of the Communist League Marxist-Leninists of Denmark extends to you its comradely congratulations on the occasion of the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

In the whole course of its history, the Communist Party of China has waged many struggles against the enemies both inside and outside the Party. Under the wise leadership of the late Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Communist Party of China has succeeded in building a socialist society and is triumphantly holding aloft the red banner of Marxism-Leninism in opposing all attempts to turn socialist China into a bourgeois country. Basing its cause on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the Communist Party of China continues to carry out the struggle against revisionism and social-imperialism. There is no doubt that the Communist Party of China will surely carry on the great cause pioneered by Mao Tsetung and win still greater victories in the struggle for socialism and communism.

Letter From General Secretary Mijal of Polish Communist Party

Kazimierz Mijal, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Poland, sent a letter in October to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The letter reads:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Poland and myself wish to extend to you revolutionary greetings on your appointment by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China as its Chairman and Chairman of its Military Commission.

We warmly and sincerely wish that under your leadership, the glorious Communist Party of China — the Party of Mao Tsetung — which has long been tempered in class struggle, would further consolidate the great achievements so far made by the heroic Chinese people in the building of socialism and with respect to the regime of the working people led by the heroic working class, enrich them with new brilliant victories in all fields of their work and struggle, and build the People's Republic of China into a more powerful socialist country with a modern economy and revolutionary culture, into an invincible citadel of revolution and socialism in the world.

By their selfless struggle, the Polish Marxist-Leninists will do all they can to strengthen the great revolutionary friendship between our two peoples and strengthen further the solidarity and cohesion of the entire international Marxist-Leninist movement in its struggle against the enemies of revolution and socialism, the two hegemonic powers, imperialism, modern revisionism and reactionaries of all countries.

Letter From Central Committee of Marxist-Leninist Party of the Netherlands

C. Petersen, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Party of the Netherlands, in the name of the M.L.P.N. Central Committee, sent a letter on October 12 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The letter reads:

In the name of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Party of the Netherlands, I congratulate you on the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as your Chairman.

The Communist Party of China had to struggle, again and again during its 55 years of history against the suppressing imperialist powers in the world.

We are convinced that this struggle will be continued with all strength in the near future.

The Central Committee of the C.P.C. surely will continue its struggle against all the enemies inside and outside the Party and the country, until victory is won.

The imperialists hope that China will leave the right course.

We know that this will never be possible.

The C.P.C., the Chinese people, the peasants and workers and the Chinese People's Liberation Army will prevent revisionists or whatever other renegades from gaining power in China again.

The history of the C.P.C. proves that a united Marxist-Leninist Party can overcome all difficulties.

The Marxist-Leninist Party of the Netherlands declares solemnly its solidarity with the struggle of the Communist Party of China against all its enemies!

Guided by the red banner, the marching on for victory cannot be stopped by anybody!

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live the Central Committee, the leadership of the Party, the cadres and members of the Party!

Long live the friendship between the C.P.C. and the M.L.P.N.!

Letter From Central Committee of Spanish Workers' Revolutionary Organization

The Central Committee of the Spanish Workers' Revolutionary Organization sent a letter in October to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The letter reads:

On the occasion of the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, we extend to you our warmest congratulations.

We are firmly convinced that under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the Communist Party of China, the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, following the revolutionary line of Mao Tsetung Thought and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, will scale new heights in socialist construction and make greater contributions to the struggle of the people of the world against hegemonism of the two superpowers.

(To be continued.)

Smith Regime Encroaches on Mozambique

Brutal Provocation

USING tanks, aircraft and guns, troops of the racist Rhodesian regime staged a large-scale encroachment on Mozambique on November 1, killing and wounding a large number of Mozambican people and Zimbabwean freedom-fighters. This was a fresh bloody crime committed by the reactionary Smith regime against the Mozambican and Zimbabwean peoples. The Mozambican army carried out a courageous counterattack against the brutal military provocation of the reactionary Rhodesian authorities, dealing a heavy blow at the aggressor troops. The racist Rhodesian regime's reactionary deed has aroused the utmost indignation and vehement condemnation on the part of the African countries and people. The Chinese people firmly stand by the side of the African people and support the Mozambican people in their just struggle against aggression.

Since the beginning of this year, the racist Smith regime, while intensifying its repression of the Zimbabwean people, has resorted to repeated armed prov-

ocations, threats and intimidation against Mozambique and other African countries in order to maintain its tottering reactionary rule and prevent the African countries from supporting the Zimbabwean people's just struggle for national liberation. All this fully proves that the mouthings of the Vorster regime in South Africa and the Smith regime in Rhodesia about "good-neighbourliness" and "friendship" with African countries and about the settlement of the question of southern Africa through "peaceful negotiations" are nothing but deceitful lies. No matter how they disguise themselves and alter their tactics, the white racists will never depart from their stand. Knives in hand, they invariably resort to counter-revolutionary military suppression as a means to rule the African people. To eliminate what can be eliminated and get ready to eliminate later on what cannot be eliminated for the time being — this is their principle in dealing with the armed forces of the revolutionary people. Therefore, in striving for national independence and liberation, the revolutionary people must adopt the prin-

ciple of tit-for-tat struggle, fight the enemy's counter-revolutionary dual tactics with revolutionary dual tactics, base themselves on fighting and overthrow the reactionary rule with their revolutionary armed forces. The practice of struggle repeatedly tells people that the reactionary nature of the racist Smith regime, like that of all reactionaries, will never change. Just as it will never lay down its butcher's knife and immediately become a Buddha, it will never offer "independence" on a silver platter to the oppressed nations and oppressed people. Perseverance in armed struggle alone is the fundamental way for the oppressed nations and oppressed people to win national independence and liberation. The Zimbabwean and other African people have become deeply aware of this truth through their first-hand experience. Just as a leader of the Zimbabwean liberation movement recently pointed out: "Armed struggle is the only way" for the Zimbabwean people to win freedom and independence.

At present, the flames of the Zimbabwean people's armed struggle are raging. The struggle of the Namibian people for national independence also is developing steadily. The struggle of the Azanian people against racist rule is gaining momentum. The vigorous upsurge in the struggle of the people of southern Africa has shaken the foundations of the racist Vorster and Smith regimes' reactionary rule. What merits attention in

this excellent situation is the fact that, in order to contend for world hegemony with the other superpower, Soviet social-imperialism, the self-styled "natural ally" of the African people, is using the signboard of "combating racism" and "supporting armed struggles" and resorting to the base means by which it committed aggression against Angola in a vain attempt to further infiltrate southern Africa, expand its sphere of influence there and bring the national-liberation struggle there within the orbit of its contention for world hegemony. Therefore, it is a matter of extremely great and practical importance for the people of southern Africa to be on their guard against the manoeuvres of Soviet social-imperialism.

The Mozambican and Zimbabwean peoples are heroic peoples. No racist armed invasion or bloody suppression can frighten them into submission, nor can the intrigues and schemes of the imperialists, those of the social-imperialists in particular, deceive them. All this can only arouse fiercer resistance by the people of southern Africa. The African people will surely take their destiny into their own hands. No matter how many difficulties and obstacles lie ahead on their road of advance, final victory belongs to the people of Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Africa as a whole.

(*"Renmin Ribao" Commentator, November 7*)

False Bard of Peace

by Jen Ku-ping

EVERY time the imperialist powers fomented wars in modern world history, they usually let loose "a hullabaloo and clamour about peace. False bards of peace were always found on those occasions." (Stalin: *The Fourteenth Congress of the C.P.S.U. [B.]*) That superpower which wears the cloak of socialism is such a false bard of peace.

"Detente" — A Lullaby and a Corrosive

"To spread detente to the whole globe" is one of the Soviet Union's appealing peace songs. But where is there "detente" in the world? Do the people of Western Europe or other regions feel the effects of "detente"? Facts tell us that the Soviet Union is locked in fierce rivalry with the other superpower in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and other regions. The momentum of Soviet expansion is particularly menacing in Europe. The Soviet Union is trying to control the oil-producing areas in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, stepping up

infiltration in southern Africa and striving to control the tanker route around the Cape of Good Hope. It regards the Sea of Japan as its lake and occupies the northern islands of Japan as military bases. A late-comer and upstart imperialist, it greedily and fanatically pushes its influence to all parts of the world. In fact, Soviet-U.S. contention for hegemony is the source of world intranquillity. Actually, what Moscow means by "to spread detente to the whole globe" is to extend contention to every part of the world.

The false bard of peace, the Soviet Union, also raves and rants that "detente is beneficial to each other." It howls that countries of both the East and the West, big or small, all benefit from "detente." But who has seen anything beneficial to all countries, all classes and all individuals in the contemporary world? Countless facts have long shown up the Soviet Union's demagogic propaganda about "detente" as nothing but a vicious plot which is beneficial to Soviet expansion carried out under

the cloak of "detente." The Soviet Union tries to lull the West with the song of "detente" so that it can attack in the West while making a feint to the East. It uses "detente" as a corrosive in the hope that it can gradually weaken unity and create splits and dissension among the West European countries so as to defeat them one by one. It wants to get its hands on, through "detente," more loans, expertise and grain from the West to relieve domestic economic difficulties, so that it can expand armaments and prepare for war on a larger scale. The Soviet detente policy is "nothing but cunning bait to hook the fish, so that whoever swallows the bait must expect to be well and truly cooked." (Mao Tsetung: *Oppose Capitulationist Activity.*)

"Balance" Is Transient and Superficial

The Soviet Union urges "detente" "on the basis of the recognition of a nuclear balance and a military balance." This is another of its big swindles. Lenin said: "Uneven economic and political development is an absolute law of capitalism." (*On the Slogan for a United States of Europe.*) The two superpowers are competing more and more frantically in an armaments race, with one trying hard to maintain its superiority and the other striving to surpass and overwhelm its antagonist. Under these circumstances, the so-called "balance" can only be temporary, superficial and even deceptive. A peace maintained through "balance" is utterly unreliable. Before 1963, Soviet stocks of intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles respectively were less than one-quarter and one-half those of the United States. By 1975, Moscow had increased its stocks of these missiles by more than 16 and 7 times respectively. Furthermore, according to U.S. Pentagon-compiled material, the Soviet Union produces on an annual average 9 times as many artillery pieces, about 6 times as many surface warships and tanks, twice as many attack submarines and helicopters as the United States and has twice as many troops on active service as does the United States. While flaunting the signboard of general disarmament and asking others to disarm, the Kremlin is vigorously fanning the fire in the furnace of war. What is particularly worth noting is that it is steadily increasing its military strength right under the noses of the West European countries, deploying 75 per cent of its armed forces and 90 per cent of its intermediate-range missiles in Europe and preparing for a pincers attack on Western Europe from the north and the south. When Lenin spoke of the imperialists dividing up the world, he pointed out: "And how are they [colonies] to be divided? On what basis? According to strength. But strength has changed. The capitalists are in a situation where their only way out is war." (*Speech on the Attitude Towards the Provisional Government.*)

That false bard of peace Brezhnev has sanctimoniously claimed that the Soviet Union acts in accordance with its revolutionary conscience and that "the Soviet Union does not intend to attack anyone." But the world has seen that even before the ink dried on the doc-

uments of the European security conference, the Soviet Union, in feverish haste, had carried out its plan of giving new arms and equipment to the three services of its armed forces. It has stepped up its arms expansion and war preparations. For more than ten years the Soviet Union has expanded its coastal defensive navy into an ocean-going offensive one with over 1,700 warships. In 1970 and 1975, it held global manoeuvres, each involving more than 200 warships, and blatantly clamoured that they were "offensive ones." Hard facts have told people that peace cannot be built on the "conscience" of the imperialists and social-imperialists. By nature, Soviet social-imperialism has the greatest dislike for peace. Modern wars come from imperialism. Soviet social-imperialism has become the most dangerous source of war today.

A Historical Lesson

As an old Chinese saying goes, "You can draw lessons from the past if you don't forget it." It is helpful for us to recall the history of the two world wars, particularly World War II, in unmasking today's biggest peace swindler—Soviet revisionism. In those days, Hitler loudly shouted about "disarmament" when he placed the German national economy on a war footing and energetically expanded armaments. Today, Soviet social-imperialism has surpassed Nazi Germany in strengthening its military structure. While continuing to pass itself off as the champion of peace by beating the drum for "detente" and vociferously calling for "disarmament," it is frantically expanding its arms and war preparations and fondly dreaming of ruling the whole globe. The close resemblance to Hitlerite Germany's performance just before the outbreak of World War II cannot be dismissed. When Hitler stretched his claws out to other countries, he also vigorously spread the word that Germany "does not want to attack other countries but merely seeks security," Germany "opposes the use of force as a means of solving European differences," etc. But very shortly afterwards, Hitler's peace smoke-screen became the acrid smoke from exploding nitro-explosives of large-scale aggression. Comparing past history with the present, shouldn't we maintain high vigilance against Soviet social-imperialism?

The new tsars have wild ambitions and are reaching out far and wide. However, they have not sufficient strength and are outwardly strong and inwardly weak. They are essentially feeble and are becoming more isolated with each passing day. The handful of neo-bureaucratic monopoly-capitalists headed by Brezhnev impose a fascist rule at home and the Soviet people's discontent and resistance are growing stronger daily. Abroad, they are committing aggression and expansion and have made themselves the enemy of the people of all countries and are opposed by more and more countries and people. The more evil the new tsars commit in the world, the tighter the nooses round their necks will be. Though they use the fraud of detente, step up aggression and expansion and try to lord it over the world, the new tsars, as Hitler did, will only come to an ignominious end.

Soviet Bourgeoisie — Greedy Bloodsuckers

REPRESENTED by the revisionist leading clique, the capitalist class in the Soviet Union today is a tribe of bloodsuckers worse than the old-time capitalists. Using its usurped power and official position, it mercilessly fleeces the working people and lives a life of extravagance and depravity.

To squeeze as much as possible out of the Soviet working people, the Kremlin bosses have introduced one "economic reform" after another and promulgated all sorts of "rules" and "regulations" numbering in the thousands. Since the universal introduction of Brezhnev's "new economic system" in particular, they have applied, in the name of "scientific organization of labour," such devices as "the Shchekino experience," "the Zlobin method" and "the Aksai method" in a wide range of industrial establishments — all aimed at cutting down the number of workers employed and increasing labour intensity so as to wring greater surplus value out of the workers. Referring to the "scientific system" by which capitalists stepped up exploitation of workers, Lenin pointed out in his article "A 'Scientific' System of Sweating": "It is sweating in strict accordance with all the precepts of science."

Exorbitant Taxes and Miscellaneous Levies. In the name of the state, the Soviet bourgeoisie ruthlessly plunders the surplus labour of the workers and peasants through profits from enterprises as well as exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies. Official Soviet statistics show that in the past ten years these profits increased by 125 per cent and taxes levied on inhabitants by 140 per cent. The Soviet inhabitants' tax in 1975 reached 18,400 million rubles, which means every worker had to pay an average of 180 rubles, or some 12 per cent of an ordinary worker's annual wage. The Soviet bourgeoisie is spending vast wealth on arms expansion and war preparations to maintain its reactionary rule and step up aggression and expansion abroad. Statistics show that present Soviet military spending accounts for about one-fifth of the national income. In addition, a large amount of money is used to reinforce the huge machinery of the fascist dictatorship.

High Salaries and Bonuses. The Soviet capitalist class has taken away the fruits of labour of the workers and peasants through higher salaries and higher bonuses as well as an assortment of subsidies. It is reported that the maximum wage today is scores of times or even a hundred times higher than the minimum. As for the handful of bigwigs like Brezhnev, their incomes, acquired by means of various privileges, are beyond calculation. Prizes and bonuses are another means by which

the Soviet bourgeoisie exploits the working people. There are hundreds of kinds of prizes, of which some 50 are for literature and art, the highest amounting to 10,000 rubles. These prizes have been awarded mostly to bourgeois elements and the handful of intellectual aristocrats they groom. Sholokhov, a trumpeter of revisionism, was awarded prizes many times and has thus become a millionaire.

But the bonuses the vast working masses get account for only a small proportion. The Soviet journal *Economic Gazette* disclosed that investigations in more than 700 plants show that the workers, who make up some 80-90 per cent of the factory staff, obtained only 18 per cent of the bonuses while a handful of managers, directors and technicians pocketed the remaining 82 per cent. Some plants offer even fewer bonuses to the workers, accounting for only 0.3-0.8 per cent of the plants' total reward funds. The Soviet press has to admit that leaders and specialists on collective farms obtained maximum bonuses without the slightest effort.

In addition to prizes and bonuses, bourgeois elements receive an assortment of subsidies for holding academic degrees and concurrent posts as well as royalties.

Corruption and Bribe-Taking. The plunder of social wealth by every possible means is in the nature of the bourgeoisie. Not content with increasing wealth through the above-mentioned "legal" channels, the Soviet bourgeoisie is taking advantage of its privileges to obtain huge wealth by illegal means. The Soviet press has admitted that "party, state and economic organs" are infested with embezzlers and bribe-takers who "devote all their efforts to making a fortune." Many bureaucrats are "leaders of embezzlers and grafters," some turning into millionaires in a very short time.

There have been many reports on this by the Western press and news agencies. For instance, an AP correspondent in Moscow recently wrote: A woman in Saratov told a local housing official, "You need money and I need an apartment." She got one after paying 2,000 rubles. If a motorist in Leningrad doesn't "grease the manager's palm" with rubles, he won't get anywhere with his car repairs. In Armenia, a clerk in industrial medical department took bribes from a number of pensioners to the tune of 22,500 rubles.

He continued: In another big-time operation, officials of a vegetable cannery in Azerbaijan swindled 11 million U.S. dollars by leasing land.

The correspondent said: The Soviet "economy and state are an ideal breeding ground for this kind of crime."

Unrestrained Squandering. The Soviet bourgeoisie is freely squandering the huge wealth squeezed out of the working people. The Western press reported that bigwigs above the rank of vice-minister and a handful of intellectual aristocrats not only possess plush residences but also luxurious dachas and villas on the outskirts of Moscow, on the Crimea or the Black Sea. A high-ranking Ukrainian official built himself a four-story palatial dacha on the Yalta beach. Building materials including sand for covering the beach front and

indoor furnishings and decorations were transported from remote places. Even the manager of a building trust spent more than 400,000 rubles building a "paradise-like resort" where he employed 17 servants and maids. A bourgeois element may spend "hundreds of rubles on a meal" at a smart restaurant. Revisionist chieftains and intellectual aristocrats have "special ration cards" with which to buy imported luxuries and delicacies at special shops.

Inexorable facts have given the lie to the Brezhnev clique's assertion that "there are no exploiting classes in the Soviet Union." This handful of new bourgeois elements are greedy bloodsuckers and sworn enemies of the masses of the Soviet working people.

Soviet People's Struggle Against New Tsars

THE Soviet revisionist ruling clique has spared no efforts to gloss over the sharpening contradictions among classes and nationalities in the Soviet Union with a view to maintaining itself in power. It keeps preaching "class co-operation" and "the community of interests of different classes," alleging that "class and nationality antagonisms have disappeared" in the country.

However one only has to tear aside this cover-up by the new tsars to see the reality which presents an entirely different picture of the Soviet Union.

The handful of bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeois elements represented by Brezhnev exercise a ruthless fascist dictatorship over the broad masses of the Soviet people and cruelly exploit the labouring people. Their oppression and enslavement of the non-Russian nationalities, making up nearly half of the Soviet population, are even more merciless. The so-called "state of the whole people" is actually a prison for the people of all nationalities in the Soviet Union.

How can there not be resistance or struggle by the Soviet people groaning under the new tsars' merciless oppression and exploitation?

Since the beginning of this year the following instances of popular resistance have broken through the watertight Soviet news black-out:

When the "25th congress" of the Soviet revisionist party convened in late February:

— the workers at a Leningrad telecommunications plant of more than 20,000 workers angrily went on strike in defiance of suppression by troops and police;

— a number of Soviet youths in Leningrad distributed leaflets on downtown Nevsky Street calling for a "new revolution";

— leaflets exposing the fraud of the Brezhnev clique's so-called "improved welfare of the labouring people" were seen in the streets, marketplaces and railway stations in Stalingrad;

— Soviet "political prisoners" in Vladimir prison near Moscow and concentration camps in Moldavia, Ural and Siberia went on hunger strikes to protest against persecution by the new tsars;

— tall buildings in the city of Togliatti on the Volga River were painted with "Down with the dictatorship!" and other slogans;

— letters sent to the Moscow Central Television Studio denounced the "policy of raising labour productivity" which the Soviet revisionists adopted at the "25th congress" as "intensified exploitation of the workers through the sweat-shop system";

— a Soviet armyman wrote that "compulsion is the practice" in the Soviet army. "All subordinates are

ordered to act on the principle that 'I (the commander) am your overlord and you are my slaves.' "The KGB (the Soviet intelligence agency — 'the Committee of State Security') is all-powerful." "In the last 10 years, the forces of the movement fighting against the existing system in the Soviet army have become ever stronger." Army men "do not want to train their guns on their fellow countrymen or the people of other countries."

On April 12, a bomb exploded outside the government building in the capital city of Georgia "shattering the windows of the government building and another building nearby." It was reported that this was done to protest the compulsory Russification pushed by the new tsars.

On April 14 and 15, huge slogans, such as "Liberty for political prisoners," were seen on trolley buses and on the walls of a physical culture institute and a conservatory in Leningrad.

On May 9, several slogans were painted on Leningrad trams. One read: "How long are we to endure the Romanov Dynasty?"

In April and May, successive strikes broke out in Riga on the Baltic Sea coast and Irkutsk in Siberia. A group of people in Rostov-on-the-Don in the southern part of the Soviet Union and in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, "angrily smashed up empty food shops and markets" and broke the window panes of many shops.

On August 4, the slogans of "Down with the party bourgeoisie!" "The Soviet communist party is the people's enemy!" and "The Soviet Union — a people's prison" appeared on Leningrad's biggest street, Neva Boulevard, and on the walls of the Tavricheski Palace. A one-metre-high and 40-metre-long slogan "You are smothering freedom but people's souls know no chains" was painted on the fortress of Peter and Paul in the city.

On October 5, an 84-year-old man who had been a Party member for 58 years announced his withdrawal from the Soviet revisionist party. In an open letter to Soviet party boss Leonid Brezhnev, he denounced the present Soviet regime for autocratic rule and militarism at home. He pointed out that Soviet leaders making up a "privileged caste" "are wallowing in wealth, isolated from the people, riding roughshod over them, contemptuous of ordinary folk, not willing and unable to understand their needs and sufferings." He noted that the present Soviet regime is bent on imperialist expansion and that "while preaching 'international detente' and 'peaceful coexistence,' the Soviet Union is in fact amassing nuclear weapons and rockets at an ever faster rate and preparing a new generation of mass destruction weapons and for wars of aggression."

Where there is oppression and exploitation, there is resistance and struggle. The heavier the oppression

and exploitation, the stronger the people's resistance and struggle. This is historical dialectics and objective law from which no oppressors and exploiters can escape.

Describing the frailty of imperialism after the October Revolution, Lenin pointed out: "We see that imperialism, which seemed such an insuperable colossus, has proved before the whole world to be a colossus with feet of clay." (*Two Years of Soviet Rule.*)

Chairman Mao pointed out: "All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful." (*Talk With the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong.*) Chairman Mao also pointed out: "I have said that all the reputedly powerful reactionaries are merely paper tigers. The reason is that they are divorced from the people." ("Speech at the Moscow Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties," November 18, 1957.) "The revisionist Soviet Union is a paper tiger too."

These brilliant expositions by the great teachers Lenin and Chairman Mao show most incisively the essential frailty of imperialism and all reactionaries including Soviet social-imperialism, which stand in opposition to the people.

Soviet social-imperialism looks like a colossus, fierce of visage and posture, but actually it is beset with difficulties both internally and externally and crisis-ridden at every turn, like sitting on top of a volcano. The notoriously swashbuckling Khrushchov was consigned to the dustbin of history by the storms of revolution of the Soviet people and the people of the world. Brezhnev's perverse actions since taking over have sharpened the fundamental contradictions of social-imperialism. Throughout the past 10 years, the subterranean fire of popular resistance has been spreading and raging and there have been outbreaks of mass discontent from time to time.

The Brezhnev clique, which inveterately detests and mortally fears the Soviet people's resistance and struggles, resorts to bloody suppression by using troops, police and special agents armed with rifles, guns, tanks, armoured cars and even aircraft. Thousands upon thousands of people have been thrown into prisons, concentration camps and "psychiatric hospitals." But all this turns out to be lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet, further awakening the Soviet people and hardening their determination to struggle.

The Soviet people want revolution, and revisionist rule will not last long. The rumbling thunder over the Soviet land heralds the inevitable advent of revolutionary storms.

ROUND THE WORLD

ALBANIA

Self-Sufficiency in Food Grain

A record harvest this year, nearly 30 per cent higher than in 1975, has brought Albania to self-sufficiency in food grain for the first time in its history.

Great importance has been attached by the Albanian Party of Labour to agricultural production, the production of food grain in particular. The Party holds that it is of major political, economic and strategic importance to increase food grain output and attain self-sufficiency.

The draft directive on the country's 6th Five-Year Plan (1976-80) published not long ago by the 9th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee of the Party once again stressed that "agriculture forms the economic base."

In recent years the Party and the government have taken a number of measures to boost production of food grain, including energetic industrial support for agriculture, dispatching more cadres for rural administration, bigger investments in agriculture, favoured treatment to co-operatives in the countryside, especially those in the mountainous districts, and popularization of advanced experience in farming. These measures have ensured the steady rise in food grain output and laid a solid foundation for attaining self-sufficiency.

The increase in this year's wheat crop is remarkable. The revolutionary vigour demonstrated by the peasants and their meticulous care to the crops have been amply rewarded as the current wheat crop has far exceeded the planned target in many districts, especially in the mountainous districts.

The total wheat yield in the Elbasan, Pogradec and Mati districts this year was at least 20,000 quintals higher than the planned targets. At

the same time, there have been higher yields in many co-operatives and brigades. Last May when the Shijak advanced agricultural co-operative in the Durres district on the plains heard that some co-operatives in neighbouring Lushnje district had been hit by hail, it made a bold plan to increase its grain yield by 10,000 quintals above the annual target so as to make up for the loss suffered by the fraternal co-operatives and contribute to the state grain reserve. All Party members, cadres and masses of the people, despite the difficulties, strove together to realize this plan.

Recently, good news came from this co-operative: It had produced 13,000 quintals more above the plan and 3,000 quintals more than its pledge.

Maize occupies the second place in the country's food grain. The national acreage under maize this year is over 10,000 hectares more than that of last year. The per-hectare maize yield has shot up notably; thanks to the wide adoption of advanced method of seedling transplanting in the plains and dibbling in the northern mountainous areas. Large numbers of people and material resources were mobilized to support the maize harvests in various districts.

This year's national per-hectare yield of maize is 14.8 quintals more than that of last year, constituting another reliable guarantee for the realization of grain sufficiency in Albania.

NORWAY

Soviet Charge Refuted

Norwegian government leaders, the press and people have of late sternly refuted a Soviet paper's unjustifiable charge against Norway on the question of the Svalbard islands.

Svalbard (also called Spitsbergen) is a group of islands in the Arctic

under Norwegian administration. According to the Paris Treaty of 1920 signed by more than 40 countries including the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union, Norway enjoyed "full and absolute sovereignty" over the islands while other signatories had the equal right to exploit resources and to fish and hunt. In 1925, Norway formally proclaimed the islands an area under its administration. Owing to its strategic position, Svalbard has long been a prize in imperialist contention.

In the past few years, Soviet social-imperialism in particular has harboured aggressive designs against it, because the sea area around it is the Soviet Northern Fleet's key passage into the Atlantic. Moscow has repeatedly exerted pressure on Norway and made proposals to share sovereignty over the islands with it. It has also made inroads into Svalbard under the cover of "exploiting resources." Recently, the Soviet paper *Izvestia* openly claimed that Norway had "broken" an article of the treaty underlying the "demilitarized nature" of the islands by sending Norwegian naval vessels and military aircraft on visits.

Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli refuted the charge by saying that "I don't see that Norway has done anything in violation of the treaty." Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund emphasized that the Norwegian fleet which exercises sovereignty over Svalbard has the right to make brief visits to the islands, and this is no violation of the treaty. Defence Minister Rolf Hansen categorically rejected the Soviet charge, saying that the *Izvestia* accusation is utterly groundless.

The Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L) recently organized a demonstration in front of the Parliament. The demonstrators carried banners and placards inscribed with the slogans: "The Svalbard (or Spitsbergen) islands are Norwegian territory; resist Soviet pressure!"

A recent editorial in the Norwegian paper *Aftenposten* strongly demanded that the Soviet Union recognize not only in words but in deeds Norway's

sovereignty over the Svalbard islands and observe all decrees and statutes promulgated by the Norwegian authorities for the islands.

BULGARIA

Unequal-Value Exchanges With Moscow

What kind of relationship exists in economic exchanges between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, is it based on equality and mutual benefit or unequal-value exchanges and exploitation? Facts speak volumes for this question.

The price of Soviet crude oil exported to Bulgaria in 1975 rose to 35 rubles per ton, a rise of about 140 per cent. Bulgaria imported 9.8 million tons of Soviet crude oil that year and had to pay some 200 million more rubles for this alone. In addition, Moscow asked Bulgaria and other "fraternal states" of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.) to adopt a new pricing system which called for annual adjustments to make the "contract prices realistic." Within the C.M.E.A., Bulgaria depends heavily on Soviet supplies of power, fuel and raw materials. Over 85 per cent of the crude oil, 100 per cent of the natural gas, 90 per cent of the coke, 85 per cent of the iron ore, and over 98 per cent of the high-quality steel consumed by the country come from the Soviet Union.

The 1975 adjustments caused Bulgaria to suffer a great loss. The annual adjustments are a grave threat to the Bulgarian economy.

The Bulgarian journal *International Relations* pointed out that "to make contract prices 'realistic' means to adapt our prices more fully to the present price fluctuations in the capitalist world market." This in fact means subjecting the C.M.E.A. countries to the adverse influences of the capitalist market, it noted.

Moscow has all along exploited Bulgaria by forcing down the price of farm produce. According to the Bulgarian press, the prices of agricultural produce within the C.M.E.A. are about 19 per cent lower than world market prices. Over 56 per cent of Bulgaria's total exports of farm produce and food goes to the Soviet Union. By selling cheap in this sector alone, Bulgaria has run up an annual loss of at least 110 million lev.

A comparison between export and domestic prices in the two countries throws more light on the injustice in their trade relationship. The price for Soviet iron ore exported to Bulgaria is 75 per cent higher than the price in the Soviet home market; that of coke, 33 per cent; rolled steel, 48 per cent; oil, 25 per cent; and machinery 48 per cent. Bulgarian piece goods exported to the Soviet Union cost 18 to 23 per cent less than in the Bulgarian home market; for non-ferrous metals which are relatively valuable, it is 19 per cent lower.

Dealing with this glaring injustice, Bulgarian papers and journals have noted that in Soviet-Bulgarian trade, "the existing contract price structure has a number of defects" and "cannot ensure an exchange of equal value." Putting Bulgaria in an unfavourable position in its trade with the Soviet Union, these defects are being aggravated and have become a "hindrance" to the economic advance of Bulgaria.

U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Resolution on Mayotte Island

The plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution on the question of Mayotte Island on October 21, requesting the French Government to enter into immediate negotiations with the Comorian Government on the implementation of the resolution.

The draft resolution tabled by Algeria, Benin and 39 other countries

was adopted by a vote of 103 in favour and one against, with 28 abstentions.

During the three-day debate on the question that started on October 18, representatives of over 30 countries, mostly the third world countries, voiced firm support for the Comorian people's just demand for national sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

In his statement, Chinese Representative Lai Ya-li expressed support for the just demand of the people of the Comoros. He pointed out that in order to achieve their national independence and liberation, the people of the Comoros had carried on protracted struggles against the colonialists and finally attained independence on July 6, 1975.

He said: "The State of Comoros is a country composed of the four islands of Anjouan, Mayotte, Moheli and Grande-Comore. The island of Mayotte has always belonged to the Comorian people and constitutes an inalienable part of the territory of the State of Comoros. The Comorian people's struggle against carving up their territory and for the defence of their territorial integrity is entirely just and has won the wide sympathy and support of the third world countries and all justice-upholding countries and peoples."

"The Chinese Government and people," he added, "have always sympathized with and supported the Comorian Government and people in their just struggle to defend state sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. We hold that the state sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros must be protected and respected and that the island of Mayotte, an inalienable part of the territory of the State of Comoros, must be returned to the Comorian people. We are opposed to any resolution that is detrimental to the unity and territorial integrity of the State of Comoros."