

PEKING REVIEW

32

August 9, 1974

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**Criticism of Confucius and
Two-Line Struggle**

**Chinese Representative on the
Cyprus Question**

**Woman Worker Recovers From
Severe Burns**

— New success in medicine

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47th Anniversary of Founding of P.L.A. Celebrated

THE Chinese Ministry of National Defence gave a grand reception in Peking on the evening of July 31 to warmly celebrate the 47th anniversary (which falls on August 1) of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The reception was held in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People. In the middle of the backdrop on the rostrum was a huge portrait of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, flanked by ten red banners. The reception proceeded in a revolutionary atmosphere of unity for victory.

Present at the reception were Chinese Party and state leaders Chou En-lai, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Chu Teh, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Hua Kuo-feng, Wu Teh, Su Chen-hua, Saifuddin, Ni Chih-fu, Chen Yun, Li Fuchun, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jungchen, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen; Teng Tai-yuan and Hsu Teh-heng, Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Keng Piao, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Hsiao Ching-kuang and Su Yu, Vice-Ministers of National Defence.

Among the guests were General Duong Sam Ol, senior official of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Duong Sam Ol, members of foreign delegations now in Peking, foreign diplo-

matic envoys to China and military attaches of foreign embassies in Peking.

Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, said in his toast at the reception: "We greet the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army at a time when an excellent situation prevails in China, with the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius developing in depth. On behalf of the Ministry of National Defence of the People's Republic of China, I extend a warm welcome and express heartfelt gratitude to all our guests and friends present at the reception here this evening for joining us in celebrating this glorious festival." He proposed a toast to the health and long life of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, to the great victories the Chinese People's Liberation Army has won together with the Chinese people, and to the friendship between the people of various countries.

Present on the occasion were: Leading members of various general departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the P.L.A. Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, various services and arms, military academies, the P.L.A. Peking Units and the Peking Garrison; leading members of departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee and the State Council and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; P.L.A. combat heroes and models, representatives of advanced units in

the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, representatives of militia and families of armymen and revolutionary martyrs, as well as representatives of Peking workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, literary and art and sports circles.

A military band played *In Praise of the Great, Glorious and Correct Communist Party of China, Chairman Mao, You Are the Red Sun in Our Hearts, The Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention* and other songs at the reception.

Comrades and foreign friends present at the reception proposed toasts time and again in warm congratulation of the tremendous victories won by the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Chinese people in the socialist revolution and construction and the steady enhancement of the solidarity and friendship between the people of China and other countries.

D.R.V.N. Government Economic Delegation Welcomed

Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier, gave a banquet on August 2 in the Great Hall of the People to warmly welcome the Government Economic Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam led by Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the D.R.V.N. Government.

The two vice-premiers spoke at the banquet, which was filled with warm friendship.

Vice-Premier Li warmly welcomed the visit to China by the Viet-

namese comrades and heartily wished the people of Viet Nam new and still greater victories in their revolutionary struggle and socialist construction.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien stated: Since the signing of the Paris agreement, the people of Viet Nam have worked unremittingly for the complete implementation of the agreement. The Saigon regime, however, with the support of the U.S. Government, has time and again violated the agreement and disrupted its implementation. He reiterated that "the Government and people of China resolutely support the position taken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on strict implementation of the Paris agreement and resolutely support the Vietnamese people in their just struggle."

Concluding, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: "China and Viet Nam, linked by mountains and rivers and related to each other like lips to teeth, are close and fraternal socialist neighbours. The people of our two countries have always supported, helped, and encouraged each other and advanced shoulder to shoulder whether in the arduous years of war or in the period of building socialism. The great friendship and militant solidarity between our two peoples, which were fostered by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and the Vietnamese people's great leader the late President Ho Chi Minh, are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Chinese people are determined to follow their great leader Chairman Mao's teachings and make their own contributions to further strengthening the great friendship and militant solidarity between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples."

In his speech, Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi spoke highly of the militant friendship between the two Parties, two countries and two peo-

ples of Viet Nam and China. He said: "The Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Government and the entire people of Viet Nam have always paid close attention to safeguarding and further consolidating and developing the fraternal, militant solidarity and economic, scientific and technical co-operation between Viet Nam and China. We are very glad to see that the Vietnamese people's protracted and arduous revolutionary cause that has been crowned with brilliant victories has all along received powerful and valuable support and aid from the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the fraternal Chinese people."

Speaking about the present situation in south Viet Nam, Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi said: "Since the Paris agreement on Viet Nam was signed, the United States and the Saigon regime have been ceaselessly creating a grave situation in south Viet Nam. The United States still refuses to stop its military involvement in south Viet Nam and its interference in the internal affairs of the south; and it is still pushing neo-colonialism in a vain attempt to perpetuate the division of Viet Nam. The Nguyen Van Thieu regime is continuing to intensify its war action, undermining the negotiations and refuses to accept the just demands of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam."

He pointed out: "The present task of our Vietnamese people is to wage a resolute struggle against any plot and act by the U.S. and the Saigon regime which seriously violate the Paris agreement on Viet Nam, and to resolutely struggle for safeguarding a lasting peace, building up and consolidating the liberated areas, achieving independence and democracy in the south and proceeding to realize the peaceful reunification of the fatherland." He said, in the north, "our task for this new period is to make concentrated efforts to promote socialist industrialization and socialist construction, improve the people's living, consol-

idate national defence and build an increasingly strong socialist north so as to successfully fulfil our duty to our kith and kin in the south and actively support the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia."

The Vietnamese delegation headed by Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi arrived in Peking on August 1 and was warmly welcomed at the airport by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and others.

The two vice-premiers held talks on August 2.

During their stay in Peking, the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited factories and a people's commune on the outskirts.

Vice-Premier Teng Meets Swiss Visitors

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on August 3 had a friendly conversation with Pierre Graber, Member of the Federal Council and Head of the Political Department of the Swiss Confederation, and his party.

The distinguished Swiss guests who arrived in Peking on August 2 were feted by Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei on August 3. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was present at the banquet.

Among the guests were the Swiss Ambassador to China Albert-Louis Natural and his wife, leading members of the Swiss Industrial Technology Exhibition, which opened on August 7 in Peking, and Swiss correspondents accompanying Pierre Graber to China.

Chi Peng-fei and Pierre Graber proposed toasts at the banquet given in honour of the visitors.

In his toast, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei extended a warm welcome to the distinguished guests.

The Chinese Foreign Minister said that in the last few years, thanks to the joint efforts of both sides, the friendly contacts between the governments and people of China and Switzerland have grown daily and

the exchanges of trade, science and technology and culture between the two countries developed constantly.

"Though the political systems of our two countries are different, we all desire to develop our bilateral relations based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. We are attached to our own independence and sovereignty and are opposed to domination and interference by others. Switzerland is a neutral country and the Swiss people have a long-standing tradition of defending national independence. China is not a superpower, nor will she ever seek to be one."

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei reiterated: "We always hold that all countries, big or small, should be treated as equals and respect each other. We have all along respected your neutral position. We feel happy as Europe is growing in strength."

China, he said, is a developing socialist country. "We intend to establish normal relations and develop economic, trade and cultural exchanges with various countries in the world on the basis of equality. We are willing to join our efforts with those of the other countries of the Third World and unite with all the developed countries that are subject to control, threat and bullying, to oppose hegemonism and power politics of the superpowers."

Pierre Graber's current visit to China, Chi Peng-fei said, would certainly be conducive to further strengthening mutual understanding between the Chinese and Swiss people and developing the friendly relations between the two countries.

Pierre Graber said in his toast that Switzerland and China enjoyed long-standing relations to which "we attach all the value." He added: "I am happy to see with my eyes the immense achievements you have accomplished in the course of the past 25 years."

He noted that the Swiss people had always fought for their liberty and

independence and that they had reached their objectives by relying on their own force in the military, political and economic domains.

"Only a deep-seated national cohesion can give our forces enough solidarity and flexibility to resist adverse pressure," he said.

Pierre Graber continued: "Our system is different from yours, just as your territory, your population and your power are different from those of a country of 40,000 square kilometres and 6 million inhabitants. But these differences do not constitute an obstacle to a reciprocal friendship because you show a sincere respect for the sovereignty of all countries and you consider that all countries, big and small, are equal. In addition, you consider that the social system of a country can only be determined and chosen by its own people. These are great principles and they are constructive principles. Thanks to these, a climate of confidence has been created spontaneously and the dissimilarities cannot prevent the establishment of fruitful and mutually advantageous relations."

Reviewing the friendly contacts over the past 20 years and more since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Switzerland and China, Pierre Graber said: Political, cultural and economic relations between our two countries have seen a very happy development in recent years.

Chi Peng-fei and Pierre Graber held talks on August 3.

Chinese Sports Delegation to Asian Games Formed

A sports delegation of the People's Republic of China has been formed to take part in the Seventh Asian Games in Teheran in September.

The delegation leader is Chao Cheng-hung, Vice-Minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission and a leading member of the All-China Sports Federation. Yin

Hsi-nan and five others are the deputy leaders.

Composed of 187 sportsmen and 87 sportswomen, including two from Taiwan Province, the Chinese athletes will compete in the following 14 events: track and field, swimming (diving and water polo inclusive), gymnastics, football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis, badminton, tennis, shooting, fencing, cycling, weightlifting and wrestling.

This is the biggest sports delegation China has ever sent to take part in an international competition. The athletes come from different parts of the country, among them are workers, people's commune members, commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, educated youth who have settled in the rural areas, students, teachers and cadres. Having come to the fore in mass sports activities, all of them were chosen through recent national try-outs and contests. Abiding by the spirit of "friendship first, competition second," they will contribute their efforts to enhancing friendship among the people and sportsmen of Asian countries and developing sports activities in Asia.

News Briefs

- Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien had a friendly conversation with Abdel Rahim Bouabid, Special Envoy of His Majesty Moulay Hassan II, King of Morocco, on August 1.

- Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on August 3 had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the Pakistan Delegation of Development Planners and Manpower Experts led by Advocate Kamal Azfar.

- Chang Tsai-chien, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet August 2 in honour of Colonel-General Ion Gheorghe, First Vice-Minister of National Defence and Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his wife Professor Ion Angila, Doctor of Philology, who are on a friendship visit to China.

Criticism of Confucius and Two-Line Struggle

—Notes on studying Chairman Mao's writings on criticism of Confucius

by Chin Chih-pai

THE ideology of retrogression and restoration upheld by Confucius, the ideological exponent of the declining slave-owning class—the first reactionary class toppled in Chinese history—fits in with the political needs of all other decadent and moribund reactionary classes. All ringleaders of the opportunist lines within our Party, including Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, used the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as their ideological weapon to oppose Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. At the time of the May 4th Movement in 1919, Chairman Mao sharply criticized the Confucian Shop while carrying on revolutionary struggles against imperialism and feudalism. For over half a century since then, he has repeatedly criticized Confucius and the worshippers of Confucius in connection with the struggles he waged against the opportunist lines inside the Party. Such criticism has become a component part of his criticisms of the erroneous lines.

On the basis of part of Chairman Mao's published writings concerning the criticism of Confucius, this article is a study of our Party's historical experience in combining the criticism of Confucius with its struggle against the opportunist lines.

Period of New-Democratic Revolution

The struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Chen Tu-hsiu's¹ Right opportunist line during the First Revolutionary Civil War (1924-27) was the first serious two-line struggle in our Party's history. For a brief span of time, Chen Tu-hsiu took the stand of the radical democrats of the bourgeoisie and shouted the revolutionary slogan "Down with the Confucian Shop," but he completely betrayed this slogan and sought the help of the spectre of the Confucian Shop instead when he embarked on the Right opportunist road. At that time, there was a big upsurge of the workers' and peasants' revolutionary movements throughout the country; the peasant movement, in particular, rose like a mighty storm, swift and violent. It was at this crucial moment in the development of the revolution that Chen Tu-hsiu openly came out with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to oppose the revolution and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. "We must," he shouted, "keep to an eclectic line of the mean within a

considerable length of time." Chen Tu-hsiu's "line of the mean" was a Right opportunist line of "all alliance and no struggle," which meant handing over the leadership in the revolution to the Kuomintang reactionaries and safeguarding the dictatorship of the landlord and capitalist classes. Echoing the counter-revolutionary hulla-baloo of the landlord and capitalist classes, Chen Tu-hsiu viciously attacked and slandered the peasant movement, alleging that it was "ultra-Left," "going too far" and "terrible," his aim being to suppress the onrushing peasant movement. To persist in the revolution, it was imperative to thoroughly expose the reactionary class nature of Chen Tu-hsiu's line and criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius on which this Right opportunist line relied to oppose the revolution and fool and deceive the people.

The Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan, written by Chairman Mao in March 1927, was a militant call to criticize Chen Tu-hsiu and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Exposing and repudiating Chen Tu-hsiu's Right opportunism, the article excoriated the counter-revolutionary fallacy which smeared the peasant movement as "going too far"; it expounded in a deep-going way the revolutionary dialectics that "proper limits have to be exceeded in order to right a wrong," and pungently denounced the doctrine of the mean. This doctrine was used by Confucius as his theoretical weapon to oppose social change and restore the slave system, and, indeed, by all reactionaries and conservatives throughout the ages to oppose reforms, revolution and progress. The doctrine of the mean, a fallacy designed to safeguard the interests of reactionary and decadent classes, was used by Chen Tu-hsiu and his like to attack the peasant movement as "going too far" and forbid the peasants from shattering the man-eating and man-killing old order of the feudal landlord class. Chairman Mao pointed out tit for tat: "A revolution is not a dinner party, or writing an essay, or painting a picture, or doing embroidery; it cannot be so refined, so leisurely and gentle, so temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and magnanimous." "A rural revolution is a revolution by which the peasantry overthrows the power of the feudal landlord class. Without using the greatest force, the peasants cannot possibly overthrow the deep-rooted

authority of the landlords which has lasted for thousands of years." Therefore, "proper limits have to be exceeded in order to right a wrong, or else the wrong cannot be righted." These brilliant ideas of Chairman Mao's have become a sharp weapon for ever inspiring the revolutionary people with the courage to fight and to win.

In the same article, Chairman Mao listed 14 great achievements of the peasant movement to refute the mud-slinging by the reactionaries and opportunists and warmly praised the peasant movement, describing it as "vanguards of the revolution" and saying that "it's fine." Many of these 14 great achievements were a direct challenge to the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. This was convincingly borne out by the fact that the peasant masses kicked away the "Three Cardinal Guides and Five Constant Virtues²," which were an embodiment of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, rose to overthrow the political authority of the landlords, the clan authority of the ancestral temples and clan elders, the religious authority of town and village gods as well as the masculine authority of husbands which oppressed the womanhood. **"These four authorities — political, clan, religious and masculine — are the embodiment of the whole feudal-patriarchal system and ideology, and are the four thick ropes binding the Chinese people, particularly the peasants."** Opposition to these four authorities meant thorough repudiation of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which served as their theoretical basis. Here, Chairman Mao clearly made the struggle against Confucius an important content of the revolutionary struggle. The militant course of the Chinese revolution in the years that followed fully testifies to the fact that every step forward made by the revolution and the people called for a struggle against the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and other ideologies of the reactionary and moribund classes. On the political and ideological fronts, using Marxism-Leninism to criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius has thus become a long-term militant task of the Chinese revolution.

A "Left" opportunist line emerged on three occasions in our Party's history after the liquidation of Chen Tu-hsiu's Right capitulationist line; in particular, Wang Ming's "Left" opportunism³ caused the greatest damages and the time of its domination inside the Party was also the longest. Like Chen Tu-hsiu, these "Left" opportunists were all Confucius-worshippers adhering to the idealism and metaphysics of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. They were against the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution; they knew nothing about the theory and practice of the Chinese revolution, and they neither investigated nor studied China's past and present but passed off subjective idealism for dialectical materialism and spread such mystical notion as that of "prophecy" trumpeted by the followers of Confucius and Mencius — all in a vain attempt to derogate and oppose Marxism-Leninism. Here, subjective idealism

was the ideological basis of their line of "all struggle and no alliance."

With a view to eliminating these opportunist lines ideologically, Chairman Mao wrote *Oppose Book Worship, On Practice, On Contradiction* and other celebrated works in which he summed up the historical experience of the struggles against the "Left" and Right opportunist lines, criticized the idealism and metaphysics of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius followed by the opportunists, and inherited, defended and developed Marxist dialectical and historical materialism.

Chairman Mao pointed out in *Oppose Book Worship*: **"When we say Marxism is correct, it is certainly not because Marx was a 'prophet' but because his theory has been proved correct in our practice and in our struggle. We need Marxism in our struggle. In our acceptance of his theory no such formalistic or mystical notion as that of 'prophecy' ever enters our minds."** Confucius called himself a "prophet," and his worshippers of later generations made much of men like Confucius by calling them "prophets." This amounts, in fact, to using idealist apriorism to oppose the revolutionary practice of the masses and oppose all progressive thoughts which conformed to the demands for social development. This utterly erroneous idealist viewpoint of the "Left" opportunists who regarded Marxism as "prophecy" was sharply criticized by Chairman Mao. He pointed out that revolutionary theory has its source in revolutionary practice and needs to be tested in revolutionary practice, that such mystical notion as that of "prophecy" is absolutely inconsistent with Marxism. *On Practice* has as its subtitle "On the Relation Between Knowledge and Practice, Between Knowing and Doing." This clearly indicates that criticism was directed against the idealist apriorism of Wang Ming and Confucius. Both of them looked down upon practice and considered that man's knowledge and talent were preordained. Having profoundly elaborated the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge as epitomized in the formula "practice — theory — practice," Chairman Mao said in clear-cut terms: **"Our conclusion is the concrete, historical unity of the subjective and the objective, of theory and practice, of knowing and doing, and we are opposed to all erroneous ideologies, whether 'Left' or Right, which depart from concrete history."** In *On Contradiction*, Chairman Mao again directly criticized Wang Ming's metaphysical thinking and exposed the reactionary nature of the metaphysical thinking that "Heaven changeth not, likewise the Tao changeth not," a saying of Tung Chung-shu⁴, leading Confucius-worshipper in the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C. — 8 A.D.). In order to oppose social change and popular revolution, this reactionary philosophy alleged that the system of exploitation and oppression had been in existence since antiquity and would survive for ever and never change. This metaphysical thinking had long been in the service of the decadent feudal ruling class. The opportunists had picked up this worn-out weapon of the doctrines of

Confucius and Mencius exactly for the purpose of safeguarding the reactionary Kuomintang rule, undermining the cause of people's revolution and obstructing the advance of history. It is the task of the Communists and all other revolutionaries to resolutely expose the erroneous thinking of the reactionaries and metaphysics, propagate the dialectics inherent in things and help bring about the transformation of things so as to achieve the goal of revolution.

Wang Ming, this self-styled "100 per cent Bolshevik," was nevertheless bitter against materialist dialectics. By the time of the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), he had swung from ultra-"Left" to ultra-Right, advocating "everything through the united front" and "everything must be submitted to the united front." This, in essence, was a return to Chen Tu-hsiu's Right opportunist line of "all alliance and no struggle," and amounted to handing over the leadership in the War of Resistance Against Japan to the Kuomintang. To push this erroneous line, Wang Ming also trotted out the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and made a big fuss in advocating "loyalty, filial piety, benevolence, courage, propriety, righteousness, honesty and a sense of shame," which, he said, were "the fine tradition of the great Chinese nation." He clamoured that the classes, political parties and armies hitherto antagonistic to each other must exercise "mutual comity," "mutual respect" and "mutual love" under the banner of "benevolence." This was in effect demanding that the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people lie prostrate before Chiang Kai-shek, suffer themselves to be bled white and give Chiang Kai-shek a free hand to betray the nation and capitulate. Wang Ming's Right opportunist line had seriously jeopardized the interest of the Party and the people. In his *On New Democracy, The Orientation of the Youth Movement, Introducing "The Communist," Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing, Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art* and other works, Chairman Mao summed up the historical experience of the two-line struggle since the May 4th Movement, noting that opposition to stereotyped Party writing (or Party "eight-legged essay") was a continuation of the opposition to the old "eight-legged essay⁵." Chairman Mao personally led the Yen-an rectification movement⁶ to further liquidate the Wang Ming line ideologically and politically and criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

The "theory of human nature" of the exploiting classes is a sinister line that permeates the world outlook of all reactionary exploiting classes and opportunists. They always use this hypocritical slogan to deceive the people, obscure the demarcation line between classes, corrupt the revolutionary will-power to fight and sabotage the revolutionary struggle. This also applies to Wang Ming who waved the Confucius' banner of "benevolence" to cover up the essential nature of his capitulationist line. In his *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*, Chairman Mao pointed out incisively: "As for the so-called love of humanity, there has been no such all-inclusive love since humanity was

divided into classes. All the ruling classes of the past were fond of advocating it, and so were many so-called sages and wise men, but nobody has ever really practised it, because it is impossible in class society." The No. 1 representative of the "sages and wise men" Chairman Mao criticized here was Confucius who chanted that "a benevolent man loves people" at the top of his voice. The foregoing passage serves both as a forceful disclosure of the ideological essence of Wang Ming's capitulationist line and as a sharp criticism of the reactionary and hypocritical nature of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

To bring to light the class nature of Confucius-worship by reactionaries both at home and abroad and by the ringleaders of the opportunist lines, Chairman Mao pointed out clearly in his *On New Democracy*: "China also has a semi-feudal culture which reflects her semi-feudal politics and economy, and whose exponents include all those who advocate the worship of Confucius, the study of the Confucian canon, the old ethical code and the old ideas in opposition to the new culture and new ideas. Imperialist culture and semi-feudal culture are devoted brothers and have formed a reactionary cultural alliance against China's new culture. This kind of reactionary culture serves the imperialists and the feudal class and must be swept away." That imperialist culture and semi-feudal culture were devoted brothers was a reflection of the politics and economy of the semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China. When imperialism and the feudal landlord class colluded with each other politically for the common reactionary purpose of exploiting and oppressing the Chinese people, they inevitably entered into a reactionary cultural alliance. In Chinese history, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, which constituted the ideological system of the declining slave-owners and advocated restoration and retrogression, have always attached themselves to the reactionary and decadent class forces. After imperialism penetrated into China, they hung on to the imperialist forces of aggression and became the spiritual props in their campaigns against the people and revolution. Cultural aggression by the imperialists, apart from indoctrinating a slave ideology, coalesced with the reactionary ideology of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to deceive the Chinese people and benumb their minds. In Chinese history, both modern and contemporary, all the reactionaries from Tseng Kuo-fan⁷ and Li Hung-chang⁸ down to Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei⁹ advocated the worship of Confucius and the study of the Confucian canon, while idolizing things foreign and betraying the nation. The ringleaders of the opportunist lines inside the Party were agents of the landlord and capitalist classes and all of them worshipped Confucius and idolized things foreign, some being traitors as well. However, "retrogression eventually produces the reverse of what its promoters intend. There is no exception to this rule either in modern or in ancient times, in China or elsewhere." These two devoted brothers — imperialist culture and semi-feudal culture — have failed to stop the advance of the Chinese

people who, led by Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, have continuously scored great victories in their struggle against imperialism and feudalism.

During the War of Liberation (1946-49), China faced a decisive battle between two possible futures and two possible destinies. Once again the sinister banner of Confucius was raised by the Kuomintang reactionaries and their hack writers to preserve their sanguinary rule. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi became their agent inside our Party. Liu Shao-chi had always been a fanatical worshipper of Confucius. As early as in 1925, he became a turncoat after his arrest by the enemy. He came out of jail carrying in his hands the *Four Books* [the four Confucian classics: *Great Learning*, *Doctrine of the Mean*, *Analects* and *Mencius*], a gift from a reactionary warlord, and managed to worm his way once again into the revolutionary ranks. In 1939, Liu Shao-chi came up for the first time with his sinister book *Self-Cultivation* to propagate the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. During the War of Liberation, he started working out a reactionary programme on a so-called "new stage of peace and democracy" to oppose the people's war of liberation; this was followed by his preachings "to act in the Confucian way of forbearance" in a vain attempt to obstruct our Party from leading the people in seizing nationwide victory. Should we carry the revolution through to the end or abandon it half-way? This was a major question having a bearing on China's future and its destiny. So Chairman Mao wrote the article *Carry the Revolution Through to the End* in which he scathingly criticized the Confucian and Mencian way of "forbearance." Chairman Mao sharply pointed out: **"The Chinese people will never take pity on snake-like scoundrels, and they honestly believe that no one is their true friend who guilefully says that pity should be shown these scoundrels and says that anything else would be out of keeping with China's traditions, fall short of greatness, etc."** **"If the revolution is to be carried through to the end, we must use the revolutionary method to wipe out all the forces of reaction resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely."** Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Chinese people swept away the millions of enemy troops as if they were rolling up a mat, overpowering the enemy in the manner of tearing away a withered stump. The time for the total collapse of the Chiang dynasty had come; a New China under the dictatorship of the proletariat was about to be born.

Again at this critical juncture of the revolution, the reactionary forces, not reconciled to their defeat, continued their death-bed struggle by talking about the "benevolence, righteousness and virtue" of Confucius and Mencius and viciously attacking the revolutionary regime for being "not benevolent." Chairman Mao wrote *On the People's Democratic Dictatorship* and other works, criticizing in unequivocal terms the so-called theory of carrying out a "policy of benevolence"

trumpeted by Confucius and Mencius and sternly refuting the attacks on the proletarian dictatorship by the reactionaries, including Liu Shao-chi and his ilk. In a tit-for-tat manner, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"You are not benevolent! Quite so. We definitely do not apply a policy of benevolence to the reactionaries and towards the reactionary activities of the reactionary classes."** The state apparatus has always been the instrument of violence by which one class oppresses another; it has never been "benevolent." Confucius was the inventor of "benevolent rule," but in the three months when he was in office he had Shaocheng Mou executed because the latter advocated reform. While mouthing "to suppress the bandits is to exercise benevolence," the counter-revolutionary chieftain Chiang Kai-shek massacred thousands upon thousands of Communists and other revolutionary people. Although the governments of the imperialist countries talk glibly about humanity, justice and virtue, they have never meant it and will never tell the truth while engaging in counter-revolutionary activities day in and day out. This amply shows that all the talk about a "policy of benevolence" is extremely hypocritical and is most reactionary. There is no such thing on earth as a "policy of benevolence" which is above classes; there is only the dictatorship of one class oppressing another. **"All the experience the Chinese people have accumulated through several decades teaches us to enforce the people's democratic dictatorship."** **"If the revolutionary people do not master this method of ruling over the counter-revolutionary classes, they will not be able to maintain their state power, domestic and foreign reaction will overthrow that power and restore its own rule over China, and disaster will befall the revolutionary people."** Having profoundly expounded the essence of the Marxist theory of state, Chairman Mao laid down his great programme for establishing and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. And at the same time, criticism of the so-called "policy of benevolence" proclaimed the utter bankruptcy of the schemes of domestic and foreign reaction as well as of the opportunists inside the Party to use the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to hold back the advance of the Chinese revolution.

NOTES

¹Chen Tu-hsiu was originally a professor at Peking University and became famous as an editor of *New Youth*. He was one of the founders of the Communist Party of China. Owing to his reputation at the time of the May 4th Movement and owing to the Party's immaturity in its initial period, he became General Secretary of the Party. In the last period of the revolution of 1924-27, the Rightist thinking in the Party represented by Chen Tu-hsiu developed into a line of capitulationism. The capitulationists at that time voluntarily gave up the Party's leadership of the peasant masses, urban petty bourgeoisie and middle bourgeoisie, and in particular gave up the Party's leadership of the armed forces, thus causing the defeat of the revolution. After the defeat of 1927 Chen Tu-hsiu and a handful of other capitulationists lost faith in the future of the revolution and became liquidationists. They took the reactionary Trotskyist stand and together with the Trotskyites

formed a small anti-Party group. Consequently Chen Tu-hsiu was expelled from the Party in November 1929.

²The "Three Cardinal Guides and Five Constant Virtues" were formulated by Tung Chung-shu, a reactionary thinker of the landlord class in the 2nd century B.C. The "Three Cardinal Guides" were: "The sovereign guides the subjects, the father guides the son and the husband guides the wife." That is to say, the sovereign, father and husband had absolute authority to rule, while the subjects, sons and wives could only obey unconditionally. This was said to be the will of Heaven. The "Three Cardinal Guides" were, in other words, the political authority, clan authority, religious authority and masculine authority, the four thickest ropes binding the Chinese people, especially the peasants, for more than 2,000 years. The "Five Constant Virtues" refer to the five so-called eternal principles, namely, "benev-

olence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom and sincerity." They were the reactionary moral concepts used by the Confucianists to uphold and regulate the "Three Cardinal Guides."

³Wang Ming's "Left" opportunist line was dominant in the Party from the Fourth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party in January 1931 to the meeting of the Political Bureau convened by the Party Central Committee at Tsunyi, Kweichow Province, in January 1935, which ended the dominance of this erroneous line and established the new central leadership headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung. The erroneous "Left" line dominated the Party for a particularly long time (four years) and brought extremely heavy losses, with disastrous consequences, to the

(Continued on p. 12.)

At U.N. Security Council Meeting on Cyprus Question

Chinese Representative Huang Hua's Speech

THE United Nations Security Council met on August 1 to discuss the situation in Cyprus.

In his speech, Chinese Permanent Representative Huang Hua said, "The Cyprus question is, in the first place, an issue left over from imperialist rule. The Cyprus question has remained unsettled over a long period mainly because of the intervention by imperialist forces, particularly the fierce contention in recent years between the two superpowers over Cyprus, an important strategic point in the Eastern Mediterranean. As is known to all, Europe has continually been the focus of contention between the two superpowers, while the Eastern Mediterranean and Cyprus are at the southern flank of Europe. The two superpowers stop at nothing in expanding their respective spheres of influence. The action of one superpower is all too evident. The other superpower, that is, the Soviet Union, has also made the most revealing performances on the question of Cyprus in these days. People can see ever more clearly: Harboring sinister motives from the very beginning, it tried to win over Mr. A against Mr. B one day and turned to win over Mr. B against Mr. A the next day. It is fanning up flames and sowing discord everywhere. While pretentiously chanting support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus, it actually aims at contention with the other superpower for control over the Eastern Mediterranean region. It is doing its utmost to take advantage of the various complicated factors and contradictions arising from the situation in Cyprus to fish in

troubled waters and take a hand in the matter so as to further squeeze in its force."

He said, "The draft resolution tabled by the Soviet Union is still before us. In that draft particular mention has been made for the dispatch of a so-called 'United Nations special mission' to Cyprus and thereupon, the Soviet Union, in self-recommendation, has hastily indicated to many delegations that it is ready to join in the above-mentioned so-called 'U.N. special mission.' Does this not fully reveal its true intention? Has it not laid bare all at once the hypocrisy of the high-sounding words repeatedly uttered by the Soviet Union these days? Does it not give food for deep thought if one looks at the various tricks it played in and out of the Security Council on the Cyprus question in connection with the record of its infamous expansion in the South Asian subcontinent and the Middle East? The two superpowers vied with each other in sending their observers to the tripartite talks in Geneva. Is this not a manifestation of their fierce contention?"

Huang Hua said in conclusion, "The facts have taught us: Wherever there is contention between the two superpowers, there will be no tranquillity and the issue there will be further complicated. Therefore, on the Cyprus question, we must firmly uphold the principles of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus and resolutely oppose all schemes of all outside forces, particularly the two superpowers."

Before the August 1 session, the Security Council had met on July 28, 29 and 31 to discuss the Cyprus situation.

Beware of the Soviet Revisionists: They Are Out to Rob the Owner While His House Is on Fire

IT is known to all that when there is a turmoil in the international situation Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has a habit of "robbing the owner while his house is on fire." Of late, taking advantage of the tense situation in Cyprus, it is again poking its nose and fishing in troubled waters there, in an attempt to extend its sphere of influence in the Mediterranean region.

Outcome of Superpowers' Contention

The mid-July military coup in Cyprus stemmed directly from the prolonged, intensified contention between the two superpowers, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, in the Mediterranean and from their policies of aggression and hegemonism. The acts of U.S. imperialism following the coup are clear to all. On its part, the Soviet revisionist leading group believed it had a windfall to cleanse itself of the muck it had gathered recently in the Middle East. Statement after statement was issued, Brezhnev and Podgorny took the field, and the Soviet propaganda machine was turned on full blast — all for the sake of creating a pretext for interfering in the Cyprus question and stepping up Soviet expansion. They alleged that "the Mediterranean is a place adjoining to the southern part of the Soviet Union" and that the Soviet Union "cannot close its eyes" to the developments in Cyprus and "has to follow them closely." They asserted that "the situation now strongly requires quick and effective measures" by the Soviet Union.

Indeed, "quick and effective measures" were taken in rapid succession. Within 24 hours after the Cyprus flare-up, a number of "Russian cruisers and destroyers" were reported to have begun "steaming in an easterly direction" towards Cyprus. Shortly afterwards, "7 Russian airborne divisions totalling about 50,000 men have been put on alert in Western and Southern Russia." The Soviet Union thus had the appearance of being ready to go it in a big way.

Fishing in Troubled Waters

Meanwhile, the Soviet revisionist leading group has also initiated intense diplomatic activities in the developing Cyprus situation. They wooed some nations while attacking others, fanning up flames and sowing discord everywhere, stirring up contradictions between the nationalities in Cyprus and between the countries

concerned, deliberately bedevilling the situation with a view to profiting from it.

It is still fresh in people's memory that during the Middle East war of last October Soviet revisionism, to get its finger into the pie, had sent large numbers of its men in various capacities to the Middle East and tried hard to place Warsaw Pact troops in the U.N. emergency force so that the Soviet Union could use the latter as an instrument for control of the Middle East. Today the Soviet revisionists are playing the same trick again on the question of Cyprus. On July 29, Soviet revisionism urgently demanded a meeting of the U.N. Security Council at which it dished up a draft resolution calling for "a special mission to be sent immediately to Cyprus to inspect the situation on the island." It was reported that for fear of revealing itself, at first it dared not submit the draft resolution itself but secretly instigated some non-aligned countries to do it. Afterwards when this had been turned down, it had no alternative but to take on the task itself. One cannot but ask: Why are the Soviet revisionists so intent on that draft resolution? It turns out that the key element of the draft resolution lies in the formation of a "U.N. special mission" to be sent to Cyprus and the Soviet plan to make itself one of its members so as to fish in troubled waters. Some members of the Security Council saw through the sinister motive of the Soviet revisionists and pointed out that "the resolution is part of a Soviet campaign to win a voice in any Cyprus settlement." The draft resolution was thus boycotted and fell flat.

Expansionist Designs Laid Bare

Greece, Turkey and Britain began to meet in Geneva on July 25 to discuss a further way to solve the Cyprus question. Uneasy and unreconciled to being left out, the Soviet revisionists tried hard to intervene. Victor Minin, head of the Middle East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry was hurriedly sent to Geneva with the task of meddling in the conference on the pretext of observing its developments. Commenting on this Soviet revisionists' move, world opinion pointed out that this revealed the Soviet attempt to intervene in the Cyprus incident so as to "establish itself as an eventual guarantor of the independence of the island" and that "the Soviet diplomatic interference in the Cyprus crisis has made the difficult situation more complicated."

After six days of consultation, Greece and the other two countries reached an agreement on the Cyprus ques-

tion, "calling on all forces, including irregular forces, to desist from all offensive or hostile activities." This deeply annoyed the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists who, anxious to stir up trouble in Cyprus, expressed "extreme dissatisfaction" with the agreement. On July 31 when the Security Council met to discuss the tasks of the U.N. force in Cyprus in accordance with the Geneva three-nation agreement, the Soviet Union vetoed its resolution on the role of the U.N. force because the West-sponsored resolution impeded Soviet interference in the Cyprus situation. The Western press regarded this as a Soviet move to gain time to force the inclusion of Warsaw Pact troops in the U.N. force since "Moscow has hinted that it would like to see U.N. force in Cyprus enlarged to include European Communist troops." The Soviet revisionists' expansionist designs were once again laid bare before the world.

As is known to all, the Soviet revisionists' active efforts to interfere in the Cyprus question sprang from their counter-revolutionary strategic aim of intensifying contention with U.S. imperialism for the Mediterranean. Cyprus is an important strategic place in the Middle East and the Mediterranean. The two superpowers have long regarded it as an "aircraft-carrier of immeasurable

strategic significance" and have been locked in a fierce contention for it. Cyprus naturally has an important place in the eyes of U.S. imperialism. At the same time, it also has long been coveted by the Soviet revisionists who use various channels to expand and infiltrate. At present, 50-60 Soviet warships regularly prowl the Mediterranean, a several-fold increase compared with the period before 1967. The Western press pointed out, "the Soviets, trying at all costs to maintain their presence in the East Mediterranean," are "shifting their stake to Cyprus" in an attempt to "seize this important strategic place," so as "to hang on in the Mediterranean and worm their way into the Aegean Sea after entering the Indian Ocean and preparing for the reopening of the Suez Canal."

The Soviet revisionists' flagrant performance evolving around the Cyprus situation fully reveals their sinister motives. For all their fine words, they stop at nothing in taking advantage of various complex factors to infiltrate further into Cyprus. At present, the Cyprus situation remains fluid. The two superpowers are actively meddling in it. One must be especially vigilant against Soviet revisionist social-imperialism which is trying to rob the owner while his house is on fire.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

(Continued from p. 10.)

Party and the revolution. A loss of 90 per cent was inflicted on the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Red Army and its base areas, tens of millions of people in the revolutionary base areas were made to suffer the cruel oppression of the Kuomintang, and the progress of the Chinese revolution was retarded.

⁴Tung Chung-shu, (c. 179-104 B.C.), was an exponent of the Confucian school and a reactionary thinker of the landlord class in the Western Han Dynasty. With a view to consolidating the feudal autocratic rule, he proposed "banning all other schools of thought and revering only the doctrines of Confucius," thereby making Confucianism the orthodox ideology. Inheriting and developing the reactionary Confucian-Mencian theory of the "mandate of Heaven," he founded a system of theological idealism. In his opinion, all things on earth were purposefully arranged by Heaven and the feudal emperor's power to rule was also bestowed by Heaven. He propagated the metaphysical thinking that "Heaven changeth not, likewise the Tao changeth not" and set forth the reactionary "Three Cardinal Guides and Five Constant Virtues" so as to provide a theoretical basis for consolidating the order of feudal rule.

⁵The "eight-legged essay" was the special form of essay prescribed in the imperial examinations in feudal China from the 15th to the 19th century. Structurally the main body of the essay had eight parts, and the fifth to eighth parts each had to have two "legs," i.e., two antithetical paragraphs, hence the name "eight-legged essay." Juggling with words, this kind of essay concentrated only on form and was devoid of content. Each and every part of the essay had to stick to a fixed form and even the number of words was limited, so people simply had to write the essay according to the meaning of a given subject. The Party "eight-legged essay" referred to the writings of certain people in the revolutionary ranks who piled up revolutionary phrases and terms higgledy-piggledy instead of

analysing the facts. Like the "eight-legged essay," their writings were nothing but empty verbiage.

⁶The rectification movement is a widespread Marxist education movement in which the whole Party study Marxism through criticism and self-criticism. The Yanan rectification movement refers to the one conducted in 1942 on a large scale in the Party organizations in Yanan and other anti-Japanese base areas to combat subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped Party writing.

⁷Tseng Kuo-fan (1811-72) was a mandarin at the Ching court. After the outbreak of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom peasant uprising, he became a traitor and butcher who persisted in organizing a counter-revolutionary armed force to suppress the peasant uprising in collaboration with foreign reactionary forces. Waving the tattered banner of idealist neo-Confucianism, he frenziedly slandered and attacked the anti-feudal ideas of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom.

⁸Li Hung-chang (1823-1901) was a reactionary bureaucrat towards the end of the Ching Dynasty. Following the outbreak of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom peasant war, he became a traitor and butcher who collaborated with the foreign forces of aggression to suppress the Taipings. He consistently advocated capitulation and selling out the country. On many occasions he concluded treaties with the foreign aggressors which deprived China of its sovereign rights on humiliating terms — treaties that paved the way for imperialism to make inroads into China.

⁹Wang Ching-wei (1883-1944) was an arch traitor who became the vice-president of the Kuomintang after the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan. In December 1938 he left Chungking, seat of the Kuomintang government at that time, and openly went over to the Japanese invaders. In 1940, he became president of the bogus national government in Nanking. He described the so-called "peace movement" of the Chinese traitors as "the true spirit of Confucianism" and reviled that opposition to Confucianism was "the height of absurdity."

(To be continued in our next issue.)

Hegemony-Tinged Draft Articles

THE Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea in the last few days has been discussing a number of issues of substance in connection with the formulation of a new law of the sea. At meetings of the three committees, the superpowers, which are bent on maritime hegemonism, have come into sharp conflict on several major problems with the Third World countries and other nations which are determined to safeguard their sovereignty and national interests. The superpower which goes by the name "socialism," in particular, behaved disgustingly in the discussions of the question of straits at the Second Committee.

Soviet Revisionism's Arrant Arrogance

For many years Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has regarded the straits of other countries as a lifeline for its aggression and expansion abroad and for contending with the other superpower for domination of the sea and then of the whole world. It tries by every means to secure for its warships and nuclear submarines unimpeded passage through the straits of other countries in order to roam the oceans and threaten the peace and security of many countries. To this end, the Soviet representative racked his brains during the discussions at the Second Committee and dished up his "draft articles on straits used for international navigation." "All ships" (naturally including warships), he asserted, must "pass freely" through straits within the territorial waters of other countries. He threatened that the Soviet Union would reject any concept in the regime of straits if it should "infringe on the security of the Soviet Union." In the unmistakable tone of a despot of the sea, the draft claimed that the strait states "have no right to prevent," "stop" or "interfere in" the transit of foreign warships through such straits. How truculent and domineering these words ring!

However, as soon as Soviet revisionism's hegemony-tinged draft articles were brought to light, they were strongly resisted and opposed by the coastal states and other countries of the Third World. Representatives of many countries at the conference put up a fierce fight to counter the hegemonic Soviet revisionist maritime policy and stand.

In an attempt to "cross the sea under camouflage," the Soviet revisionist draft articles deliberately obliterated the distinction between merchantmen and warships. They vaguely stipulated that "all ships," have

the right to "free passage" through straits and with a great fanfare declared that "free passage" through straits was in defence of the interests of the development of international trade. With regard to such dirty tricks and base machinations, representatives of some countries had pointed out at the plenary meeting of the current conference on the law of the sea that the use of the term "commercial ships" on the lips of certain persons actually means warships and that the demand for "unimpeded passage" through straits was solely prompted by "considerations of global strategy." In the course of the Second Committee's discussions, representatives of Third World nations again pointed out that the Soviet revisionists were only after free passage for their warships when they talked glibly about development of trade being dependent on "free passage" through straits. These representatives explicitly declared that warships and nuclear submarines not only had nothing to do with the development of trade, but their passage through the straits in itself posed a threat to international trade and to the strait states as well as to other countries. They noted that it is necessary to "make a clear distinction" between merchantmen and warships and that while the "unimpeded passage" of commercial ships must be assured, warships should be treated in a different way. These reasonable proposals by Third World countries were particularly irritating for the Soviet revisionists. One of their representatives angrily complained that ships of some nations could reach the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans without passing through straits while "the Soviet Union had no choice but must pass through straits." This out-and-out gangster logic of imperialism is aimed at negating the status of such straits as territorial waters and the coastal countries' sovereign rights over straits. It is nothing but an attempt to find a pretext for perpetrating superpower tyranny at sea.

Tricks Exposed

The Soviet representative argued that by maintaining "free passage" for warships through straits, they mean "guaranteeing collective security." This is clumsy quibbling! Take the 1967 "June 5 War" in the Middle East and the war launched by India for dismembering Pakistan in 1971 as examples. On these two occasions, Soviet revisionism sent many ships through the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus and the Malacca Straits to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. This had nothing to do with "defending" peace and security in these

regions. It was just fishing in troubled waters, stretching its claws of aggression and expansion into these regions and contending for hegemony with the other superpower. The Tanzanian representative put it well when he said: "Is it not true that what purports to be an act of peaceful passage in one area is a prelude to an act of war elsewhere?"

When the scheming of Soviet revisionism was exposed at the meeting, its representative came out again with the allegation that "the defence and security of the Soviet Union depend on communications through international straits" and that the movement of Soviet warships on oceans is for the "defence of national interests." This is an unsolicited confession by Soviet revisionism that its so-called "concern" for world trade and security is a sham; its true intention is to seek maritime expansion and hegemony.

The thorough exposure and unflinching struggle by representatives of the Third World countries put Soviet revisionism in an awkward position and landed it in utter isolation. Greatly abashed, the Soviet representative again tried to brazen it out by arguing that for the Soviet Union a 200-mile economic zone was completely unnecessary. But since it had made a "concession" on this question, he alleged, it was only natural for others to make some concession too on the question of "free

passage" through straits, so important for the Soviet Union.

The representative of the Ukraine even declared in a threatening tone that it was inadmissible that some should gain a lot from the conference while others would gain very little. He asserted that passage through the straits for international navigation could not be controlled by the coastal states, and that the settlement of other important problems related to the seas depended on the settlement of this issue. These curt remarks fully reveal the real objectives of Soviet revisionism's "concern" and "sympathy" for the Third World and the sort of trash that is contained in the "package deal" it so persistently harps on.

The self-exposure of Soviet revisionism serves as a good lesson by negative example for the people of the Third World and other countries. As the conference on the law of the sea proceeds, Soviet revisionism will surely expose itself further, while the people of the Third World and of other countries will become more awakened and united and carry through to the end the struggle against the superpowers' maritime hegemonism.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent, July 29)

African Countries Fight Maritime Hegemony

SUPPORTING each other and united as one, the African countries are engaged in a mounting just struggle to safeguard their maritime rights and natural resources against the superpowers' attempt to dominate the sea.

A continent surrounded by water, Africa faces Europe across the Mediterranean in the north, looks out to the Atlantic in the west and borders on Asia, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean in the east with its southern tip lying in the confluence of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. Africa as a whole and its contiguous waters occupy a strategic position of great importance.

Africa has rich natural resources, which include mineral resources and industrial crops; it abounds in fishery resources such as the Moroccan sardine which is known all over the world.

Oppression Begets Resistance

The Western colonialists invaded Africa from the 15th century on and wantonly plundered the African

people's natural wealth. They engaged in the criminal slave trade over a period of some 500 years during which more than 100 million Negroes were shipped away or killed. Names such as the "Slave Coast" (present-day Dahomey and Togo), the "Gold Coast" (now Ghana) and the "Ivory Coast" date back to those times. After World War II, the African national-liberation movements developed rapidly. Most African countries have achieved independence, but the remnant forces of imperialism and colonialism still hang on. U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism came one after the other to carry out penetration, plunder, aggression and expansion in Africa, contending for spheres of influence and natural resources there. In recent years, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean adjoining Africa have become the focus of the contention for maritime hegemony between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, a fierce contention that poses a serious threat and danger to the independence, sovereignty, security and resources of the African countries.

The African countries are uniting with other developing countries in a resolute struggle against superpower maritime hegemony. The proposal to "turn the Mediterranean into a peaceful lake," put forward by Algeria, has received universal support from the developing states along the Mediterranean coast. They pointed out that the tension in the Mediterranean area results from the aggressive policies of the two superpowers. They firmly demanded the withdrawal of the two superpowers' fleets from the Mediterranean and the removal of all foreign military bases there.

Sri Lanka's proposal to declare the Indian Ocean a zone of peace has also won the active support of the coastal African countries concerned. The Tanzanian Government has issued two statements opposing the big powers' use of the Indian Ocean for military rivalry and pointing out that the armed confrontation and competition between the two superpowers in the Indian Ocean poses a serious threat to the security of the coastal states. The Tanzanian people have held demonstrations in support of their government's stand. The Government of the Malagasy Republic also issued a strongly-worded statement against the division of spheres of influence and the policies of hegemony.

Safeguarding Maritime Rights and National Resources

In recent years the Soviet Union has not only increased its naval activities in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, but has also stepped up its plunder of fishery resources in the off-shore areas of Western Africa. According to statistics issued by the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization, Soviet fish hauls in these areas increased from 318,600 tons in 1968 to 848,800 tons in 1972. But during the same period the total fish catch by the coastal countries in Western Africa amounted to only 958,100 tons.

The African countries have resolutely defended their maritime rights and natural resources against the two superpowers' schemes of plunder and aggression. The 10th Assembly of African Heads of State and Government in 1973 adopted the O.A.U. Declaration on the Issues of the Law of the Sea which affirms the African countries' right to exploit African maritime resources in the economic interests of their people. The declaration proclaims the recognition by the African states that each coastal state has the right to establish an exclusive economic zone beyond its territorial sea to a limit not exceeding 200 nautical miles, measured from the base line establishing the territorial sea.

To defend their maritime rights and fishery resources, the Congo, Mauritania, Kenya, Gabon, Somalia, Senegal, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Morocco, Guinea, the Malagasy Republic and Tanzania have each declared the extension of the water limits of national jurisdiction.

In the course of preparation for the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, many African countries waged powerful struggles against superpower maritime hegemonism. At the U.N. Sea-Bed Committee meetings in 1972 and 1973, representatives of a number of African countries strongly condemned the "free passage" through straits advocated by the superpowers. The representative of Tanzania pointed out sternly that the superpowers' advocacy of "free passage" was aimed at securing unlimited freedom of military activities in the territorial seas and straits of coastal states, jeopardizing the latter's security. There can only be innocent passage through the territorial waters and straits of coastal countries, he stressed. The Egyptian representative stated that straits within the territorial waters of coastal states are inalienable parts of their territorial seas and pointed out that the claim to "free passage" through straits runs counter to the principle of state sovereignty and there is no room for concession. At the meetings, some African countries denounced Soviet revisionism for its obstinate claim that territorial waters or fishing zones of coastal states should "not exceed 12 miles," an assertion it alleged to be "fully adequate to ensure the security of coastal countries." It heaped abuse on the small and medium-sized countries, stating that they "would be incapable of exercising control even if broader limits were fixed." The reactionary stand taken by the Soviet revisionists met with strong opposition and thorough exposure by the coastal countries of Africa and other nations of the Third World. The representative of Senegal pointed out in a statement at a meeting that the Soviet Union intended to deprive the poorer nations of their rights within their own exclusive economic zones. The Moroccan representative proposed the formulation of an entirely new law of the sea and refuted the colonialist assertion that the developing coastal countries had failed to fully utilize their sea resources. He said that due to over-fishing by distant nations, certain species in Moroccan territorial waters had become extinct. In the face of the opposition of the Third World countries, Soviet revisionism changed its tactics at the current Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea by hypocritically expressing agreement to the 200-mile economic zone in general instead of voicing opposition openly as before. But in essence it still denies the coastal states' exclusive rights over the 200-mile economic zone. Soviet revisionists' trickery has once again revealed the ferocious but weak nature of Soviet social-imperialism.

The struggle of the African countries is an important part of the present worldwide movement against maritime hegemony. The African people, who have experienced untold sufferings from the plunder and oppression by colonialism and imperialism, are once again facing plunder, aggression and expansion by the superpowers. Today they are rising in the heroic struggle to strike hard at superpower hegemonism on the seas and are uniting with the other developing countries to seize still greater victories.

Muong Vang Say, the City of Victory

IN June, we visited Muong Vang Say — meaning the city of victory — a new name on the map of Laos which has drawn world attention. The seat of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, it is a fine place dear to the hearts of the 3 million Lao people.

Glorious Fighting Course

Located 50 kilometres southeast of Sam Neua and formerly known as Na Cay, Muong Vang Say was a tiny hill hamlet. In the past decade or more of fighting, however, it has become the seat of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, where illuminating chapters in the annals of the Lao revolution have been written. Prince Souphanouvong and other leaders of the Front lived and worked there. From their cave headquarters on the vast plateau they exercised leadership and command over the Lao patriotic armed forces and people in carrying out the great war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

This city of victory is the pride of the Lao people. In the years of war and at the time when U.S. planes were bombing round-the-clock, one combat order after another was issued from the impregnable caves. Defying brute force and sparing no sacrifices, the Lao people fought back resolutely against the wanton bombing by the U.S. aggressors who dropped several million tons of bombs on Laos. The people shot down or damaged about 1,000 enemy planes, valiantly repulsed the enemy's wild attacks on the liberated areas, and wiped out large numbers of his troops. They shattered the U.S. imperialist intrigue of "Laotianization" of the war. With their lives and their blood, they defended and consolidated the liberated areas, making important contribution to safeguarding Laos' independence and sovereignty. The liberated areas, which cover four-fifths of the country's territory with one half of its population, have been joined into one zone from north to south. Vientiane, the administrative capital, and Luang Prabang, the royal capital, have been neutralized in accordance with the Vientiane agreement and its protocol. The Provisional National Union Government and the National Coalition Political Council have been formed. These are the great victories won by the Lao people through their long and heroic struggle.

This city of victory stands as a glorious milestone on the Lao people's road of revolution. Over the last hundred years or so, the Lao nation experienced untold sufferings from old and neo-colonialist aggression. The

people, advancing wave upon wave, have put up a protracted, arduous and courageous struggle for their nation's independence and liberation. In 1949, through experiences in struggle, they found that the way to take was to build up a people's army, carry out people's war and persist in armed struggle. On January 20 of that year, the Lat Savong armed forces, the first people's armed forces in Laos, were created in Lao Hong, a village in the mountains over 100 kilometres northeast of Muong Vang Say. This marked the start of the second anti-French war, proving that a single spark can start a prairie fire. In the last 20 years and more, the Lao people's armed forces, developing and maturing in the flames of war, have a powerful combat capacity. They come from the people and rely on them. Displaying the might of people's war, they drove out the French colonialists, defeated the outwardly strong U.S. imperialist forces and won victory in a people's war.

We visited the indomitable Lao People's Liberation Army in Muong Vang Say. We interviewed veterans of the Bolovens Plateau battles in the south, the heroes who participated in the action to liberate Nam Tha, an important town in the north, the brave fighters who liberated the Plain of Jars and defended Phou Khout Mountain, and the women-gunners who took part in the recovery of Sala Phou Khoun, an important passageway on Highway 13. We went to see an anti-aircraft battalion, which had been in more than 1,000 operations and had a record of shooting down 285 enemy planes and damaging 149 others. It is the recipient of many awards from the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front and the High Command of the Lao People's Liberation Army.

The Lao people are a heroic people and the Lao People's Liberation Army is a heroic army. Their struggle and victories have set a fine example for the world's people, the Third World in particular, by demonstrating that a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big.

A Flourishing Scene

In Muong Vang Say, we found a vigorous and flourishing scene with plants making machinery, generating electric power, doing automobile repairs, turning out textiles, sewing machines and medicine and doing printing, all under the management of the Central Committee. There are shops, hospitals and guest houses. Schools are fully functioning for the study of politics,

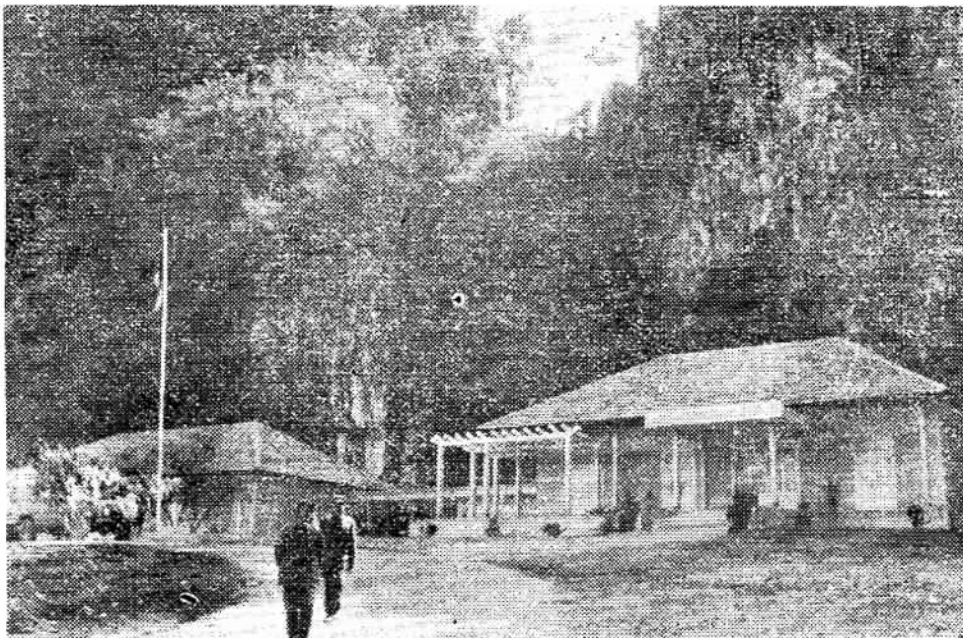
military affairs, health and medicine and the arts and for training teachers. The newspapers *Lao Haksat* and *Kongthap Potpoi Pasason* are printed here and distributed throughout the liberated zone. The Khaosan Pathet Lao News Agency and the Pathet Lao Radio are also centred in this city.

The city has become the political, economic and cultural centre of the liberated zone of Laos.

Self-reliance and hard work are the glorious tradition of the Lao patriotic armed forces and people. Cadres, fighters and their family members all take part in production and labour. Responding to the call of the Central Committee, they work in the fields in their spare time with a view to becoming partially self-sufficient in grain and vegetables so that the people's burden can be lightened.

Since peace was restored last year, over a million people in the liberated areas, inspired by the revolutionary spirit of Muong Vang Say, have launched mass movements to heal the wounds of war and rebuild their homes. People in the Sam Neua liberated area who moved to the mountains and jungles in wartime have returned to their homes and built new hamlets on the ruins. We saw the cadres, fighters and villagers there building roads and bridges. Early planted rice promising a rich harvest had turned the fields golden.

Every field of work in the liberated areas has been rapidly restored and developed. The people's living standards have been improved. Cultivated land has been expanded from 160,000 to over 200,000 hectares. Grain output has risen 30 to 50 per cent above previous levels as a result of expanding farming area, building water conservancy projects, improving farming methods and introducing double-cropping rice. Many places where there had been a serious shortage of grain have become self-sufficient in the main and some others have a grain surplus to save. There was no industry in the liberated areas in the past, but many medium and small factories have been built and handicrafts have made big progress. The liberated areas used to import all its salt, but many places now produce sufficient salt to meet their need. Education, culture and health services are also flourishing. There are over 20 middle schools and more than 2,000 primary schools. Almost all school-age children are in school. Anti-illiteracy classes have also been set up for adults. Health services have started from scratch. Every district in the liberated areas has at least one hospital and every



Muong Vang Say, the city of victory, is the seat of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front.

village has a clinic. Appreciative for the happy life it has brought them, the people support the Lao Patriotic Front.

Vigilantly Safeguarding Fruits of Victory

During our stay in Muong Vang Say, the Lao comrades-in-arms told us that in Vientiane the ultra-Rightists, supported by the U.S. imperialists, were still doing their utmost to obstruct the implementation of the Vientiane agreement and its protocol. Rightist troops repeatedly stirred up provocations at the ceasefire points to undermine the peace. The United States and Thailand have not yet completely withdrawn their military personnel from Laos. The struggle is still very acute and complex.

Against the schemes and sabotage of the imperialists and the ultra-Rightists, the Lao patriotic armed forces and people with their rich fighting experience have maintained high vigilance. Among the heroic defenders of Muong Vang Say, we met a fighter named Ban Kiu who had joined the regrouped Pathet Lao fighting units in Sam Neua and Phong Saly in 1954, and had also experienced the temporary peace in 1957 and 1962 when coalition governments had been formed. "Now, peace has been restored once again in Laos, but peace is not yet consolidated." He said: "The enemy is still scheming and trying to sabotage the agreement. We must hold on to our guns; if the ultra-Rightists dare to invade our liberated areas, we shall resolutely and completely wipe them out."

The revolutionary situation in Laos today is excellent. The people in the liberated areas are advancing in their victorious march forward.

— by Chinese Journalist Delegation

Woman Worker Recovers From Severe Burns

IT happened five years ago. Wang Shih-fen, a young woman while at work at the Peking Fireworks Factory, was caught in a raging fire caused by an explosion of gunpowder. No more than 2 per cent of her body were left unscathed by severe burns, 88 per cent of which, including all the layers of skin, subcutaneous tissues, muscles and bones, were third-degree. The unconscious patient was rushed to the No. 1 Hospital, an affiliated unit of the Peking Medical College. The entire staff went all out in a sustained effort to wrench her from the jaws of death. Her life was eventually saved, and she was given over the years long periods of functional training of the limbs.

Not long ago, Wang Shih-fen was discharged from the hospital, having regained her ability to stand erect, walk, read and write.

It is a remarkable achievement on China's medical and health front in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It also speaks a lot about Wang Shih-fen who, nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, triumphed over death with a revolutionary iron will.

Victory of Chairman Mao's Line in Medical and Health Work

In the past, the No. 1 Hospital refused to admit patients with burns on the grounds that there were no wards for such patients. But what plainly was wrong with the hospital was that it was operating under the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. During the Great Cultural Revolution, the medical workers there criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. They gained a better understanding of the political orientation of their work: they were there to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. Wang Shih-fen's was a very serious case. There was no time to lose, and they did everything possible to save her life.

A worker and People's Liberation Army Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team was stationed at the hospital at the time, and together with its revolutionary committee, they gave the lead. The entire hospital was galvanized into action. A special emergency team was formed by 14 young doctors and nurses from the surgical and internal medicine departments, the anti-biotics research section and three other units. The leading administrative staff were on duty or call round the clock. It was touch-and-go with the patient. So day-to-day bulletins were put up in the dining hall and suggestions invited for ways to improve the treatment.

Doctors from other hospitals in Peking and even Shanghai volunteered help. Many workers, peasants and soldiers, out of profound proletarian feelings, offered to donate blood and skin. A worker, once treated for burns, pleaded: "Let me donate my blood. It has the anti-body she needs." Workers of a pharmaceutical factory in Shanghai worked extra hours on a holiday to prepare a new anti-biotic and had it flown to Peking.

Members of the special emergency team put proletarian politics in command, conscientiously seeking guidance from Chairman Mao's philosophical works and combining the dare-to-think-and-act spirit with a scientific practical approach. They bent their efforts in grasping the principal contradiction in each stage of treatment, thus successfully tackling a series of knotty technical problems which had baffled others before.

Western-trained doctors worked in close co-operation with doctors of traditional Chinese medicine and they learnt from one another. The expertise of doctors of traditional Chinese medicine, some in their seventies, had much to do with hitting upon the best course to cure Wang Shih-fen of her burns.

After a week-long emergency treatment, Wang Shih-fen was past the critical stage of shock and lung edema. Now came the crucial stage of removing the scabs that covered her body, a process involving intense, quick work. If the wounds under the scabs were infected, she would die of septicaemia. So their removal must be completed in the shortest possible time. Generally speaking, two methods present themselves: One is spontaneous separation of the scabs, considered by some to be relatively safe for a patient with extensive burns. The other is excision, which requires a number of operations under anaesthesia, a method likely fraught with danger.

The medical workers analysed the dialectical relationship between the two aspects of the contradiction — "safety" and "danger" — in the light of Wang Shih-fen's specific conditions. The first method, they held, would be less painful and dangerous to the patient, but it would lengthen the healing period and increase the chances of infection. Such "safety" could well-nigh court "danger." On the other hand, the second method would cause more suffering, but it could remove the crusts faster and minimize the chances of infection. Such "danger" contained elements of "safety." **"In given conditions,"** as Chairman Mao points out in

On Contradiction, "every contradictory aspect transforms itself into its opposite." Wang Shih-fen was very fit before the mishap and besides she was young, so the excision method could be expected to transform danger into safety, provided care and proper measures were taken to reduce the deleterious effects of operations and anaesthesia to a minimum.

Fortified by this analysis and a desire to topple conventional ideas, they performed four major operations in nine days to excise scabs and give the patient homografts. About 60 per cent of the crusts were removed. Wang turned remarkably for the better. Spontaneous separation did the rest. At last, the patient was out of danger.

In the spirit of serving the people, the nurses looked after Wang Shih-fen with meticulous care. During the emergency treatment period, they watched over her day and night, staying by the bedside to observe and record any slightest changes in her conditions. To stimulate the growth of new skin, they bathed her once to thrice a week, each taking one or two hours, and to keep her floating, they supported her with their hands in the bath-tub. They sweated all over after each bath, but they kept it up for more than four years.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching in the above-mentioned work that "external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, ... external causes become operative through internal causes," the hospital's leading cadres and staff paid great attention to bringing into play the patient's own inclination to co-operate in the cure. They often tried to understand what was uppermost in her mind and encouraged her to be firm and confident.

A Revolutionary's Iron Will

Born in a worker's family, Wang Shih-fen has cherished since childhood a warm love for the Communist Party and Chairman Mao. In that conflagration when she realized that she was fatally burnt, she cried out with all her might: "Long live Chairman Mao!" In her first words when rescued from the flaming workshop, she urged her fellow-workers to save her work-mate Ku Lien-chen (whose life had been saved after treatment).

The deep concern of the Party and the people gave Wang Shih-fen added courage and tenacity to grapple with death after she had been taken to the hospital.

She was very weak after the first major operation. If the skin grafting were to succeed, she would have to be immobilized in one fixed position. This meant extreme pain and fatigue. The doctors were afraid she could not bear this, but hour after hour she patiently reclined on the sickbed transfixed in a posture demanded of her.

One night, her condition suddenly took a turn for the worse. Death once again stared her in the face.

To strengthen her will-power, a doctor whispered to her: "Little Wang, how about studying Chairman Mao's teachings together?" "Very well! Let me read first," she replied. With a spurt she began reciting: "Thousands upon thousands of martyrs have heroically laid down their lives for the people; let us hold their banner high and march ahead along the path crimson with their blood!" (*On Coalition Government*.)

The wounds all over her body had to be dressed every day. Her liver and kidney functions have already been damaged, and it was inadvisable to do the dressings under anaesthesia. Gauze after gauze had to be peeled off, and blood oozed from the wounds. Each dressing was a five-to-six-hour torment. But Wang Shih-fen withstood it.

While at the hospital she applied to the factory's Party organization for admission into the Party. She wrote on the application: "Chairman Mao and Mao Tsetung Thought have given me a new life. I'll dedicate my life to the Party and do my utmost for the revolution."

On December 10, 1969, she was admitted into the Chinese Communist Party. Tears of joy filled her eyes when she learnt that her application had been approved. She took the oath in her ward. Looking up at a portrait of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao, she pledged: "I will act resolutely according to the Party's great programme and fight courageously for the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes, for the replacement of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie by the dictatorship of the proletariat, for the triumph of socialism over capitalism and for the realization of communism."

Wang Shih-fen longed to be able to work again for the Party at an early date. From the spring of 1970, she began, under the doctors' instructions, arduous training several hours a day. Despite unbearable pain in trying to rise to her feet, she persisted in the exercises and finally managed to stand up and walk.

While recuperating in the hospital, she studied in earnest works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao. Though her right arm and left hand have been amputated as a result of severe burns, she learnt through hard training to use an artificial hand to write notes on her study and articles of revolutionary mass criticism.

Wang Shih-fen attended the Peking Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League in March 1973 and was elected a member of the C.Y.L. Peking Municipal Committee.

Since her discharge from hospital last August, Wang Shih-fen has taken an active part in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Today, firmer than ever in her revolutionary will, this young woman worker is fast regaining her health.

Albanian National Folk Song and Dance Ensemble Performs in China.

Added splendour to Peking's summertime stage came with the arrival of the Albanian National Folk Song and Dance Ensemble. Performances were greeted by Chinese audiences with repeated applause.

The Albanian artists' excellent performances vividly reflected the militant life of the Albanian people. The dance *Freedom Fighters* demonstrates the glorious tradition of the Albanian people in defending their fatherland and daring to resist foreign aggressors. This is manifested even more strongly in music items which reflect actual struggle such as *Our Village Lads Go to Join the Army* and *Two Million People Firmly Hold Rifles in Their Hands. Mountaineers Hail Comrade Enver Hoxha* is an excellent song rich in north Albanian flavour. These and other items were warmly welcomed by the Chinese people and literary and art workers.

During their ten-day stay in Peking, wherever they went, in theatres, in the countryside, or in schools, the ensemble members were greeted with the two slogans: "Warmly welcome the Albanian comrades-in-arms!" "Friendship means guarantee!" which expressed the common aspirations of the Chinese and Albanian

peoples. As ensemble leader Comrade Pali Karafili said: "We are glad to come to the great China of Mao Tsetung and be in the midst of the comrades and comrades-in-arms standing at the same front. We are linked by the friendship founded by Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Enver Hoxha on the basis of the principle of invincible Marxism-Leninism."

While in Peking, the ensemble met Chinese literary and art workers besides visiting rural people's communes and schools. Both learnt from each other and exchanged experiences.

"We're All Members of the Same Family!"

In the five villages of Mpana County near Guiers Lake in North Senegal, rice production used to be comparatively low because of dry spells that occurred year after year. A group of Chinese agro-technicians who were working in the vicinity at the invitation of the Senegalese Government joined the villagers in digging ditches to divert water from the lake to the paddy-fields. The water had receded because of severe drought and they had to dig through lake-mud to reach it. Working hard together and helping each other, the Chinese technicians and the local peasants completed a 400-metre-long ditch from the fields to the lake in a little over a month. Irrigation enabled the peasants to reap the first rich harvest in the region. Overjoyed, they kept inviting

the Chinese personnel to dinner at their homes. Among them was an old peasant who, cupping some heavy ears of rice in his hands, said: "Now all the bins in our county are full. This shows the power of friendship!"

Once around midnight, the Chinese technicians' living quarters caught fire. As the alarm spread, people in the neighbourhood rushed over to help put it out. A Senegalese pump operator got up from his sickbed and made for the spot by boat with his equipment. Some sustained burns on their hands but kept on fighting. This timely succour averted a conflagration. When the Chinese technicians expressed their thanks to the villagers, they got the answer: "Forget it! We're all members of the same family!"

Chinese Middle School Football Team in Austria.

This year the Luta No. 21 Middle School football team took part in the 1974 international middle school football tournament held in Modling, Austria, in late June.

Its members, all under 19, had had no previous experience in international competitions, but they had a clear aim: to deepen friendship and learn from players of other countries. In this spirit they conscientiously pursued the principle of "friendship first, competition second," while overcoming difficulties presented by environment and weather to which they were not accustomed. They played matches with teams from Luxembourg, the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands and France. They won the championship for this year with five wins and one draw.

The Chinese players were deeply moved by the Austrian people's friendship for the Chinese people. One day a 13-year-old Austrian primary school pupil asked the team members to autograph his new shirt, which he was wearing especially for that purpose. When the Chinese players asked him why, he said, "I want to keep it as a souvenir!"



Vocal solo:
"Peking-Tirana."

Sketch by
Chou Szu-tzung

ROUND THE WORLD

THIRD WORLD

Major Victory Over U.S.S.R. And U.S.A.

The U.N. Economic and Social Council held its 57th Session in Geneva from July 3 to August 2.

The main task of the session was to take measures to implement The Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and The Programme of Action — the two important documents adopted by the 6th Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

During the session, representatives of the Third World countries won a major victory in their bitter struggle against the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, on the question of implementing the two documents mentioned above.

The August 2 meeting adopted a resolution, tabled by the group of 77 countries in the Third World, concerning the programme of action on the establishment of a new international economic order and the holding of a special session of the U.N. General Assembly to discuss the question of international economic development and co-operation.

At the meeting of the group of contact, the Soviet and U.S. representatives tried all sorts of schemes to revise the draft resolution. As the debate started, the Soviet representative applied pressure outside the meeting on the 77-nation group in an attempt to include "detente," "disarmament" and other trash in the resolution. This preposterous demand was resolutely rejected by the Third World countries. The Soviet repre-

sentative also put forward a proposal at the group, saying that "peace and security constitute an essential and necessary prerequisite for the successful development of all countries." When the Soviet draft came out, it was at once strongly condemned by representatives of China and other Third World countries.

Chinese Representative Wang Tzu-chuan pointed out that the aim of the Soviet representative who tried to adulterate the resolution was to divert the conference from its original objective and stir up dissension so that it can block the implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action and the adoption of the related resolution of the "group of 77." He said, "The two superpowers' policy of expansion and aggression is now jeopardizing the independence and security of all states. The control, intervention, menace and exploitation by the two superpowers are the greatest obstacle to the development of the developing countries. The Soviet proposal is solely aimed at misleading public opinion in order to cover up the true features of the Soviet Union as an aggressor and expansionist." In the face of the opposition of representatives from China and other countries the Soviet representative had to withdraw the draft.

The United States put forward one amendment after another to annul or revise all provisions related to the implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action or to the establishment of a new international economic order. But all its schemings came to naught.

KINGSTON

Ministerial Conference Between Developing Countries and E.E.C.

Kingston, the Jamaican capital, was the venue of the conference of ministers of 44 developing countries from Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific Area and the 9-nation European Economic Community (E.E.C.). In session on July 25 and 26, the conference discussed commercial and economic relations between the two sides.

Agreements of principle were reached on some issues at the two-

"RED GUARD" (FINLAND)

W. Europe: Focus of Two Superpowers' Contradictions

An article entitled "Some Fundamental Characteristics of the World Situation" in the first 1974 issue of the *Red Guard*, theoretical organ of the Marxist-Leninist Groups of Finland, exposes the fierce contention for world hegemony by the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States.

"By 'peace' and 'detente' the superpowers mean the stability and 'mutual respect' of spheres of influence," the article says. "By co-operation they seek to secure their imperialist interests. However, since both are imperialist countries, these interests in the final analysis are contradictory. Their co-operation, no matter how close, is temporary, only the struggle between them is permanent.

Co-operation is a temporary tactic by which the superpowers seek to improve their positions in regard to each other."

It cites many facts to show the military expansionism of Soviet social imperialism and its frantic war preparations. The article points out that the most powerful Soviet military equipment is concentrated in Europe. Most of Soviet medium-range missiles are trained on Europe, and three quarters of the Soviet navy's surface ships and more than one half of its submarines operate in waters around Europe.

"Western Europe is the focus of the contradictions between the two superpowers. Whoever gains hegemony there will become the leading great power of the world," the article observes. The Soviet Union "constitutes an increasing and real danger to Western Europe," it concludes.

day conference, particularly in the 18-hour negotiation on July 26. By these agreements the E.E.C. will grant the 44 states free access to its markets without reciprocity; the E.E.C. will finance the stabilization of export earnings of those countries tied to certain raw materials. Agreements of principle on industrial cooperation and financial aid were also reached. Both sides agreed to hold further negotiations on details of carrying out the agreements and other issues.

In his inaugural speech on July 25, Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley gave an account of the unreasonable economic relations between the rich and poor countries. "There must be full commitment on all sides to an acceptance of the principle that the adverse movement of the terms of trade against the countries of the Third World must be brought to a stop and that equitable terms of trade are the foundation of any world economic order that accepts the idea of international justice for all," he declared.

The Prime Minister criticized the practices of transferring industry to developing countries and the community's reluctance to guarantee access for 1.4 million tons of sugar to its market.

Before the conference, the 44 states had held a preparatory meeting in Kingston to co-ordinate their stand in the negotiations with the E.E.C. Referring to the establishment of new economic relations between the developed and developing countries at the meeting on July 24, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago Eric Williams stressed that arrangements must be consistent with political independence and national dignity. Joint action is the way to improve the Third World's economic dealings with rich countries, he said.

CARICOM

Admission of a New Member

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla formally became a member of the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) on July 26 with Premier Robert Bradshaw signing the related treaties in Kingston, the Jamaican

capital, on behalf of the group of islands.

Situated in the east Caribbean Sea, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla has an area of 352 square kilometres and a population of about 70,000. Formerly British colonial possessions, the islands were given the status of a "state in association with the United Kingdom" with "internal autonomy" in 1967. But for British obstruction, they would have signed the related treaties and joined the Caribbean Community and Common Market before May 1, 1974, by a previous agreement with Grenada and the yet to be independent Belize, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. Britain opposed Anguilla's joining the CARICOM as a part of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla under the pretext that it was under direct British domination. Anguilla finally joined the CARICOM after British obstruction was removed.

Now all the 12 members of the Caribbean Free Trade Association are in CARICOM. It is an expression of the aspirations showed by all the people in the area to enhance cooperation and oppose imperialism and colonialism.

SOUTH KOREA

Hell on Earth

South Korea has become a hell on earth under the Pak Jung Hi clique's ever tightening fascist dictatorship.

Using the military and political power it usurped, the clique has set up an all-embracing apparatus of military fascist dictatorship to brutally control and suppress the people. The south Korean "central intelligence agency" which is infested with secret agents and directly controlled by the puppet "president" lords it over all administrative departments. It has its sleuths and thugs operating all over south Korea. They shadow hundreds of thousands of people, make wanton mass arrests of patriots and interrogate them in secret. They watch every movement of teachers and students in universities and monitor the activities of all religious organizations.

There is no freedom of speech, and the press is muzzled in south Korea.

A strict censorship is imposed, and newsmen are often persecuted under the pretexts of "violating the revitalization system," "spreading lies and slanders" and "splitting public opinion" to prevent them from exposing the evil forces in south Korean society. By various reactionary ordinances the clique has banned hundreds of newspapers and closed many publishing houses.

Spy organizations, puppet police and courts, and other instruments for suppression are used to wantonly persecute the people, not excluding "members of the national assembly" and prominent figures of the upper strata. One press report says that the Pak clique has recently openly threatened opposition assembly members who want to criticize the "revitalized constitution" at a session of the puppet national assembly to be held in September. It said: "Those who criticize the constitution in the national assembly will be sentenced to 15-year penal servitude." Since the beginning of last June, this junta has put on trial Kim Dae Jung, a democratic figure and a former "presidential candidate" in south Korea, on charges of "violating" election rules in the contest for the "presidency" with Pak Jung Hi three years ago. Yoon Bo Sun, a former "president" and an advisor of the New Democratic Party, the biggest opposition party in south Korea, was put under house arrest in mid-July because he had supported the just struggle of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy.

These fascist outrages have aroused mounting dissatisfaction among the south Korean people. Their struggle against the dictatorial rule and for democracy and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is surging ahead. A south Korean residents organization in Japan on July 12 issued a statement condemning the Pak clique's crimes of suppressing the south Korean people.

The south Korean people who have a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggles cannot be subjugated by any reactionary force. They will continue to struggle to smash the shackles of the Pak clique's dictatorial rule.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Workers' Colleges in Shanghai

IN accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction to "put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers," Shanghai has set up 48 workers' colleges in the past six years. More than 7,700 workers have been enrolled to study revolutionary theory and science and technique. Of the total, 2,663 students have already graduated, strengthening the contingent of technicians and theoretical workers from among the workers.

These workers' colleges are run by factories, industrial or commercial companies and bureaus, the municipality or districts. The period of schooling lasts from one-and-a-half to three years, and the study material is closely related to actual conditions in the factories. There are departments of liberal arts as well as of science and engineering. Students all take part in productive labour while studying.

Putting proletarian politics in command is stressed. All students, whether in science and engineering or in liberal arts, are required to study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao and to take part in class struggle and

the two-line struggle. This helps them learn to apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in examining and analysing problems, as well as improve their ability to distinguish between a correct and an erroneous line.

At workers' colleges courses in science and engineering are geared to the study of typical industrial products, so that teaching is integrated with production and scientific research. Such training enhances the students' ability to analyse and solve problems. With regard to creative ability as shown in practice, students of the workers' colleges are head and shoulders above their counterparts of the old colleges before the Great Cultural Revolution.

Students of the workers' college run by the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant generally are able to design machine tools or the main parts of machines and to make calculations independently after three years' study. In the past six years this college has trained 150 worker-students. Graduates of the first group have made 28 designs together with fellow workers and technicians, some for products connected with the manufacture of grinding machines, some for technical innovations. The second group of enrollees designed 11 different machine

tools while still in school. For example, ten worker-students designed a precision thread grinding machine in three months and together with the workers turned out the prototype.

With the setting up of workers' colleges, working class leadership has been strengthened in the field of technology and the growth of production accelerated. This is especially true of certain small factories with comparatively weak technical capability, which trained a number of worker-technicians in these colleges. Some of the trainees have been appointed to leading technical posts, others have become teachers at factory-run colleges. Still others, returning to their former workshops or sections to take up technical work while participating in manual labour, have functioned as fresh troops in their factories' technical contingents.

The Shanghai Metal Instruments and Equipment Manufacturing Company has 88 plants, each with only one or two hundred workers operating simple, or even crude, equipment. With the rapid development of production, the workers were eager to increase their scientific and technical knowledge. Since January 1972, when the company set up a workers' college, 114 technicians of different specialities have been trained. While still in school worker-students completed some 50 successful technical innovations and equipment transformations. Some of the innovations and transformations, popularized in a number of factories, have speeded up technical transformation throughout the trade.

The colleges have also trained a number of theoretical workers. Students in the liberal arts courses at the Shanghai Electric Machinery Plant workers' college conscientiously studied Marxist philosophy, political economy and theory on literature and art, in relation to the practice of class struggle. They also wrote and published a collection of short stories during their year and a half in school. On returning to their workshops they have served as a backbone force in political study and revolutionary mass criticism.



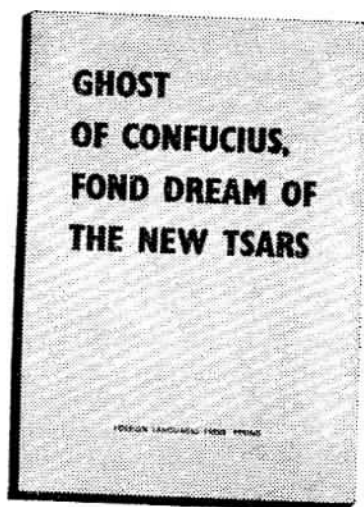
Students of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant workers' college study scientific theories related to the big surface grinding machine they designed.

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