

# PEKING REVIEW

37

September 13, 1974

北  
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周  
報

**Chairman Mao Meets President  
Eyadema and General Gowon  
On Separate Occasions**

**Strongly Denounce India's Shameful  
Act of Annexing Sikkim**

***Mencius — a Trumpeter for Restoring  
The Slave System***

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## Chairman Mao Meets President and Madame Eyadema

**C**HAIRMAN Mao Tsetung on September 4 met with General Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, Madame Eyadema and seven ministers of the Togolese Government accompanying them on the visit. Chairman Mao had a cordial and friendly conversation with President Eyadema and Minister of Foreign Affairs Ayi Hunlede.

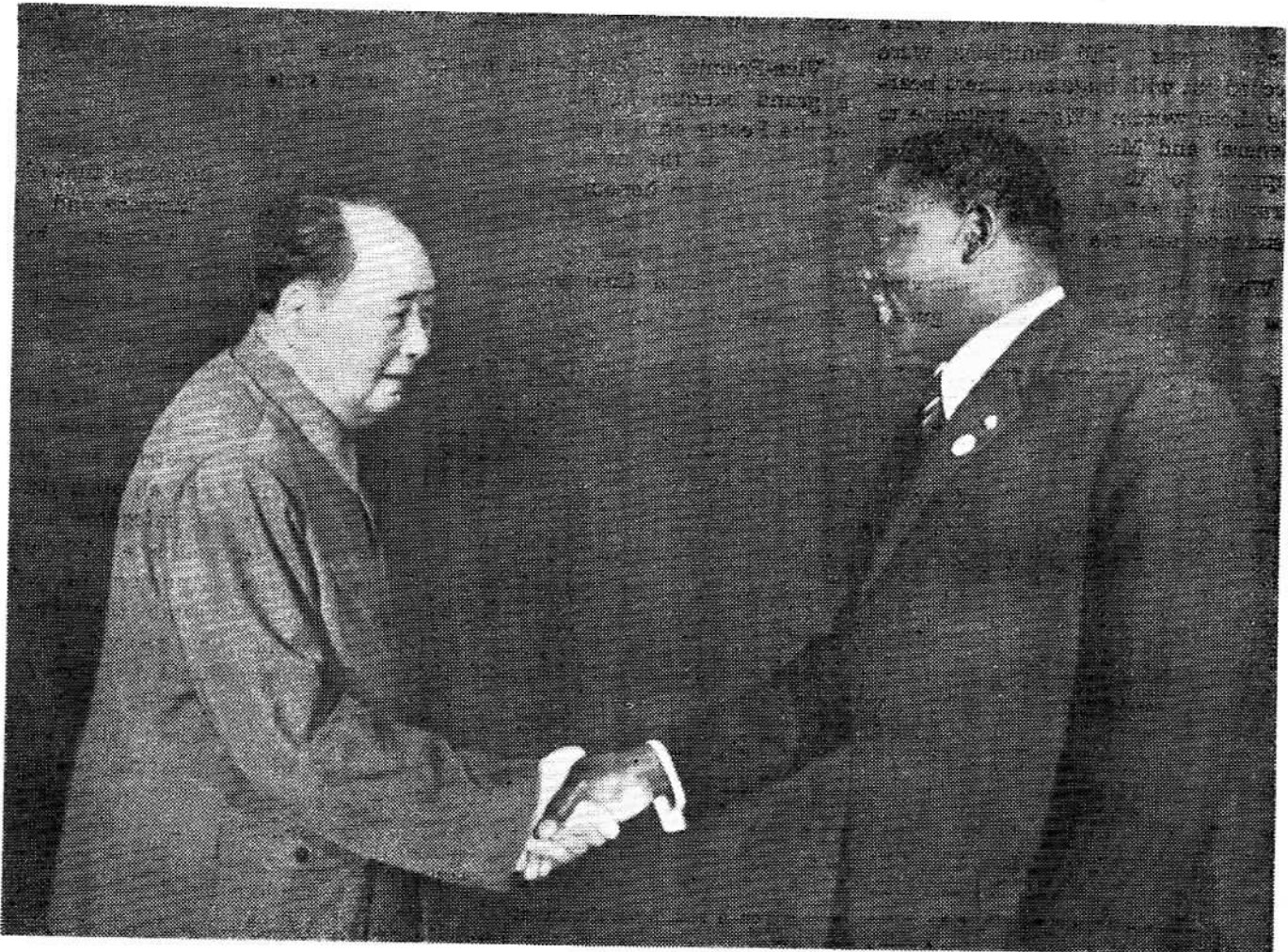
At the meeting, Chairman Mao shook hands with all the distin-

guished Togolese guests and extended a warm welcome to them on their visit to China.

The other Togolese ministers attending the meeting were Colonel Djafalo Alidou, Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs; Ayite Mivedor, Minister of Public Works, Mines, Transports, Posts and Telecommunications; Tete Tevi-Benissan, Minister of Commerce and Industry; Edem Kodjo, Minister of

Finance and Economy; Koudjoulou Dogo, Minister of Planning; and Yao Kunale Eklo, Minister of Information, Publication, Radio and Television.

Present at the meeting and conversation were Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung and Deputy Departmental Directors of the Foreign Ministry Chi Tsung-hua, Lo Hsu and Tang Wen-sheng.



## Welcoming General and Mrs. Gowon On a Visit to China

**G**ENERAL Yakubu Gowon, Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and Mrs. Gowon arrived in Peking on September 8 by special plane on a state visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Warmly greeting the distinguished guests from the bank of the Niger River in west Africa at the airport were Chinese leaders Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Hua Kuo-feng and Hsu Hsiang-chien as well as several thousand people of the capital.

The national flags of China and Nigeria and colourful bunting fluttered in the breeze over the capital's main streets. Tall buildings were decked out with huge streamers bearing these words: "Warm welcome to General and Mrs. Gowon!" "Firm support to the Nigerian people's struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty!"

When the special plane carrying the distinguished Nigerian guests

touched down, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chia-mei walked up to welcome General and Mrs. Gowon and other Nigerian guests with warm handshakes. A grand welcoming ceremony followed. Cheers burst out as General and Mrs. Gowon went round to meet their well-wishers.

Comrade Teng Ying-chao warmly greeted General and Mrs. Gowon at the Guest House.

Chinese leaders Chiang Ching, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Hua Kuo-feng and Hsu Hsiang-chien met with General Gowon, Mrs. Gowon and other Nigerian guests the following day. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien hosted a grand banquet in the Great Hall of the People on the evening of September 9 in the name of Premier Chou En-lai to honour General and Mrs. Gowon. Vice-Premier Li and General Gowon spoke at the banquet. (For excerpts of their speeches see pp. 8 and 9.)



The distinguished Nigerian guests were given a rousing welcome at Peking Airport.

*Renmin Ribao* on September 8 frontpaged an editorial warmly welcoming the Nigerian visitors.

In referring to the present excellent situation in Africa, the paper said: The African people are a great people. The African continent is a continent full of vigour and vitality. The African people have continuously won new victories in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and big-power hegemonism. Through protracted armed struggle the people of Guinea-Bissau have finally compelled the new Portuguese regime to accord *de jure* recognition to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and to agree to withdraw all the Portuguese colonialist troops within a specified period. These are fresh tidings of victory from the African continent. The Summit Conference of East and Central African Countries which closed recently stressed the need to strengthen the unity of the countries and peoples in this region, oppose foreign intervention, safeguard state sovereignty, develop the relations of co-operation and consolidate economic independence. The conference also indicated that efforts will be made to increase and widen the support and assistance to the national-liberation movements, and urged Portugal to transfer power without delay to the legitimate representatives of the peoples of the African territories still under its domination. This reflects the common aspirations of the countries and peoples in east, central and all other parts of Africa to win and safeguard national independence, and is a hallmark of the excellent situation in Africa. Although it is certain that imperialism, colonialism, racism and the superpowers will not take their defeat lying down and will continue to engage in sabotage and troublemaking in diverse forms, the African people will, so long as they strengthen their solidarity and persevere in struggle, overcome all difficulties and win complete independence and liberation for entire Africa.

## Chairman Mao Meets General and Mrs. Gowon

CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung on the evening of September 10 met with General Yakubu Gowon, Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and Mrs. Gowon and military governors and government officials accompanying them on the visit.

Fourteen members of General Gowon's entourage were present at the meeting. They were: Brigadier Musa Usman, Military Governor of the North Eastern State; Brigadier S.O. Ogbemudia, Military Governor of the Midwestern State; Dr. Okoi Arikpo, Commissioner for External Affairs; Dr. J.O.J. Okezie, Federal Commissioner for Agriculture and

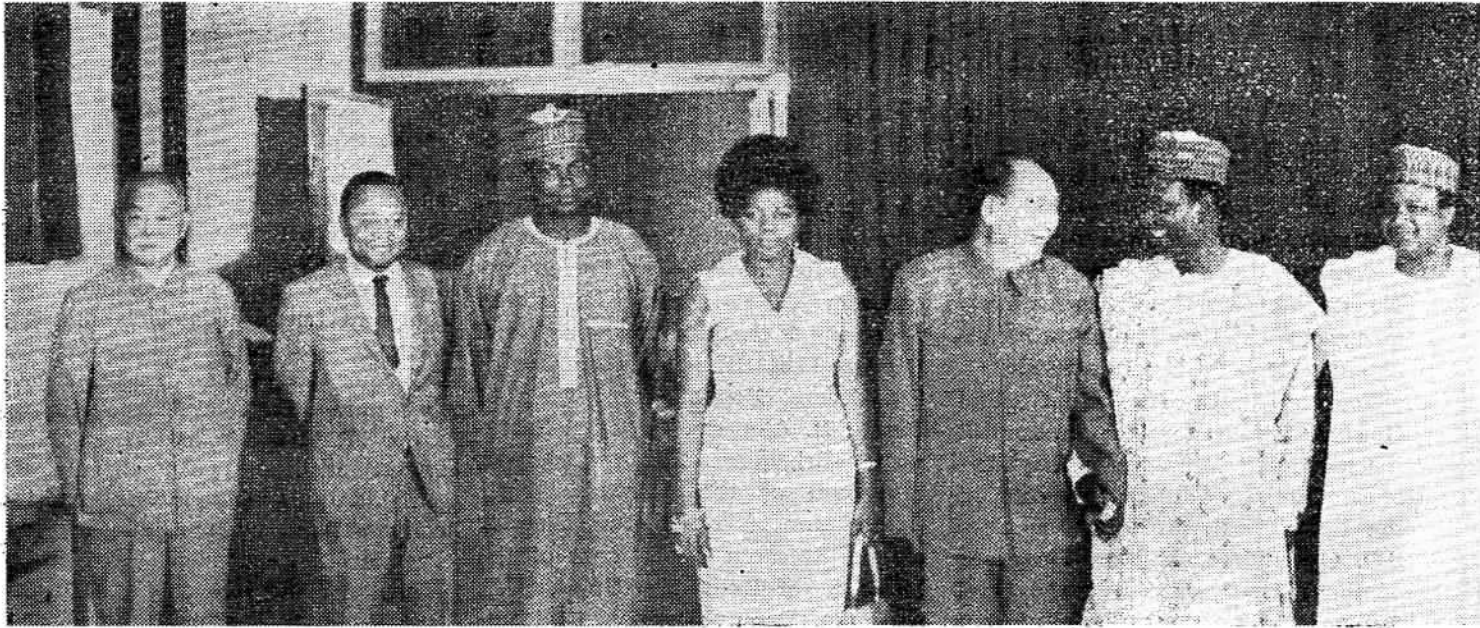
Natural Resources; Dr. A. Adedeji, Federal Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction; E.O.W. Mafeni, Commissioner for Agriculture and General Manager of the Mid-West Farm; Ambassador J.T.F. Iyalla, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs; M.A. Sanusi, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to China; H. Ahmadu, Principal Secretary; Brigadier H.E.O. Adefope, Chairman of the National Sports Commission; A.Z. Mahmud, Director of the Research Department of the Ministry of External Affairs; U.S. Ndayako, Deputy Permanent Secretary (political) of the Cabinet Office; E.M. Ihama, Chief of Protocol; and

Lt. Colonel W.G. Walbe, A.D.C. (military).

At the meeting, Chairman Mao shook hands with all the distinguished Nigerian guests and expressed a warm welcome to them on their visit to China. Chairman Mao had a cordial and friendly conversation with General and Mrs. Yakubu Gowon, Brigadier Musa Usman, Brigadier S.O. Ogbemudia, Dr. Okoi Arikpo, Ambassador J.T.F. Iyalla and Ambassador M.A. Sanusi.

Taking part in the meeting and the conversation were Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung and Deputy Departmental Directors of the Foreign Ministry Tang Wen-sheng and Chang Han-chih.





## President Eyadema Concludes China Visit

General Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, Madame Eyadema and other Togolese guests accompanying them wound up their official visit to China and left Shanghai on September 7 by special plane for a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Togolese guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by Vice-Chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Ma Tien-shui and Wang Hsiu-chen as well as more than 2,000 people of all circles.

When President Eyadema and his party left Peking to visit Shanghai on September 5, Chinese leaders Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Hsi-lien, Wu Teh and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme were among the several thousand people who saw them off at the airport.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping had talks with President Eyadema during the latter's stay in Peking. The President and other Togolese officials visited a factory and the places of historical interest in the capital.

A protocol to the China-Togo Government Economic and Tech-

nical Co-operation Agreement was signed in Peking on September 5.

## Korean National Day Marked

The 26th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which fell on September 9, was celebrated in Peking. A reception was given the day before by Korean Ambassador to China Hyun Jun Keuk and his wife.

Among those attending the reception to mark this glorious festival of the Korean people were Li Hsiennien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Chen Hsi-lien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chi Peng-fei, Foreign Minister; and leading personnel of departments concerned as well as representatives of the China-Korea Friendship People's Commune.

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk and Foreign Minister Chi gave toasts at the reception.

The ambassador said: "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded on September 9, 1948, inheriting the glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle personally organized and

led by President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people. The Republic has followed a glorious course for 26 years ever since." He proposed a toast to the friendship and unity of the people of China and Korea.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei said: "It is a great pleasure for us to be here with our Korean comrades-in-arms to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We warmly congratulate the Korean people on their brilliant victories won in the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and interference and for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and their tremendous achievements scored in the socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of their great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Korean Workers' Party."

*Renmin Ribao* carried an editorial on September 9 extending the warmest congratulations to the fraternal Korean people.

The editorial pointed out first of all that the establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened a new era in Korean history. Then it reviewed the brilliant achievements made by the



Korean people under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The editorial said: The Korean people are an important force in the world people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has rapidly developed its foreign relations, especially its unity and cooperation with the Third World countries. Its international prestige is rising daily and it is playing a more and more important role in international affairs.

It noted: The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has always maintained that foreign intervention should be ruled out and that the question of national reunification should be settled by the Korean people themselves in accordance with their own will and interest. To this end, the D.P.R.K. Government has waged an unremitting struggle. The proposal for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland it put forth time and again has won the warm support and backing of the entire Korean people.

The editorial said: "The Korean people's cause of safeguarding national independence and striving for independent and peaceful reunifica-

tion of the country is a just one. No force on earth can stop this great onrushing historical current. U.S. imperialism must stop its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw all its aggressor troops, their arms and other equipment from south Korea. The question of Korea's reunification must be settled independently by the Korean people in accordance with their own will."

It continued: "The Pak Jung Hi clique has recently intensified its criminal acts to sabotage the cause of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification. Under the pretext of the so-called 'shooting incident,' it persecutes more heinously south Korean patriots and tries to shift the blame on to the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. It even shamelessly slanders and provokes the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Its actions have aroused still more vehement opposition from the Korean people and fully laid bare its ugly features as betrayers of national interests. The D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry issued a statement on September 4 exposing the vile lies fabricated by the Pak Jung Hi clique and making clear the D.P.R.K.'s solemn stand. The Chinese people firmly support this statement."

The editorial concluded: China and Korea are close neighbours linked by the same mountains and rivers. The great friendship between the people of the two countries is cemented with blood in the protracted common revolutionary struggle against imperialism and is based on Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism. In socialist revolution and socialist construction hereafter, the Chinese people and the fraternal Korean people will, as always, support each other, learn from each other and advance shoulder to shoulder.

### **Comrade Wilcox Welcomed**

Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, gave

a banquet on September 2 to warmly welcome V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand.

Attending the banquet were Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Feng Hsuan, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and leading members of departments concerned. At the banquet, Comrades Chang Chun-chiao and Keng Piao had a very cordial and friendly conversation with Comrade Wilcox.

General Secretary Wilcox arrived in Peking on August 31 for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Comrades Keng Piao and Feng Hsuan were at the airport to welcome him.

### **Victory of the People of Guinea-Bissau Greeted**

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on September 4 to Luis Cabral, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, and Francisco Mendes, Chairman of the Council of Commissioners of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, congratulating the people of Guinea-Bissau on their great victory.

The message reads: "On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I wish to extend our warm congratulations to Your Excellencies and, through you, to the Government and people of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on the occasion of the signing in Algiers of the agreement between the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of Portugal. The Portuguese Government has had to declare that it will accord de jure recognition to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and withdraw all its colonialist troops from Guinea-Bissau

(Continued on p. 10.)

## Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(Excerpts)

We are very glad that His Excellency General Yakubu Gowon, Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and Mrs. Gowon have come across vast oceans to China for a state visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government, bringing to the Chinese people the sentiments of friendship of the Nigerian people. I am entrusted by Premier Chou En-lai to be host at this evening's banquet. Allow me, on behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung, Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese Government and people, to express our warm welcome to His Excellency General Yakubu Gowon, Mrs. Gowon and all the other distinguished guests from Nigeria.

Nigeria is a country in west Africa with a long history and abundant natural resources. The Nigerian people are an industrious and talented people with a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism. In recent years, under the leadership of His Excellency General Gowon, the Nigerian Government has, at home, stood for national reconciliation and unity, actively developed the economy, defended the natural resources and economic rights and interests of the country, gradually indigenized foreign enterprises, attached importance to the development of national culture and education, and achieved continuous successes in national construction. Externally, the Nigerian Government has pursued an anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist policy of non-alignment, stood for the equal say of all countries, big and small, in international affairs, opposed economic plunder and exploitation by imperialism and hegemonism, actively supported the national-liberation movements of the peoples in the non-independent regions in Africa and upheld African solidarity and unity. The Chinese Government and people sincerely rejoice at the achievements of the Nigerian Government and people and wish that you will continue to win new victories on your road of advance.

Drastic changes are taking place in the world today. Amidst great turbulence, the Third World and the peoples of the world are marching forward with big strides, while imperialism and colonialism are on the decline. So long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist, there will be no tranquillity in the world, and the danger of war will remain. Imperialism and social-imperialism are besieged by the people the world over because their intensified aggression, expansion and contention for world hegemony have further aroused

the condemnation and opposition of the people of all countries. They are both beset with troubles internally and externally and reduced to the plight as described by the verse "Flowers fall off, do what one may." The superpower known as the "dollar empire" is now facing a profound crisis of acute inflation coupled with decline in production. The other superpower that flaunts the banner of socialism has wild ambitions, but it lacks the strength, is hard up and goes begging everywhere. Both superpowers are having a tough time. Yet, they are not reconciled to their defeat and are putting on a desperate struggle. While stepping up their arms expansion and war preparations and intensifying their aggression and contention for hegemony, they are trying their utmost to raise the prices of industrial goods and force down the prices of agricultural produce and raw materials and are selling munitions in a big way to reap fabulous profits in an attempt to shift their economic and social crises on to the Third World. But their evil designs and vicious manoeuvres can mean nothing but lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. Having identical interests, the numerous Third World countries are marching in step and upholding unity and, with petroleum and other raw materials as a weapon, are waging a determined struggle against the superpowers' criminal efforts to practise economic plunder and shift off their economic crises. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support this just struggle of the Third World. We are confident that, so long as the Third World countries and peoples unite with all forces that can be united with and persevere in unremitting struggle, they will surely win still greater victories in combating imperialism and hegemonism.

The great and increasingly awakening people of Africa are advancing triumphantly in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The struggle of the independent African states to consolidate their political independence, win economic liberation and defend their economic resources and maritime rights is developing in depth. The armed struggles and mass movements for national liberation of the people in the non-independent regions in Africa are surging forward. The people in the Portuguese colonies in Africa have been winning one important victory after another in their fight. The Chinese people sincerely admire and highly appreciate the achievements and victories of the African countries and peoples. The fraternal African people are close comrades-in-arms of



the Chinese people. Following Chairman Mao's teachings, we are determined, as always, to give firm support to the just struggle of the African people. We are confident that, so long as the great African people unite closely, support one another, constantly guard against and frustrate the disruptive schemes of colonialism, neo-colonialism and the superpowers, they will surely overcome all difficulties and achieve complete liberation and prosperity for the entire African continent.

China and Nigeria are both developing countries belonging to the Third World. The peoples of our two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other in combating imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, racism and Zionism, in defending national

independence and in building up their own countries. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, friendly exchanges, trade and economic relations between China and Nigeria have steadily increased and the mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples have grown day by day. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to the Government of Nigeria for its support in the restoration to China of her legitimate rights in the United Nations. We believe that the current visit to China by His Excellency the General and Mrs. Gowon will surely make a positive contribution to further strengthening and developing the friendship between the Chinese and Nigerian peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

## General Gowon's Speech

(Excerpts)

On this memorable occasion of our visit to your historic country please allow me, Mr. Vice-Premier, on behalf of myself and my delegation, to express our profound gratitude to you, and through you to the Government and people of China, for their kind invitation.

Permit me at this stage to express the sincere wishes of myself, my wife and the entire Nigerian delegation, as well as the wishes of your friends the people of Nigeria, for the early, speedy and complete recovery of your valiant and highly respected comrade, Premier Chou En-lai, whose wisdom and statesmanship has contributed so significantly to the history and development both of China and of the Third World as a whole.

We are highly impressed by the very friendly and warm welcome which you and the people of Peking have accorded us. We have already been feeling the glowing warmth of your reception and are deeply moved by the friendly sentiments which you have just expressed about our country and its people.

We all have profound admiration and respect for the great Chinese leader, Chairman Mao Tsetung. We have seen, under his able leadership, how the heroic Chinese people from rough and difficult beginning, courageously continue to make gigantic progress in national construction, mainly by utilizing their own economic and social potentials, and have thereby extended their spheres of influence in international matters to the greatest advantage of other developing nations, all in the interest of world peace. We extend to His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung and to the entire Chinese people, the warmest greetings and friendship of the people of Nigeria.

Nigerians have all along followed with keen interest the remarkable efforts being made by the Chinese leaders to improve the standard of living of their people. They are also aware that the Chinese people, by responding to the thoughts and teachings of their leader, have wrought great socio-political wonders in establishing a new order based on the principles of genuine equality and fair share for all. I therefore bring you their best wishes for the continued progress and happiness of your people.

We are happy to note that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Nigeria and China in 1971, relations between our two countries have developed in a steady and satisfactory manner.

Development of relations between our two countries has not been limited to economic, technical and trade matters alone. We have both maintained frequent and very useful contacts in cultural matters.

We are indeed happy to note that the friendship between China and Nigeria is developing in the right direction. As a young nation, Nigeria shall continue to need the friendship and experiences of other nations. We have also, in the past thirteen years of our sovereignty, realized the imperative need to guard and defend our independence, the unity of our people, our national security, and the right to control our economic resources. We therefore believe that your own approach to other nations for friendship, based upon the five principles which you have adopted, will serve the need of our two nations and pave the way for greater understanding among our peoples. It is our fervent hope that our

visit will not only further strengthen the existing bond of friendship and co-operation between our two countries and peoples but also make a very useful contribution to the Afro-Asian people's search for durable unity against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

Nigeria as a young developing country whose people, like the Chinese people, love peace and stability, is guided by the cardinal principle of close co-operation with her neighbours and with all countries that bear goodwill towards her. The Organization of African Unity remains the first and most important instrument through which we pursue our foreign relations objective. We have continued to give full and effective support to this our continental organization. In our endeavours in this context, the elimination of colonialism and racism, and the consolidation of political and economic independence in Africa, have been and will continue to be, the bedrock of all our policies.

Though geographically far apart, and our different social systems notwithstanding, Nigeria and China hold identical views on many and varied international problems. Our two countries firmly believe in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the establishment of just and durable peace in the Middle East based on honour and human dignity. We also firmly support the cause of peace on the Asian continent based on the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. We abhor colonialism, imperialism, racism and hegemonism as we detest economic exploitation and oppression of the weak nations. Nigeria will co-operate with China and other peace-loving nations of the world to fiercely combat these inhumane practices.

Nigeria cannot afford to overlook the honourable part which China has been playing in support of the struggle for liberation in Africa. China had bestowed freely and in abundant measure her moral and material support for the heroic struggle of our African compatriots fighting for the rightful ownership and exploitation of their African lands. Here, we recall with deep feelings of gratitude the prompt action taken by this great country to accord formal recognition to the newly independent Republic of Guinea-Bissau which had successfully shaken off the shackles of colonialism. We thank your government for all this support. We are fully convinced that, with your continued moral and material support and their strong determination to maintain militant unity to the end, our freedom fighters will finally triumph in total victory over the colonialists, racists and imperialists who, for over a century, had abused our hospitality, insulted our intelligence and usurped our home-land.

In the next day or two, we look forward, with interest, to visit some parts of China and learn more about the Chinese people and their heritage. In learning, we shall no doubt be guided by that philosophical doctrine of the great and respected Chinese leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, which, with Your Excellency's permission, I quote:

"There are two different attitudes towards learning from others. One is the dogmatic attitude of transplanting everything, whether or not it is suited to our conditions. This is no good. The other attitude is to use our heads and learn those things which suit our conditions, that is, to absorb whatever experience is useful to us. That is the attitude we should adopt."

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(Continued from p. 7.)

within a specified period. This is the result of the protracted armed struggle in which the heroic people of Guinea-Bissau have persevered. It is also the result of the united struggle and mutual support of the people in the other Portuguese colonies in Africa and the African states as well as the struggle of the Portuguese people who have overthrown the fascist dictatorial rule and insisted on ending the colonial war. This great victory of the people of Guinea-Bissau greatly inspires the people in southern Africa and other non-independent regions who are fighting for national liberation as well as the countries and peoples of the Third World who are fighting in unity against hegemonism. Of course, the colonialists of all descriptions will

never step down from the stage of history of their own accord. But we are convinced that under the leadership of the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the heroic people of Guinea-Bissau will certainly carry forward their glorious fighting tradition, strengthen unity, heighten their vigilance, persevere in struggle and win new and still greater victories in their just cause for the implementation of the agreement and for complete independence."

*Renmin Ribao* carried an editorial on September 6 hailing the great victory of the people of Guinea-Bissau.

The editorial says: "The Guinea-Bissau people finally won the momentous victory today in their protracted and untiring struggle for national independence. This victory

of theirs is a powerful support and encouragement for the peoples in southern Africa who are waging armed struggle against colonialism and racism."

The editorial continues: "The victory won by the people of Guinea-Bissau is a common victory for the people of the whole of Africa and the Third World. The Organization of African Unity and the African countries have firmly supported the armed struggle of Guinea-Bissau and the areas which have not yet won independence, and given them political, economic, military and diplomatic support."

The editorial points out: "The armed struggle of the peoples in the Portuguese colonies has brought

(Continued on P. 29.)

# Mencius — a Trumpeter for Restoring The Slave System

by Tien Li

BORN in what is now known as Shantung Province's Tsouhsien County, Mencius (c. 390-305 B.C.), whose family name was Meng and his name Ko, was a student of a disciple of Tzu Ssu who was Confucius' grandson. Mencius was a trumpeter for restoring the slave system and was long revered by the reactionary ruling classes as the "No. 2 sage," second only to Confucius, because he had inherited and made contributions in developing the reactionary theories of the Confucian school. The so-called "policy of benevolence," which was incisively criticized by Chairman Mao in *On the People's Democratic Dictatorship*, was a reactionary slogan which Mencius had done his utmost to advertise in his effort to restore the slave system. By criticizing his reactionary words and deeds and analysing the class content of his political line, we can better understand how the overthrown reactionary classes worked overtime to revive the old system and how they viciously attacked the new system. Through such criticism and analysis, we can also gain a deeper understanding of the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat and see clearly the counter-revolutionary nature of Lin Piao and other political swindlers.

## "Learn From the Ancient Kings" — the Reactionary Political Line for Restoring the Slave System

Mencius lived in the Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.) when the slave system was being replaced by the feudal system. The political power under the slave system in many ducal states at that time collapsed one after another and was replaced by the new regimes of the landlord class. As a result, the political line of the Legalist school became dominant.

The history of class struggle shows that, in the wake of a major social change, reactionaries representing the interests of the overthrown classes and bent on restoring the old order always make their appearance. In the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.), there was Confucius who devoted his lifetime to preaching "restraining oneself and returning to the rites," which was his reactionary programme to restore the slave system. Later, during the Warring States Period, there was Mencius who preached "learning from the ancient kings<sup>1</sup>." Diametrically opposed to the mainstream of progress and reform during this period was the adverse current stirred up by the slave-owning class which advocated restoration and retrogression, and its representative was Mencius. Throughout his life, Mencius who harboured

wild ambitions went hither and thither to peddle the Confucian political line of "learning from the ancient kings." He took great pains to fabricate and publicize the so-called "sagacious deeds" of the "ancient kings" who were chieftains of the slave-owners, and lauded the long outdated slave system to the skies.

Though feudal political power had been established in a number of ducal states, the old slave-owning aristocrats still exercised considerable influence in the new regimes. Some of those holding the reins of government were formerly slave-owners themselves and were therefore associated with the old forces in one way or another. Taking full advantage of this situation, Mencius and his followers went to the various states to preach the "tao (way) of the ancient kings" to the rulers; in so doing they were resorting to the counter-revolutionary strategy of "conquering the minds." Mencius held that it was necessary to correct "the sovereign's mind" before "correcting the people's minds," alleging that "once the sovereign is rectified, peace and order will prevail throughout the country." When Mencius was in the State of Chi (one of the major ducal states occupying the eastern and northern parts of the present-day Shantung Province), he met the ruling prince on three occasions but did not take up any specific problems with the prince. When his disciples asked him why, he said: "I tried to hit hard at his evil ideas before all else." In other words, his purpose was, first of all, to change the guiding thought of the feudal rulers before proceeding to change the political lines of the rulers in the various ducal states and the nature of their political power.

The so-called policy of benevolence or benevolent rule so energetically trumpeted by Mencius was the core of his reactionary political line of "learning from the ancient kings." He said: "Without benevolent rule, the country cannot be well governed." What, after all, is the "benevolent rule" advocated by Mencius? It meant, economically, obstinately clinging to the stand of restoring the nine squares (*ching tien*) land system<sup>2</sup> of the slave society of the Yin and Chou Dynasties; politically, it meant stubbornly restoring the slave-owning aristocrats' institution of hereditary official posts and emolument; and educationally, it meant obdurately following the educational system of the slave society of the Yin and Chou Dynasties and educating the rulers' children in the slave-owners' ideology. In a nutshell, Mencius was singing the same old tune of his "ancient master" Confucius, that is, everything the

slave-owning chieftains put into practice in the past constituted the best and most perfect "benevolent rule" and had to be taken over and restored lock, stock, and barrel.

As a matter of fact, the "benevolent rule" which was lauded to the skies by Mencius was nothing but a fig leaf to cover up the tyrannical rule enforced by the declining slave-owning class. In class society in which the class interests of the slave-owners and the slaves, the landlords and the peasants, the capitalists and the workers are diametrically opposed, there is no such thing as "benevolent rule" by the oppressor classes for the oppressed classes. The real aim of Mencius' reactionary preachings was to oppose and negate the Legalist line of rule of "law" and create public opinion for his restorationist manoeuvres.

In advertising "benevolent rule," Mencius never forgot to restore the nine squares land system. This was clearly indicative of his obduracy in restoring the "demarcations" of land which had been demolished by slave uprisings and the new emerging landlord class, his purpose being to bind the slaves once again to the land system of the slave society.

While trumpeting "benevolent rule," Mencius time and again dwelt on the question of what he called the "people," pretending to "plead for the people." Under the camouflage of the euphemistic slogan that "the people are the most important element in a country; the gods of land and grain are the next; the sovereign is the lightest," he spun a yarn about the so-called happy life of the "people" at the time of the "ancient kings," and virulently vilified the rising landlord class for carrying out a "policy of mistreating the people." Basing themselves on the lies spread by Mencius, scholars of the landlord and capitalist classes have long revered him as a "champion of the people's cause" and a "progressive thinker" with "democratic spirit." On their part, the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists today have not stinted to confer on Mencius such laurels as "democracy" and "humanitarianism," while frantically attacking the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius now under way in China. But all this is of no avail.

In the book *Mencius*, "people" and "mob" or "rustics" are strictly defined and are fundamentally different concepts. Mencius' clamours "for the people" had one and the same premise — exclusion of the slaves and non-recognition of their emancipation. He had extreme contempt for the "rustics" and spared no efforts in propagating that "if there were no superior men, there would be no one to govern the rustics. If there were no rustics, there would be no one to feed the superior men." From this it can be seen that in Mencius' eyes, "people" did not include the slaves but referred to the slave-owners who had lost their property and power in the course of social changes and to the "free men" coming from the slave society. Mencius wanted the rising landlord class to renounce the feudal ownership of land and redistribute the land among the slave-owners and free men. When he said that "the

people are the most important element in a country," his aim was to raise the political status of these slave-owners and free men. And when he said that "the sovereign is the lightest," his main intention was to oppose the strengthening of centralized power by the rising landlord class. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, when the overthrown landlord and capitalist classes attack the proletarian dictatorship, they invariably disguise themselves as spokesmen of the "people" while covering up their real class aims. This was exactly the same trick used by Mencius to attack the landlord class' political power in his attempt to restore the slave system. That the reactionaries at home and abroad should lavish praises on Mencius only proves that they are a bunch of disciples of Confucius and Mencius inimical to the revolutionary people.

As his maxim for restoration, Mencius had quoted from the Confucian classic *Book of Songs* the following line: "Don't go against or forget the old rules and regulations but act upon them." All his trash about "learning from the ancient kings," "benevolent rule," "restoring the nine squares land system," "the people are the most important element in a country" and so forth boiled down to one sentence: "Act upon the old rules and regulations," or restoring the slave system and bringing about a big historical retrogression. To put into practice this reactionary political line of "learning from the ancient kings," Mencius fanatically shuttled between the ducal states of Chi, Wei, Sung, Tsou, Teng and Hsueh (Wei and Sung were located in today's Honan Province, the rest in present-day Shantung Province). He rushed to places which showed the slightest sign of a counter-revolutionary restoration and gave all-out support to the restorationist activities. Since Chi was a big state with a large population and one of his followers was in command of large numbers of troops there, Mencius went to this state three times to plot a restoration. When Prince Yen of the State of Sung once proclaimed practising the "kingly rule" or "way of right," Mencius urged him to "display military might" and "kill all those who deserve to die." So for a time the small State of Sung became a centre of the slave-owners plotting to bring about a restoration. But the perverse actions of Prince Yen came to an ignominious end in the face of the people's opposition. He fled the state in panic and died in an alien land. At a time when the era of slavery had become a thing of the past, Mencius' vain attempt at using the reactionary political line of "learning from the ancient kings" to restore the slave system eventually turned out to be nothing more than a fond dream. He had done his utmost to advocate the restoration of the slave system but to no avail; he had journeyed to many places but achieved nothing; and finally he ended up in a hopeless plight. Such was the lot of Mencius!

#### **Opposing Chin and the Legalist School — A Diehard's Stand Against the Trend of History**

When Mencius shuttled between the various ducal states engaging in unbridled restorationist activities, the

Legalist Shang Yang\* (c. 390-338 B.C.) was carrying out bold reforms in the State of Chin. Until the reforms the State of Chin had been under the sway of the old slave-owning aristocrats who lived in extravagance and fought one another in blood-feuds that were rife in those days, resulting in political chaos, economic backwardness and steady loss of territory. The ducal states on the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River held Chin in contempt and excluded it from attending their "inter-state conferences." But when it emerged from Shang Yang's stringent reforms to become rich and powerful in more than a decade's time, having defeated the State of Wei on several occasions, these ducal states not only let it join their "conferences" but sent envoys to pay "homage" at the Chin court. The case of the State of Chin spoke vividly for the fact that it was possible for a backward state to advance by leaps and bounds and become a developed one provided it moved with the tide of history and firmly adhered to the Legalist line. On the contrary, if and when the reforms were not thoroughgoing and the reactionary Confucian line was not completely renounced, a state would become weak, lag behind and even retrogress as was the case with the other ducal states such as Han and Wei.

The success of Shang Yang's reforms and the subsequent rise of Chin as a powerful state intensified the bitter hatred of the slave-owning class. In the State of Chin itself, the slave-owners' forces of restoration counter-attacked and had Shang Yang dismembered by tying his limbs on chariots driven in different directions. Elsewhere, in other ducal states further down the Yellow River basin, the slave-owners carried out activities against Chin and the Legalist school by taking advantage of the fear of the rulers of these ducal states for the rising State of Chin. As spokesman of the slave-owners' forces of restoration, Mencius took this opportunity to revamp the Confucian school and launch violent attacks on the Legalist line represented by Shang Yang.

To begin with, Mencius cursed and reviled at the entire political situation under the control of the Legalist line. Seeing things in the same light as Confucius had done (who thought there was an "absence of right principles throughout the country" in the Spring and Autumn Period), Mencius described the Warring States Period as a dark age in which "people are misled by heresy which blocks benevolence and righteousness" and in which "men are about to devour each other." He clenched his teeth and spouted abuses everywhere he went, shouting: "Never before were people so plagued by despotic rule as they are now." He declared that the "five hegemonic rulers" of the Spring and Autumn Period were "scoundrels" violating the precepts of the "Three Kings" of the Hsia, Shang and Chou Dynasties, the dukes of the various states in the Warring States Period worse "scoundrels" than the "five hegemonic rulers," the "senior officials" who pushed the Legalist line worse "scoundrels" than the dukes. In the eyes of Mencius, society throughout the Spring and Autumn

Period and the Warring States Period was deteriorating, going from bad to worse generation after generation. The book *Mencius* was, from cover to cover, "half lamentation, half lampoon." (Marx and Engels, *Manifesto of the Communist Party*.) It was, indeed, compounded of Mencius' nostalgic grief for the slave system and his virulent calumnies on the new society in the Warring States Period.

Mencius was extremely bitter against two main policies pushed by the Legalists. One was "opening up the grassy lands" and "breaking up the paths and earthen embankments that formed farmland borders"; the other was "awarding those with military exploits." The former was a policy which encouraged the up-and-coming landlord class and free men to reclaim wastelands, thereby renouncing the system under which land was monopolized by the slave-owners on a hereditary basis; the latter was aimed at reinforcing the state apparatus of the landlord class, thereby rejecting the system of hereditary official posts and emolument by means of which the slave-owning aristocracy monopolized all the military and government powers. By implementing these two policies — two cardinal policies which underlay Shang Yang's reforms — it was possible to destroy the economic base and political superstructure of the slave system and develop the feudal system. Mencius, however, held that their implementation amounted to serious crimes that deserved severe punishment. His opposition to these two major policies touched off two polemics known as the debate "on righteousness and gains" and the dispute "over right and might."

Confucius professed that "the least should be said about gain," and raved that "the superior man thinks in terms of righteousness, the inferior man thinks in terms of gain." And Mencius made special efforts to elaborate on this reactionary fallacy. While talking glibly about "benevolence and righteousness," he wilfully disparaged the various policies of the Legalists — policies for changing the relations of production and promoting the productive forces — and said that they amounted to the one word "gain." Alleging that this "poisoned" man's mind and was the root of all evils, he slandered that the Legalists were "tyrants and corrupt officials," and "robbers" "seeking gains." True, the Legalists openly talked about "gain." Shang Yang himself declared: "Do not observe the rites if it means a gain to the people." Chairman Mao has pointed out: "There is no 'ism' in the world that transcends utilitarian considerations." (*Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*.) In class society, each class seeks to safeguard and uphold its own class interests, and all political, ethical and philosophical concepts are a reflection of the interests of a given class. A revolutionary class, or a progressive class, is in a position to openly talk about "gain" because its class interest is at one with the development of the productive forces and with the direction of social development. This was the case with the new emerging landlord class in talking about "gain" during the Warring States Period. The reactionary and declining slave-owning class, on the other hand, dared

\* See "On Shang Yang" in *Peking Review*, No. 34, 1974.

not openly talk about "gain" because its class interest was completely at variance with the interest of the masses and the development of the productive forces and ran counter to the direction of social development. Instead, it tried to cover up the self-seeking acts of its own class with some abstract, eternal ethical principles such as "benevolence and righteousness" propagated by Mencius who said: "No man of benevolence ever neglects his parents and other relatives, no man of righteousness ever places the consideration for the sovereign next." This clearly indicated that all the talk about "benevolence and righteousness" was meant to safeguard the interests of the slave-owning class and the patriarchal ruling order of the slave system as shown in the saying that "the most valuable thing is to treat parents and other relatives." "This treating parents as parents stuff," said Shang Yang, "means that selfishness is the way" and this was the root of all evils. Shang Yang hit the nail on the head when he exposed the true implications of "benevolence and righteousness" of the Confucian school in his foregoing remarks.

The dispute "over right and might" and the debate "on righteousness and gain" were closely interlinked. The Warring States Period, as the term connotes, was a period full of wars. Chairman Mao has said: "**War is the continuation of politics by other . . . means. When politics develops to a certain stage beyond which it cannot proceed by the usual means, war breaks out to sweep the obstacles from the way.**" (*On Protracted War*.) Was it possible for the new emerging landlord class to wipe out the armed forces of the regimes under the slave system, seize political power and bring about the unification of the whole country under feudalism without "strengthening its military power" and going to war? Impossible! The Legalists unequivocally affirmed the need to strengthen the military power and go to war. "To eliminate war with war," the clarion call made by Shang Yang, was a very brilliant idea indeed. But Mencius slandered the Legalist policy of strengthening military power and waging feudalistic wars of annexation necessitated by the drive for unification as "the way of might," "bellicosity" and "blood-thirstiness." This only showed that Mencius was against revolutionary violence and progressive wars. The fact was that he, like Confucius, had been going from place to place encouraging reactionary armed "punitive expeditions," fanning up the restorationist forces of the slave-owners to seize back power by armed force and instigating counter-revolutionary armed intervention against the regimes of the new emerging landlord class. He spared no efforts to prettify these "punitive expeditions," thus showing himself up as a dyed-in-the-wool hegemonist of the slave-owners who paid lip-service to the "way of right" but put into practice the "way of might."

After making wild attacks on the Legalist line, Mencius, a diehard who went against the trend of history, said to the Legalists in a threatening tone: "If you people keep doing things the way you do and refuse to change your political line, your government won't be

able to last for a single day even if you succeed in conquering the country." The development of history, however, was independent of Mencius' subjective will. The political power of the rising landlord class did not collapse immediately; instead, it was further consolidated, and the State of Chin which was most resolute in carrying out the Legalist line marched in the van of the times. The counter-revolutionary threats made by Mencius, like the slave-owning class which was doomed to extinction, were mercilessly swept away by the on-rushing tide of history.

### "Man Is Good by Nature" — a Reactionary Theory of the Declining Slave-Owning Class

During the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States Periods, the slave uprisings and the reform movements of the new emerging landlord class demolished the slave system and rocked the slave-owning class' ideological system with the theory of the "mandate of heaven" as its core. This brought about a marked development of materialist thinking. To safeguard the ideology of the slave-owners, Mencius worked out an idealist ideological line of "knowing the [human] nature" and "knowing the heaven." This idealist ideological line proved to be even more reactionary and more deceptive because it combined the theory of the "mandate of heaven" with the theory of "human nature," used the latter to supplement the former, and preached the "unity of heaven and human beings."

The Mencian theory that "man is good by nature" was an elaboration of the idealist theory of knowledge he had inherited from Confucius and Tzu Ssu. Mencius said that "there is no man who is not good" and that "the feeling of commiseration belongs to all men; so does the sense of shame, of respect and of right and wrong." Mencius, however, also repeatedly stressed that this "good nature" "has been discarded by the common people but preserved by the superior men" and that this "good nature" was the source of benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom and other ethical concepts of the slave-owning class. And this was what Mencius really wanted to say: The reactionary slave-owning class alone had this inborn "good nature." Mencius held that this "good nature" was most evident in the case of the "ancient kings" and "wise ministers" of the slave-owning class who "have a heart that cannot bear to see the sufferings of others" and who were able "to run a government that cannot bear to see the sufferings of others," that is, "a government practising the way of right." Because they had "intuitive ability" "without acquiring it by learning" and "intuitive knowledge" "without acquiring it by thinking," they were therefore "always the first to know and become aware" and were born rulers who appeared only once in several hundred years. From this it can be seen that Mencius' theory that "man is good by nature" was in every respect a hotchpotch of the theory of the "mandate of heaven" and the theory of "human nature" of the slave-owning class, a reactionary theory created for opposing the new emerging landlord class' line of rule of "law."

Chairman Mao has said: "In class society there is only human nature of a class character; there is no human nature above classes." (*Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art.*) The concepts of good and evil fall under the category of moral principles and different classes have different concepts on this matter. What is thought to be good by an exploiting class is definitely evil to an exploited class. What was considered as good by the new emerging landlord class at the time when it was on the rise was certainly evil to the moribund and decadent slave-owning class. The reverse was also true. In order to consolidate its feudal regime, the new emerging landlord class must of necessity suppress the resistance by the erstwhile slave-owning aristocrats; this was "good" and well done from the standpoint of the Legalists. In carrying out reforms in the State of Chin, Shang Yang regarded the task of "eliminating the evil people" as a matter of first importance. Here, "eliminating the evil people" meant first of all the suppression of the slave-owners opposing the feudal system. In Shang Yang's opinion, these people should in no way be regarded as "good" people and it was necessary to exercise dictatorship over them.

Mencius who devoted his whole lifetime to counter-revolutionary activities used the slave-owning class' "good nature" as the criterion in judging everything in society. Anything that conformed to the interests of the declining slave-owning class was "good" to him and he would give it his wholehearted support; anything not in line with the interests of that class was "evil" and he would oppose it vigorously. When Tzu Chih, a minister of the State of Yen (one of the major ducal states at that time, in what is now northern Hopei Province and western Liaoning Province), held the reins of government and started carrying out feudal reforms, Mencius regarded it as a desecration of the slave system which must be severely dealt with. So he rushed from the State of Lu to the State of Chi, doing his utmost to persuade the Prince of Chi to send punitive forces against the State of Yen in order to support the forces of the diehards and suppress the new rising landlord class. At the bidding of Mencius, his follower Kuang Chang personally led the troops of Chi in an armed intervention against the State of Yen. Tzu Chih was captured and most cruelly chopped to pieces. Thus ended the promising political reforms in the State of Yen in a blood-bath. This incident thoroughly revealed the atrocious nature of Mencius' theory that "man is good by nature."

According to Mencius' idealist theory of knowledge, since man was good by nature, it was necessary to avoid being influenced by the outside world by working hard to examine oneself subjectively if such "good" nature was to be preserved and developed. Mencius held that "sincerity" was a spiritual principle laid down by heaven and the correct way for men to follow was to do their best to be "sincere." One must unceasingly "examine oneself" and try hard in quest of the "traces of goodness" inherent in one's mind and make it grow. "Utmost sincerity" could make one communicate with "heaven."

Once this highest state of mind was reached, a ruler would become a "sage," a "divine soul" with "every principle in my mind" and the ruled would consciously "subject" themselves to his rule. All this was nothing but an attempt to prove philosophically the "eternal" existence of the slave system and that the restoration of the slave system was "natural and rational." This whole set of "self-cultivation" with "sincerity" as its core preached by Mencius was extremely vicious and poisonous, so much so that all representatives of the reactionary classes and revisionist ringleaders inside the Party such as Chiang Kai-shek, Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao treasured it, regarding it as the foundation for "building up a state" and the "motive force" for their counter-revolutionary activities. Their aim was to use "sincerity" to cover up their feebleness, their barbarous and cruel reactionary rule, and their criminal plot to push a revisionist line and restore capitalism.

Mencius was a reactionary thinker in Chinese history who advocated the restoration of the old order in a new rising regime. The reactionary doctrines, line and tactics set forth by him have been taken over by reactionaries throughout the ages in plotting for restoration and retrogression. Under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the toppled landlord and capitalist classes have also used these reactionary wares of Mencius in launching attacks on the proletariat. The spectre of Mencius can be found in Liu Shao-chi's sinister book *Self-Cultivation* and in the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's plan for a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat entitled *Outline of Project "571."* But since Mencius, all other reactionaries in history and revisionist ringleaders inside the Party went against the tide of history, they could never escape the fate of being crushed to pieces by the wheel of history.

(An abridged translation of an article in "Hongqi," No. 7, 1974)

<sup>1</sup>"Learn from the ancient kings." With the Hsia Dynasty (21st-16th century B.C.), China entered slave society which continued through the Shang Dynasty (16th-11th century B.C.) to reach its zenith in the Western Chou Dynasty (11th century-771 B.C.). Proceeding from the reactionary conception of history which advocated returning to the ancients and retrogression, Mencius further developed Confucius' idealist conception of history which held that the slave system of the Western Chou Dynasty would for ever remain unchanged. Mencius described the Hsia, Shang and Chou Dynasties (known as the "Three Dynasties") as representing the most ideal and prosperous times and King Yu of the Hsia Dynasty, King Cheng Tang of the Shang Dynasty and King Wen of the Chou Dynasty (or the "Three Kings") as peerless sage-kings. By "learning from the ancient kings," Mencius meant learning from the Three Kings. His aim was to overthrow the feudal system which had already been established and restore the long outdated slave system.

<sup>2</sup>"The nine squares (*ching tien*) system" was the land system by which the slave-owners exploited the slaves in China's slave society. At that time all the land in the country belonged to the son of Heaven (the sovereign) who was the chieftain of the slave-owners. The land was divided into big squares each containing nine squares in the shape of the Chinese character 井 (meaning a well) and parcelled out to slave-owners of different ranks who forced the slaves

(Continued on p. 22.)

# Strongly Denounce India's Shameful Act of Annexing Sikkim

BY adopting a so-called bill on August 29, the Indian Government openly revealed its intention to annex Sikkim. This flagrant act of colonialist expansion is on a par with the deeds of old-line colonialists. All justice-minded countries and people have been shocked and filled with anger by this grave incident. The Chinese people strongly denounce this despicable act of the Indian Government.

India has plotted for a long time to annex Sikkim. Shortly after its independence, the Government of India sent troops to occupy Sikkim and by force of arms turned the country into an Indian "protectorate." It exercised watertight control over Sikkim in the latter's internal and external affairs and in the political and economic fields. Nor did it stop at this. Last June, by imposing an Indian-dictated "constitution" on Sikkim, India not only deprived Sikkim of its right of independence and self-determination, but sought to incorporate the country into Indian "political institutions." Disregarding the resentment and resistance of the Sikkimese Chogyal (king) and paying no heed to the strong opposition of the Sikkimese people, India is now trying in a hurry to "legalize" its annexation of Sikkim. In this way, Sikkim will become an "associate state" of India and be completely reduced to the status of an Indian colony.

Because of a guilty conscience the Indian Government has to fabricate a pretext that India has annexed Sikkim in response to its "request." This is ridiculous and absurd in the extreme. Everybody knows that it is Indians or India's agents who control Sikkim's National Assembly and wield administrative powers. Therefore, the so-called Sikkim's "request" for joining India is nothing but a scenario written and staged by the Indian Government itself. This base gimmick is crystal clear even to the Indians. The *Hindustan Times* says, "No country or people voluntarily choose self-effacement," and "the Indian Government is not going to be able to persuade the world that Sikkim's annexation to India represents the will of the Sikkimese people." An Indian of some note points out that this is "annexation 300 per cent." It is absolutely impossible for the Indian Government to muzzle the world public and escape condemnation while carrying out colonialist expansion.

India's expansionist and aggressive ambition is by no means limited to annexation of this tiny Himalayan kingdom. Regarding itself as a sub-superpower, it

dreams of lording it over in South Asia. The Nehrus, father and daughter, have always acted in this way, and Indira Gandhi has gone farther. Three years ago, the Indian Government with the support of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism dismembered Pakistan by force. Recently it blasted a nuclear device to make nuclear blackmail and nuclear menace in the South Asia region. At the same time it plans to set up a so-called South Asian countries' group with itself as overlord in an attempt to drag other nations into its sphere of influence. Simultaneous with the annexation of Sikkim, some Indian newspapers even frenziedly clamoured for amending the Indian constitution in such way as to enable neighbouring countries to be "represented" in the Indian Parliament. This fully shows that India can do to other neighbouring countries tomorrow what it has done to Sikkim today.

It must be pointed out that this expansionist act of India's has been instigated and supported by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. Soviet revisionism's propaganda machine has openly acclaimed India's annexation of Sikkim, alleging that "the people of Sikkim will be given a right to participate in India's political and social life." Calling black white in extolling the Indian expansionist action, Soviet revisionism has not only exposed itself as the protector of the Indian expansionists, but also revealed its ulterior ambition towards South Asia and the region of the Indian Ocean. Facts have shown once again that Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and Indian expansionism constitute a serious threat to the independence and sovereignty of the South Asian countries, and are the main cause of the unstable situation in the South Asian subcontinent.

Yet the Indian expansionists and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, the boss behind them, are blind men and fools. Turning a blind eye to the historical current and going against it, they collaborate with each other in annexing the weak and small, and are pleased with their own ruses. 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.** India's aggression and expansion against its neighbours can only be "lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet" as a Chinese saying goes and will certainly be sternly punished by history.

("Renmin Ribao" Commentator,  
September 3)



# Historical Trends Surge On Irresistibly

— On the restoration of China's legitimate rights in Asian sports organizations and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique

**E**IGHT Asian sports organizations decided at meetings in Teheran during the 7th Asian Games to restore to the People's Republic of China its legitimate rights in these organizations. And so an end was put to the preposterous situation in which the Chiang Kai-shek clique has hitherto illegally usurped China's seat. This major victory, won after the restoration to the All-China Sports Federation of its lawful rights in the Asian Games Federation, represents the fruit of the common struggle waged by Iran and other friendly Asian countries and embodies the continued support of Asian sports circles for the Chinese people. It is a manifestation of the firm confidence and strength of unity in struggle of the Asian peoples and sports circles for independence and against hegemonic practice of certain people in international sports organizations.

## Outcome of Common Struggle

In their meetings from August 31 to September 7, the eight Asian bodies—the Asian Weightlifting Federation, the Asian Badminton Confederation, the Asian Shooting Confederation, the Asian Fencing Confederation, the Asian Cycling Federation, the Asian Committee of the International Wrestling Federation, the Asian Gymnastic Confederation and the Asian Track and Field Coaches Association—had full discussions on the restoration to the People's Republic of China of its rightful seat and the expulsion of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. Delegates from many friendly countries, upholding justice and adhering to their principled stand, actively supported the restoration of China's lawful seat in Asian sports organizations. Though certain people tried to halt these historical trends, they found themselves in a position of impotence and isolation.

Noteworthy is the fact that to uphold justice, some of the Asian sports organizations dared to discard some absurd regulations. At its general meeting, the Asian Badminton Confederation amended one such stipulation in its constitution that only members of the International Badminton Federation are eligible for membership of the Asian Badminton Confederation. And up to date, the Badminton Association of China has been excluded from the International Badminton Federation. To follow this unreasonable rule or be firm to change it? Delegates to the meeting had a heated debate. The delegate from Pakistan was all for abolishing this unreasonable rule. He pointed out that the affairs of Asia should be settled by the Asians, and should not be restricted by anything unreasonable. His stand had active support from many delegates. The meeting

finally adopted a resolution deleting the above-said rule from the constitution.

After the above-mentioned decisions were made by the sports organizations to restore the legal seat of the People's Republic of China and to expel the Chiang Kai-shek clique, the Chinese representatives were immediately invited to take part in the proceedings at the meetings. All present gave the Chinese representatives a rousing welcome as they took their seats at the meetings. Hands were warmly shaken all round, followed by cordial conversation and an exchange of best wishes. Together they expressed a common desire to carry forward the cause of Asian sports. These scenes of friendship fully demonstrated the solidarity between the sports personages of China and other Asian countries. This friendship is certain to grow in the common struggles ahead.

## Changes in International Sports Organizations

The basic changes in the Asian sports organizations are closely linked with the developments in the international sports organizations. In the past two decades, a handful of reactionary forces thrust the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique into a number of international sports organizations in an attempt to realize the plot of creating "two Chinas." To combat this plot, the People's Republic of China withdrew from these organizations. For a time, the Chiang Kai-shek clique illegally usurped China's seat in 15 international organizations of single sports. This ludicrous situation aroused the intense indignation of the Chinese people and the justice-upholding people the world over. But the ridiculous situation against the trend of history after all is only transient. History reversed will eventually be reversed again. Since China's legitimate seat in the United Nations was restored and the Chiang Kai-shek clique expelled from the world body in 1971, the people of various Third World countries and friendly personages of world sports circles have voiced ever stronger support for the restoration of China's legitimate seat in international sports organizations. Prompted by these voices of justice, the rowing, fencing, wrestling and other international organizations of single sports first adopted resolutions to restore the lawful seat to China and expel the Chiang Kai-shek clique. The leading bodies of weightlifting, canoeing and some other international sports organizations adopted similar resolutions not long ago. Gratifying changes conforming to historical trends have also taken place in some other international single sports organizations. A

(Continued on p. 24.)



# Ever Onward

## —Sidelights of the 7th Asian Games

by Our Correspondent Chang Tse-yu

TEHERAN during the 7th Asian Games is a city of festivity. Myriads of flags and placards adorn this city with its three million people and a history of 200 years. In the main streets, colour posters and emblems bearing the words "Ever Onward," the motto of the Asian Games, strike the visitor's eye. They can be seen everywhere on trees and telegraph posts, in shop windows and on the wind shields of cars. Colourful flags fly over many high buildings.

Built for the Asian Games, the Aryamehr Sports Centre, which is 14 kilometres northwest of Teheran, covers an area of 2.5 million square metres. In its middle is a 30-hectare beautiful artificial lake with lucid water. The Games Village, four kilometres from the sports complex, houses the athletes and the working personnel. The size of the Sports Centre bears witness to the great efforts made by the Iranian Government for the current Asian Games. It speaks as much for the Iranian people's industry and talents.

One is especially impressed in Teheran by the Iranian people's friendship for the athletes of China and other Asian countries.

### The Silk Road Recalled

China's athletes basked in the warmth of their friendship. It was shown them on the first day of their arrival and everywhere they went. Iranian friends, smiling broadly, would wave and greet them "Ni Hao!" (How are you!) in Persian-accented Chinese which they had just learnt to speak.

The friendship between the athletes and people of China and Iran is not of recent origin. When Yuan Wei-min on the Chinese volleyball team arrived in Teheran, he recalled an event of last November. It was an unforgettable moment to him. He and the Chinese volleyball team were visiting Teheran at the time. The Council of the Asian Games Federation, animated by the efforts made by the just-minded friends of the sports circles of Iran and other Asian countries, took a

decision in Teheran on November 16 to approve the Executive Committee's resolution on expelling the Chiang Kai-shek clique and recognizing China's legitimate rights. Iranian friends were elated by the news as it reached them. In the competition hall, Iranian spectators waved their handkerchiefs to greet the Chinese team. Hotel and restaurant attendants heartily clinked glasses with the Chinese volleyball players and said: "Our wishes have come true!"

The friendship between China and Iran really goes back to time immemorial. Sherry, a university girl student, who served as the Iranian guide for the Chinese table tennis team, spoke for many when she said: "May the Silk Road opened up by our forefathers last for ever!"

More than two thousand years ago, a Chinese envoy visited Iran, blazing a road of communications to link the East with the West, which came to be known historically as the "Silk Road." Afterwards, the envoys and people of the two countries carried out cultural and trade exchanges, which played a great role in promoting their economic and cultural development. Many a thing in China found their origin in Iran. For instance, lion and a few other animals came to China from Iran in 78 A.D. The word "lion" as pronounced in Chinese was adapted from the Persian word "sheer." In return, China passed on its technique in filature and others to Iran.

Colonialist and imperialist aggression to a great extent checked or even terminated China's contacts with the people of Iran and many other Asian countries. With the victorious advance of the Asian peoples' struggle against colonialism and imperialism, these contacts, now resumed, are developing steadily.

Friendly exchanges between the two countries and peoples of China and Iran have increased, especially since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in August 1971. As Shah

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi said to a Hsinhua correspondent in October 1971: "Since there are long-standing economic and cultural ties between our two countries, the re-establishment of such relations naturally requires not only attainment of the level already reached but further development." The current Asian Games is an indication of the broadening unity in the Asian sports circles and among the people. At the same time, it will help extend and consolidate the friendship and unity between the Chinese and Iranian peoples.

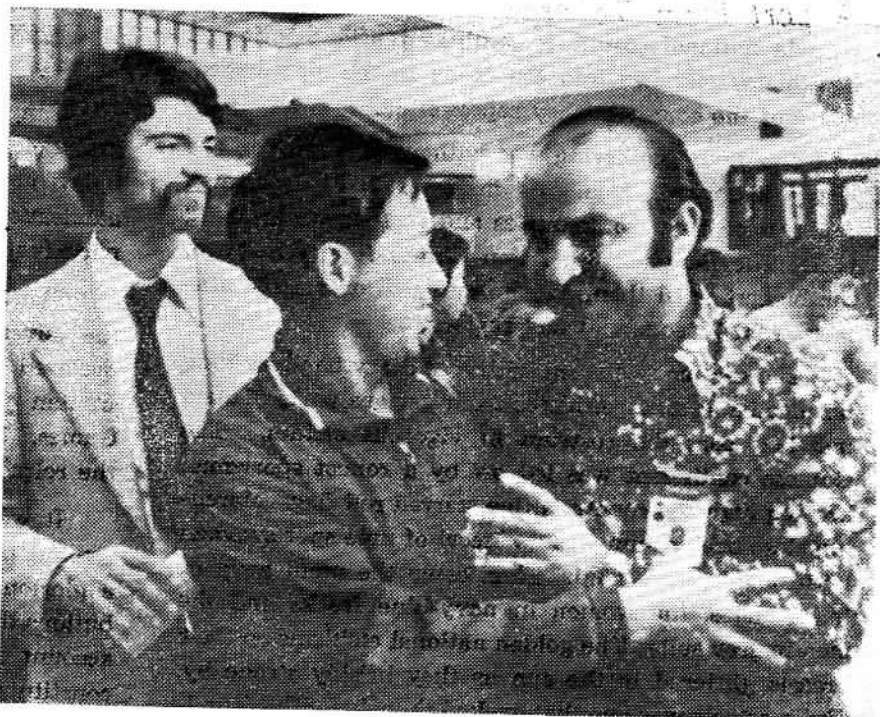
### Common Victory

Asian unity has been attained through tortuous struggle, and no less so in the sports world.

China's 269-member sports delegation of men and women who came here to take part in 14 events including swimming did so in the spirit of "friendship first, competition second."

The Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur (FINA), however, arbitrarily banned all swimmers from other Asian countries from competing with Chinese swimmers, a decision which made many athletes and sports workers at Teheran indignant and disgusted.

When the Chinese swimmers went to the swimming pool for their first work-out, the scoreboard flashed the following words in English: "Welcome the Chinese team to practise in our pool." Then Iranian and Chinese swimmers practised together in great camaraderie. The fraternal Korean water polo team had a friendly match with the Chinese team. Many such moving scenes of unity and friendship followed in the next few days as Chinese, Iranian, Korean, Kuwaiti, Iraqi, Malaysian, Singaporean and other swimmers did their work-outs together. Later, through the efforts of friendly personalities in Asian sports circles, FINA's President Dr. Henning and leading members of the Sports Delegation of the People's Republic of China reached an agreement after discussions on the participation of the Chinese swimmers in the swimming events of the 7th Asian Games. On August 30 a spokesman for the Chinese Sports Delegation announced: "In adhering to our consistent principled stand, the sportsmen of the swimming, diving and water polo teams of the Sports Dele-



Friends greet Chinese athletes on their participation in swimming events.

gation of the People's Republic of China have decided to participate in the swimming, diving and water polo competitions at the 7th Asian Games."

The announcement immediately won the hearty welcome of the sportsmen of friendly countries and regions. The swimming pool was astir with excitement when the Chinese team turned up. "Congratulations to China," read the scoreboard lights in English. Coaches and swimmers of Iran, Korea, Pakistan, Kuwait, Japan, Malaysia and other countries swarmed to the Chinese team to shake hands and express their congratulations. They said: "This is a common victory for the people and sports circles of the Asian countries as well as a symbol of the unity of the Asian people."

And it is true. It is symbolic of the friendship and unity among the people of Asia, among the people of the Third World and, indeed, among the people of the whole world. This is the forward surge of history which no force can arrest.

### Pulse of the Times

"Heart-stirring" and "spectacular" are apt epithets for the opening ceremony of the games on September 1.

Early that morning, residents of Teheran flocked to the Aryamehr Sports Centre for the opening festivities scheduled for 3:30 p.m. The national flags of the participating countries fluttered in the breeze outside the 100,000-seat stadium which was filled to capacity.

In gala national costumes, contingent after contingent of athletes marched into the arena in the alphabetical order of the countries they represented.

This grand gathering was without precedent in the sports history of Asia. As many as 2,956 sportsmen and women from 25 countries and regions were taking part. The Bangkok 6th Asian Games four years ago, the biggest until then, had an entry of only 1,752 athletes from 18 countries and regions.

The ceremony started with a military band striking up martial strains. Athletes from various parts of Asia marched past the rostrum in vigorous strides. The Chinese contingent was led off by a robust sportsman holding high the country's five-starred red flag. Marching close behind him was an escort of nine sportswomen with bouquets in hand. Then came the main body of the athletes, the women in navy-blue frocks and the men in grey suits. The golden national emblems on their breasts glittered in the sun as they briskly strode by. The spectacle was one that evoked thoughts. The founding of the People's Republic of China 25 years ago had put an end to an old China of hunger, epidemics and humiliations. Today, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, the Chinese people in their hundreds of millions are building socialism with soaring enthusiasm. Sports are flourishing. Throughout the country, the labouring people are going in for physical exercises, *wushu* (Chinese boxing and sword-play), swimming, mountaineering, shooting, ball games and other mass sports activities in a big way. The spirited march-in by China's athletes in Teheran's sports complex speaks volumes for the strong physique

and buoyant spirit of the Chinese people and socialist China's victorious advances.

Iran, the host nation, was represented by the biggest delegation. The tremendous contributions made by its government and people to the games have won admiration and appreciation of the people of all the participating countries.

The flag of the Asian Games Federation went up the silver-grey mast when the games was officially declared open. Then a chorus of more than 1,500 Iranian youths sang the keynote song of the Asian Games. For a moment, the azure sky was clouded by the release of thousands of balloons and 5,000 pigeons.

It was an exhilarating scene which could not but remind people of Asia's past and present. Asia, with a glorious ancient civilization, has made great contributions to world culture. Its 2,100 million people today account for 57 per cent of the world's population and constitute a powerful force. But in days of old, since the 16th century, the forces of colonialism and imperialism made inroads into Asia. The great majority of the Asian countries, China included, had their fill of oppression and exploitation by the alien invaders. Needless to say, the development of sports was seriously hampered.

History, however, is advancing. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution—this powerful stream is roaring onward. The Third World is on the rise. Many countries in Asia have shaken off the fetters shackled on them by imperialism and colonialism. As they rise to fight imperialism, safeguard their state sovereignty and national independence and develop their national economy and culture, the people of the continent are daily awakening, becoming more and more united and advancing steadily.

The pulse of the times vibrated with the grand opening of the Teheran Asian Games.

The ceremony came to an end to the echoes of joyous songs. The brightly burning giant torch will be kept alight during the games. "Ever Onward," the motto inscribed on the emblems of the Asian Games everywhere, embodies the common aspirations of the Asian people. It symbolizes the bright prospects of their united struggle against imperialism.



Chinese women gymnasts with a Korean gymnast (middle).

# Brezhnev Clique's Disgusting Performance

WHAT is the root cause of the world population problem, especially the population problem of the Third World? What is the correct way to solve it? Right answers to these questions were given by representatives from many countries at the U.N. World Population Conference held recently in Bucharest. However, the Brezhnev clique, prompted by its ulterior motive to confuse the public and fish in troubled waters, came out with quite different answers.

Referring to the root cause of the population question, head of the Soviet delegation in his speech on August 21 pretended to reprimand but actually lauded Malthus' theory of population and attributed the poverty and backwardness of the Third World nations to "high rate of population increase" or large population. "The high rate of population increase at present," he babbled, has brought the developing countries "extra difficulties" and "will make the question of employment complicated." Meanwhile, the revisionist Soviet press and books have widely spread the reactionary view that "the rapid increase of population in the Third World nations has gone beyond the appropriate economic limits and become an obstacle to the increase in productivity and improvement of living standards," and "has given rise to serious problems," and so on.

The great revolutionary teacher Lenin pointed out: **"Imperialism is the epoch in which the division of the whole world takes place, when the whole of the world's population is divided into a minority of exploiting, oppressor countries, and a majority of countries with small, weak populations that exist in a state of colonial dependence on the minority."** He also pointed out: **"Everybody knows that colonies are conquered by fire and sword, that the populations of colonies are brutally treated, that they are exploited in a thousand ways (by exporting capital, concessions, etc., cheating when selling them goods, subordination to the authorities of the 'ruling' nation, and so on and so forth)."**

Here Lenin laid bare the essence of the problem: It is precisely imperialist exploitation and oppression that has brought poverty and backwardness to Asian, African and Latin American countries which had been for a long time colonies or semi-colonies.

The two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are the biggest exploiters and oppressors of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples today and the deepest source of poverty and backwardness in many countries in these areas. They have all along regarded Asia, Africa and Latin America as markets

for dumping their industrial products, suppliers of raw materials and outlets for investment. For many countries in these areas, their ruthless exploitation and oppression have resulted in grave national calamities, economic recession, backwardness in industrial and agricultural production, increasing financial deficits, and misery in the life of their people. In peddling the Malthusian rubbish picked up from the garbage of history, the Brezhnev clique is trying to cover up the real cause of poverty and hunger of the people in many Third World countries, to shirk its own responsibility and divert the spearhead of the struggle of the people of all countries from imperialism and hegemonism. The head of the Soviet delegation, in asserting that the Soviet Union "takes no responsibility for the miserable economic state (of the developing countries)," has only succeeded in revealing the guilty conscience of the Soviet revisionists.

What is the solution to the population problem of the Third World countries? The Brezhnev clique has written a prescription, namely, to rely on Soviet "aid." The head of the Soviet delegation claimed at the conference that "our aid is used first of all for establishing industrial bases in a number of young countries," so as to "lay the foundation" for the developing countries "to solve huge tasks in their national economies and to overcome the state of backwardness." The Soviet revisionist press has for a long time advertised that "the real way" for the developing countries to free themselves from "the threat of starvation," "is to accept extensive economic and technical assistance from the developed countries" "to reconstruct their economies on full scale." Evidently, the so-called "assistance from the developed countries" means in the first place "assistance" from the Soviet revisionists.

What kind of stuff is Soviet "aid"? Is it a panacea for economic development and solution of the population question in the Third World countries? Facts have given the answer long ago.

Soviet revisionism has for many years used economic and military "aid" as an important weapon for infiltration and expansion in the Third World and rivalry with U.S. imperialism for world hegemony.

In the name of helping the developing countries "strengthen their economic independence," the so-called "aid" of the Soviet revisionists is actually used to control the economic life-lines of these countries and reduce them to a state of dependency. Seizing the opportunity of "building aid projects," the Soviet revisionists worm their way into positions of command

over such important departments as designing, production and technology. Press reports say that by this method they have gained control over 80 per cent of India's machine-building industry, 60 per cent of its electric equipment production, 30 per cent of its oil processing industry, 30 per cent of its steel production and 20 per cent of its electric power generation. They have also managed to exercise a varying degree of control over the production and exploitation of oil, steel, aluminium and titanium in some Middle East countries. When these "aid projects" are completed and put into operation, they are required to rely on the Soviet Union for repairs and supply of spare parts, accessories and key raw materials. Whenever the Soviet revisionists halt the supply as a means of applying pressure, these "aid projects" would have to stop production. In addition, the Soviet revisionists have followed Western imperialism in the practice of capital export, and invested directly in developing countries. By setting up so-called "joint enterprises" (like U.S. "trans-national corporations"), they have exercised further control over industry, transportation, navigation and other departments of these countries.

Nominally being "equal and mutually beneficial" and "helping" the developing countries to "exploit their natural resources," Soviet revisionist "aid" is in fact used to plunder the resources of the Third World countries, profiting the donor at the expense of the recipient. It is revealed that the price of outmoded machines and other commodities exported to Asian, African and Latin American countries by the Soviet revisionists is usually 20-30 per cent higher than or even three times the world market price. On the other hand, the price of raw materials imported by them from some countries in these areas is usually 20-30 per cent lower. Press reports disclose that Soviet revisionism has plundered large quantities of industrial and agricultural raw materials from the Third World through exchange of unequal values, such as selected non-ferrous ores, oil, natural gas, long-fibre cotton, rubber, leather, vegetable oil, cocoa beans, rice, tea, coffee, tropical fruits and many other daily necessities. According to statistics, it imported from Asian, African

and Latin American countries 6,700 million U.S. dollars' worth of cotton fibre, natural rubber, non-ferrous metal and food from 1960 to 1971. It has declared its intention to import far greater quantities of industrial and agricultural raw materials from the Third World in the future.

The assertion of the head of the Soviet delegation that Soviet revisionism "has never, in the past or at present, participated in colonialist and neo-colonialist exploitation of developing countries" is an out-and-out lie. Even the Soviet press sometimes has to admit: "It is entirely wrong to regard aid to foreign countries as alms or waste of money." "Such aid is not given gratis." "We have never sold commodities 'at a loss' in Asian, Near East or any other countries."

Facts show that the so-called "aid" of Soviet revisionism not only cannot solve poverty, starvation and other population problems of the Third World countries but, on the contrary, will only aggravate them. By trumpeting "aid," Soviet revisionism has the sinister motive of carrying out infiltration and expansion everywhere and continuing to plunder and exploit other countries.

The Third World countries and the broad masses of the people have seen more and more clearly that the root cause of poverty, unemployment and other population problems in many Third World countries is aggression, plunder and exploitation by imperialism, especially by the superpowers, and the way to solve the problems lies primarily in opposing aggression and plunder by imperialism and colonialism, especially by the superpowers, smashing unequal international economic relations, winning and safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy and culture through self-reliance.

The fallacies spread by the head of the Soviet delegation at the World Population Conference serve only to further reveal the sinister motives and hideous features of Soviet revisionism. They cannot stop the onrushing historic current of the ever more awakening Third World people's struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

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to cultivate the land for them. *Ching tien* was a measuring unit for the land parcelled out to the slave-owners of different ranks and a unit by which the amount of a slave's labour was counted. So every square, big or small, was demarcated by gullies or embankments.

<sup>3</sup> Rule of "law" was the political idea of the Legalist school. It meant using promulgated laws and decrees reflecting the interests of the new emerging landlord class to oppose the slave-owning class' hereditary prerogatives and its system of hierarchy and setting up ducal states; attacking the slave-owning class' political force with violence; establishing and consolidating a feudal state with centralized power.

<sup>4</sup> "The five hegemonic rulers." During the Spring and Autumn Period, with the Eastern Chou Dynasty fast declining, the ducal states which ignored the king frequently launched wars of annexation, with the result that a number of small states were erased from the map. Hence the situation of big states contending for hegemony. Those who successively became hegemonic rulers were Duke Huan of Chi, Duke Wen of Tsin, Duke Mu of Chin, Duke Hsiang of Sung and Prince Chuang of Chu. Historically they were known as the "five hegemonic rulers." By unleashing wars and taking other political actions without orders or permission from the King of Chou, they actually brushed aside the king who was the chieftain of the slave-owners. That is why Mencius who took the stand of the slave-owners attacked them as scoundrels violating the precepts of the "Three Kings."

# Victory of Protracted People's Armed Struggle

**T**HE Republic of Guinea-Bissau was born last September out of a protracted armed struggle. On August 26, 1974, an agreement was reached between the Guinea-Bissau people and the new Portuguese regime. In the agreement, Portugal declared that it will legally recognize the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on September 10, 1974 and pull out all the Portuguese armed forces from the territory of the country by October 31. This is a great victory in the new circumstances for the Guinea-Bissau people in persevering in their armed struggle to win national independence and also a victory for the Portuguese people in their struggle against the fascist regime and its colonial policy. It is a manifestation of the mighty strength of unity in struggle of the African peoples.

## Armed Struggle Is the Only Way to National Liberation

The new victory was won by the Guinea-Bissau people in adhering to the line that armed struggle is the only way to national liberation as laid down by the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde. Defying brute force and advancing wave upon wave, they carried on the heroic and tenacious struggle against Portuguese colonialists during the last 11 years. A Guinea-Bissau guerrilla detachment began the armed struggle in the southern region on January 23, 1963, with bows and arrows, daggers and machetes and a few rifles and grenades seized from the enemy. Like a prairie fire, the armed struggle spread all over Guinea-Bissau in less than two years. The 10,000-strong patriotic armed forces, composed of guerrilla forces, militiamen and local armed forces, were gradually formed. The process of growth was from small to big and from weak to strong. After 11 years of arduous struggle, they liberated over two-thirds of the territory and more than half of the population.

Organizations of political power with army and government merging into a single unit have been established in vast rural areas of Guinea-Bissau. They are charged with leading the people to increase production and support the front. Each village has its militia unit to defend the liberated area and to help regular forces whenever there is fighting. Education and public health work have been developed in the liberated areas. Political work teams have been organized to explain the developments in struggle and the government's policies and disseminate technical know-how to the broad masses of the liberated areas where a thriving and

vigorous scene prevails. It was in this excellent situation that the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was gloriously founded in September 1973.

## Neither a "Favour" Nor "Peaceful Transition"

The armed struggles in Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Mozambique have inflicted a heavy blow on Portuguese colonialist rule, accelerating the Portuguese internal political and economic crisis. On April 25 this year, the notorious Marcello Caetano fascist regime in Portugal was overthrown in a military coup d'etat. The new Portuguese regime stated that it would "take political measures, not military measures, to solve the questions of overseas war." However, while requesting "peaceful negotiation" with the liberation movement, it did not give up using military threat, and during the negotiations it still resorted to intrigue and tricks. In the beginning, vainly attempting to realize a "ceasefire" by putting military pressure on the people of Guinea-Bissau, it stepped up its air attacks against Guinea-Bissau and threatened that if the liberation movement refused to lay down its arms, Portugal would carry on its war in Africa. Chairman of the Council of Commissioners of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau Francisco Mendes on May 7 declared in clear-cut terms: "We have not fought for 11 years to lay down our arms in this way." A call to the Guinea-Bissau people to heighten their vigilance and stand firm at their fighting posts was issued by the General Secretary of the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde A. Pereira. On May 25, the two sides opened negotiations in London, which were removed to Algiers on June 13. In the course of the negotiations, the new Portuguese regime interrupted the negotiations by various manoeuvres, including offers of "ceasefire," "self-determination" and a "plebiscite." President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau Luis Cabral warned: If the Portuguese Government "does not respect the victories won by our people both on the battlefield and in the international arena," we "are prepared to continue our struggle with determination and courage."

A vast territory of Guinea-Bissau has already been liberated and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau has been recognized by more than a hundred countries. In the face of these stark realities and the just stand of Guinea-Bissau and other African people, the Portuguese Government on August 26 was forced to declare its legal recognition of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and pledge the complete withdrawal of all Portuguese troops.

This victory of the Guinea-Bissau people is by no means a "favour" bestowed by colonialism, nor is it a product of "peaceful transition." Without the 11 years of armed struggle, without the recent 4 months' various forms of struggle, there would be no victory today.

### **A Just Cause Enjoys Abundant Support**

A just cause enjoys abundant support, while an unjust cause wins little support, so goes the Chinese saying. The just struggle of the Guinea-Bissau people for national independence and national liberation has won the strong support of the people of Africa and the rest of the Third World. The Organization of African Unity has given liberation movements in Guinea-Bissau and other parts of Africa political, economic, military and diplomatic support. It has repeatedly declared that it was determined to eradicate all kinds of colonialism and racial discrimination in the African continent. It pointed out: "The victory of armed struggle by people living in lands still under the rule of colonialism and racism is one of the most important factors for the consolidation of the independence of each African state." The excellent situation in which the African people unite to fight the enemy with a common hatred has promoted the in-depth development of the national-liberation movements in Guinea-Bissau

and other African colonies. The victory won by the people of Guinea-Bissau and other colonies in turn has strengthened the militant unity of Africa. Revolutionary people all over the world have been watching closely and sympathetically the struggle in Guinea-Bissau. In less than a year after its founding, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was recognized by more than a hundred countries. The U.N. Security Council on August 12 this year adopted a resolution recommending the General Assembly to admit the Republic as a U.N. member. All this shows that a just cause is an invincible force. It also demonstrates that no force can hold back the historical current — Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution.

The people of Guinea-Bissau have won a great victory on their road to national liberation. But old colonialism will never be reconciled to defeat; neo-colonialism is infiltrating Africa; in particular, the two superpowers contending for world hegemony can give the world no tranquillity. As long as the people of Guinea-Bissau and Portuguese colonies strengthen their unity and persevere unswervingly in their fight with the support of the people of the African countries and the world, the heroic Guinea-Bissau people are certain to win complete victory in their struggle for national independence.

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responsible member of the International Olympic Committee indicated in Teheran recently that they were eager to see the return of China to the International Olympic Committee. And yet another responsible committee member, turning a blind eye to reality, should see fit to say that the question today is still who represents China. It is, indeed, the height of absurdity to make such a statement, particularly at a time when the stream of history is surging vigorously forward.

Only a year ago, many people held that the question of China's participation in the 7th Asian Games was a knotty one because under the Constitution of the International Olympic Committee, members of international single sports organizations are banned from competing with non-members. But, thanks to the active support of Iran and many other friendly Asian countries, a decision, adopted by an overwhelming majority vote at a council meeting of the Asian Games Federation held in Teheran last November, approved the resolution of the Executive Committee on recognizing the lawful right of the All-China Sports Federation and expelling the Chiang Kai-shek clique, thereby terminating the preposterous situation in which the Chiang Kai-shek clique had long usurped China's seat in the Asian Games Federation. This major victory had prompted international sports organizations to take an attitude of endorsement towards the 7th Asian Games. Later, a number of international single sports organizations adopted appropriate resolutions on the restoration of China's lawful seat and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. Many international sports organizations

adopted decisions on different occasions allowing sportsmen of their member nations to compete with Chinese sportsmen at sports meets prior to their restoration of the lawful seat to China. Obstacles to China's participation in 14 events of the 7th Asian Games were thus removed one after another.

### **Positive Influence**

The 7th Asian Games is the biggest of its kind in history. The Asian Games Federation enjoys a broader representation with the restoration of China's lawful right and the admittance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iraq, Laos, the People's Republic of Mongolia, Lebanon and Syria. Recently, it elected a new Executive Committee with Pakistan, Iran, China, D.P.R.K., Malaysia, Kuwait, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Japan as its new members. One can be sure that this new leading organ will exert a positive influence on the future Asian Games and sports in Asia and elsewhere in the world.

Sports in Asia and the Third World are developing vigorously and the friendship between the Chinese people and the people of other countries grows steadily. However, there are still certain individuals in some international single sports organizations who dare not face reality, hesitate or even try in vain to push the long-bankrupt policies of "two Chinas" and "one China, one Taiwan." Facts will show that such a course will lead them up a blind alley. Historical trends will roll irresistibly onward!

*(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent,  
September 8)*



# Socialism Is Without Parallel in History

by Our Correspondents Lu Hsuan and Chou Chin

CHAIRMAN Mao, writing an introductory note in 1955 to a report on an investigation of an agricultural co-operative in Chufu County, Confucius' native place in Shantung Province, pointed out: "The people in his [Confucius'] home-town have set up socialist co-operatives. After three years of co-operation, the economic and cultural life of the people, who remained in poverty for more than 2,000 years, has begun to undergo radical changes. This testifies to the fact that the socialism of today is indeed without parallel in history. It is infinitely superior to the Confucian 'classics.' I would like to suggest to those interested in visiting the Confucian Temple and the Confucian Woods that on their way there, they might as well go and have a look at this co-operative." This particular co-operative today is the Chenchiachuang Brigade of the people's commune of the same name in Chufu County.

We went and had a look at this brigade and four others in the vicinity.

## Common Prosperity

Confucius' opposition to social changes fitted in with the needs of reactionary rulers throughout history. In order to keep themselves in power they worshipped Confucius and granted his descendants special political and economic privileges, enabling them to become some of the biggest landlords in all China. In their palmy days, they owned more than 60,000 hectares of land spread through the five provinces of Shantung, Honan, Hopei, Kiangsu and Anhwei. In Chufu itself, many villages were inhabited by tenants of the Kung Family (Kung was the surname of Confucius). With their special prerogatives the Kungs mercilessly exploited the peasants and led depraved and dissolute lives well described in the following lines: "Wine in golden goblets paid for by a thousand lives; delicacies on jade plates bought with mass misery."

Before liberation, Chenchiachuang was known as the "Golden Grain Village" for it grew millet for the Kung Family. The tenants' sweat and toil each year filled the granaries of the Kungs to overflowing, while they had to keep themselves alive on bran and wild vegetables. In 1939 a hailstorm flattened the whole crop as it stood ready for reaping. But the Kung Family saw that every bit of the rent was paid as usual.

The grandfather and father of poor peasant Cheng Ching-mu took their own lives, leaving his mother to look after the two sons by foraging and begging. Of the 53 households in Chenchiachuang before liberation, 25 were forced to flee and seek a living elsewhere and 5 sold their sons and daughters while 21 people died of starvation on the road, all because of exploitation by the Kung Family and other landlords. This is the essence of Confucius' preaching that "benevolence is to love all men."

The poor peasants of Chenchiachuang stood up upon liberation and, relying on the strength of the collective, they battled against the elements and class enemies to bring about tremendous changes in their village. The 50 hectares of cropland in the brigade today give stable yields regardless of drought or excessive rain, averaging 9.75 tons of grain per hectare or 11 times the pre-liberation figure. Another 50 or so hectares of pebbly river banks where once nothing grew have been transformed into orchards. Conditions in four other brigades we visited were roughly the same.

As production develops, undertakings for the commune members' well-being have increased. Apart from the usual guarantees of livelihood for the aged without any means of support and other collective undertakings, the brigade keeps six milch cows to provide free milk for the aged and infants. In neighbouring Tungkuo Brigade, the girls there are given special consideration. They are given a whole set of furniture for practically nothing when they get married — an appreciation of their unstinted labour before marriage. Excepting the cost which is very little, the furniture is paid out of the collective fund.

In the people's communes of Shantung we saw how increased production brought in its wake higher incomes and more and better collective welfare services for the commune members. In Nichchia Brigade in coastal Penglai County in the northern part of the province, for instance, 54 hectares of beach have been turned into orchards after they started to farm collectively. And improving the soil as well has made the brigade a rich one. All grain, oil and cotton consumed by the brigade members are processed free of charge. Electricity for lighting and medical care including treatment and drugs as well as schooling for the children

are also free. All these are defrayed by the brigade with money from the collective fund.

The Tayutao Brigade which is engaged mainly in fishing buys the food grain its members need with money from the collective income in addition to providing the usual welfare services like the other brigades. Is it any wonder that the commune members say: "The people's commune is the golden bridge to a happy life."

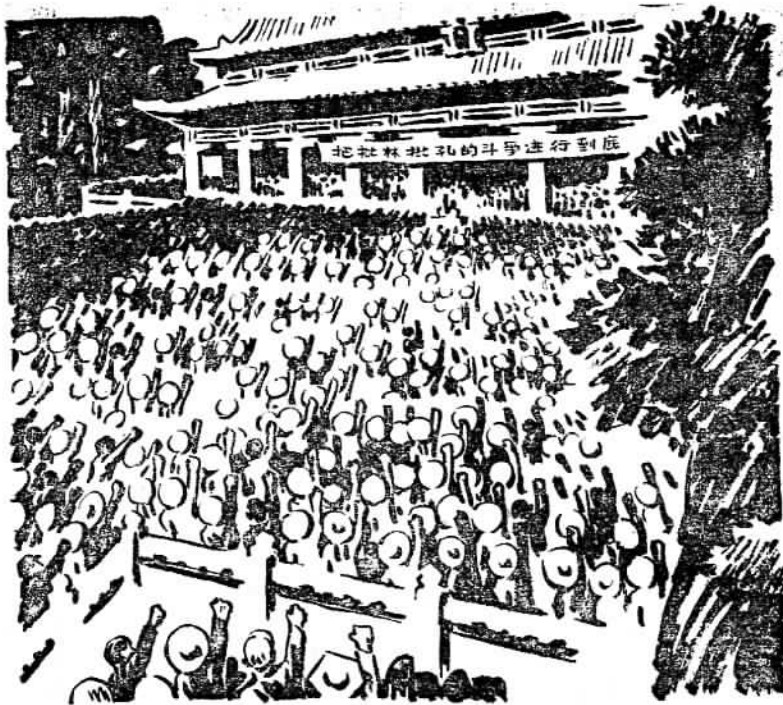
### New Look in the Countryside

One thing that struck us on our visit to Chenchichuang and other nearby villages in Chufu County was that there was nothing left of the tumble-down huts of the poor and wretched peasants from the old society, nor were there any traces of the huge courtyards and mansions of the landlords. What we saw were row upon row of new houses with the same layout and with tiles and walls of the same colour. At a distance they looked very much like the living quarters of urban workers, but on coming closer we saw that each house had a courtyard, and poplar, locust and fruit trees were grown all round. Over 90 per cent of the 106 families in the village are living in new houses of one or two stories. We visited some of these houses and found them spacious and comfortable, with quite a few averaging more than a dozen square metres per inhabitant.

All the new buildings in these brigades were built with funds, materials and manpower provided by the collective. Most of these brigades have their own brick kilns and since the trees planted after liberation have reached maturity, they have only to send a part of their manpower and new houses are built. As production expanded and the collective fund increased, the old houses were pulled down and new ones built in a planned way so that within a few years all these villages were completely rebuilt. The new houses are owned collectively and given out to the commune members to live in; some charge a small rent, while others do not. In other communes in Shantung, the houses were built by the brigade and sold at cost price to commune members. And there are also communes in which the brigades supplied the manpower but the peasants provided the money and materials to build their own houses.

Large-scale construction of new houses and other facilities has effected a fundamental change to public health and environmental sanitation. Kaochia Village of Chufu is a vivid example. Its streets are straight and clean, with poplars on either side. The commune members' houses are also clean and bright.

The old villagers recall how malaria, smallpox and other diseases were rampant before liberation.



At a mass meeting before the Confucian Temple in Chufu to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

Sketch by Wang Yang

Plague carried off 27 lives in 1943 or 10 per cent of the village population. Exploited and forever hungry, the impoverished peasants couldn't possibly pay any attention to health and hygiene in those days. Kaochia Village today has an eight-member team whose job is to collect, treat and turn refuse into manure and to keep the village clean. Collecting refuse for manure and environmental sanitation are closely interlinked in the countryside. Composting grounds and pools for treating night-soil are located outside the village, far from the living quarters. Human and animal excreta make excellent fertilizers after being properly treated by spraying disinfectants and fermentation, and are used together with chemical fertilizers. Of the six big pools which once were breeding grounds for flies and mosquitoes, five have been filled in and roads or houses built over them, while the sixth has been deepened and its water changed to become a tree-lined pond for raising fish.

Polluted wells in the old days were another source of infection. But these, too, have disappeared. The commune members of Kaochia Village as well as several other brigades we visited in Chufu have piped potable water. The water towers holding the water pumped up from deep wells were all put up by the brigades themselves.

Like the rest of the countryside, the people's communes of Shantung have introduced a co-operative medical service during the Great Cultural Revolution. Most brigades have "barefoot doctors" who are working peasants as well as doctors. The commune mem-

bers enjoy free medical service by paying only a small fee every year.

### Education Develops

Reactionary rulers throughout the ages have lauded Confucius as an "educator of the whole people." But the fact is, as a folk saying succinctly puts it, "mass illiteracy lay right outside Confucius' door." Very few sons and daughters of the working people in the pre-liberation days had a chance to go to school. Only two persons in Chenchiachuang could read and write in those days. Today, however, all school-age children are studying in the brigade's school which gives them a ten-year education. The old and middle-aged members of the brigade attend night schools. There are now 56 graduates from the junior middle school and 46 from the senior middle school, and three are now studying in the university. Poor peasant Chen Ping-jen said: "We didn't have a roof over our heads or an inch of land to cultivate. For three generations we had to beg for a living, so how could we get any schooling? The Party and Chairman Mao saved our family. We are now politically and economically emancipated. We are no longer illiterate. Our eldest son finished junior middle school and the second son is a university graduate. We've three others still in school. All this has been possible in a socialist society, but it's something we never would have dared to dream of in the past."

The whole of Chufu County is just the same. Before liberation, there were 84 primary schools with 4,000 pupils in 1946. There were in addition two middle schools with 500 students, but not all of them were of the county itself. A bare 2 per cent of the county's population went to school, and most of them were children of landlords, rich peasants and other exploiters. After liberation, and especially since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, education has developed rapidly. By 1973 there were 451 primary schools with an enrolment of 77,434 and 57 middle schools with 18,101 students. This shows that socialism "is infinitely superior to the Confucian 'classics.'"

### Persisting Along the Socialist Road

The people's communes brought prosperity to the countryside. But it was not done without any hitches. What Chenchiachuang went through shows how tortuous the road was and how many struggles there were. A handful of class enemies tried to force the brigade Party branch secretary Chen Yi-mei to divide up the trees, the land and farm tools in 1961 when Liu Shao-chi's sinister *san zi yi bao*\* wind reached the village. But Chen Yi-mei would have none of their nonsense. He said flatly: "Chairman Mao has taught us to take the socialist road but parcelling out the land would mean going it alone again and that's retrogressive. We're not going to have any of that!" This stung the

\* *San zi yi bao* means the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household.

local agent of those inside the Party taking the capitalist road and Chen Yi-mei was denounced as "anti-Party" and was dismissed from office. Someone who was all for *san zi yi bao* was put in his place. On the pretext that growing more grain would give them a bigger share after harvest, this bad character ordered that trees be chopped down indiscriminately and the grape-vines be rooted up. He egged on a few more selfish persons to "reclaim" land whereas in actual fact they were encroaching on collective land. The result was disastrous. Average per-hectare yield of grain plummeted from 3.75 tons to 2.25 tons and nearly all side-line occupations were ruined.

Although he was removed from office, Chen Yi-mei never for a moment gave up his struggle against these activities which were aimed at capitalist restoration. When Chairman Mao issued the call of "Never forget class struggle" at the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party in 1962, Chen Yi-mei saw things with greater clarity. He went round visiting the poor and lower-middle peasants and studied the communique of that plenary meeting with them and criticized the crimes of the class enemies. With the support and concern from higher Party organizations, Chen Yi-mei was reinstated and the leadership usurped by the class enemies was taken back by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Average per-hectare yield in 1963 rose to 4.5 tons. Chen Yi-mei who has persisted in taking the socialist road and led the poor and lower-middle peasants to struggle against the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao in the Great Cultural Revolution is at present a vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee. As always, he maintains close ties with the masses and takes part in physical labour.

Kung Chao-chun, the Party branch secretary of the Hsiangyang Brigade, is a woman in her early thirties whom the masses affectionately call "Beach Poplar," not merely because she has successfully led the youths and other commune members to plant trees to transform the beach-land when she was secretary of the Communist Youth League branch but also because she was firm in her stand in the storm and stress of class struggle. When we met her she said: "We're criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, grasping revolution and promoting production. We're determined to take the socialist road. We poor and lower-middle peasants will never let anyone turn back the wheel of history and restore capitalism."

We met many peasants in Shantung like Chen Yi-mei and Kung Chao-chun. They were ordinary working people with positions of responsibility. Every one of them had been through numerous class struggles and two-line struggles. They had all fought against class enemies, capitalist-roaders and spontaneous capitalist tendencies and they still do, and it all adds up to their persistence in following the path of socialism. They are the front-rankers in building socialism, leading millions of commune members to create miracles unparalleled in history.

# ON THE HOME FRONT

## **Extraordinary High Water Beaten Off**

**A**N extraordinary spate on the Yi and Shu Rivers in east China were recently beaten off thanks to the united efforts of armymen and civilians of Kiangsu and Shantung Provinces as well as the water conservancy projects built after liberation.

These two rivers run southward through southern Shantung and northern Kiangsu, emptying into the Yellow Sea. Torrential rain along the two river basins on August 12 and 13 resulted in the highest water level in this area since liberation in 1949. Daily rainfall in eight counties exceeded 300 mm., with upwards of 400 mm. in one county. The water level of Loma Lake in northern Kiangsu where the two rivers converge was 25.52 metres, 1.65 metres above the previous peak. On August 16, the spate flowed into the New Yi River, an outlet to the Yellow Sea cut after liberation. Records at a hydrological station on the river marked the flow at 7,000 cubic metres per second, while the peak flow was 4,900 cubic metres per second. The flow of other rivers in northern Kiangsu also surpassed peak records in history. More than 1,000 kilometres of river and lake dykes were subjected to a rigorous test in face of the tremendous flow.

Inspired by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, armymen and civilians in Kiangsu and Shantung rose in struggle against the mounting flood water in the spirit that man can conquer nature. Leading cadres at various levels were at the forefront. They joined the million-strong armymen and civilians in reinforcing dykes around the clock and taking emergency measures when necessary. The people of Shantung closed the floodgates on Weishan

Lake in the upper reaches to reduce the flow to Kiangsu Province in the lower reaches, where people were also fighting the flood water.

Commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. stationed in these areas took an active part in the struggle, undertaking the most arduous tasks and contributing their share to the control of the flood water.

Formerly the Yi and Shu drained into the lower reaches of the Huai, one of the main rivers in China. In the 12th century, the Yellow River changed its course southward, invading the Huai on its way to the sea. As a result, the lower reaches of the Yi and Shu were silted up and could not discharge the torrential flood water. Whenever there was a heavy rain, the adjoining plains became inundated. Historical records show that 344 relatively big floods struck the area in the 580 years up to 1949, the year of China's liberation.

People in Kiangsu and Shantung started a gigantic campaign to control floods shortly after the founding of New China in response to Chairman Mao's great call "The Huai River must be harnessed." They built more than 70 large and medium-sized reservoirs in the upper reaches of the Huai and dug the New Yi and Shu Rivers to serve as new outlets to the sea for the Yi and Shu. A water-detention project was constructed on Loma Lake and dozens of tributaries were dredged. Water-storage and drainage capacity has been further expanded through concerted efforts by the two provinces since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

## **Exhibition of Workers' Technical Innovations**

**A**N exhibition recently opened in northeast China's industrial city Changchun, displaying some of the 30,000 achievements in technical in-

novation made by the city's factories since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began in 1933.

A new process for cleaning locomotives is one of the major items of interest. It enables one worker to clean a locomotive in an hour without removing any of its parts, while by the old process a group of workers had to take the locomotive apart before cleaning it and could hardly finish two engines a day. Recently workers added a new device to the equipment, making it possible to clean not only the engine surface, but the inside of the boilers.

Also on display are new-type cutting tools, a highly efficient laser telegraph, and a cable-fault detector with an automatic signal alarming device.

The exhibition, which drew more than 60,000 visitors the first month, demonstrates the workers' wisdom and ingenuity, popularizes advanced experience throughout the city and promotes the development of industrial production.

Tens of thousands of innovation groups made up of workers, cadres and technicians have been formed in various factories of Changchun. Some successfully set up automatic production lines, while others manufactured high-efficiency equipment and tools or devised advanced techniques.

Over 4,000 technical innovations have been adopted by the Changchun Motor Vehicle Plant since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. Output of motor vehicles in 1970-73 was more than the total for the ten years before the Great Cultural Revolution. Chang Kuo-liang, the worker-turned deputy chief engineer, who was himself responsible for more than 100 successful innovations, said: "I was able to make these innovations only because I kept right there on the job together with the workers, engaging in production. Lin Piao and Confucius preached the fallacy that 'the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid' and

the theory of 'genius' in an attempt to prevent the workers from applying their wisdom and ingenuity so that they themselves could rule as high and mighty overlords!"

Workers of the Changchun Tractor Plant pointed out that the revolutionary mass criticism of these reactionary fallacies has helped emancipate their minds. They have built a cold rolling machine for making wheel discs of different sizes with an efficiency ten times that of the former hot rolling process.

### **Shanghai's Metallurgical Industry**

**S**PURRED on by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, workers and cadres in Shanghai's metallurgical industry have made all-out efforts to achieve fresh successes in turning out new products. In the first half of this year, they

successfully trial-produced some 1,160 new products, a 32 per cent increase over those added in the corresponding period of last year.

The metallurgical industry in this metropolis has made rapid headway since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began in 1966. Both quantity and quality of products have hit a new high in addition to a big increase in variety. In 1973, Shanghai produced over 1,200 varieties of steel and close to 20,000 specifications of rolled steel, which more than doubled and tripled those of 1965. In addition, over 300 varieties of non-ferrous metals and some 50,000 specifications of non-ferrous metal materials were produced last year, a twofold and nearly fivefold increase respectively as compared with 1965.

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the workers and staff members are filled with great enthusiasm for socialism as

never before. Having criticized the fallacy that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid," the cadres at all levels rely more consciously on the masses to increase the variety of products. Upon learning that the Shanghai Medical Apparatus Factory needed some new varieties of metal materials, the Shanghai Copper Works, the Shanghai No. 5 Steel Plant and the Iron and Steel Research Institute immediately sent people over to look into the matter. Before long, they successfully trial-produced over a dozen new products needed.

Since the beginning of this year, Shanghai's metallurgical workers, in line with the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," have successfully turned out a number of metals and metal materials which used to be imported.

*(Continued from p. 10.)*

about an excellent situation. But it must be realized that the colonialist forces are still kicking, and that the people of Guinea-Bissau are faced with a fighting task to win and maintain total independence. The Portuguese regime still refuses to withdraw its colonial armed forces from Mozambique in an attempt to prevent it from winning independence at an early date. In Angola, not long ago, the colonialists committed fresh shocking atrocities of massacring African people. Demanding particular attention is the fact that the superpowers are also looking for opportunities to try to check the tide of the African national movement for independence. We are deeply convinced that the African people, who have been tempered in the protracted struggle, will overcome all the difficulties on their road of advance and win still greater victories in their struggle for national independence and liberation, so long as they strengthen unity, heighten vigilance and persist in the struggle."

The editorial concludes: "The Chinese Government and people have consistently and resolutely supported the just struggles of the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and other African countries. We will, as always, firmly stand on their side and support them in carrying through to the end the armed struggle against colonialism and racism. We are deeply convinced that in the common struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, the militant solidarity between the peoples of China and Guinea-Bissau will further strengthen with each passing day."

### **News Briefs**

• Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping recently met with the following guests from overseas: The Congressional Delegation of the United States of America with Sen. James W. Fulbright as its leader and Rep. Peter H.B. Frelinghuysen as deputy leader, their wives and assistants on September 5; and Helmut Kohl, Chairman of

the Christian Democratic Union of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Kohl, members of his party Hans Schreiner, Horst Teltschik and Juliane Weber, and accompanying correspondents on September 6.

• A civil air transport agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Provisional National Union Government of the Kingdom of Laos was signed on August 27 in Peking.

• Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on September 4 had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Palestine "Fateh" visiting group led by Hani Al Hasan.

• Hua Kuo-feng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, had a cordial and friendly conversation on September 5 with all members of the Agricultural Delegation from Tanzania led by I.S.A. Kajembo, Member of the National Executive Committee of the Tanganyika African National Union.

# ROUND THE WORLD

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Agreement on Independence Signed

FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front) in a declaration issued on September 25, 1964, called on the Mozambican people to take up arms against Portuguese colonialism and to win complete independence for Mozambique. Persisting in armed struggle over the last ten years, the Mozambican people have liberated large tracts of territory and won vigorous support of the world's people, the Portuguese people included.

After the collapse of the Portuguese fascist regime, the new administration in Lisbon, confronted with the Mozambican people's excellent situation created with the power of the gun, was forced to request negotiation. Adhering to its principled stand in negotiations, FRELIMO demanded that Portugal recognize it as the sole legal representative of the Mozambican people and transfer power to it. Meanwhile, it continued to push forward in this excellent situation and persevered in armed struggle.

An agreement on Mozambique's independence was reached in Lusaka, Zambia, following the talks held recently between FRELIMO and the Republic of Portugal. The signing ceremony presided over by Zambian President K.D. Kaunda took place on September 7.

The agreement stipulates that having recognized the Mozambican people's right to independence, the Portuguese state accepts by agreement with FRELIMO the progressive transfer of power it holds in Mozambique; the complete independence of Mozambique shall be solemnly proclaimed on June 25, 1975; in the period before Mozambique's independence, a transitional government shall be set up with a prime minister to be appointed by the Mozambique Liberation Front and nine ministers, six to be appointed by FRELIMO and

three by the Portuguese side. Portugal will appoint a high commissioner in Mozambique.

Meanwhile, the two sides also reached a ceasefire agreement, which will come into effect at zero hour (Mozambican time) September 8.

In a speech after the signing of the agreement, FRELIMO President Samora Machel said that after nearly 500 years of oppression and ten years of armed struggle, the Mozambican people had at last won their legitimate rights, and Portugal had recognized its obligation to transfer power in Mozambique to FRELIMO, the true representative of all the Mozambican people.

## WORLD PUBLIC OPINION

### India's Annexation of Sikkim Strongly Condemned

Pakistan's *Dawn*, Thailand's *Tong Fua Daily News*, the Malaysian paper *Ku Hua Yit Pao*, *The Times* of London, the Albanian paper *Bashkimi*, *The Worker*, organ of the Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist), as well as Nepalese papers and periodicals, recently carried editorials and articles denouncing in strong terms India's expansionist act in annexing Sikkim. The media repudiated the pretext fabricated by the Indian Government to cover its colonialist traces and condemned the Soviet revisionists for supporting the Indian expansionists.

To protest India's attempt to annex Sikkim, thousands of students in Kathmandu, capital of Nepal, held demonstrations which began on September 3. They shouted slogans such as "India, quit Sikkim!" "Down with Indian expansionism!" They handed protest notes to the Indian Embassy in Nepal in which they strongly condemned India for its expansionist policy towards Sikkim and demanded that the independence and sovereignty of Sikkim be maintained.

Nepalese Foreign Minister Gyenendra Bahadur Karki in his statement on September 2 to the National

Panchayat on recent events in Sikkim reiterated that "it is our irrevocable policy that there should be no outside interference in the internal affairs of any nation."

The Nepalese paper *Sahi Awaj* in an article on September 2 pointed out, "The Sikkimese people have not decided that their country should be merged into India. This was done by New Delhi through so-called representatives of the people. The deceitful and conspiratorial tactics of New Delhi against Sikkim and its people will not last long because the occupation by several countries, more powerful than India, of some parts of the world is being liquidated one by one."

In a commentary on September 4, the Albanian paper *Bashkimi* pointed out that the Indian Government's plot has the open support of Soviet social-imperialism. Common interests in counter-revolution have linked Moscow and Delhi together, said the paper.

*The Worker* carried an article in its recent issue exposing the Indian Government's annexation of Sikkim and condemning the Soviet revisionists' allegation that it was a "triumph" for the "forces of democracy." They did so, the article said, because they looked upon this as "a sort of mini-Czechoslovakia. Just as in 1968 Russian tanks rolled into Prague to introduce 'socialism,' so today Indian troops are ushering in 'democracy' in Sikkim."

## EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

### 9th Summit Conference

The 9th summit of east and central African countries took place in Brazzaville, capital of the Congo, from August 31 to September 2. Sixteen heads of state and government or their representatives attended. The first summit was held in Nairobi in March 1966.

M. Nguabi, President of the People's Republic of the Congo and chairman of the 9th conference, delivered the opening speech. On the question of Portuguese colonies in Africa, he stressed, "The time has come for African leaders to take concrete actions to put an end to the tergiversations and dilatory manoeuvres of the new regime in Lisbon which

## NOTEBOOK

**Romanian Artistes in Peking.** The Romanian Maramures Folk Song and Dance Ensemble recently regaled Peking audiences with Romanian songs and dances of a distinctive national colour. The ensemble with over 20 artistes which hailed from western Romania has a large repertoire. Its programmes give expression to the glorious revolutionary tradition of the Romanian people who consistently defy brute force and dare to resist foreign aggression to uphold their national independence and dignity. The song *Gheorghe Joins the Army* is animated by this revolutionary spirit. The *Miners' Dance* is in praise of the miners' life. Taken from real life, the dance reflects the joyous mood of the miners in the socialist emulation drive and vividly portrays the way Romanian workers learn from each other. *Concert of Sirba*, a piece of instrumental music, eulogizes the fruit cultivators who toil and sweat to gather a good harvest. These programmes bear witness to a thriving socialist Romania. *Calusari Dance* is an interesting item. The performers come on the stage from behind the audience, revealing a fresh and lively feature that folk art is not trammelled by the limitations of the stage. One is deeply impressed by the tough and indomitable character of the labouring people in the mountainous areas.

The friendly emissaries of the Romanian people have brought not only excellent performances but also

the unforgettable profound friendship of the fraternal Romanian artistes for the Chinese people. On the day of their arrival in Peking, unmindful of the fatigue from a long journey, they learnt Chinese songs. They would sing for friendship, and with all their hearts to the Chinese people, they said.

**Chinese Medical Workers in Tunisia.** A large uterus tumour was successfully removed recently at a Tunisian hospital where a Chinese medical team happened to be working. Two years ago, the patient, a middle-aged woman, felt a swell about the size of a fist in the lower part of her abdomen. It grew bigger and bigger until she could endure the pain no more and went to the hospital for treatment. This hospital, however, was not equipped to admit such patients. But abiding by Chairman Mao's instructions to "heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism," the Chinese medicos, working together with their Tunisian counterparts, surmounted great difficulties and eventually removed a 7.5-kilogramme tumour. The operation was a success, and the patient soon felt well enough to leave hospital.

Medical workers of Tunisia and China learnt from each other in their work together at the hospital. They consulted each other in a most amicable spirit, making diagnosis and prescriptions in the out-patient department, closely co-ordinating at operating tables and doing the rounds in the wards. An atmosphere of friendly co-ordination and learning

from each other prevailed in the hospital. The above-mentioned removal of a large tumour is a case in point.

**Friendship Between Sportsmen.** Since last June, about 20 sports teams, including table tennis, volleyball, basketball and football, from Third World countries have visited China. This shows a steady increase in the friendly exchanges in sports between China, itself a Third World country, and other Third World countries.

Whenever a match was on, sports enthusiasts who flocked to Peking's Capital Gymnasium and Workers' Gymnasium ran into thousands.

In mid-July, Malagasy women basketballers were in Peking, paying their first visit to China. They played the Chinese Women Basketball Team and their vigorous game won applause from the crowd again and again.

Several friendly matches were played between the football team of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Chinese football teams. The guests showed excellent individual skill as well as good team work. Their splendid performance was warmly cheered by Chinese football lovers.

These encounters provided a good chance for the Chinese teams to learn from the visitors. Players of both countries were constantly seen exchanging experiences on and off the field.

China's table tennis and other sports teams also visited Sierra Leone, Nigeria and other countries during this period.

should accord independence to territories of our continent still under colonial domination without delay and unconditionally."

The Brazzaville Declaration adopted at the conference points out the importance of unity among the east and central African countries and expresses the determination of countries in the region to increase and widen their support and assistance to the national-liberation movements, particularly by establishing militant and dynamic relations with them as a

basis for closer understanding and unity among the peoples of the region.

It urges Portugal to transfer power immediately to the sole legitimate representatives of the peoples of the African territories still under her domination.

It "reaffirms that the principle of independence is inviolable, and any proposal for referendum amounts to manoeuvre aimed at establishing pro-imperialist and neo-colonialist regimes in the former colonies."

It makes an urgent and fraternal appeal to all liberation movements for increased vigilance and the formation, particularly among the liberation movements of Angola, of a national front to lead their countries to independence.

It pledges to provide every necessary assistance including military aid to protect the independence of new states of the region in cases of external aggression should the latter so request.

# Selected Articles

## Criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius (I)

The first of a series, *Selected Articles Criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius (I)* is compiled to give foreign readers information about the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius now going on in China. This booklet contains nine articles including "Confucius — a Thinker Who Stubbornly Supported the Slave System" and "Struggle Between Restoration and Counter-Restoration in the Course of Founding the Chin Dynasty, in Relation to the Social Basis of the Polemics Between the Confucian and Legalist Schools."

Other articles will be compiled and published later.

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