

# PEKING REVIEW

43

October 25, 1974

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周  
報

**Chairman Mao Meets Prime  
Minister and Mrs. Hartling**

**History Develops in Spirals**

***Sovereignty and Independence of Balkan  
Countries Brook No Encroachment***

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北京周報

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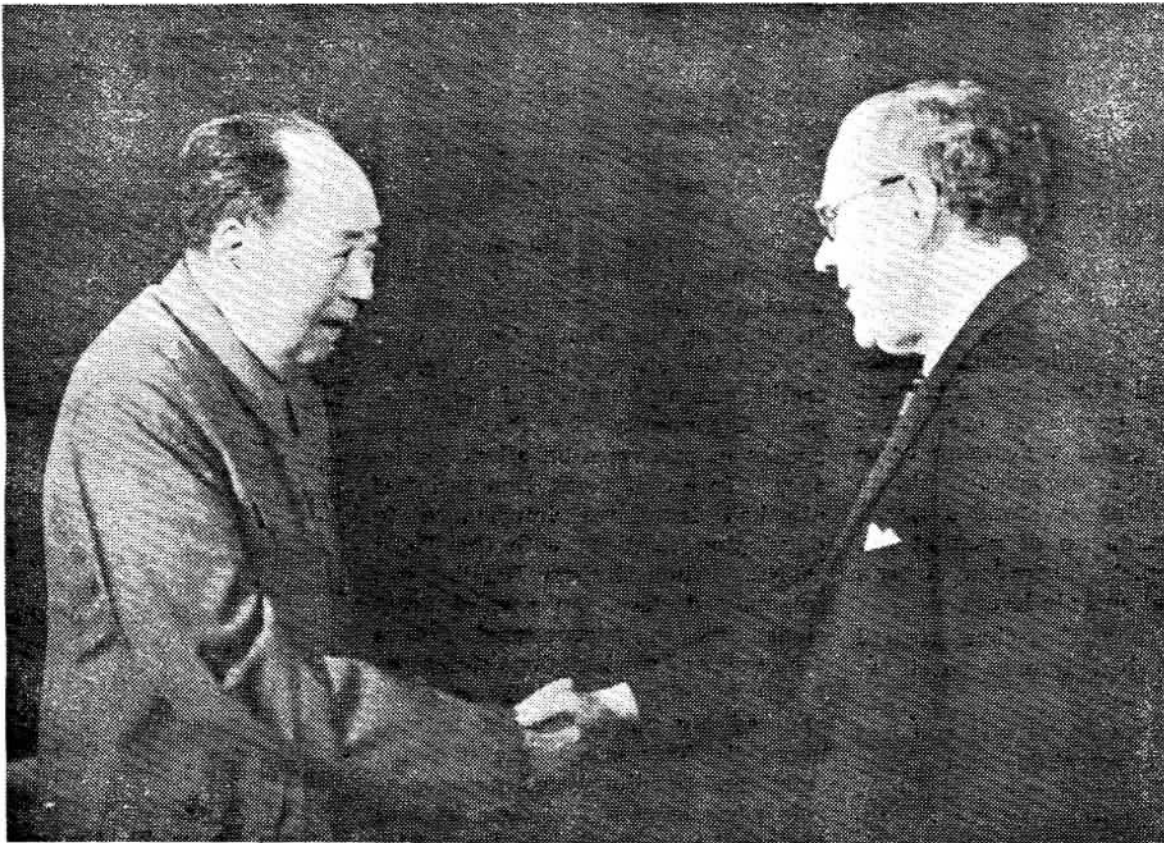
## Chairman Mao Meets Prime Minister And Mrs. Hartling

**C**HAIRMAN Mao Tsetung on October 20 met Poul Hartling, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Denmark, Mrs. Elsebeth Hartling and principal members of their party Jorgen Gersing, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Prime Minister's Office, and

Egil Jorgensen, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Danish Ambassador to China J.A.W. Paludan and his wife were present at the meeting.

Chairman Mao shook hands and exchanged greetings with the distinguished Danish guests and had a



conversation in a friendly atmosphere with Prime Minister Poul Hartling, Permanent Under-Secretaries of State Jorgen Gersing and Eigil Jorgensen and Ambassador J.A.W. Paludan.

Present at the meeting and conversation were Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung and Deputy Department Directors of the Foreign Ministry Tang Wen-sheng and Chang Han-chih.

## Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling Visit China

**P**OU L Hartling, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Denmark, and Mrs. Elsebeth Hartling, as well as other distinguished Danish guests accompanying them on their visit, arrived in Peking on October 18. The distinguished guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Hsu Hsiang-chien, and several thousand well-wishers in the capital.

That day, red banners fluttered over the main streets of the city and huge slogans trailing from tall buildings read: "Warm welcome to Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling!" "Firmly support the people of European countries in their struggle against hegemonism!" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the whole world!" A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. Prime Minister Hartling reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army's ground, naval and air forces.

Madame Teng Ying-chao greeted the distinguished Danish guests at the Guest House.

Premier Chou En-lai met and had a friendly conversation with Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling in a hospital on the afternoon of October 19.

Chinese leaders Chiang Ching, Teng Hsiao-ping and Hsu Hsiang-chien met the distinguished Danish guests on the same day.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was host at a welcoming banquet given in the name of Premier Chou En-lai on the evening of October 19. Vice-Premier Teng and Prime Minister Hartling spoke at the banquet. (For excerpts of their speeches see pp. 8 and 9.)

*Renmin Ribao* carried an editorial on October 18 greeting the Danish Prime Minister's visit to China. It

pointed out: Prime Minister Hartling's visit is a major event in the annals of the development of friendly relations between China and Denmark.

The editorial said: Headed by Prime Minister Hartling, the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark energetically defends national independence and state sovereignty, stands for consolidating and strengthening national defence, maintains vigilance against superpower threats, and advocates a "common defence" with other European countries against any outside menace to the independence and security of Denmark and other European countries. In addition, the Danish Government stresses the strengthening of co-operation among countries of the European Community "so that Europe speaks in one voice on all major issues." In recent years, Denmark has attached increasing importance to developing relations with the Third World. Prime Minister Hartling has solemnly declared on several occasions that in international affairs "the voice of small nations should be heard as fully as possible" and has opposed big powers' "right to monopoly." This echoes the voice of small and medium-sized nations against hegemonism and their demand for equal participation in the settlement of international affairs.

The editorial expressed the conviction that Prime Minister Hartling's visit to China will make important contributions to furthering friendship between the two peoples and friendly relations and co-operation between both countries.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling gave a banquet on October 21.

In his speech, the Danish Prime Minister recalled the meetings he had with Chinese leaders during his stay in Peking. He said: They have

been permeated with that atmosphere and spirit of friendship which have always characterized relations between our two countries. He added: I am glad to say that in very many areas we have been able to see eye to eye. But furthermore we have been able to deal with very acute questions concerning relations and exchanges between our two countries and to agree on practical measures for furthering them.

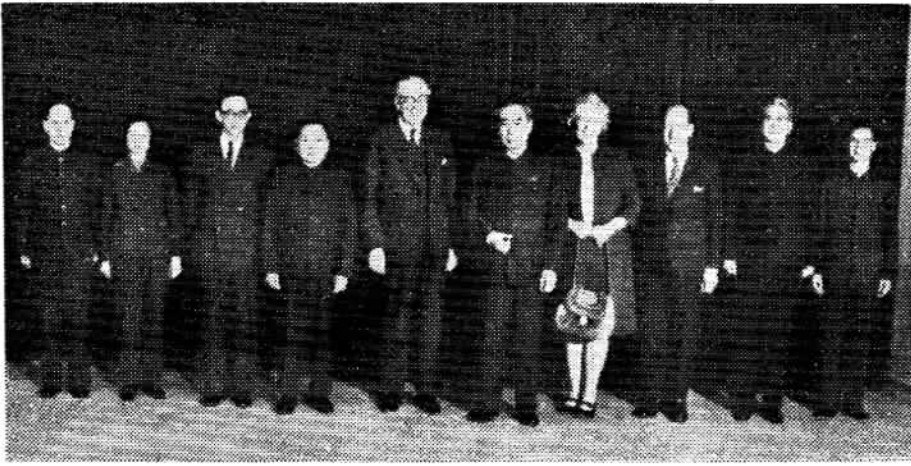
The Prime Minister stated: We had the great honour of meeting with Chairman Mao Tsetung and we had a very friendly and deeply interesting talk. It was a great experience for all of us and we take it as an important sign of friendship, which we will never forget.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said: During Mr. Prime Minister's stay in Peking, our two sides had a wide exchange of views on important international issues of common interest to both countries as well as on bilateral relations. All this has been very useful towards a better mutual understanding and will certainly help strengthen the friendly relations between China and Denmark. There are broad prospects for the development of the relations between the two countries.

The Vice-Premier added: The Chinese people wish to unite with all countries and peoples subject to superpower bullying or threat, in a joint effort to combat hegemonism.

On October 21, Comrade Chiang Ching accompanied the distinguished Danish guests at a soiree. Together they enjoyed performances presented by the China Song and Dance Ensemble.

An agreement on maritime transport between the Governments of China and Denmark and the letters on the establishment of a joint Chinese-Danish committee for the purposes of trade promotion and development of economic relations between the two countries were signed in Peking on October 21. Prime Minister Hartling and Vice-



**Premier Chou En-lai meets Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling.**

Premier T'eng Hsiao-ping signed the agreement and the letters.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling left Peking on October 22 for visits to Yenan, Sian, Loyang and other places.

### **Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Meets Swedish Comrades**

Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on October 19 met the Delegation of Cadres of the Swedish Communist Party led by Bo Gustafsson, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party, with Dick Sundevall, Member of the Executive Committee of the S.C.P. Central Committee, as its deputy leader, and Nils Holmberg, Member of the Party's Central Committee, and his wife. They had a cordial and friendly talk.

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 sections concerned under the International Liaison Department and staff members were present.

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao gave a dinner in honour of the Swedish comrades after the meeting.

### **Federal Diet Delegation of F.R.G. Feted**

The Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress gave a banquet on October 14 to wel-

come the Delegation of the Federal Diet of the Federal Republic of Germany led by Richard Jaeger, Vice-President of the Federal Diet.

Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Hsu Hsiang-chien said in a toast at the banquet: "The German people are an industrious and talented people, having made valuable contributions to mankind by their development of science, culture and art. The Chinese people highly appraise all this. Of course, there were dark periods in the history of the German people, particularly when Hitlerite fascism brought grave catastrophe to the people of Germany and many other countries. Following the teachings of Chairman Mao Tsetung, however, the Chinese people have always drawn a strict distinction between the handful of fascists and the broad masses of the German people. We are opposed to the truculent and unreasonable practice of imposing on the German people the responsibility for a war of aggression with the result that they are still liv-

ing under abnormal conditions after nearly 30 years have elapsed since the end of World War II. Those who vainly try to dominate the world frequently brand the German people with unwarranted labels. Their aim is to seek pretexts to extend their presence from the Elbe to the Rhine and from Eastern Europe to Western Europe so as to dominate the people of all Germany and the whole of Europe. But such outrageous ambitions will inevitably meet with ignominious defeat. The Chinese people understand and sympathize with the German people's aspirations—their resolute opposition to a permanent split of the German nation and their demand for national reunification—and support the West European countries in their united struggle against hegemonism."

He expressed the belief that the delegation's visit would certainly make useful contributions to the development of relations between the two countries and enhancement of friendship between the two peoples.

Delegation leader Richard Jaeger said in his toast: Both our two countries have a long history, and the people of our two countries have made outstanding contributions to history and science. "Like you, we have always stood for peace," he added, "and it is the common aspirations of our nation to defend peace and the motherland, when necessary."

The delegation leader expressed the determination of the Federal Republic of Germany to strengthen unity with other European countries in defence of peace in Europe.



**Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling are warmly welcomed at Peking Airport.**

Chairman Chu Teh and Vice-Chairmen Hsu Hsiang-chien and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme of the N.P.C. Standing Committee met the delegation before the banquet.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met and had a friendly talk with all the members of the delegation on October 15.

Arriving in China on October 13, the delegation left Peking for home on October 18 after visiting Peking and Shanghai.

## Venezuelan Congress Delegation In Peking

The Congress Delegation from the Republic of Venezuela led by Gonzalo Barrios, President of the Congress, made a friendship visit to China from October 11 to 18. Chairman Chu Teh and Vice-Chairmen Hsu Hsiang-chien and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met the delegation on separate occasions during its stay in Peking.

The N.P.C. Standing Committee gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People on October 12 in honour of the delegation.

Vice-Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien and Congress President Gonzalo Barrios made toasts at the banquet.

In his toast, the Vice-Chairman described the Venezuelan people as a courageous people who cherish independence and freedom and have a glorious revolutionary tradition. He said: The Venezuelan people have made great contributions in the wars in Latin America against Spanish colonial rule, thus opening a brilliant chapter in the annals of national liberation in Latin America. Now the Venezuelan people are fighting against imperialism and hegemonism and to defend state sovereignty and maritime rights, safeguard the country's oil resources and develop the national economy. Not long ago, the Venezuelan Chamber of Deputies passed a bill reaffirming its determination to continue to advance along the road of nationalization of the petroleum industry. The Chinese Government and people greatly admire this and resolutely support

the just struggle of the Venezuelan people.

Referring to the present excellent world situation, Hsu Hsiang-chien pointed out that at the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly held this year and at the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, the Third World countries waged a united struggle and demonstrated their unprecedented might, dealing heavy blows at the superpowers' hegemonic attempts. He said: As the main force in the world struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, the Third World is propelling the world situation to continue to develop in a direction more and more favourable to the people of the world. The superpowers will never give up their ambitions for world hegemony, but they run into a wall everywhere and find the going tougher and tougher and they are in the plight described in the verse "Flowers fall off, do what one may" under the pounding of the irresistible historical trend — countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution.

Vice-Chairman Hsu continued: Both China and Venezuela belong to the Third World. Our two countries had similar experiences in history. Today the common tasks of fighting against power politics and hegemonism and of developing the national economy link our two peoples closely. The official establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Venezuela not long ago opened a new stage in the annals of relations between our two countries. He expressed the conviction that the delegation's visit to China would promote the development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries, enhance the friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of both countries and make beneficial contributions to the Third World's cause of unity against hegemonism.

In reply, Congress President Barrios said: Venezuela and China have common interests. The peoples of the two countries oppose the oppression and exploitation by big imperialist powers and are struggling to defend their national interests.

He said: Venezuela is an oil producer and exporter. It is making a continuous struggle to defend oil prices and explore its own resources. The Venezuelan Government calls on countries upholding justice to support our struggle. We are very glad that China is a Third World country and that the Chinese people support this struggle of the Venezuelan people. It is not long since Venezuela and China established diplomatic relations, and we hope the relations between our two countries will develop constantly.

## 167,000 New College Students

More than 167,000 workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience have been enrolled in China's universities and colleges this year.

Taking criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius as the key link, universities and colleges this year have, under the unified leadership of local Party committees, conscientiously propagated and implemented Chairman Mao's instruction that "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience," and have made further reforms in the old enrolment system.

Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, enrolment under the revisionist line in education was based on selecting students from among middle school graduates according to marks received in entrance examinations. The result was that a multitude of young workers, peasants and soldiers were denied access to higher education. Now the college students in our country are selected from among outstanding young workers, peasants and soldiers with rich practical experience. Most of them are middle school graduates who apply for further studies in the institutes of higher education after doing productive labour in factories or rural people's communes or after tempering themselves in army units for two years or more. The masses in their respective units recommend the best of them according to their socialist consciousness and their work and study for approval by the local

leadership and further examination by the colleges concerned.

In their enrolment work this year, all departments concerned penetratingly criticized the reactionary programme of Lin Piao who, following Confucius in advocating "restraining oneself and returning to the rites," tried to restore capitalism in China. They also criticized such reactionary fallacies as some are "born with knowledge," the theory of "genius," "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" and "he who excels in learning can be an official." The masses of workers, peasants and soldiers were informed beforehand about the details of enrolment work, such as the relevant principles, policies, methods, conditions and the number of students to be enrolled, so that people could make all-round comments and recommendations concerning the applicants, including opinions about their political quality, practical experience, cultural level and health.

How was the cultural level of these youngsters judged? Generally speaking, personnel responsible for enrolment work made on-the-spot investigations and held discussion meetings with people concerned. This was a more convenient way of soliciting opinions and comments and verifying the applicants' ability in analysing and solving practical problems.

Many of the new college students this year are activists in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and in grasping revolution and promoting production.

Li Ya-tung, a passenger train conductor from the railway station of north China's big port city of Tientsin and a member of the workers' theoretical study group, loved his own work and read and studied conscientiously during off-hours. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, he overcame many difficulties to study the historical experience in the struggle between the Confucian and Legalist schools and in class struggle as a whole and made it serve the present class struggle. He won favourable comments from his fellow workers, and was recom-

mended this year to study history at Nankai University.

Wang Ho, another new student, returned home to be a veterinary in a commune in Tinghsi County in northwest China's Kansu Province six years ago after finishing school. In the last six years, he had visited 92 production teams under the commune and examined their animals one by one. By adopting effective or preventative measures, he succeeded in bringing the livestock's common and recurrent diseases under control. The number of livestock in the commune increased considerably in the last few years in spite of drought. In recommending him to attend university, the poor and lower-middle peasants listed many of his good deeds and contributions to local farming and animal husbandry.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, greater attention has been paid to enrolling outstanding women students this year. Proportionately, Kwangtung Province has enrolled 8 per cent more new women students than it did last year. Of the new students sent from Tibet to colleges in various parts of the country, women make up one-third. Women constitute more than half of the 8,300 youths chosen from the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps for study in the universities and colleges.

Large numbers of young people of various national minorities in Sinkiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Kwangsi and in many provinces and municipalities have been enrolled in colleges. Colleges in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region alone have enrolled more than 4,700 students from among the Chuang, Miao, Yao, Tung and seven other minority peoples.

Among the new college students are returned overseas Chinese who enter the new socialist colleges with warm love for the motherland and a strong desire to help build it up.

### **Autumn Export Commodities Fair Opens**

The 1974 Autumn Export Commodities Fair opened in Kwangchow on October 15.

This is the 36th session of the semi-annual fair since its inauguration in the spring of 1957. With the constant growth in foreign relations and establishment of diplomatic relations with an increasing number of countries, China now has trade exchanges with more than 150 countries and regions.

This fair includes a hall of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, halls dealing with the Chinese movements "In industry, learn from Taching" and "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." Other halls are devoted to cereals, edible oils, foodstuffs, textiles, light industrial products, native produce and animal byproducts, chemical industrial products, metals and minerals, machinery, arts and crafts and new publications and stamps.

Samples of diverse Chinese exports are on display; there are also products showing China's latest achievements in industry, agriculture, science and technology.

Actual products as well as photos and models show advanced examples on the industrial, agricultural and health service fronts.

Under the auspices of the fair, a grand reception was held on the evening of October 15. More than 6,500 people attended.

Lin Li-ming, Director of the Chinese Export Commodities Fair and Vice-Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the reception.

In his speech, he pointed out that the fair has developed trade relations between China and other countries on the basis of adhering to the principles of equality, mutual benefit, and exchange of what one has for what one needs, and expanded friendly contacts between the people of China and other countries. He expressed the conviction that the current fair will surely promote trade intercourse between China and the rest of the world, and enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese people and the people of different countries in the world.

## Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

(Excerpts)

ON behalf of Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese Government, I wish to extend warm welcome to Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling, and to all the distinguished guests from Denmark.

The Danish people are an industrious and valiant people with a glorious tradition of cherishing their independence. Over a long period they have carried on an unremitting struggle to preserve their independence and dignity and created a relatively advanced industry, agriculture, and science and culture in the light of their own specific conditions. From our own experience we Chinese people have become keenly aware of the value of national independence, so we deeply sympathize with the Danish people in their unremitting efforts to defend their independence and sovereignty and rejoice at their achievements.

After the founding of New China, Denmark was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with her. Denmark long stood for the restoration to China of her legitimate rights in the United Nations. Over the years, the contacts between the governments and between the peoples of our two countries have continuously developed and our trade and scientific and cultural exchanges have increased step by step; these are in conformity with the desires and interests of our two peoples. Although China and Denmark have different social systems, neither of us has ever harboured any intention of infringing or interfering in the other country's sovereignty, and we are both willing to develop our relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Without signing any so-called security treaty, we feel safe to make friends and do business with each other and need not guard against each other. Therefore, our relations have always been normal and good, and there are broad prospects for their development.

At present the international situation is excellent. Numerous Third World countries not only have stood up politically but begin to stand up economically. Their just struggles and those of the people of other countries in the world, in co-ordination with one another, are pounding away at the old world order. The superpowers, in an attempt to extricate themselves from their predicament at home and abroad, are intensifying their contention for spheres of influence and for world hegemony. Strategically, Europe is the focus of their contention. Superpower hegemonism and power politics are the main cause of world intranquillity. The Chinese Government always holds that all countries, big or small, should be equal and respect each other. Big nations should not bully small ones and strong nations should not bully weak ones. The affairs of the people of a country should be managed by the people of that country themselves, and no other country has the right to interfere. World affairs should be settled by all countries of the world through consultation and brook no dictation by the one or two superpowers. We are glad to witness the growing demand of the people of the West European countries for closer alliance and the attainment of strength through their own united efforts. We shall be gratified to see Europe grow strong and we appreciate your efforts to develop relations with Third World countries. We support the European peoples' cause of unity against hegemonism as well as all just struggles of the European people and the people all over the world.

Today, a new chapter is opened in the annals of the development of Sino-Danish relations through the visit of Prime Minister Hartling who has come from afar. We believe that the present friendly visit of Mr. Prime Minister will have a far-reaching influence for increased understanding and co-operation between the Chinese and Danish Governments and our two peoples.



# Prime Minister Hartling's Speech

(Excerpts)

I MUST, Mr. Vice-Premier, begin by saying most warmly thank you in the name of my wife and myself and all members of our party for the kind words, which you have just addressed to us. Indeed, we must say a wider thank you for the wonderful welcome given us by the Chinese Government and the Chinese people. We are still under the impression of the splendid reception in the airport, where we felt so strongly the friendly and welcoming spirit of the people of Peking. Today we have had friendly, useful and constructive talks, which we are looking forward to continuing, as we are looking forward with great expectations to the rest of our visit. We are most grateful to the Government of the People's Republic of China for having suggested and arranged for this visit.

It has been an agreeable experience for me to make your personal acquaintance, Mr. Vice-Premier, and as I just said, our talks today have been friendly, useful and constructive. We regret that Mr. Chou En-lai is unable to be present personally tonight. We are happy that we had the opportunity to meet the Premier today and exchanged views with him. We wish to thank him, in whose name this banquet is given, and ask you to convey to him our very best wishes for a speedy recovery, good health and a long life.

We also appreciate your friendly words about the relations between our two countries. We have always had a deep respect for the People's Republic of China, and the feelings towards my country, which you gave expression to, are warmly reciprocated by us. Relations between the People's Republic of China and Denmark, which date back to January 1950, were always friendly and good.

Recent time has shown a great flourishing in exchanges between our two countries.

It is true that the distance between our two countries is long. It is also true that they are very different in history and cultural background and development. China is the largest nation in the world, and Denmark is a small country. But our peoples have similar basic aspirations. They want their bread, to be clothed, they want education and health, and above all they want peace. The most important task for international co-operation in this age of mutual interdependence and communication and weapons of mass destruction must be to work together for peace and progress in the world. Sino-Danish relations have a place to fill in this framework.

I noticed with satisfaction, Mr. Vice-Premier, your friendly words about the Danish policy to establish

relations with the People's Republic of China at a very early stage and persistently to support the People's Republic's claim to take the seat of China in the United Nations. We followed that line because we felt that Chinese participation in all fields of international co-operation was indispensable for the solution of the many problems, which we are faced with in the world.

It is a world fraught with many dangers. Unsolved political problems in various geographical areas, and misery and inequality for the peoples in many places are potential threats to world peace. The energy crisis and a possible crisis of foodstuffs and raw materials may seem to threaten the stability of great societies and important parts of the international system.

Especially in the industrialized Western world warnings are heard against the effects upon vital natural processes of industrial exploitation of natural resources. Only in an international co-operation can we find solutions to these problems and ease the way towards a better future. There is something to do here for a small country like Denmark. How much more for a country as big as China, which has a special responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations. We have noticed with great satisfaction how the People's Republic of China has entered into more and more fields of international co-operation, especially since 1971. It is our strong hope that this development will continue.

We for our part have found one entry into international co-operation — but not the only one — in our participation as a member state in the European Communities. The members of that organization believe that they can better make their contribution to a fruitful and progressive development of international relations, when it is based on their mutual co-operation, than they could individually. We have noticed with satisfaction the sympathy with the idea of European co-operation, which has on many occasions been expressed by Chinese representatives and leaders.

The European Communities are first and foremost an economic co-operation developed into an organization, which is stretching out its hands for economic and commercial co-operation with countries outside it. As you know, Mr. Vice-Premier, Denmark has always supported the view that the European Communities must form an open society, ready to carry its responsibilities vis-a-vis the rest of the world in general and more especially vis-a-vis the Third World. It can, however, only do so if its role in international economic co-operation is recognized and its outstretched hand accepted.

# History Develops in Spirals

by Hung Yu

THE People's Republic of China has triumphantly travelled a militant path for 25 years.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line over the past quarter of a century, our Party, by uniting the people of all nationalities in our country and overcoming all sorts of difficulties, has beaten back repeated attacks by class enemies at home and abroad and won great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. In particular, our Party has in the past 25 years undergone four major struggles between the two lines in which the anti-Party conspiracies of Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih, Peng Teh-huai, Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, chieftains of the opportunist lines, were exposed and smashed, thereby ensuring our country to march forward along the road of socialism. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in the last eight years further testifies to the correctness of Chairman Mao's thesis and policies on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat; it has further heightened our understanding of the laws governing class struggle in the period of socialist revolution. Practice in our socialist revolution and socialist construction has over and over again testified to this truth: Revolution invariably advances along a zigzag path by incessantly surmounting all kinds of obstacles and obstructions. New things are bound to replace the old and revolutionary forces are bound to prevail over reactionary forces. This is an objective law independent of man's will.

## Unity of Opposites — Progressiveness And Tortuousness

In his work *Karl Marx*, Lenin made a vivid and scientific generalization on the law of the development of things, describing it as **"a development, so to speak, that proceeds in spirals, not in a straight line."** In many of his important works, Chairman Mao has incisively expounded and elaborated this brilliant thought of Lenin's. Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Events have their twists and turns and do not follow a straight line."** (*On Protracted War*.) Dwelling on the law of development of class struggle, he has said: **"Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again... till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic. This is a Marxist law."** **"Fight, fail, fight again, fail again, fight again... till their victory; that is the logic of the people, and they too will never go against this logic. This is another Marxist law."** (*Cast Away Illusions, Prepare for Struggle*.) This teaching of Chairman Mao's points out the two diametrically different outcomes for the imperialists and reactionaries on the one hand and the

revolutionary people on the other hand; he also points out that a tortuous course of development is inevitable in the struggle between the revolutionary forces and counter-revolutionary forces. The disruption and failure of the counter-revolutionaries and the failure and success of the revolutionary people are two aspects which are interlinked and can transform themselves into each other. The alternate appearance of these two aspects in the course of revolutionary struggle is a concrete manifestation of the law of spiral development.

Why do things develop in spirals? It is because in each thing there is the contradiction between its new and its old aspects and the two aspects of the contradiction are united and at the same time opposed to each other, thereby pushing the development of things. The course of the development of things from a low to a high stage is one in which the new things develop through continuously defeating the old. To conquer the old and replace it, a new thing is bound to meet with strong resistance from the old; only by repeated and fierce struggles can the new thing grow in strength and rise to predominance, and only thus can the old thing be weakened and forced to perish gradually. Therefore, in spite of the fact that the general direction of the development of things is a forward movement from a low to a high stage, it cannot advance in a straight line. The inevitable phenomenon in the actual process of development is that there are twists and turns of varying degrees at one time or another. Chairman Mao has said: **"Like every other activity in the world, revolution always follows a tortuous road and never a straight one."** (*On Tactics Against Japanese Imperialism*.) This is because there is a process of development for the revolutionary forces to grow and for the counter-revolutionary forces to perish, and it is not possible for the former to completely defeat and annihilate the latter overnight. This is also because the cognition of objective laws, the leap from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom, requires a process of accumulating experience—from without experience to having experience, from less experienced to more experienced. Only by repeated comparisons between positive and negative experiences can one achieve a correct understanding of the law of the development of revolution and consciously apply this law to accomplish the revolutionary tasks.

Spiral development only approximates a series of circles, but each cycle is not a simple repetition of the previous one and does not return to where it started. As Chairman Mao has summed up: **"With each cycle the content of practice and knowledge rises to a higher level."** (*On Practice*.) Superficially, reversals and zigzags look like going out of the right path, but actually

every time a reversal or a twist and turn is overcome, it is invariably accompanied by a victory and progress, thereby pushing the thing to a new stage. Compared with the old stage, every new one is brought to a comparatively higher plane and by no means returns to the original place. The unity of opposites — the progressiveness and tortuousness of development of things — makes up the complicated spiral movement. The viewpoint that things develop in a straight line negates the tortuous nature of the development of things, and the viewpoint that things move in a circle negates the progressive nature of the development of things; both negate the dialectical unity of the progressive and tortuous nature, and will inevitably lead to the metaphysical quagmire.

The history of development of human society over the past several thousand years is a history of spiral development full of twists and turns. Revolutions in the past, be it the replacement of the slave system by the feudal system, or the replacement of the feudal system by the capitalist system, involved dozens or hundreds of years of repeated and tortuous struggles centring around progress and retrogression, restoration and counter-restoration. Since the replacement of one system of exploitation by another system of exploitation involved such a process of development, the socialist revolution in which socialism triumphs over capitalism and which makes final elimination of the system of exploitation and classes its goal, will by no means be smooth sailing. The struggles involved will be more tortuous and protracted than those of any previous revolution and tremendous efforts have to be exerted. Chairman Mao has taught us: **“New things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow. It is sheer fantasy to imagine that the cause of socialism is all plain sailing and easy success, without difficulties and setbacks or the exertion of tremendous efforts.”** (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) Chairman Mao said this in 1957. Practice in the past 17 years has greatly heightened our understanding of this viewpoint. After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, the overthrown reactionary classes refuse to take their defeat lying down. They are bound to come out to engage in sabotage and disruption to get back their lost “paradise” and look for agents in the ranks of the Communist Party as their political representatives for staging a come-back. In addition, the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure will be more arduous than before owing to the thousands of years of influence of the exploiting classes’ traditional ideas. It will take a considerably long period of time to decide the question of which will win out, the proletariat or the bourgeoisie, in the political and ideological spheres. Class struggle and the two-line struggle at home always coordinate with the class struggle abroad. The domestic class enemies are bound to work hand in glove with the imperialists and social-imperialists and make trouble whenever they have the opportunity to do so. Therefore, after the seizure of political power, the proletariat

faces the heavy task of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidating the worker-peasant alliance, uniting the people of various nationalities, and persisting in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Much work remains to be done. The proletariat must sum up the positive and negative experiences in the protracted and repeated struggles and continue to deepen its understanding of the law of socialist revolution and socialist construction. Only in this way can it overcome hardships and obstructions on the path of advance, defeat the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and realize communism.

### **Zigzag Course of Development in China's Socialist Cause**

Our socialist cause in the past 25 years has developed along a zigzag course in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Speaking at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in 1949, Chairman Mao clearly pointed to the principal contradictions at home and internationally in the period of socialist revolution and foresaw the protracted and complex nature of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. He thus set forth a correct line and laid down the basic steps and various principles and policies for the transition from the new-democratic revolution to the socialist revolution.

In the years immediately after the birth of New China, the Party led the people of the whole country in rehabilitating the national economy and carrying out the *san fan* and *wu fan* movements (the movement against the three evils — corruption, waste and bureaucracy — and the movement against the five evils — bribery of government workers, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts, and stealing economic information for private speculation). It put forward the general line for socialist industrialization and socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce, and got the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57) for socialist construction going. The vigorous development of socialist revolution and construction filled the people throughout the country with joy and elation, but at the same time it evoked bitter hatred and fear on the part of the class enemies at home and abroad.

Bourgeois careerists Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih who had wormed their way into the Party ganged up in an anti-Party alliance and wildly carried out conspiratorial activities, vainly trying to split our Party, usurp the supreme power in the Party and the state and obstruct the advance of socialism. Chairman Mao led the whole Party to expose and shatter in good time the Kao-Jao anti-Party alliance and rallied all Party members and the people of the whole country to bring about an upsurge in socialist transformation and win the basic victory in the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production.

The bourgeoisie, however, did not take its defeat lying down. Taking advantage of the rectification cam-

paign in 1957, it unleashed another furious attack on the Party. This fully showed that, with the socialist revolution on the economic front alone, the socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat still was not secure and it was imperative to carry out a thoroughgoing socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's thesis on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the nation started a vigorous struggle to beat back the bourgeois Rightists and once again repulsed the bourgeoisie's large-scale frenzied attacks, thereby giving great impetus to the rapid development of socialist revolution and construction.

Having summed up the experiences, both positive and negative, of socialist construction at home and abroad, Chairman Mao put forward the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." Hence the excellent situation marked by the big leap forward in the national economy and the establishment of the people's communes in 1958. But the struggle in the political and ideological spheres remained very intense. At the Lushan Meeting in 1959, the Peng Teh-huai anti-Party clique took the field, frantically attacking the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune in a futile effort to split our Party and check the onrushing torrent of socialism. Chairman Mao led the whole Party in meeting the onslaught head-on and crushing the Peng Teh-huai Right opportunist clique whose plots fell through.

With the daily deepening of the socialist revolution, the Liu Shao-chi renegade clique ran wild in carrying out counter-revolutionary activities. During the period when China had temporary economic difficulties due to three successive years of natural disasters and sabotage by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, Liu Shao-chi and his followers openly trumpeted and pushed the revisionist line of *san zi yi bao* (the extension of plots for private use, the extension 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 individual households) and of *san he yi shao* (the liquidation of struggle against the imperialists, reactionaries and modern revisionists, and the reduction of assistance and support to the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries). They spared no effort in their criminal activities to restore capitalism in the political, ideological as well as economic spheres.

At the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of our Party in September 1962, Chairman Mao summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and abroad, advanced in a more comprehensive way the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism and issued the great call: "Never forget classes and class struggle." Immediately afterwards, Chairman Mao initiated the socialist education movement on a nationwide scale, criticized Liu Shao-chi's reactionary bourgeois line which was "Left" in form but Right in essence, set in motion the revolution in Peking opera and other cultural and

art fields and launched the criticism of *Hai Jui Dismissed From Office* (a bad opera designed to reverse the verdict passed on the Right opportunists), thus ushering in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

The reversals and zigzags of the struggles in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution were even more soul-stirring. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the entire Party and the people of the whole country, having broken through all kinds of obstacles and gone through arduous struggles, finally smashed the bourgeois headquarters with Liu Shao-chi as its ringleader. But the struggle did not end there.

The bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao, who "lodged for a time" in the Party, jumped out to continue Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary activities. He negated the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, attacked the socialist new things and plotted to launch a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, all in a vain effort to turn socialist New China back into the semi-feudal and semi-colonial China of old. With deep insight, Chairman Mao saw through all this and led the whole Party in exposing in good time the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and smashing its counter-revolutionary machinations to restore capitalism by following Confucius' precept of "restraining oneself and returning to the rites."

The purpose of the current deepening movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is precisely to thoroughly repudiate the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and its revisionist line, criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius—the ideology of the reactionary decadent classes promoted by Lin Piao, consolidate and develop the tremendous achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. Historical experience has proved that each and every victory in the socialist cause has been won through repeated struggles. The socialist revolution in the days ahead will, as in the past, move forward along a spiral course in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

### Overcome Metaphysical Viewpoint of Straight-Line Development of History

In order to observe and analyse the situation in the revolutionary struggle from the viewpoint that history develops in spirals, it is necessary to do away with the metaphysical viewpoint which holds that history develops in a straight line. Lenin pointed out: "Human knowledge is not (or does not follow) a straight line, but a curve, which endlessly approximates a series of circles, a spiral." (*On the Question of Dialectics*.) In class struggle, looking at problems in a straight-line way means "all struggle and no alliance" or "all alliance and no struggle." According to Chairman Mao's directives and in the light of the historical experience of our Party, the Tenth Party Congress once again reminded us of the necessity to oppose and prevent these two kinds of one-sidedness. If one does not know that there are ups and downs, tension and relaxation in the course of struggle and that the process of alliance involves

struggles against reactionary things, splittist tendencies and erroneous ideas, one does not understand the law of spiral development. Chairman Mao pointed out in the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan: **"Today our Anti-Japanese National United Front policy is neither all alliance and no struggle nor all struggle and no alliance, but combines alliance and struggle."** (*On Policy*.) To lead any major class struggle and two-line struggle to victory, it is essential to have a good grip on this Marxist policy. The **"unity-criticism-unity"** formula conforms to the law of spiral development and is an important method for us to correctly resolve contradictions among the people. These contradictions and those between ourselves and the enemy are two different types of contradictions. The knowledge different persons among the people have is not always the same, but they can be united on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought through criticism or struggle and through distinguishing right from wrong on matters of line. And only by achieving unity can the correct line be implemented and the erroneous line overcome.

Denying the existence of contradictions among the people and stressing unity alone but negating struggle will of course harm the revolutionary cause. Likewise, confusing the two different types of contradictions, stressing only struggle but negating unity, and not knowing the dialectical relationship between struggle and unity and the paramount importance of revolutionary unity will also harm the revolutionary cause. Both tendencies are manifestations of seeing problems in a straight-line way and run counter to the law of spiral development. These two tendencies have occurred in our Party's history and brought losses to the cause of the Party. So we must pay attention to them and always keep in mind the historical experience of one tendency covering the other.

During the War of Resistance Against Japan, Chairman Mao used day-to-day routine such as eating and sleeping as an example to give a profound illustration of what is meant by dialectics. To those who had mistaken ideas and failed to understand the dialectical relationship between fighting heroically and abandoning territory temporarily in order to wipe out the enemy troops, Chairman Mao said: **"To eat and then to empty your bowels — is this not to eat in vain? To sleep and then to get up — is this not to sleep in vain? Can questions be posed in such a way? I would suppose not."** (*On Protracted War*.) To see things in a straight-line way is in fact a metaphysical way of thinking and is like "eating without emptying the bowels" and "sleeping without getting up." Anyone using this way of thinking in observing things inevitably fails to see what is the essence and what is the appearance, which is the mainstream and which is the tributary, which is the part and which is the whole. This way of thinking leads to blind optimism and loss of vigilance when revolution develops successfully, and to indolence, helplessness, pessimism and despondency when revolution faces difficulty and twists and turns. Only by using the dialectical viewpoint of spiral development can one perceive the inevitable reversals and zigzags in

the development of revolution, and only in this way can one perceive the inevitable victory of revolution even when it undergoes twists and turns, discern the orientation in the acute and complicated struggles, grasp the initiative in the struggle and guide it in the course of its development to seize victory.

The reversals and twists and turns in a revolutionary struggle have a dual character. While bringing transitory difficulties to revolution, they at the same time pave the way for still greater successes for the revolutionary cause. The revolutionary people invariably have to be educated and tempered by both positive and negative examples. It is the reversals and twists and turns in struggle that educate and temper us by negative example; after correctly summing up the experience and drawing lessons from it, we create the conditions for winning still greater victories in the revolutionary cause. The failure of the First Revolutionary Civil War in 1927 was a profound lesson to the Chinese people, enabling them to understand the extremely great importance for the proletariat to take the leadership into its own hands and grasp the Marxist truth that **"political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."** Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, our Party mastered the three principal magic weapons (the united front, armed struggle and Party building) for the Chinese revolution, found the correct road for encircling the cities from the rural areas and the final capture of the cities and pushed the Chinese revolution to a new stage in its development. These historical experiences are an invaluable wealth for the revolutionary people. Chairman Mao often tells the Party cadres to bear in mind the experience and lessons of the many successes and failures in our Party's history; in so doing he is teaching us to learn to analyse and correctly handle the reversals and twists and turns on the road of the revolution from a materialist dialectical point of view and to understand that such twists and turns are inevitable in the development of history. When we have studied how the reactionary classes in the past brought about a restoration and how tortuous the struggle was in consolidating the new social system, we can understand better the importance of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism today.

### **Twists and Turns Cannot Halt the Advance of Revolution**

The reversals and twists and turns on the road of revolution are only whirlpools, big and small, in the long river of history and are of little significance. As far as the entire course of history is concerned, advance and ascendancy make up the mainstream and essence of things, while twists and turns and retrogression are only branches and transient phenomena. The proletariat is bound to defeat the bourgeoisie; socialism is bound to triumph over capitalism; Marxism is bound to prevail over revisionism — this is the established general trend of the development of history. Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The world is progressing, the future is bright and no one can change this general trend of**

history." (*On the Chungking Negotiations.*) Any reversals or twists and turns, even retrogression and the repeating of history for a while, can only affect the tempo of historical development, but can neither halt the advance of history nor change the direction of its development. Both in the past and in modern times, there have been countless reversals and twists and turns in the development of history. From Confucius (551-476 B.C.) to Yuan Shih-kai (1859-1916) and Chiang Kai-shek, and from Chen Tu-hsiu to Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, all were reactionaries swimming against the tide of history. None of them succeeded in turning back the clock of history. Instead, every one of them lifted a rock only to drop it on his own feet and ended up in self-destruction.

We firmly believe that no reversals or twists and turns of any kind can obstruct the cause of revolution from advancing; this belief is based on the historical-materialist viewpoint that "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." At all times the people are the masters of history and the people always want to make revolution. Led

by Chairman Mao, the broad masses are firm in taking the road of socialism. The working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals all have profound proletarian sentiments for the Party and Chairman Mao and have enormous enthusiasm for the socialist cause. As long as we have firm faith in the masses and rely on them, we can overcome any reversals or twists and turns and surmount any kind of difficulty. Both at home and abroad, class enemies all try to subvert our dictatorship of the proletariat and change our socialist system by taking advantage of the reversals or twists and turns that appear in the advance of our revolutionary cause, but all to no avail. This is because our revolutionary cause stands for the fundamental interests of the people and has won the approval and support of the masses.

The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. We also firmly

(Continued on p. 18.)

## Surging Torrent Against Hegemonic Powers

— The 29th U.N. General Assembly general debate

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THE general debate of the 29th U.N. General Assembly took place from September 23 to October 10. Representatives of Third World countries engaged in bitter polemics on a number of major contemporary world problems with the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. They refuted the fallacies of Soviet revisionism on the question of "detente," waged a tit-for-tat struggle against U.S. imperialism on the question of safeguarding national economic rights and interests, and attacked South African racism on the question of combating colonialism.

In effect, the results of the general debate have turned out to be the exposure and repudiation of the two superpowers by the Third World countries. This has once again demonstrated the unity and strength of the Third World and reflected the excellent world situation today which is aptly described by a Chinese verse: "The wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains."

### Gromyko's Fallacy Refuted

To cover up the reality that today's world is in turmoil everywhere as a result of the stopped-up rivalry between the two superpowers, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko harped on the tune of "detente," alleging that "detente" is the main trend in current international developments.

The Third World is clear about whether there is "detente" or great upheaval and unrest in the world today. The Tanzanian Foreign Minister pointed out: "While the great powers issue declarations about detente, fierce rivalry in various forms continues for hegemony in many areas of the world." The Zambian Foreign Minister said: "Genuine international peace and security cannot coexist with the concepts of sphere of influence and hegemony. It is such tendencies which provoke aggression, interference in internal affairs and acts of subversion against other countries. They therefore constitute the most serious threat to international peace and security." The Foreign Minister of Peru said the "detente" the superpowers talk of has neither eliminated nor diminished conflicts. The Foreign Minister of Rwanda noted: "We are now living in a world of insecurity and injustice." The voice of the Third World countries at the United Nations correctly reflected the current international situation.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, who has spoken glibly about "disarmament" at the United Nations every year, had nothing new to peddle this year but again hawked his notorious old rubbish. He still declared that the Soviet-U.S. agreements on "non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" and "strategic nuclear arms limita-

tion" and other similar acts should become good models for other countries.

Gromyko's fallacy was immediately exposed and rebuffed by representatives from Third World countries. The Burundi Foreign Minister pointed out that the two superpowers are misleading the people, as if the first thing to do in disarmament is the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons and prohibition of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. "This is," he said, "to demand the ratification of superpower nuclear monopoly by all countries." He added that the superpowers are engaged in a furious arms race, the aim of which is to eliminate the weak nations. The Mali Foreign Minister said that in an atmosphere of a frenzied arms race between the two superpowers, "efforts for complete and total disarmament are futile and the only guarantee for the security of a country is to strengthen its defence." The Albanian Vice-Foreign Minister said that the two superpowers are "continuing their arms race despite their talk of disarmament."

Representatives of many countries demanded that the two superpowers dismantle their overseas military bases, withdraw their fleets plying everywhere to menace the security of other countries, and undertake not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-free zones, and not to use them in their aggressive wars against other countries.

The Soviet representatives could say nothing in reply to these stern criticisms and just demands. Even when they were called upon by name to undertake obligations towards the Latin American nuclear-free zone, they sat there speechless.

### U.S. Threat Denounced

The use of oil as a weapon by the Arab countries in last year's October Middle East war pointed out a new way for the Third World countries to protect their national resources against imperialist exploitation and plunder. Spearheading the attack on this just Arab struggle, the United States issued threats at the Assembly session against the oil-producing countries. Turning things upside down, it asserted that rampant inflation in the West was caused by higher oil price charged by the oil-exporting countries. It tried to browbeat the Third World into giving up its fight against exploitation and plunder.

Having closed their ranks in the battle against hegemony, the Third World countries were not to be intimidated. Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez answered the threat in an open letter, saying the present-day world "can no longer be one for the big powers to overwhelm the small countries." The formation of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and adjusted oil prices, he pointed out, were "a direct outgrowth of the use as a weapon of economic oppression by the developed countries of their policy of forcing down our raw material prices." Houari Boumediene, President of the Council of Revolution of Algeria, noted in his letter to the U.N. Secretary-General that the charges against the oil-producing coun-

tries were unfounded. They were intended not to fight inflation, but to continue to grab the rich resources of the Third World by means of lower prices and to wipe out the legitimate gains made by the people of the Third World in their fight to uphold the right of their own natural resources.

Representatives of many Third World countries also refuted the vile slanders against the oil-producing countries. The Ecuadorian representative said that rampant inflation was primarily a result of the pursuance of a monetary policy which enriches the rich and impoverishes the poor. It was also a result of the arms race, he added. The Foreign Minister of Kuwait drew attention to the fact that it was some big powers that first used commodities as a means of achieving political aims. "Our use is different from theirs: we fight against aggression, whereas they interfere in the internal affairs of others," he said.

The representatives of Mali, the Congo and many other non-oil-producing countries of the Third World denounced the superpowers for their attempt to divide the Third World. They pledged their solidarity with the oil-producing countries to carry to the finish the joint struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national resources.

### Unprecedented Situation in U.N. History

Since the previous session of the U.N. General Assembly, the Third World countries have won great new victories in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Representatives of Third World countries enthusiastically welcomed the representatives of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau which has won independence after a protracted armed struggle. Representatives of African countries expressed the determination to step up their support to the struggles of the peoples of Mozambique, Angola and other Portuguese colonies, as well as the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia, Azania and Zimbabwe so as to realize the complete liberation of African continent at an early date. They advised each other to guard against colonialist and neo-colonialist schemes and intrigues in various forms.

The representatives of the South African racist regime, more isolated than ever, became object of universal condemnation at the General Assembly which rejected by an overwhelming majority their credentials and demanded that the Security Council consider the relations between the United Nations and South Africa. Boycotted by many countries, the South African representatives dared not speak in the general debate. This was quite unprecedented in U.N. history.

Representatives of the Israeli Zionists were also in an awkward predicament. A joint resolution by 71 countries demanded that the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people be included as a separate item on the agenda of the current U.N. session.

Many Third World countries demanded the restoration of the lawful rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations and the expulsion of the traitorous Lon Nol clique. The

clique's "representatives" were more cold-shouldered and boycotted than ever.

Many Third World countries warmly supported the tremendous efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country. They demanded that all foreign troops under the U.N. flag should immediately withdraw from south Korea so as to facilitate peaceful reunification by the Korean people without foreign interference.

During the general debate, the Third World countries further supported each other and closely coordinated their actions in the common just struggle against the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, and against imperialism and colonialism. Neither deception nor intimidation by the two hegemonic powers can extricate them from their awkward predicament and isolation. The powerful torrent against the two superpowers is surging on irresistibly!

## China's Economic and Technical Co-operation With Friendly Countries

by Chin Yi-wu

**G**UIDED by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on foreign affairs, China's relations with foreign countries have steadily developed over the 25 years since the founding of the People's Republic. "We have friends all over the world," as Chairman Mao has said. Socialist revolution and construction in China have all along enjoyed the sympathy and support of friendly countries of the Third World and of the people elsewhere. The Chinese people, on their part, regard it as their internationalist duty to support the just struggles of the oppressed nations and people of the world and help friendly countries develop their national economies independently and self-reliantly. China has established economic and technical co-operation relations with more than 50 countries, providing them with aid to the best of her ability. The magnitude of her foreign aid has registered a marked increase since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Supporting each other politically and economically, China and the friendly countries of the Third World have thus promoted their respective independent development and constantly enhanced their friendship.

### Internationalism — the Guiding Principle

Proletarian internationalism is the guiding principle of China's foreign policy and also of her foreign aid.

In providing economic and technical aid to other countries, China abides by the eight principles made known by Premier Chou En-lai in late 1963 and early 1964 during his visit to Africa; these principles epitomize the basic policies of China's foreign aid in the spirit of internationalism.

Chairman Mao has said: "The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." China is a developing socialist country belonging to the Third World. She and the friendly countries of the Third World have experienced similar sufferings in the past and are today facing common militant tasks. The

struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism and hegemonism has linked them together; national construction also calls for their mutual help and support. Therein lies the solid foundation of economic and technical co-operation between China and other Third World countries. Today China is still comparatively backward economically and technically. While working hard to build their country industriously and frugally, the Chinese people manage to save what they can to help friendly countries of the Third World develop their national economies through active economic and technical co-operation. Co-operation like this means mutual aid between developing countries. The victories of the friendly Third World countries in their struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism are a support and inspiration to the people of China and the rest of the world. The steady development of the national economies of the Third World countries has added strength to the joint struggle of the people of the world against imperialism and hegemonism — this, too, is a support to China.

The carrying out of internationalist duty makes it imperative to strictly respect the sovereignty of the recipient countries and their status as equals. Countries, big or small, poor or rich, receiving or providing aid, should treat each other on an equal footing. China only has the duty of helping her friends wholeheartedly but no right whatsoever to order others about. Whether in discussing economic and technical agreements or in the course of honouring such agreements, China strictly respects the sovereignty of the other country concerned in full and friendly consultations; in no way will China ever impose any condition on the recipient countries or interfere in their internal affairs. This is a principle a socialist country should abide by in foreign aid. On the contrary, if a country asks for various privileges in the name of "foreign aid" and rides roughshod over others, controlling and plundering them, it is out-and-



out hegemonism and neo-colonialism, anything but internationalism.

### **Aim of China's Economic and Technical Aid to Foreign Countries**

In providing economic and technical aid, China aims at helping friendly countries develop their national economies independently and self-reliantly. This is also a concrete manifestation of the principle of internationalism.

In national construction, the Third World countries depend mainly on their own people. Foreign aid is only supplementary. The reliable way for these countries to develop their national economies and win economic liberation is to rely on their own efforts, supplemented by foreign aid given on the basis of equality and mutual assistance. In her aid to friendly countries, China helps them proceed from their actual conditions, rely on the strength and wisdom of their people, make use of their own resources, step by step build up agriculture, light industry and heavy industry that suit the needs of their own people, and gradually free themselves from economic dependence on other countries.

To help friendly countries set out on the road of self-reliance, it is necessary to arrange the aid projects in order of importance and urgency according to the recipient countries' needs. Prolonged colonialist and imperialist rule has resulted in a lop-sided, single-product economy in some developing countries. In the light of actual conditions, China first of all helps them develop agriculture and light industry to solve the problem of food, clothing and other daily necessities. On this basis some heavy industrial projects will be built up step by step. Results show that this practice conforms to the actual needs of the developing countries and the interests of their people and serves to help them gradually end their economic dependence on others by establishing and developing their national economies.

In helping friendly countries develop their national economies self-reliantly, the scope of aid projects is decided by both their needs and China's own ability. At present, medium-sized and small projects form the bulk of the items China offers to build in co-operation with the friendly countries. These projects which require less investment but produce faster results, yield fairly quick returns for the accumulation of funds. To meet the actual needs for economic development of friendly countries, China also has started helping them build certain big projects such as metallurgical complexes, oil refineries, heavy machinery plants, power stations, railways and highways. In all this aid, be it big projects of heavy industry and communications, or medium-sized and small projects of agriculture and light industry, the aim is always the same, i.e., to help friendly countries develop independently and through self-reliance. In helping friendly countries develop a complete industrial branch covering everything from raw materials to finished products, China aims at helping them make full use of their own resources and

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### **Eight Principles for China's Foreign Aid**

1. The Chinese Government always bases itself on the principle of equality and mutual benefit in providing aid to other countries. It never regards such aid as a kind of unilateral alms but as something mutual.

2. In providing aid to other countries, the Chinese Government strictly respects the sovereignty of the recipient countries, and never attaches any conditions or asks for any privileges.

3. China provides economic aid in the form of interest-free or low-interest loans and extends the time limit for the repayment when necessary so as to lighten the burden of the recipient countries as far as possible.

4. In providing aid to other countries, the purpose of the Chinese Government is not to make the recipient countries dependent on China but to help them embark step by step on the road of self-reliance and independent economic development.

5. The Chinese Government tries its best to help the recipient countries build projects which require less investment while yielding quicker results, so that the recipient governments may increase their income and accumulate capital.

6. The Chinese Government provides the best-quality equipment and material of its own manufacture at international market prices. If the equipment and material provided by the Chinese Government are not up to the agreed specifications and quality, the Chinese Government undertakes to replace them.

7. In giving any particular technical assistance, the Chinese Government will see to it that the personnel of the recipient country fully master such technique.

8. The experts dispatched by China to help in construction in the recipient countries will have the same standard of living as the experts of the recipient countries. The Chinese experts are not allowed to make any special demands or enjoy any special amenities.

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gradually free themselves from being exploited through the exchange of unequal values in which they export raw materials cheap and import finished products at high prices. In the case of countries lacking raw materials for a certain branch of industry, China first of all helps them solve the raw material problem. For instance, she helps some countries plant sugar-cane before she proceeds to help them construct sugar refineries.

In helping friendly countries develop their national economies self-reliantly, China also helps their people master technical know-how. Chinese technicians helping build aid projects in friendly countries pass on their skills in real earnest to local people. They withdraw as soon as the local people have mastered the techniques involved. Passing on techniques and learning to master them are also a form of mutual help for common progress. The technical force in some friendly countries grows in the construction of the aid

projects; at the same time, Chinese technicians are tempered in the process since they too have much to learn from the local people.

To help Third World countries develop independently and self-reliantly or to make use of "aid" to try to make the recipient country become dependent economically so as to control and plunder it—this is the test for distinguishing genuine from sham aid. Under the signboard of "helping" developing countries, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism tries its utmost to control the vital branches of the economy of some developing countries and rob them of strategic raw materials and other important products. Soviet revisionism wildly attacks China's foreign aid policy of helping the friendly Third World countries stand on their own feet. Its attempt is to sow discord between China and the countries friendly to her and undermine the united struggle of the people of the Third World. This is futile. If people compare the demagogic propaganda by the Soviet revisionist clique with its ugly performance, they will see clearly that like U.S. imperialism, it is the biggest international exploiter and oppressor of our time and is even more sinister in the way it exploits and overreaches.

### Sincere Co-operation

China's aid to foreign countries is either gratis or loans on favourable terms, a form of co-operation between friends. In consultations to decide the use and repayment of the loans, China fully respects the sovereignty of the recipient countries and takes into consideration their actual needs. As a socialist country, China neither exports capital nor practises usury. Before 1964 most of her loans to foreign countries were interest-free, with the rest of them at low interest. All her loans to foreign countries extended after that year have been interest-free. The time limit for repayment is long. If the recipient country cannot repay when a loan is due,

repayment can be deferred time and again. China does not give loans to friendly nations in order to derive economic gains by an early recovery of the capital or sharing the specified products of the recipient countries. She never exerts pressure on them or tries to control them through extending loans or pressing for repayment of loans.

Bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "**In our international relations, we Chinese people should get rid of great-power chauvinism resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely,**" Chinese personnel working on aid programmes abroad treat the people of the recipient countries as equals, strictly abide by the laws and ordinances of the governments of these countries, and respect the customs and habits of the local people. They modestly learn from the strong points of the people in the host countries. Chinese technicians have been shown kind concern by the governments and people of the friendly nations. They have forged a profound friendship with the local people in the course of caring for each other, learning from and helping each other and working together.

\* \* \*

China's economic development is still at a rather low level and her material strength is limited. In providing aid to foreign countries, her strength is not equal to her will. Friends in various countries have praised China for the way she provides aid to foreign countries. This is a great encouragement to China. It also helps Chinese personnel working on aid programmes to pay attention to examining and overcoming the shortcomings in their work. It helps them to work harder so that China's economic and technical aid can be more effective and beneficial to the people of the recipient countries and contribute more to the development of the national economies of the friendly nations and to the common cause of the Third World against imperialism and hegemonism.

*(Continued from p. 14.)*

believe that no reversals or twists and turns of any kind can impede the advance of the revolutionary cause because our revolution is carried out under the guidance of the correct Marxist-Leninist line. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the product of the integration of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution; it is the fundamental guarantee for winning victory in the revolution. It is entirely due to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line that we defeated imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries with Chiang Kai-shek as their ringleader, that we got hold of arms and seized political power and won great victories in socialist revolution and construction. When an erroneous line dominated, there were reversals and twists and turns in our struggles, causing serious damage to the revolutionary cause and even leading the revolution to failure; but when the correct line dominates, the reversals or twists and turns that appear in the course of our struggle are only partial and tempor-

ary and are not difficult to eliminate. Therefore, under the guidance of the correct line, achievements are always primary and the situation is always excellent. Having undergone tests in prolonged struggles, our Party, state organs and the People's Liberation Army can withstand any storms. After eight years of tempering in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is consolidated as never before. As long as we strengthen revolutionary unity, unswervingly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, correctly distinguish and handle the two different types of contradictions, we will make the excellent revolutionary situation still more excellent.

**"While the prospects are bright, the road has twists and turns."** This is a scientific conclusion drawn from the summing up of countless historical experiences, and it has been verified in practice.

*(A slightly abridged translation of an article in "Hongqi," No. 10, 1974. Subheads are ours.)*

# Sovereignty and Independence of Balkan Countries Brook No Encroachment

by Jen Ku-ping

**E**VENTS which have attracted much attention have recently cropped up in the Balkan area.

The Yugoslav Government has uncovered a clandestine anti-government group which, with the support of foreign forces, was engaging in "hostile actions" in a plot to subvert the Yugoslav Government. It has been noted in worldwide public comment that the Soviet revisionists were closely associated with this group of conspirators and saboteurs.

Meanwhile, notice has also been taken that the Soviet revisionists have kept deploying their troops in the Balkan area to carry out military exercises against an "imaginary adversary" and openly put pressure on certain countries in the area. They have not only tried by every device to get hold of naval bases on the coast of the Adriatic Sea but have fabricated pretexts to demand "transit rights" for their army to cross the Balkan countries. Several days ago, Soviet revisionist ringleaders appeared on the Soviet border adjoining the Balkans to boast in person of Russia's history of gobbling up neighbouring territories. Aggressive ambitions and expansionist moves of Soviet revisionism in the Balkan Peninsula pose a serious threat to the sovereignty and independence of the Balkan countries and to peace and security in the area.

The turn of events in the peninsula is by no means accidental. It is at once a manifestation of intensified contention between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, in the east Mediterranean and the Balkan area and an obvious sign that Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is unscrupulously intensifying infiltration and expansion in the Balkan countries.

Bounded by the Mediterranean and part of the land-bridge between Europe and Asia, the Balkan Peninsula occupies an extremely important strategic position. In history it was an arena of fierce struggles between tsarist Russia and other European powers. It was here that the fuse of World War I was lighted. Hence the "powder keg of Europe," as it was called.

Taking over the mantle of the old tsars, the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists have for a long time been pushing a naked expansionist policy towards the peninsula, trying to make certain Balkan countries a "backyard" of their own and doing everything to interfere in and control them politically, economically and militarily. Since the fourth Middle East war broke out last year and especially since the Cyprus event took place this year, the Soviet revisionists have lost no time in intensifying infiltration and expansion in the area. They have publicly attacked the foreign and domestic policies of certain countries, secretly stirred up territorial disputes among the Balkan countries and even used the most insidious and shameful trickery to overthrow the Balkan governments which have been holding fast to their policies of independence and having initiative in their own hands. They are trying to drag countries not submissive to them into their so-called "socialist community" in order to strengthen their position in contending with the other superpower for domination in the Balkan Peninsula and the east Mediterranean. In order to have a hand in the Cyprus affair, the Soviet revisionists support first one country and then another, sparing no efforts to sow discord and fan up trouble. The Soviet revisionists' expansionist and scheming activities have aggravated the unrest in the area and threatened the independence and security of the Balkan countries.

The Balkan Peninsula belongs to the Balkan people and the Balkan problem should be solved by the people of the Balkan countries themselves. No outside force whatsoever has the right to interfere in Balkan affairs or encroach upon the Balkan countries' sovereignty and independence. In the face of the two superpowers' fierce contention, especially the threat of expansion posed by the superpower waving the banner of "socialism," the Balkan countries are daily strengthening their relations and taking effective measures to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty.

The joint Yugoslav-Romanian communique issued last July at the end of Yugoslav President Tito's visit to

Romania stresses: "The relations among all countries must be built on the basis of strict implementation of the principles of respect for national independence and state sovereignty, territorial integrity, full equality and mutual benefit, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, non-use of force and threat of force and the peaceful solution of conflicts." The Yugoslav Government recently put on public trial and meted out severe punishments to the foreign-supported clandestine group which was engaged in subversive activities. The struggle

of the Balkan countries to safeguard their sovereignty and independence and oppose outside interference and the position they take in the struggle are fully just and necessary. They have won firm support from the Third World countries and people the world over. Criminal attempts by any foreign force to meddle with and control the Balkan countries and subvert their governments are bound to be firmly opposed by the Balkan peoples and strongly condemned by the people all over the world.

## Good Start for Cypriot People in Solving Their Problems Themselves

AS a result of consultations and discussions at their many meetings in the past month, Acting President of Cyprus and leader of the Greek Cypriots Glafcos Clerides and Vice-President and leader of the Turkish Cypriots Rauf Denktash reached agreement on the exchange of prisoners and other problems.

More than 2,000 Greek and Turkish Cypriot prisoners were exchanged between September 16 and October 18. The 2,500 persons still held by both sides were to be set free within the following two weeks.

In addition, the leaders of the two communities also decided through consultation to repatriate students and teachers trapped by the war in territory controlled by either side and to reunite families. A communique issued after one meeting between the two leaders said they also had discussed "other major problems." Such a development in the Cyprus situation is a good start for the Cypriot people in solving their problems themselves.

The final solution of the Cyprus question, left over from long imperialist colonial domination, depends solely on the Cypriot people themselves. The Greek and Turkish Cypriots invariably want to live in harmony. The meetings of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders to solve some pressing problems concerning the country have won the support of both communities and received welcome from people the world over genuinely concerned about the Cypriot people's struggle.

It is common knowledge that both hegemonic powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, ignore the aspirations of the Cypriot people and the indepen-

dence and sovereignty of Cyprus. To contend for control and hegemony over the east Mediterranean in the last three months, one tried its utmost to "seek a solution within NATO," that is to say, within the power of U.S. imperialism, while the other sought desperately to break the confines of NATO by advocating "international discussion," which means inviting direct Soviet revisionist intervention. But they have one thing in common: stirring up trouble and sowing discord in order to prevent the Cypriot people from solving their problems themselves.

However, countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this has become the irresistible historical current of our time, and the Cypriot people's struggle is part of this current. Chairman Mao Tsetung has pointed out: **"The affairs of the various countries throughout the world should be run by the peoples of the respective countries themselves."** The Cypriots are a heroic people. Having won independence through protracted struggle, they surely can consolidate and defend it in their struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and run the country's affairs well. Complicated as the Cyprus question is, an appropriate solution to it can be found so long as the Greek and Turkish Cypriots strengthen their unity, live in harmony, settle their problems through consultation, and hold friendly talks with countries concerned on an equal footing and through peaceful means while maintaining vigilance against intervention by the superpowers and removing the obstacles they put in the way.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent,  
October 21)

# ROUND THE WORLD

## SOUTH VIET NAM

### Statement on Present Situation

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam issued a statement on October 8 on the present situation in south Viet Nam. It vehemently denounced the Nguyen Van Thieu administration, backed by the United States, for its crimes of wantonly violating the Paris agreement, and welcomed and supported the just demand of the south Vietnamese people to overthrow Nguyen Van Thieu and replace his regime with another administration in Saigon espousing peace and national concord and strictly implementing the Paris agreement.

The statement said: "More than 20 months have elapsed since the signing of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam, but real peace has not yet been restored in south Viet Nam, and the aspirations of the people for peace, independence, democracy, welfare and national concord have not been realized."

"The U.S. Government and the Nguyen Van Thieu administration, for all their commitments," the statement noted, "have obstinately pursued a policy of war by sabotaging in an extremely brutal manner the Paris agreement on Viet Nam and the joint communique of June 13, 1973."

To meet the urgent demand of south Vietnamese people of all strata and to create favourable conditions for speedy settlement of south Viet Nam's internal affairs on the basis of the Paris agreement, the statement said, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam absolutely demanded:

"Definitive and complete termination of the U.S. Government's military involvement and interference in the internal affairs of south Viet

Nam, and the withdrawal from south Viet Nam of all U.S. military personnel disguised as civilians, as stipulated in the Paris agreement, and

"The overthrow of Nguyen Van Thieu and his gang who constitute the main obstacle to the solution of the political issues in south Viet Nam at present, and the setting up in Saigon of an administration that desires peace and national concord and is willing to implement the Paris agreement on Viet Nam in a serious way."

"The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is ready to talk with such an administration in order to arrive at a speedy settlement of south Viet Nam's affairs," the statement added.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement on October 11, completely supporting the stand of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam as described in its statement.

The Chinese paper *Renmin Ribao* said in an article on October 15 by its commentator: "The Vietnamese people are a heroic people. Tempered in a protracted armed struggle, the south Vietnamese people have defeated the U.S. aggressors on the battlefield and won victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Since the signing of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam, they have been carrying on a just struggle against the violation of the Paris agreement by the Nguyen Van Thieu clique backed by the United States. The Chinese people, as always, will stand resolutely by the side of the fraternal Vietnamese people. We are firmly convinced that so long as the south Vietnamese people display their unremitting revolutionary tradition, consistently strengthen their unity and fight stubbornly, they will certainly smash all the plots and

conspiracies of the enemy and win new victories in their struggle."

## "ERA SOCIALISTA" (ROMANIA)

### Respect for Sovereignty Of Other States

The *Era Socialista*, a theoretical and social-political journal of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, carried an article entitled "State Sovereignty and International Co-operation" in its 19th issue. The article denounced the big powers' acts of sacrificing the sovereignty of other states to serve their own interests, and opposed the practice of integration by setting up trans-national associations.

The article said that reality shows that adherence to the principle of sovereignty and national independence constitutes a guarantee for safeguarding the peace and security of the peoples and understanding and co-operation among them. "In its relations with other countries, every state should decide its own internal and foreign policies independently without outside interference," it added.

It pointed out: "Some people are trying to justify the practice of integration by setting up trans-national associations." Such associations "deny the freedom of other states to exercise sovereignty, restrict or even liquidate the freedom of action of one or more states in their relationship with more powerful partners. Acting on their own interests, these more powerful partners exercise control through a trans-national centre."

The article emphasized: "This system of international relations based on a relationship of subordination and on the establishment of trans-national set-ups runs counter to the system characterizing relations among independent entities."

It also said: "International co-operation based on respect for the sovereignty of all states is not only a desire, but the objective need of

various states and their people to promote normal relations."

#### SOUTH KOREA

### Working People in Growing Poverty

Under the reactionary Pak Jung Hi clique's rule in south Korea, prices are rising, inflation is galloping, foreign debts are increasing, farm production is deteriorating and small and medium-sized enterprises are closing down. This has plunged the working people into growing poverty.

To maintain its fascist ruling machinery and step up arms expansion and war preparations, the Pak clique annually extorts a huge amount in taxes from the south Korean people. The reactionary authorities have increased taxation 21 times in the 12 years since the clique came to power. Taxation accounts for 84 per cent of the total revenue of the puppet authorities budget this year. The south Korean people have a tax burden amounting to 677,900 million won (the monetary unit of the puppet administration), or over 21,000 per person. Residents who fail to pay taxes have to hand in "collateral" property.

The puppet authorities have also intensified their robbing of the working people by issuing more "government bonds," with "national investment bonds" alone reaching 90,000 million won this year.

As a result of the clique's reactionary economic policy, prices are soaring at an astounding rate. Following last year's hikes, commodity prices have further shot up at an average rate of 32.3 per cent since the beginning of the year.

In the last few months alone, more than 500 small and medium-sized enterprises in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Inchon and other places in south Korea have remained idle or closed down and more than 200 enterprises of these sizes in North Chungchong Province, South Cholla Province and Chejudo closed down in the first four months of the year. The number of unemployed, which is rising, is 15 per cent more than at the end of last year. The jobless are groaning

under starvation while those still working are having hard times too because of soaring prices and the arrears in wages imposed on them at will by the capitalists.

Farm production in south Korea has declined year after year. In the 1967-72 period, the annual reduction in south Korea's autumn food grain averaged 620,000 tons and this year there will be a grain shortage of over 3.5 million tons. The serious shortage has now been felt in the cities and more keenly in the countryside. Large numbers of peasants without food to eat have fled from famine for a life elsewhere and the rural economy is thus on the brink of bankruptcy.

#### INDIAN STATE OF BIHAR

### General Strike

The broad masses in the Indian State of Bihar restarted a state-wide general strike against rising prices, corruption and unemployment on October 3.

The masses in Patna staged a sit-in in front of the state capital secretariat offices. They held demonstrations in Begusarai, Samastipur and other parts of Bihar State. Several thousand people in the town of Ekma stopped a number of running trains.

As a result of the strike, government offices in the state capital Patna and in many other cities and towns came to a standstill, all shops and schools were closed and communications and transport paralysed.

The Indian Government went so far as to send nearly 100,000 armed forces and police to suppress the strikers. On the first day of the strike alone, more than 600 people were arrested, seven shot to death and many others wounded.

Students in Bihar State demonstrated last March 16 against price hikes, corruption and unemployment of young intellectuals. On March 23, the broad masses there staged a big strike in defiance of intimidation and suppression by the fully armed forces and police. Still persisting in their struggle in early April, they forced the state government to resign on April 10. In the present struggle, the strikers once again have demanded

the resignation of the state government and the dissolution of the state assembly.

#### THE UNITED STATES

### Workers' Strikes Mounting

Big strikes by U.S. workers for wage hikes and trade union rights in the face of grave inflation and the rising cost of living have been taking place since last January. With price rises, workers' real income has kept going down. According to greatly watered down official U.S. figures, their real income dropped by 4.2 per cent in 1973. In August 1974, it came down by 4.1 per cent, compared with a year earlier. U.S. industrial production has gone downhill this year and large numbers of workers have been dismissed by the monopoly capitalists. In the auto industry alone, 250,000 workers were fired at the beginning of the year. The official figure for the unemployed has risen to 5.3 million. Unemployment in the construction trades is twice the national average. It is against this background that "a strike wave of proportions unknown since World War II is sweeping the United States."

According to official U.S. statistics, 3,240 strikes involving 1.6 million workers broke out in the first half of this year. There were 650,000 more people on strike than in the corresponding period of 1973.

The 1974 strike struggle is marked not only by large numbers of participants but also by its dimension and duration. Strike by more than 100,000 workers has broken out three times and that by more than 10,000 workers numerous times. Over 14,000 workers in General Motors' 14 plants in Anderson, Indiana recently downed their tools. A company spokesman said that a strike of long duration would force the company's 117 plants to shut down one by one because of a lack of spare parts.

The masses of workers have shown high militancy in their struggle. In many places, strikers fought back courageously against the authorities' suppressive measures against strikes or demonstrations.

# ON THE HOME FRONT

## *Herbal Medicine Used For Anaesthesia*

GUIDED by Chairman Mao's teaching that "Chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level," Chinese medical workers administered herbal anaesthesia (a general anaesthesia combining traditional Chinese and Western medicine) in surgery with success on 40,000 patients in the past four years. The main drug is an extract from the datura flower. The hospital affiliated to the Hsuehou Medical College in east China's Kiangsu Province first adopted this method in an operation in July 1970 after extensive investigations, research and experiments on animals. Since then, medical, scientific and technical workers, soldiers of the People's Liberation Army and workers of various places have combined their efforts in carrying out research in pharmacology, medical chemistry, drugs and clinical practice to bring about continuous

improvement of this method of anaesthesia.

This anaesthetic is suitable for patients undergoing major or medium types of operation, with the exception of those suffering from glaucoma, tachycardia (a rapid cardiac rate), severe hypertension or severe impairment of the hepatic or renal function. When the required dose is injected or given orally before an operation, the patient enters into a state of anaesthesia within five minutes. The effect of a dose of three to five grammes, given to an adult, lasts five to six hours. (For children and babies, the dose must be adjusted according to each case.) If more time is needed, a supplementary dose can be administered. If the time of the operation needs to be shortened, an injection of the herbal analeptic of physostigmine (calabar bean alkaloid which is extracted from a wild plant and counters the effects of the datura flower) enables the patient to gain consciousness in five to ten minutes.

Generally, the scope of using herbal medicine for anaesthesia extends over 100 types of operations, including excision of the lung, the esophagus, the stomach, the spleen or the uterus, and the reattachment of severed limbs. The ages of the patients range from one year to over eighty. Some operations have lasted as long as 12 hours. The consensus of opinion among patients is: "It's like having a good sleep." The hospital in Hsuehou which first used this method found no ill after-effects during follow-up studies of more than 100 patients who had been discharged three to six months earlier.

Experiments on animals and a great deal of clinical practice have shown the herbal anaesthesia to be reliable; unfavourable side-effects are very slight, and the period of analgesia is fairly long, and there are no unfavourable side-effects on the respiratory and digestive tracts. In addition, since the datura flower helps improve microcirculation, the new herbal anaesthesia prevents surgical shock. It has been successfully used in many places to save a considerable number of patients in a state of shock for whom Western anaesthesia was contraindicated.

The successful use of herbal medicine for general anaesthesia is an important achievement in combining traditional Chinese and Western medicine scored by our medical workers during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. A follow-up of acupuncture anaesthesia, it is yet another contribution to the systematization and development of traditional medicine and pharmacology by using modern scientific knowledge and methods.

As early as 1,700 years ago, the famous doctor Hua To first mixed herbal powder in wine and used herbal anaesthesia in performing abdominal operations. Li Shih-chen, a noted pharmacologist of the Ming Dynasty in the 16th century, gave a detailed description of the anaesthetic effects of the datura flower in his classical work *Compendium of Materia Medica*. But in the old society in which the reactionary ruling class ignored the people's well-being and worshipped all things foreign, herbal anaesthesia was not used or developed. Now this method of anaesthesia, a valuable medical heritage buried for hundreds of years, has again been brought to light.

Certain shortcomings in this kind of anaesthesia remain to be overcome. Medical workers are continuing their research to improve it.



The datura flower. (1. branch, 2. fruit)

# Radio Peking

## English Language Transmissions

	GMT	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Kc/s
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	00:00-01:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	30, 25, 19	9940, 11945, 15060
	01:00-02:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30, 25, 24, 19	7060, 7120, 9780, 9940, 11945, 12055, 15060
	02:00-03:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30, 24, 19	7060, 9940, 12055, 15060
	03:00-04:00	22:00-23:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30	7120, 9780
	12:00-13:00	07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.)	25	11685
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	03:00-04:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	31, 25, 24, 19	9460, 11650, 12055, 15060
	04:00-05:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	31, 25, 24, 19	9460, 11650, 12055, 15060
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	08:30-09:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9460, 11600, 11720, 15060, 15435
	09:30-10:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9460, 11600, 11720, 15060, 15435
SOUTHEAST ASIA	12:00-13:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	47, 39, 32, 25	6290, 7660, 9480, 11600, 11650
		19:30-20:30 (Singapore) 20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila) 18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)		
	13:00-14:00	20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	47, 39, 32, 25	6290, 7660, 9480, 11600, 11650
		20:30-21:30 (Singapore) 21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila) 19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)		
SOUTH ASIA	14:00-15:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	41, 40, 30	7315, 7470, 9860
		19:00-20:00 (Rawalpindi)		
		20:00-21:00 (Dacca) 19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)		
15:00-16:00	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	41, 40, 30	7315, 7470, 9860	
	20:00-21:00 (Rawalpindi) 21:00-22:00 (Dacca) 20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)			
18:00-19:00	23:30-00:30 (Delhi)	248	1210	
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	16:00-17:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	39, 30	7590, 9860
		19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)		
17:00-18:00	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	39, 30	7590, 9860	
	20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)			
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	19:30-20:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia)	46, 39, 31	6430, 7620, 9470
		19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown)		
		20:30-21:30 (Lagos)		
		21:30-22:30 (Cairo)		
20:30-21:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia)	46, 39, 31	6430, 7620, 9470	
	20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown)			
	21:30-22:30 (Lagos)			
	22:30-23:30 (Cairo)			
EUROPE	20:30-21:30	21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47, 43, 39	6270, 6860, 7590
	21:30-22:30	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47, 43, 33	6270, 6860, 9030