

# PEKING REVIEW

22

May 31, 1974

北  
京  
周  
報

**Chairman Mao Meets Former  
British Prime Minister  
Edward Heath**

**Keep to the Correct Orientation and  
Uphold the Philosophy of Struggle**

— Notes on studying Chairman Mao's "Talks at the  
Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

***Was Confucius an "Educator of the  
Whole People"?***

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### NOTEBOOK

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## Chairman Mao Meets Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath

CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung on the afternoon of May 25 met with Edward Heath, former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and leader of the Conservative Party; J. Addis, British Ambassador to China; and the members of Mr. Heath's party: Sir Timothy and Lady Kitson, Douglas Hurd, Sir Brian Warren, William Waldegrave, Maurice Trowbridge and Miss Penelope Gardner.

Chairman Mao shook hands with each of the distinguished British guests. He had a wide-ranging conversation with Mr. Heath and Ambassador Addis in an

unconstrained atmosphere. At the end of the conversation, Mr. Heath presented Chairman Mao with a reproduction of an autographed photo of Darwin which the British scientist himself best liked, and a copy of Darwin's *The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex* of the first printing in 1871.

Present at the meeting and the conversation were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, and Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung, as well as Tang Wen-sheng and Chang Hanchih.





## Mr. Edward Heath Visits China

WHEN he was in office as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Heath attached importance to developing Sino-British relations, and agreement was reached with China on the exchange of ambassadors, acknowledging that Taiwan is a province of China. "The people in Western Europe are daily awakening and strengthening their unity with the people in other parts of the world, thus making it more and more difficult for the hegemonist schemes to succeed. Mr. Heath has consistently stood for unity of the West European countries and the strengthening of their own independence and sovereignty. And he has firmly led Britain in returning to Europe; this is an important event in the interest of the West European people's struggle against hegemonism."

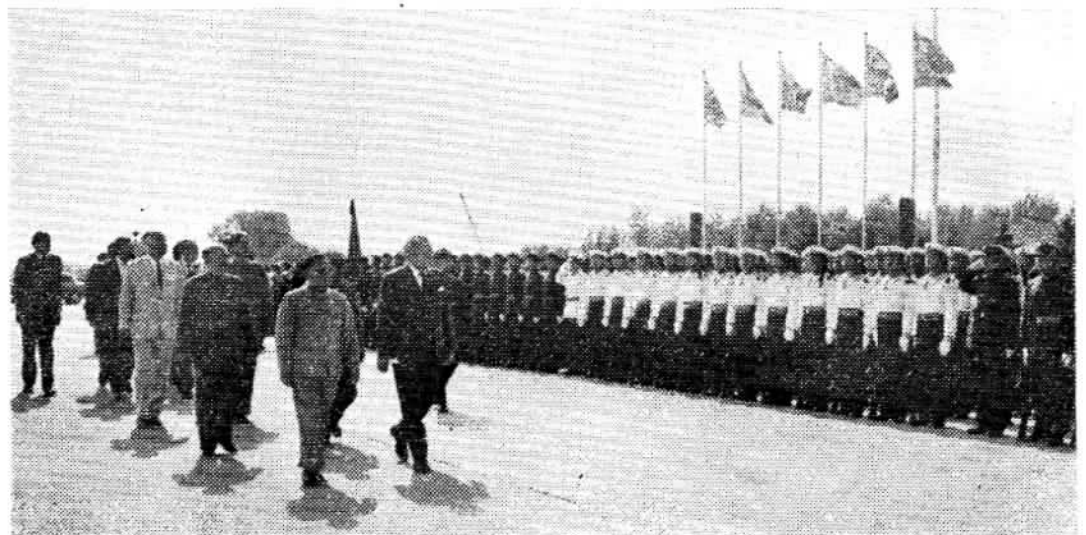
The above are words from Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's speech at the banquet given on the evening of May 25 at the Great Hall of the People in honour of Edward Heath, former Prime Minister of Britain and leader of the Conservative Party, as well as his entourage.

Mr. Heath said in his speech, "I was very glad that while I was Prime Minister we were able to make such marked

progress towards better relations between our two countries." Dwelling on the present situation in Europe, Mr. Heath pointed out: "Britain should remain an active and energetic member of the European Community." "It is in the interests of the world as a whole that Europe should increasingly unite and speak with a common voice." Mr. Heath added: "It is right that you in China and we in Europe and many other countries across the world should have our say — and that when we speak the superpowers should listen." (For excerpts of their speeches see pp. 8-10.)

The former British Prime Minister came on a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. On May 24, the day of the arrival of the

distinguished British guests, Peking Airport flew the national flags of China and Britain and displayed banners inscribed with the slogans: "Warm welcome to the distinguished British guests!" "Resolutely support the struggle of the European peoples against hegemonism!" and "Long live the friendship between the peoples of China and Britain!" Colourful bunting fluttered over the main streets in the city proper. As Mr. Heath and his party alighted from the plane, they were warmly welcomed by Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premier; Wu Teh, Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Li Chiang, Minister of Foreign Trade; Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice-Foreign Minister; Pei Shih-chang, Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and leading members of the departments concerned, as well as several thousand people. Vice-



Mr. Heath is seen off at Peking Airport.



Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said to Mr. Heath: "On behalf of Premier Chou En-lai, I extend a warm welcome to you."

Talks were held between Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and the former British Prime Minister.

While in Peking, the distinguished guests visited the Palace Museum, saw archaeological finds unearthed during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, visited an exhibition on arts and crafts and toured the Great Wall and Ting Ling (one of the Ming Tombs).

On the evening of May 26, Mr. Heath and other distinguished British guests, accompanied by Chinese leaders Chiang Ching, Teng Hsiao-ping and Wu Teh, attended a concert.

Premier Chou En-lai on the afternoon of May 27 went to the Guest House and met Mr. Heath and all the members of his party as well as the correspondents accompanying him. Premier Chou En-lai had a conversation with Mr. Heath in a friendly atmosphere. Present at the meeting and the conversation were Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang, Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, and others.

That evening, the former British Prime Minister gave a return banquet at the Great Hall of the People. Mr. Heath and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping spoke at the banquet.

Mr. Heath and his party left Peking by special plane on the morning of May 28 for a visit to Shanghai in the company of Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua. They were given a warm send-off at the

airport by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Chairman of the Peking

Municipal Revolutionary Committee Wu Teh, as well as several thousand people. A grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of Britain and China. The band played the national anthems of the two countries. Then, Mr. Heath, accompanied by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Mr. Heath and his party waved goodbye to the well-wishers amidst the beating of drums and gongs.

## Malaysian Prime Minister Razak Arrives in Peking

**M**ALAYSIAN Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak bin Datuk Hussein arrived in Peking May 28 on an official visit to China at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai. Prime Minister Razak was the fourth head of government of a Third World country to visit China in May. Preceding him were President Senghor of Senegal, Prime Minister Bhutto of Pakistan and President Makarios of Cyprus.

Prime Minister Razak and his party were given a grand and warm welcome at Peking Airport by Chinese leaders Li Hsien-nien, Hua Kuo-feng, Wu Teh and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang, Vice-Minister of National Defence Hsiao Ching-kuang, as well as several thousand people in the capital. Greeting Prime Minister Razak, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: "I welcome you on behalf of Premier Chou En-lai." In return, the Malaysian Prime Minister said: "Thank you very much. I am very glad to be here."

A grand welcome ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of Malaysia and China. After the band played the national anthems of both countries, Prime

Minister Razak, in the company of the Chinese leaders, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and walked round to meet the welcoming crowds.

The Chinese and Malaysian peoples have a long-standing, traditional friendship. During his visit Prime Minister Razak will sign a joint communique between the Chinese and Malaysian Governments announcing the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Greeting the distinguished guests from Southeast Asia, *Renmin Ribao* on May 28 published an editorial entitled "New Development of Friendly Relations Between China and Malaysia." It said: "Friendly contacts between the two peoples date back to pre-Christian times. Their friendly relations have been resumed and developed in recent years, with trade delegations being exchanged and cultural and sports interflow taking place between the two countries. The representative of the Malaysian Government to the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly in 1971 voted in favour of restoration to China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations. Prime

Minister Abdul Razak not long ago stated explicitly that Taiwan is a part of China's territory.

"In the course of Prime Minister Abdul Razak's current visit in China, leaders of the Chinese and Malaysian Governments are scheduled to hold talks and sign an agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two governments. This will fill a new page in the relations between the two countries."

"The Chinese Government and people," the editorial added, "have always resolutely supported the Third World countries and the people of the world as a whole in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. It is our consistent stand to establish and develop relations with other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. We hold that all countries, big or small, should be equal. The affairs of a country should be handled by the people of that country themselves. The social system of each country can be chosen and determined only by the people of that country themselves, and no interference by external forces is allowed."

The editorial expressed confidence that Prime Minister Razak's visit will surely make positive contributions to further promoting and developing the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Malaysia. (In our next issue this column will give further coverage to the visit.)

### **Popularization and Development Of Model Revolutionary Theatrical Works**

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art, model revolutionary theatrical works — brilliant achievements of China's proletarian revolution in this field — are being popularized in the cities and countryside. More such works are being produced.

Up to now, there are the following model revolutionary theatrical works:

Modern Peking operas: *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy*, *The Red Lantern*, *Shachiapang*, *On the Docks*, *Raid on the White Tiger Regiment*, *Song of the Dragon River*, *Red Detachment of Women*, *Fighting on the Plains* and *Azalea Mountain*;

Modern dance-dramas *Red Detachment of Women* and *The White-Haired Girl*;

Symphonic music *Shachiapang* and *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy*;

Piano music *The Red Lantern* with Peking opera singing; and

Piano concerto *The Yellow River*.

Two modern dance-dramas *Ode to Yimeng* and *Children of the Grassland* are being performed on an experimental basis.

These works are the fruits of the revolutionary literary and art workers in criticizing the revisionist line and in putting into practice Chairman Mao's proletarian ideology on literature and art. Taking the Party's basic line as their guide, the literary and art workers have, in the more than ten productions, reflected from different angles the Chinese people's arduous struggle over the last 50 years under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in seizing political power by armed force and their struggle in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

With the creation of the images of proletarian heroes in these theatrical works, the stage, which for centuries had been dominated by emperors, kings, generals, ministers, scholars and beauties, has taken on a new look.

In line with the policies of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China," and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new," the revolutionary literary and art workers reformed the traditional art forms, such as the old Peking opera and ballet, and created a brand-new proletarian art with national characteristics.

Produced in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings in his *Talks at the Yenan Forum on Liter-*

*ature and Art* that there should be "the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form," these model revolutionary theatrical works have forcefully publicized Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and displayed the militant role of revolutionary literature and art "for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy." Thus workers, peasants, soldiers and people of various nationalities in the country welcome them.

With the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, the model revolutionary theatrical works are being more widely popularized. Including the new Peking opera films *Fighting on the Plains* and *Azalea Mountain* now being shown all over China, altogether 14 model theatrical works have been screened or put on phonograph records. Adaptations of the model revolutionary theatrical works in China's main local opera forms are being tried out. In national minority areas like Sinkiang, Inner Mongolia and Kwangsi, model theatrical works are being performed in local dialects and art forms. Professional and amateur literary and art workers have learnt from and performed the model theatrical works. Images of the revolutionary heroes created in these works have encouraged the fighting spirit of the broad masses of cadres and people in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in carrying out socialist revolution and construction with greater enthusiasm.

The creation and performances of these model revolutionary theatrical works have not only promoted the reform of local opera forms and the development of the film industry, but also have provided valuable experience for other forms of art creations, such as literature, the fine arts, music and dance.

### **Greetings to Yugoslav Leaders**

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing

Committee of the National People's Congress and Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council on May 22 sent a joint message to Josip Broz Tito, Kiro Gligorov and Dzemal Bijedic sincerely congratulating them on their assumption of the respective offices of President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, President of the Federal Assembly and President of the Federal Executive Council.

### **Congratulations to French President**

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai on May 22 sent a message to Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, congratulating him on his election as President of the Republic of France.

### **Party and State Leaders Meet Dr. Li Cheng-tao**

Chinese Party and state leaders Chou En-lai, Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Teng Hsiao-ping and Kuo Mo-jo met and had a most cordial talk on the evening of May 24 with Chinese-American physicist Dr. Li Cheng-tao and his wife Chin Hui-chun, who are in China to see their relatives and on a visit.

Dr. Li Cheng-tao's sister Li Ya-yun and his son Li Chung-han were at the meeting.

Also present were leading members of the departments concerned and scientists.

### **Romania's Delegation of Union Of Communist Youth**

Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Chi Teng-kuei, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on May 24 met and feted the Delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania led by Ion Traian Stefanescu, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the

Romanian Communist Party and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania. The Chinese leaders and the Romanian visitors had a cordial and friendly conversation.

The 5-member Romanian delegation was in China from May 18 to 25. It toured Peking, Hangchow and Shanghai during the visit.

### **Foreign Minister Chi Fetes Princess Lamia**

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei gave a banquet on May 22 in honour of Her Highness Princess Lamia, wife of Prince Moulay Abdallah of the Kingdom of Morocco, and her party.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and others met the distinguished Moroccan guests after their arrival in Peking on May 21.

### **African Liberation Day Anniversary**

Diplomatic envoys of African countries in China gave a reception on May 25 in Peking in celebration of the 11th anniversary of African Liberation Day. Among the guests were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia; and Sarin Chhak, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei.

Both Tanzanian Ambassador R.S. Wambura and Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei spoke at the reception in an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the African people and the people of China and other countries. The Tanzanian Ambassador spoke on behalf of the African diplomatic envoys in China.

Referring to the excellent situation in Africa, Ambassador Wambura pointed out: The Republic of Guinea-Bissau was born out of the determined struggle of her people. The armed

struggle of the people of Mozambique and Angola for liberation is developing favourably. The armed struggle of the people of Zimbabwe has become intensified, and that of Namibia and Azania is continuing without let-up. The people of Spanish Sahara and the peoples of other territories still under colonial rule in Africa are continuing their struggle for complete self-determination and national sovereignty. Reinforced Afro-Arab solidarity marks a new chapter in the relationship between the African people and the Arab brothers.

Speaking about the armed struggle of the people of Mozambique and Angola, Ambassador Wambura demanded that full national independence be granted Angola and Mozambique. Failing this, the fight shall continue unabated, he stated.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei said: The situation in Africa is getting better and better. In their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, racism and Zionism, the independent African states have further strengthened their unity and demonstrated the great might of the united struggle of the African people. They are exercising an increasingly important influence in international affairs.

Foreign Minister Chi said: The recent collapse of the reactionary Caetano regime in Portugal is precisely the consequence of the ignominious bankruptcy of Portugal's colonial policy and a major victory for the persistent and protracted armed struggle of the African people.

The Foreign Minister reaffirmed: The Chinese Government and people firmly support the solemn and just stand of the African countries and people to carry through the national-liberation struggle to the end and will, as always, resolutely support the African people in their just struggle for national liberation. We are convinced that the great African people, strengthening their unity and persisting in struggle, will certainly surmount all difficulties and win complete independence and liberation for the African continent.

# Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

(Excerpts)

WE are very glad that Mr. Heath, an outstanding British statesman, has come to China for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Chairman Mao Tsetung met Mr. Heath this afternoon and had a wide-ranging conversation with him in an unconstrained atmosphere.

Now please allow me, on behalf of Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese Government, to express our warm welcome to Mr. Heath and his party.

The Chinese and British peoples have always been friendly to each other. When he was in office as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Heath attached importance to developing Sino-British relations, and agreement was reached with China on the exchange of ambassadors, acknowledging that Taiwan is a province of China. Since then, political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries have happily improved, and mutual understanding increased. This accords with the desire and interests of both peoples. We appreciate the efforts Mr. Heath has made to promote Sino-British friendship.

Although China and the United Kingdom have different social systems and there are still issues between our two countries to be settled at an appropriate time, we can very well, on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, seek common ground while reserving differences, make friends and develop our relations.

At present, the world situation is excellent. The forces of the Third World are developing vigorously, and their just struggles and those of the people of the other countries of the world, in mutual co-ordination, are pounding away at the old world with the momentum of a torrential tide. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this has become the irresistible trend of history. The superpowers that stand opposed to this trend are on the decline and will decline further. One of them tumbled down from its zenith long ago. The other has wild ambitions, but lacks strength; it is having an increasingly hard time. Although it flaunts the signboard of socialism, it is even more vicious in bullying

others. Its methods, its tactics, its manoeuvres may change, but the polar star of its policy — contention for world domination — is a fixed star. The contention between the superpowers is growing more and more intense and is bound to lead eventually to war; either they will fight each other, or the people will rise in revolution. In the end they will not be able to escape their doom. That is why we say the present situation is as described in the verse, "The wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains."

The superpowers not only attempt to bring the developing countries under their control, but also seek at the same time to bully the developed countries that are not their match in strength. At present, Europe is the focus of their contention, and that is the main reason why the situation in Europe is one of turbulence and unrest. It is obvious whence the main danger to Europe comes. Recent developments have further shown that some people openly speak of friendship but send over spies under cover, talk about security to your face but carry out subversion behind your back, harp on disarmament but are actually engaged in arms expansion. Their strategy is "making a feint to the east while attacking in the west." We are glad to see that the people in Western Europe are daily awakening and strengthening their unity with the people in other parts of the world, thus making it more and more difficult for the hegemonist schemes to succeed. Mr. Heath has consistently stood for unity of the West European countries and the strengthening of their own independence and sovereignty. And he has firmly led Britain in returning to Europe; this is an important event in the interest of the West European people's struggle against hegemonism.

China belongs to the Third World and is a developing country. It is our policy to "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony." We are determined to rely on our own strength to run China's affairs well and build a strong socialist country so as to make a greater contribution to mankind. At the same time, we are ready to co-operate with all countries subjected to superpower bullying and threat in a common effort to combat hegemonism.



# Mr. Edward Heath's Speech

(Excerpts)

IT is a great pleasure to be here in Peking and to have this occasion for thanking the Government and the people of China for all the kindness and hospitality which they have shown me.

It was a keen disappointment when I had to postpone the visit which I had intended to pay to China in January.

I was all the more delighted when, as a result of the initiative of your Government, it proved possible to reinstate the visit so quickly.

This visit gives me the opportunity which I have long sought, to see for myself the achievements of the Chinese people.

I have of course read of these achievements and many visitors to your country have told me about them—in particular Sir Alec Douglas-Home who came here as British Foreign Secretary in 1972, and before him, Sir Anthony Royle.

I also welcomed the opportunity of discussions with Chi Peng-fei, Foreign Minister, when we welcomed him on his visit to London in June 1973.

There has been no doubt in my mind of the progress which you have achieved.

Now I shall be able to see it for myself and I know that this will be a most rewarding experience.

We in Britain have a social and political system which differs in many respects from your own.

It is the result of different experiences and a different tradition.

This system of ours does not always produce results of which we all approve.

People sometimes grumble at it and criticize it.

But it is a political system deeply rooted in the instincts of the British people.

We do not aim to impose our own ideas on other people.

We believe that it is right and necessary that peoples with different political and social systems should live side by side—not just in a passive way but as active friends.

Britain was among the first countries to recognize the People's Republic of China.

More recently, I was very glad that while I was Prime Minister we were able to make such marked progress towards better relations between our two countries.

I am thinking of the establishment of full diplomatic relations—and here I would pay a tribute to the work of our two Ambassadors, Mr. Sung Chih-kuang in London and Sir John Addis here in Peking.

At the same time there has been a notable expansion of trade and of cultural exchanges.

I remember with great pleasure opening the remarkable exhibition of Chinese treasures in London, which more than a million people visited.

I also, like many others, my fellow countrymen, enjoyed the highly successful visit to Britain of the Shanghai acrobats.

Today I welcome the opportunity of exchanging views with the leaders of the Chinese Government about the world scene.

I had the great honour this morning of a long talk with Chairman Mao Tsetung. Then, this afternoon, you and I, Mr. Vice-Premier, had a most fruitful discussion.

My own views on the place of Britain in the modern world are well known.

The Government which I led successfully negotiated British entry into the European Community.

I believe strongly that it is in the interests of my countrymen that Britain should remain an active and energetic member of the European Community.

Only in this way can we protect our own interests in an uncertain and changing world.

Only in this way can we play a part worthy of Britain's past in working for peace among the nations and a more assured prosperity for all our peoples.

I believe equally that it is in the interests of the world as a whole that Europe should increasingly unite and speak with a common voice.

This is particularly true in our dealings with the two superpowers.

Eight members of the European Community are allies of the United States in NATO for the defence of Europe.

We value that alliance.

But neither we, nor indeed the Americans, believe that the affairs of the world can be left to the decisions of two superpowers.

It is right that you in China and we in Europe and many other countries across the world should have our say—and that when we speak the superpowers should listen.

The growing unity of Europe is not aimed against any country or group of countries.

Indeed the reverse is true.

We remember how many countries far from Europe, including China, have been drawn during this century into wars which had their origin in disagreements within Europe.

It must be in the interests of the world as a whole that we should banish for ever the danger of a future war within Europe which will drag in others outside it.

The European Community is the best instrument for this purpose.

At the same time, countries of the developing world look increasingly to the European Community.

They expect us in the community to work out policies of aid and trade which will show a sympathetic understanding of their own problems.

This is particularly true of the countries of the Commonwealth, who see in Britain's membership of the European Community a guarantee that the policies of the community will take their interests into account.

Of course there have recently been obstacles and setbacks in the search for growing unity in Europe.

Within a few months of its enlargement the European Community has had to face serious problems imposed from outside — problems arising from strains in the world monetary system, and from the huge increase in world oil prices.

It is with these problems that Europe now has to grapple.

I am convinced that the European Community and the whole concept of a united Europe is strong enough to survive this period of difficulty, just as it has survived similar periods in the past.

I see signs of this already.

I have been greatly heartened by the fact that both France and Germany now have at the head of their Governments leaders of energy and practical sense,

both of whom are deeply committed to the success of the European Community and determined to overcome these obstacles.

I welcome the opportunity created for Europe by the election of Monsieur Giscard d'Estaing as President of France and Herr Schmidt as Federal Chancellor of the German Federal Republic.

This is an all-important moment — the moment when the torch is passed in these two countries to the second generation of statesmen committed to the new Europe.

I am indeed glad to hear that these two European leaders have decided to hold an early meeting.

I hope that it will not be long before Britain too is once again in a position to play an active part.

We can play such a part — our interests demand that we should.

The day when we recapture the impetus of our advance towards European unity may not be far distant.

As I have often said in my own country, the European Community exists for the benefit of the peoples of Europe.

As Chairman Mao wrote: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."

I am sure that both the governments and the peoples of Europe believe that friendship and co-operation with China is an essential part of our future work.

From what I have already seen in my short time here, and from the discussions which I have held, it is clear to me that the prospects for such co-operation between Britain and China are very good.

## JOINT COMMUNIQUE

AT the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Delegation of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, with Mr. Khieu Samphan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of the Royal Government of National Union and Commander-in-Chief of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia, as the head and Mr. Ieng Sary, Special Adviser to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, as the deputy head, paid an official goodwill visit to the People's Republic of China during the period from April 1 to May 27, 1974 and was accorded a warm welcome and a grand and cordial reception by the Chinese Government and people.

Chairman Mao Tsetung of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China met Deputy Prime

Minister Khieu Samphan, Special Adviser Ieng Sary and other distinguished guests from Cambodia. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Prime Minister Penn Nouth were present at the meeting. The meeting proceeded from start to finish in an atmosphere of warmth, cordiality, friendship and militant solidarity.

The Chinese and Cambodian sides held talks on the new situation of the Cambodian people's anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle, the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries, the current international situation and issues of common concern.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier; Li Chiang, Minister of Foreign Trade; Chang Tsai-chien, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Han Nien-lung, Vice-

Minister of Foreign Affairs; Shen Chien, Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; and Kang Mao-chao, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Cambodia.

Taking part in the talks on the Cambodian side were: Khieu Samphan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of the Royal Government of National Union and Commander-in-Chief of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia; Ieng Sary, Special Adviser to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister; Ieng Thirith, Minister of Popular Education and Youth; Tiv Ol, Vice-Minister of Information and Propaganda; and Toch Kham Doeun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cambodia to the People's Republic of China.

Over the past four years, the National United Front and the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia, relying closely on the people, persevering in the position of independence, initiative and self-reliance and adhering to the correct line of the people's war, have defeated the U.S. imperialist barbarous invasion, liberated more than 90 per cent of all the territory of Cambodia and more than 5.5 million out of the whole population of seven million, shattered the U.S. plan of "Khmerization" of the war and plunged into a dire predicament the traitorous clique of Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Cheng Heng, In Tam, Long Boret and Sosthene Fernandez in Phnom Penh. By their victories, the Cambodian people have not only laid a solid foundation for the independence and liberation of Cambodia and done their part in the just cause of the three Indochinese peoples, but also greatly inspired all other oppressed nations and peoples in their liberation struggles and made an important contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the people of Asia and the whole world.

The Chinese side highly acclaims the dauntless heroism and the valiant and staunch revolutionary spirit displayed by the fraternal Cambodian people in their just war to resist U.S. imperialism and punish the traitorous clique in Phnom Penh with Lon Nol as its chieftain; it warmly congratulates the Cambodian people on the brilliant victories they have won in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The Chinese people are infinitely proud of having the heroic Cambodian people as their comrades-in-arms. They extend a high salute to the fraternal Cambodian people.

The Chinese side reiterates that it firmly supports the five-point declaration issued by the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on March 23, 1970 and the political programme of the National United Front of Cambodia, both of which were reaffirmed by the Cambodian National Congress held from

July 19 to 21, 1973, and firmly supports and assists the Cambodian people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and the traitorous clique in Phnom Penh.

The Chinese side notes with pleasure the ever higher international prestige of the National United Front of Cambodia with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia—the sole legal government of the Cambodian people—with Samdech Penn Nouth as its Prime Minister and Mr. Khieu Samphan as its Deputy Prime Minister. At the same time, the Chinese side warmly congratulates the Delegation of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia on the complete success of its recent visit to 11 countries in Asia, Africa and Europe. The Chinese side reiterates that the legitimate rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations and all the organizations related to it should be restored and that the representatives of the traitorous clique in Phnom Penh should be expelled from the United Nations.

The Chinese side condemns U.S. imperialism for continuing its war of aggression against Cambodia by making use of the traitorous Lon Nol clique as its tool. The U.S. Government should stop its aggression against Cambodia and all its support and assistance to the traitorous clique in Phnom Penh. The Cambodian question should be settled by the Cambodian people themselves free from outside interference.

The Chinese people are convinced that the heroic Cambodian people, holding high the banner of determination in fighting, will certainly realize the five-point declaration and the political programme of the National United Front of Cambodia and build on the basis of territorial integrity a new Cambodia that is truly independent, peaceful, neutral, sovereign, democratic and prosperous.

The Delegation of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia expresses deep thanks to the Chinese Government and people for rendering all-out moral, material and diplomatic support and assistance of various forms to the Cambodian people in their struggle for popular and national liberation against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

The victories won by the Cambodian people in their struggle in the past four years and more are inseparable from the help rendered by the fraternal Chinese people.

During this visit, the Cambodian Delegation expresses their admiration for the successes achieved by the Chinese people, the Chinese Government and the Communist Party of China in various fields of socialist revolution and socialist construction under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Party with Chairman Mao Tsetung as its illustrious leader. Both the progress and the development attained by the

Chinese people through tenacious struggle fully demonstrate that the Chinese people have grasped and deeply comprehended Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought—the weapon guiding them from victory to victory.

The Cambodian people regard the victories of the Chinese people as their own victories, and the Chinese people and China as a powerful backing and a reliable rear area of the Cambodian struggle for popular and national liberation.

The Cambodian side firmly supports the Chinese people's struggle for the liberation of Taiwan Province, which is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China.

Both sides hold that the international situation is continuing to develop in a direction favourable to the people of the whole world. Its basic characteristic is great disorder under heaven. The rivalry between the superpowers and their aggression, subversion, interference, control and plunder everywhere are sharpening all the basic contradictions in the contemporary world, increasing the awakening of the people and arousing them to resistance. The old order based on colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is being undermined and shaken to its foundations. The people of all countries are advancing triumphantly amidst the turbulence. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution—this is the historical trend that no force on earth can resist. The two sides firmly stand by all oppressed peoples and oppressed nations and resolutely support their just struggles.

The two sides express heartfelt joy at the significant changes taking place in Indochina, which are increasingly favourable to the people. They warmly congratulate the heroic Vietnamese people on the great victory they have won in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They firmly support the just struggle of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to defend and consolidate the achievements of revolution, as well as the six-point proposal for achieving peace and national concord in south Viet Nam put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on March 22, 1974. They condemn the United States and the Saigon administration for perpetrating incessant violations and sabotage of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam and thus maintaining tension in south Viet Nam. The United States and the Saigon administration should stop all their acts violating and sabotaging the Paris agreement.

The two sides warmly congratulate the heroic Lao people on the great victory they have won in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They sincerely wish the Lao people continued advance on the basis of the formation of the Provisional National Union Government and the National

Coalition Political Council of Laos and continuous new successes in their cause of building a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos.

The two sides express firm support for the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. All U.S. forces should be withdrawn from south Korea. The Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference.

The two sides firmly support the Arab peoples in their struggle against Israeli Zionist aggression and for the recovery of the occupied territories and the full restitution of the national rights of the people of Palestine.

The two sides hail the glorious birth of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau amidst armed struggle.

The two sides firmly support the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania in their just struggles against Portuguese colonial rule and against racism in Rhodesia and South Africa.

The two sides hold that the rise of the numerous Third World countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America is a major event inspiring the people throughout the world. These countries have strengthened their unity in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and power politics and are playing an ever greater role in international affairs. Both sides pledge that, as members of the Third World, they will unswervingly stand together with the other countries and peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and resolutely support them in their just struggles to win and safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty, develop the national economy and protect national resources.

China and Cambodia are friendly neighbours; the Chinese and Cambodian peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. The two sides note with satisfaction that the profound friendship and militant unity of the Chinese and Cambodian peoples, which have been tested in protracted revolutionary struggles, have been steadily consolidated and developed. The agreement signed between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia on China's gratis provision of military equipment and supplies to Cambodia in 1974 is another vivid expression of the militant unity of the Chinese and Cambodian peoples.

The two sides note with full satisfaction that the official goodwill visit of the Delegation of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia led by Mr. Khieu Samphan and Mr. Ieng Sary to the People's Republic of China has been a complete success. This visit has made a significant contribution to strengthening the militant friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples and further developing the friendly relations between the two countries.

The Delegation of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia expresses deep thanks for the warm hospitality of the Chinese people, the Chinese Government and the Communist Party of China. During its visit in China, the Delegation is very glad to see that, whether in the capital Peking, in Szechuan or in Sinkiang, the

fraternal Chinese people regard the Cambodian people as their close comrades-in-arms. It wishes that the Chinese people, the Chinese Government and the Communist Party of China will continuously win great victories under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Peking, May 27, 1974

## Keep to the Correct Orientation and Uphold the Philosophy of Struggle

— Notes on studying Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*

by Chu Lan

**T**HIRTY-TWO years ago, Chairman Mao published his *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art* in the thick of a fierce struggle between the two lines. This brilliant work thoroughly criticized the opportunist line pushed by Wang Ming and his followers and one of its important ideological origins—the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. It penetratingly repudiated Wang Ming and company's reactionary political stand in opposing progress and persisting in retrogression and its manifestations in literature and art, and has inherited and carried forward the Marxist world outlook and theory on literature and art. Over the past 32 years, the *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art* has all along been a sharp ideological weapon in our struggle against various opportunist trends of thought and it remains so in our current criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

In the *Talks*, Chairman Mao states at the outset that the problem of "for whom" is a problem of fundamental importance and of principle. He points out explicitly: "All our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use." The orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers indicated here applies not only to revolutionary work in literature and art but to all other aspects of our revolutionary work as well.

Adherence to this orientation means, in the final analysis, adherence to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao is a great political revolution carried out under the conditions of socialism by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other ex-

ploting classes. It aims at upholding the Party's basic line which Chairman Mao has formulated for the historical period of socialism and at "consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism." The renegade and traitor Lin Piao, however, worked overtime to follow in the footsteps of Confucius in preaching "restrain oneself and return to the rites" and viciously attacked and negated the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in a futile attempt to change the Party's basic line and policies, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Lin Piao wanted to "revive states that were extinct, restore families that had lost their positions, and call to office those who had fallen into obscurity," so as to have the landlord and capitalist classes ride roughshod over the labouring people again. This was tantamount to fundamentally negating the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

The current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a development in depth of the socialist revolution. It is also a continuation of the protracted struggles which the Chinese Communist Party and the revolutionary people under its leadership have waged against domestic and foreign enemies since the May 4th Movement. The revolution led by the proletariat in China is always linked with criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. For more than half a century since the May 4th Movement—during both the new-democratic revolution and the socialist revolution—Chairman Mao has, in close connection with struggles against domestic and foreign reactionaries and with struggles against "Left" and Right opportunist lines within the Party, used the dialectical and historical materialist world outlook to repeatedly criticize

the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the worshippers of Confucius, politically and ideologically. Such criticism constitutes an important content of the two-line struggles in our Party. The current struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a political and ideological struggle in the superstructure, through which Marxism will triumph over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. This struggle is of great immediate significance and far-reaching historic importance for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration. On the literary and art front, this is a great struggle to keep to the correct orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, use the proletarian revolutionary line on literature and art to defeat the revisionist line and carry the proletarian revolution in literature and art through to the end. In his *Talks*, Chairman Mao enjoins us to uphold everything that "encourages the masses to be of one heart and one mind, that opposes retrogression and promotes progress" and oppose everything that "foment dissension and discord among the masses and opposes progress and drags people back." To make revolutionary literature and art a weapon for upholding revolution and opposing retrogression and restoration, it is imperative to criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and criticize revisionism. Revolutionary literary and art workers must deepen their understanding of the protractedness and complexity of the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration in the historical period of socialism, arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and take an active part in the struggle.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has led to profound changes in the political, ideological, cultural, and economic fields and the emergence of many new socialist things which in themselves are a deep criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique had a bitter hatred for these new things and was bent on undermining them. We, on the contrary, should warmly support these new things, promote their growth and further consolidate and expand the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In the *Talks*, Chairman Mao urges revolutionary literary and art workers to extol "the new people and the new world." In accordance with this instruction, an important task for proletarian revolutionary literature and art at present is to adhere to the Party's basic line as the key link, conscientiously learn from the experience in creating the model revolutionary theatrical works, make every effort to reflect the magnificent struggle of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, profoundly reflect the socialist revolution and construction and sing the praises of new socialist things, and, at the same time, expose all the dark forces that harm the masses of the people. What to extol and what to expose has never been a question that concerns literature and art alone, but is first of all an important political question. While the proletariat wants to praise the

Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the bourgeoisie is bound to negate and oppose it. We must determine our attitude towards all literary and art works **only after examining their attitude to the people.** We must wholeheartedly support and foster works that extol with full revolutionary enthusiasm the proletarian revolution, especially the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, even if they are not so perfect artistically or have some shortcomings. We must do so as long as their political orientation is correct. At the same time, we must take a realistic approach and, through analysis, point out the problems they still have and help the writers improve and revise their works. This will encourage our professional and amateur literary and art workers to reflect practical struggles in the era of socialism still better and give full play to the militant role of revolutionary literature and art as a weapon "for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy." On the other hand, we must relentlessly criticize works that take an extremely hostile attitude towards the proletarian revolution, especially the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and viciously distort and smear it.

Because of his political needs for counter-revolution, Lin Piao politically advocated the Confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites" and the "doctrine of the mean," and in literature and art he preached the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes, the "theory of no conflicts" and other fallacies. These were in fact nothing new. As far back as more than 30 years ago when the War of Resistance Against Japan was at a critical point, Wang Ming and Liu Shao-chi and company clamoured that works of literature and art should depict "love of humanity," in an attempt to disarm the Chinese people ideologically before national and class enemies. Refuting that reactionary fallacy, Chairman Mao in his *Talks* makes this incisive remark: "There is absolutely no such thing in the world as love or hatred without reason or cause. As for the so-called love of humanity, there has been no such all-inclusive love since humanity was divided into classes. All the ruling classes of the past were fond of advocating it, and so were many so-called sages and wise men, but nobody has ever really practised it, because it is impossible in class society." In these words, Chairman Mao thoroughly bares the hypocrisy, deceitfulness and reactionary nature of the nonsense about "love of humanity." Didn't Confucius rant that one "should love all men"? This was sheer humbug! Not only did he never show any love for the labouring people, but he bitterly hated even the new emerging landlord class. What he loved was only a handful of diehards from the slave-owning class. Whatever Lin Piao and his followers trumpeted, be it the "doctrine of the mean," the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes or the "theory of no conflicts," all of them were nothing more than weapons for the overthrown landlord and capitalist classes to attack the proletariat under the conditions of socialism. They wanted only

the proletariat and other working people to deal with the landlord and capitalist classes in accordance with the "doctrine of the mean" and "love of humanity," and refrain from coming into "conflict" with and struggling against them. But on their part, Lin Piao and company energetically practised revisionism and splittism and engaged in intrigues and conspiracy in a futile bid to change the Party's basic line and policies, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. In doing all this, they did not in the least follow the "doctrine of the mean," the principle of "love of humanity" or the "theory of no conflicts." In the political sphere, while rattling their sabres they waited for the opportune moment to launch a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat; and in the field of art and literature, they did not let a single day pass without dreaming of getting monsters and demons to dominate the stage again and without viciously attacking our model revolutionary theatrical works. As Lu Hsun wrote, when the reactionaries "see others can do nothing about them . . . , they are always ferocious, arrogant and unbridled like tyrants, and never act upon the doctrine of the mean; when they glibly talk of the 'doctrine of the mean,' they have in fact already lost their influence and have to resort to the 'doctrine of the mean.'"

Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Between the opposites in a contradiction there is at once unity and struggle, and it is this that impels things to move and change."** Social contradictions propel history forward only through struggle to bring about a revolutionary transformation. **The philosophy of the Communist Party is the philosophy of struggle.** Struggle means advance; giving up struggle means retrogression, collapse and revisionism. Our literary and art works must correctly reflect the revolutionary life and struggle of our time and, as the model revolutionary theatrical works do, apply the method of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism in creating images of proletarian heroes. To achieve this, we must thoroughly criticize the reactionary and decadent doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and such fallacies spread by Lin Piao as the "doctrine of the mean," the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the "theory of no conflicts." We must fervently praise the new socialist things that have emerged in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, dare to reflect the acute contradictions and conflicts in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and be good at depicting them.

In his *Talks*, Chairman Mao points out: **"In the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines."** The struggle in the field of literature and art is a manifestation of the class struggle in society and the two-line struggle in the Party. Chairman Mao has always attached great importance to the Party's leadership over the work in literature and art. He has personally initiated and led the various struggles in the superstructure, art and literature included. With every

attention from the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, revolutionary artists began with the revolution in Peking opera and, after overcoming numerous difficulties and surmounting many obstacles, created a number of model revolutionary theatrical works scintillating with the radiance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. These works have set for us an example in grasping the revolution in literature and art and in the superstructure as a whole. **Party committees at all levels should give full attention to literary and art work, strengthen their leadership and use the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius to further push the revolution in literature and art forward.** Historical experience shows that the struggle in the field of literature and art is invariably linked with the struggle between political lines. Didn't the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his gang trot out *Hai Jui Dismissed From Office* to reverse the correct decisions passed on Peng Teh-huai? Didn't *Going Up to Peach Peak Three Times* [see *Peking Review*, No. 11, 1974, p. 8—Tr.] make its appearance in co-ordination with the political trend of negating the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution? If the proletariat does not exercise dictatorship in the superstructure, including the various cultural fields, the bourgeoisie inevitably will carry out restoration in these fields.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Either the East Wind prevails over the West Wind, or the West Wind prevails over the East Wind; there is no room for compromise on the question of the two lines."** The bourgeoisie always stubbornly tries to express itself and remould the Party and the world in its own image. But this simply won't work. To yield to them would actually be to **run the risk of undermining our Party and our country. Whom then must we yield to? We can mould the Party and the world only in the image of the proletarian vanguard.** This is a life-and-death struggle concerning who moulds whom and who will win out. Party committees at all levels must rely on the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers who are armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, persist in exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat in the superstructure, including the various cultural fields, and carry the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius through to the end. All Communists, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals and literary and art workers should engage in **"the study of Marxism-Leninism and of society"** in the course of struggle and continue to remould their own world outlook. So long as we adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, keep to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and uphold the Communist philosophy of struggle, we are sure to win great victories in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and still greater victories in the proletarian revolution in literature and art. Thus the dictatorship of the proletariat in China will become more consolidated and the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction more prosperous than ever.

# Was Confucius an "Educator of the Whole People"?

by Tang Hsiao-wen

REACTIONARY rulers of the past encomiastically hailed Confucius as "the eternal paragon for teachers." The May 4th Movement in 1919 decried this by raising the slogan "Down with the Confucian Shop!" Later, bourgeois men of letters and scholars catering to the needs of the reactionary rulers again set off a reactionary counter-current of worshipping Confucius and studying the Confucian canon. They gave much publicity to *yu chiao wu lui* (which really means "regional training without distinction of clans") advocated by Confucius who, they asserted, wanted to recruit students regardless of their class origin. In this way they disguised Confucius as an "educator of the whole people."

Hu Shih, a reactionary bourgeois man of letters and running dog of imperialism, for one, claimed that the formulation *yu chiao wu lui*, standing for Confucius' belief that "education can break down class or other barriers," was "a revolutionary theory that gave society a good shake." Doing his utmost to present Confucius as an "educator of the whole people," Hu Shih served imperialism and the landlord and comprador-capitalist classes in enslaving the Chinese people and poisoning their minds.

Li Chi, a Trotskyite, for his part, saluted Confucius as "the representative of the new emerging landlord class" to facilitate his dirty scheme of opposing communism and the people.

Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, representatives of the landlord and capitalist classes who had wormed their way into the Party, consistently sat at the feet of Confucius and, after liberation, they pushed a revisionist line in education and spread the fallacy of *yu chiao wu lui* which had a most noxious influence.

Should Confucius' thinking on education be affirmed?

We must examine this question with the help of Marxism which is our telescope and microscope.

## What Kind of Education Did Confucius Provide?

Confucius lived in the late Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.), a time of great social upheaval during which China was in the transition from the slave system to the feudal system. Obstinate taking the reactionary stand of the declining slave-owning aristocracy, Confucius had an inveterate hatred for the social changes in his time. He cried out for the revival of the already extinct states of the slave-owning

aristocracy, for continuation of the hereditary prerogatives of these aristocrats and for restoring the already toppled slave-owning aristocrats to power. In his opinion, this would make the slaves submissive.

Wandering from place to place, he went to a number of states bent on seeking an official post so as to realize his dream of "returning to the rites," that is, to revive the codes and institutions of slavery that had prevailed in the Western Chou Dynasty. He also ran a private school for the purpose of training "worthies" who would not only rigorously observe the "rites of Chou" but "excel in learning to become officials" in order to restore the slave system of the Western Chou Dynasty. From this it can be seen that Confucius' educational activities served the reactionary politics of the slave-owning aristocracy. His reactionary political aim determined his educational line that governed every aspect of his educational endeavours.

What kind of people did Confucius want to train so as to attain his reactionary political end? Could he possibly teach students regardless of their class origin, as some people alleged?

Slaves were never regarded as human beings in slave society by the slave-owners, but were "talking tools" who were cruelly treated and bought and sold at will or slaughtered in cold blood. How could the slave-owners be expected to let the slaves get an education? Actually, Confucius himself made no bones about excluding the slaves from those he wanted to educate. Proceeding from idealist apriorism, he contended that "the highest are the wise" and "the lowest are the stupid," and this was born so and could not be changed. As Confucius saw it, the slaves who were born "the lowest" and "stupid" were not worth getting an education. Slaves, he harshly said, must only do things they were told to do but must never be allowed to know why. His hostility to the slaves and his clinging to this reactionary obscurantist policy was determined by his reactionary class instinct.

Confucius himself advertised the fact that he was ready to teach anyone presenting him with a large piece of cured meat. These words served to give the lie to the statement that Confucius accepted students regardless of class origin. In a society where one horse plus a hank of silk could be bartered for five slaves, who were human chattels to be bought or sold and did not have any personal rights, how could a slave afford to give Confucius a big piece of meat as



tuition fee? Confucius indeed had many students, as many as "70 worthies and 3,000 disciples" according to one record, and there were also some "poor students" among them. This has also been considered by some as evidence that he took students regardless of their class origin. But the fact was that among these "poor students," there was one, for instance, who was a descendant of an assistant minister of a principality and another the offspring of a slave-owning aristocrat whose families had seen better days. They obviously still belonged to the slave-owning class. To use this as evidence to prove that Confucius accepted students regardless of their class origin is completely implausible.

It was said that there were people of "low" birth among Confucius' students. One was the son of a "humble commoner," another was a "tradesman" himself. Some people used this to support their argument that Confucius recruited students irrespective of class origin. This, too, does not hold water. In the eyes of the slave-owning aristocrats, only influential officials were considered high-bred. The rest of the populace, engaged in farming, handicraft production and trade, were of low birth. These "lowly" people could not possibly have been slaves because in ancient slave society slaves were not regarded as human beings at all. Thus, if Confucius was said to have "chosen students irrespective of high or low birth," at best he might have not discriminated against those of a certain class or social strata, other than the slaves, whether they were officials or not.

From what Confucius taught his students, it can also be deduced that he certainly did not advocate "an education for the whole people." To bring up students to serve the slave-owning aristocracy, he made it a rule that they should only take courses in the slave-owning aristocracy's rites, music, poetry and history, with special emphasis on the rites of the Western Chou Dynasty. He maintained that what was most fundamental was to study the rites and that a systematic education in the codes and institutions of the slave system should precede everything before the culture and knowledge one acquired could be of any use. As to anything concerned with productive labour, there was no need to learn and it was not worth learning either. When his student Fan Hsu asked how to plough the fields and grow vegetables, Confucius angrily retorted: "I am not so good for that as an old farmer" and "I am not so good for that as an old gardener." When Fan Hsu left, Confucius cursed him, saying: "Fan Hsu is indeed a mean person!" Isn't it absurd to assert that a reactionary like Confucius who disapproved of his students taking part in productive labour and who was hostile to the working people would take slaves as his students?

**"What is knowledge? Ever since class society came into being the world has had only two kinds of knowledge, knowledge of the struggle for production and knowledge of the class struggle."** (Mao Tsetung: *Rectify the Party's Style of Work*.) The landlord class and the bourgeoisie created the myth of Confucius who

actually wasn't very much: He neither knew anything about handicrafts, farming and vegetable-growing nor did he understand the trend of the historical development of society in his time. His so-called "learning" was worthless trash. In the eyes of the working people, Confucius was only a parasite, an idiot "whose four limbs do not toil and who does not know the difference between the five grains," and was not qualified in any way to be a teacher.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Any given culture (as an ideological form) is a reflection of the politics and economics of a given society, and the former in turn has a tremendous influence and effect upon the latter; economics is the base and politics the concentrated expression of economics. This is our fundamental view of the relation of culture to politics and economics and of the relation of politics to economics."** (*On New Democracy*.) Education of a given era serves the politics of the ruling class of that period. There never has been nor can there be an education of the whole people that transcends classes. Viewed from any angle, Confucius' educational endeavours were in the service of the reactionary politics of restoring the slave system of the Western Chou Dynasty. Confucius himself was every inch a faithful lackey of the slave-owning aristocracy. And talk of his being an "educator of the whole people" is nothing but a disguise which some people have tried to cloak him in.

#### **What Kind of Rubbish Is "Yu Chiao Wu Lui"?**

When Confucius spoke of *yu chiao wu lui*, he did not mean to "break down the class barriers" in educating students.

Ancient Chinese slave society had an extremely rigid stratified structure. Not only were there clear demarcation lines between different classes and social strata, but intellectuals, peasants, artisans and tradesmen were not allowed to associate with one another; the various stratifications in the ruling slave-owning aristocracy itself — the king, princes, ministers, assistant ministers and others — were strictly hereditary and not to be arrogated. As a faithful apologist of the "rites of the Chou Dynasty," Confucius was saddened to see the collapse of the slave system's hierarchy in the Spring and Autumn Period as a result of "insubordination and rebellion," which was described as: "The king is not a king, the minister not a minister, the father not a father and the son not a son." How was it possible for someone like Confucius, obsessed with the thought of maintaining the order in which "the king is a king, the minister a minister, the father a father and the son a son," to "break down the class barriers"?

*Jen* (human being or a person) and *min* (people) in the *Analects*, compiled by the disciples of Confucius to record his main activities and sayings, generally speaking, stood for two different concepts. *Jen* was a broad term referring to members of all classes and social strata other than the slaves — including slave-owning aristocrats, ordinary slave-owners, the new emerging

landlord class and individual labourers; whereas *min* referred to slaves only. Similarly, the two characters *hui* (teaching or admonishing) and *chiao* (teaching or training) used in the *Analects* referred to two different concepts.

From the five passages in the *Analects* where Confucius spoke of *hui*, one can read between the lines that *hui* was connected with *jen*, the latter being the object of the former. Those who received "teaching or admonition" were of their own volition but on condition that they paid their tuition fees. In a sense what Confucius meant by *hui* was equivalent to what was later known as "education," in other words, education for persons of all classes and social strata, except the slaves.

In the seven passages dealing with *chiao* in the *Analects*, Confucius made it clear in his own remarks that *chiao* was related to *min*, that is, the slaves, who were the objects of *chiao*. Here, *chiao* consisted of military training and ideological indoctrination. It was the human beings or persons (*jen*) who gave the "training" (*chiao*) and the people (*min*) who received the "training"; the relationship between the two was one of those who rule and those who are kept under subordination. "Training" was unconditional and compulsory, not voluntary. What Confucius meant by *chiao* was training the slaves, which was categorically different in nature from *hui* in his diction.

Here, *yu chiao wu lui* explicitly referred to *chiao*, that is, compulsory military training and ideological indoctrination for the slaves; it is wrong to confuse this with the *hui* mentioned by Confucius, that is, education for classes and social strata other than the slaves.

Thus, what Confucius really meant by *yu chiao wu lui* was simply to give slaves compulsory training without distinction of clans but organized on the basis of the regions they lived in. It certainly did not mean "breaking down class barriers" in educating students.

In point of fact, no interpretation was ever given to Confucius' *yu chiao wu lui* before the Chin Dynasty (221-206 B.C.). It was only from the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220 A.D.) that thinkers of the succeeding feudal landlord class, out of their own political needs, interpreted *yu chiao wu lui* as teaching students without making distinctions between the high and the low, the rich and the poor.

In short, what Confucius meant by *yu chiao wu lui* was entirely different from his actual educational endeavours and can in no way be used to support the argument that he wished to "break down class barriers."

### **Why Was Confucius Disguised as an "Educator Of the Whole People"?**

Lenin said: "The very term 'apolitical' or 'non-political' education is a piece of bourgeois hypocrisy, nothing but humbuggerly practised on the masses, 99 per cent of whom are humiliated and degraded by the

**rule of the church, private property and the like."** (*Speech Delivered at an All-Russia Conference of Political Education Workers of Gubernia and Uyezd Education Departments, November 3, 1920.*) Bourgeois education, in fact, invariably places bourgeois politics before everything else; its educational institutes train men for its own class; bourgeois "universal compulsory education" is intended to train for this class slaves of capital. The bourgeoisie has never intended to make education serve "the whole people" regardless of classes. However, with a view to deceiving the masses, it has cowardly concealed this point and, instead, shouted that "all men are equal before education"!

China's bourgeoisie is as hypocritical as the bourgeoisie in the West, except that its talk about education transcending classes has somewhat a tinge of Chinese flavour. The 1919 May 4th Movement was thorough and uncompromising in its opposition to imperialism and feudalism. The cultural revolution ushered in at that time was a thoroughgoing movement against feudal culture. It raised aloft the two banners of the day — "Down with the old ethics and up with the new!" and "Down with the old literature and up with the new!" It raised the slogan "Down with the Confucian Shop!" and opposed the worship of Confucius and the study of the Confucian canon and discredited Confucius, the so-called "sage" of feudal society. This movement played a great role in history.

The bourgeois intellectuals who constituted the Right wing took part in the May 4th Movement. However, most of them later went over to the side of reaction. After his April 12, 1927 counter-revolutionary coup d'état, Chiang Kai-shek hurried to make a pilgrimage to the Confucian Temple in Chufu, Shantung Province. Later, he included the feudal dregs of Confucius as important contents in his own feudal, comprador and fascist educational programme. To serve the needs of the Chiang dynasty, the bourgeois men of letters and scholars brought to China the Western bourgeoisie's nonsense about education transcending classes, tagging on to it the trade mark of "Confucian Shop," to stir up a reactionary counter-current of worshipping Confucius. They spread the lie that Confucius "recruited large numbers of students regardless of their family origin . . . , teaching them different subjects without discrimination, helping them study the various valuable classics. This was really a big breakthrough."

Talk like this made a din for a time. Tailing after the bourgeois men of letters and scholars, the anti-communist Kuomintang element Chen Po-ta chimed in, saying that Confucius in practising *yu chiao wu lui* "had his unique achievement" which "ought to have a significant place in the history of Chinese culture." This was how Confucius was disguised as an "educator of the whole people." As facts stood, this "educator of the whole people" was moulded to answer the needs of the Kuomintang reactionaries in practising their feudal, comprador and fascist dictatorship. Lu Hsun put it well: "It was those in authority who boosted Confucius in China, making him the sage of those in

power or those anxious to take power, a sage having nothing to do with the common people."

Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, agents of the landlord and capitalist classes in the Party, were fanatic devotees of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. After country-wide liberation in 1949, they swam with this reactionary counter-current of worshipping Confucius. In 1962, when Liu Shao-chi and his cohorts frantically carried out their activities for a counter-revolutionary restoration, they openly sponsored the repulsive farce of a "pilgrimage to the Confucian Temple" and held so-called "forums on Confucius," seeking the help of the dead Confucius in their efforts to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. The result was that the assertion that Confucius practised *yu chiao wu lui* to "break down class barriers" in educating students and "popularize education" and other fallacies were spread far and wide.

When the Lin Piao anti-Party clique was burrowed away and working on its counter-revolutionary plot to

usurp the leadership in the Party and seize state power, it also enshrined Confucius by adopting the watchword "Succeed, or die to preserve virtue" as a demonstration of its counter-revolutionary determination.

Events in class struggle since the founding of the People's Republic testify to the fact that the struggle between worship of Confucius and opposition to Confucius is a reflection of the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration in the realm of ideology. The reason why Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and their like were so enthusiastic about extolling Confucius as an "educator of the whole people" and publicizing the worn-out formulation *yu chiao wu lui* was that they hoped to create a theoretical basis for their revisionist line in education, obliterate the class character of proletarian education and turn our schools and colleges into places for bringing up successors to the bourgeoisie. Their aim was to let the landlord and capitalist classes to continue their monopoly over culture and education and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

## Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students of Tsinghua University

# Fruitful Results of Graduation Field Work

**G**UIDED by Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching that "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study," the first group of worker-peasant-soldier students of Tsinghua University recently graduated after more than three years of study. These over 2,000 students finished their studies in the high tide of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

### 366 Items of Field Work

In preparation for graduation under the leadership of the university Party committee and the guidance of faculty members, the students took on 366 items of field work in co-operation with more than 100 factories and scientific research institutes throughout the country. The results were so good as to be beyond comparison with those of any Tsinghua University graduating class before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which began in 1966. The achievement is a clear demonstration of the correctness and greatness of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education as well as a forceful rebuttal to the Lin Piao anti-Party clique which shamelessly attacked and slandered socialist new emerging things.

All the items of field work were connected with the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Up to now 289 items are being applied in socialist construction, of which 117 are of new levels or fill in gaps in China's science and technology. Slandered by Lin Piao who trumpeted Confucius' nonsense "the lowest are the stupid" and considered by the bourgeoisie to be "unqualified for education," the worker-peasant-soldier students succeeded in designing and manufacturing a number of important products in their graduation work. They designed a large numerically-controlled machine tool which has distinctive Chinese characteristics and an underground oil storage in unlined caverns. They researched and made single crystals by the vertical pulling method, which are used as substrates in high-speed integrated circuits, transparent ceramics which is a key material for sodium lamps, and aeroconcrete with expanded shale which is a new type of low-weight, high-strength building material. They also designed and manufactured a high-standard argon arc pulse welding machine and low noise motor.

Twenty-three students of industrial automation who had started with a low educational level designed and made an automatic system of four reversing cold rolling mills for copper strips. The system consists of four

automatically adjusted units, all using SCR (silicon controlled rectifiers) controlled system. The rolling speed has been raised 8-fold; thickness can be adjusted automatically and tensile strength can be automatically measured.

### Line Decides Everything

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, these students kept in mind the task entrusted them by the proletariat and the expectations of the people while in university. All along they put the firm and correct political orientation in the first place. They seriously studied works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, were active in the great struggle to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and the great struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. They were an up-and-coming force in the struggle to run the university and transform it with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. While changing the objective world, they made efforts to change their own subjective world. They constantly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution.

More than 500 of the students were gloriously admitted into the Communist Party while in the university. Including those who had become Communists before they entered Tsinghua, Communists accounted for 70 per cent of this first graduating class. In choosing subjects for their graduation field work, the students criticized the reactionary notion spread by Lin Piao and Confucius that "he who excels in learning can be an official," and adhered still more conscientiously to the orientation of serving proletarian politics and socialist construction in China.

Before the Cultural Revolution, the universities, which were under the evil influence of the revisionist line in education, encouraged students to find subjects for graduation theses that were not urgently required by the state from foreign books and magazines. Eager to take short cuts, students wanted to make a name for themselves overnight. Subjects which would bring neither personal fame nor gain and which might seem to be risky were definitely not chosen. To the contrary, today's Tsinghua students in their graduation field work gave first place to the pressing needs of workers, peasants and soldiers and the state. The greater the difficulties and dangers they encountered in meeting the needs of socialist construction in China, the more resolute their will to move ahead.

A product made by a workshop of the Peking Paint Factory had a highly poisonous intermediate. Automation of the production processes was urgently required. Earlier, some "experts" had thrown up their hands after walking round the workshop, saying: "There are highly corrosive agents here and this is no place for automation." Eleven students of Tsinghua's speciality of the thermal process instrumentation and control, seeing the workers working under difficult conditions without thinking of themselves, held that to tackle the

problem of automation of the production processes or not was a question of class sentiment, a question concerning two-line struggle. They unhesitatingly undertook to solve the problem although they had not studied the theory of anti-corrosion.

The students worked with the workers and studied problems with them. They went to a dozen factories to look into experience accumulated in fighting corrosion. Together, they looked up data and made anti-corrosion equipment. On this basis, they designed, installed, and tested automatic equipment in the workshop. Production is now directed by the workers from a remote control centre which ensures the workers' safety, raises efficiency and improves quality of the product. The workers warmly praised them: "These students think like we do. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has trained these good university students!" **"This question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle."** It is from this fundamental question that the marked difference between the university students trained under the guidance of two different lines can be seen.

### Linking Theory With Practice

Led by the university Party committee, these students firmly kept to the road indicated by Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive. While their main task was to study, they also learnt other things; they not only learnt book knowledge, but also industrial and agricultural production and military affairs. The university kept its doors open to society. It had links with more than 100 factories and enterprises and set up 9 factories and 21 workshops. In this way, the new system which combines teaching, productive labour and scientific research was consolidated and developed; the former situation in which intellectuals were divorced from the workers and peasants and mental labour and manual labour were antithetical was changed. The worker-peasant-soldier students went out into society, raised their political and ideological level and advanced their knowledge each year.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius they criticized the reactionary concepts spread by Lin Piao and Confucius that some are "born with knowledge," that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid." Coming from the ranks of workers and peasants, they remain their willing pupils. They never forget to learn from practice, the source of their knowledge. Carrying forward this spirit, they persist in combining theory with practice. Their ability to analyse and solve problems in their graduation work fully showed the tremendous power of Chairman Mao's educational line. Influenced by the revisionist line in education, many students trained in the universities prior to the Cultural Revolution had blind faith in book knowledge and disdained practice and the masses. Asked to solve practical problems, they didn't know what to do. They cannot be compared with today's worker-peasant-soldier students.

A number of students majoring in water conservancy construction took part in designing a reservoir in north China where topography and geological conditions were complicated. The students worked in two groups with their teachers. One group did the surveying. It covered 100 kilometres on foot, its members carrying all their apparatuses and equipment themselves. At the same time they made investigations by interviewing local inhabitants. On the basis of its findings, the group proposed building a high-dam reservoir to increase the originally projected storage capacity by 300 million cubic metres. The proposal was accepted by the department concerned.

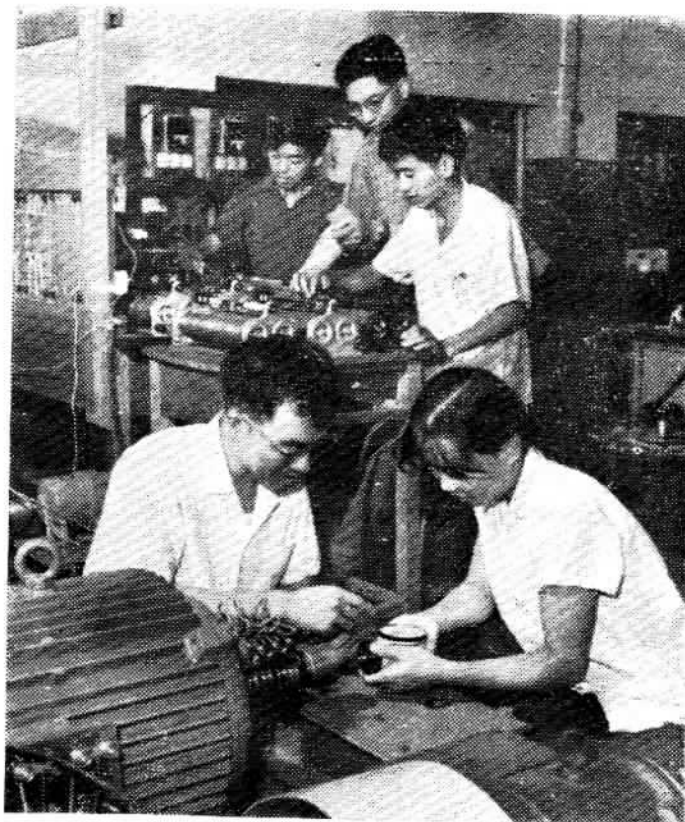
The other group climbed steep cliffs to collect first-hand information about rocks. On the basis of its findings and repeated experiments, the group boldly altered the formula used for several decades to calculate slipping of the rock mass. Based on the group's new formula, a new method to measure the rock mass slipping force was worked out. This gave the design of the reservoir a more scientific and reliable basis. The new formula and the calculating method drew favourable comment for the group's theoretical originality.

Two chemical engineering students chose to improve a fluidized bed dryer for their graduation field work. Their teacher consulted many references and concluded that the perforated areola fraction of total area should be increased in order to improve the device. The students, however, worked in a workshop and solicited the opinions of the workers who operated the device. Combining theory with what they had learnt from practice, they made a detailed analysis and came to the conclusion that the perforated areola fraction of total area should be decreased instead. Experiments confirmed their analysis. The device was improved and was more efficient in drying and the quality of products was better.

Their teacher said: "I've been teaching for 20 years and have helped two classes of post-graduate research students and several classes of undergraduates with their field work. This is the first time I've seen students combine theory with practice so well to solve problems."

### Road of Self-Reliance

There is a struggle between the two lines in the development of science and technology. One line is to take the slavish attitude of worshipping things foreign and trail behind the foreign bourgeoisie at a snail's pace. The other is independent development through self-reliance. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the first worker-peasant-soldier graduates of Tsinghua University dared to scale the heights of science and technology and aspired to take China's own road of industrial development. In preparing their graduation field work, they penetratingly criticized the renegade and traitor Lin Biao for his crimes in surrendering to Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. This enhanced their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, hard struggle, doing away with fetishes, and emancipating their minds.



Tsinghua University's worker-peasant-soldier students of the department of electric power doing graduation field work.

Four engineering physics students' field work was to work on a special metal electrolytic plating, which was urgently needed in China's national construction. Over the past century other countries had used electro-deposition of aqueous solutions to produce this plate but without success. The method had gone down in references as a "dead end." But these worker-peasant-soldier students were not convinced. Helped by their teacher, they suggested a new method to obtain the plate by electrodeposition of aqueous solutions. After many experiments, they finally broke through and obtained the pure metal coating and made a tentative theoretical contribution in this field.

A Tsinghua post-graduate majoring in high-tension technique and equipment ten years ago tried to improve a minimum oil circuit-breaker that had been designed and made two or three years earlier on the basis of foreign prototypes. The circuit-breaker's deficiencies sometimes caused accidents. His graduation thesis on this subject had run to many words, but he couldn't break with foreign conventions, and the problem remained unsolved.

Four worker-peasant-soldier graduates of the same speciality worked on the project for their field work. After extensive investigation, experiments, analyses and calculations, they were able to break with foreign dogmas and find the main cause of the accidents after analysing the many contradictions in the problem. They worked out an economical and simple way to improve

the circuit-breaker. This solved a long and outstanding problem in the power industry and their method has been adopted.

The fruitful achievements of the first worker-peasant-soldier graduating class are an inspiration to the revolutionary faculty and students of Tsinghua. With

still greater confidence, they are further consolidating and developing the tremendous results of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution by deepening the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. They are determined to carry the socialist revolution in education through to the end.

## Stepped-Up Soviet-U.S. Contention In Western Hemisphere

CONTENTION between Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and U.S. imperialism in the Western Hemisphere reflects their increasing global rivalry in which the emphasis is in Europe.

The Western Hemisphere was the traditional "sphere of influence" of the United States. As overlord in this region, U.S. imperialism's position has been declining in recent years, and Soviet revisionism, reaching out everywhere, has seized this opportunity to expand and penetrate there, leaving no stone unturned to undermine the U.S. foundation. To infiltrate the "backyard" of U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism proceeds from the needs of its global strategy, hoping to weaken the forces of U.S. imperialism which are contending with it in Europe and other key areas. The United States, however, in an attempt to hold fast to its rear area, has intensified its counter-attack against this Soviet revisionist scheme.

### Military Expansion

In the military field, Soviet revisionism, taking advantage of its foothold in the Caribbean, began sending naval and air forces to the Caribbean Sea and the northern part of the west Atlantic Ocean at the end of the 1960s, a move which has since become ever more frequent. Later, its warships, disguised as "research ships," gradually sailed southward and operated in sea areas off the South American Continent. Now it has moorings and supply depots for its naval and air forces as well as a huge communications liaison centre in the Western Hemisphere. These Soviet revisionist military moves and facilities directly menace the security of the Latin American countries. They also threaten the United States proper and the U.S. strategic links between South and North America as well as the Panama Canal and the Magellan Strait—the two strategic channels linking the two oceans, the Atlantic and Pacific.

The United States has taken corresponding measures to counter Soviet revisionist military expansion. In September 1972, U.S. military authorities ordered U.S. fighter planes to intercept Soviet long-distance strategic reconnaissance planes on missions within 50 nautical miles of the U.S. east coast. The United States also strengthened its military dispositions around the U.S. proper and in the Caribbean region and especially air defence and anti-submarine combat capabilities along its east and south coasts.

A U.S. infantry brigade and an air force combat unit are stationed in the Panama Canal Zone, site of the U.S. "southern command," to control this strategic channel connecting the two oceans, the Caribbean region and Central and South America. With ulterior motives, the Soviet revisionists have in recent years given publicity to a proposal for the so-called "internationalization" of the Panama Canal. Early last February, the U.S. and Panamanian Governments signed an agreement concerning principles on the canal and canal zone issues. The U.S. Government made some concessions in the agreement on the question of Panama's sovereignty over the canal zone, but insisted on U.S. control of the "defence" of the canal and the canal zone. In doing so, the United States obviously wants to use its military forces there to suppress Latin American national and democratic movements and to counter Soviet revisionist military expansion in the Western Hemisphere.

### Huge Arms Exports

For a long time, the United States was virtually the sole arms supplier to Latin American countries. In the mid-1960s, it restricted the export of sophisticated arms to Latin America. The U.S. Congress passed legislation forbidding military "aid" to those Latin American countries which have nationalized U.S. monopoly enterprises. It was against this background that some West

European countries greatly expanded arms exports to Latin America. Soviet revisionism, a big merchant of death, also exported more than 1,000 million dollars worth of arms to the continent.

The Soviet revisionists have all along used their arms exports to the Third World countries as a means of controlling and penetrating them and contending with U.S. imperialism for hegemony. Their huge arms exports to Latin America cannot but arouse the concern of the United States which has always regarded Latin America as its "sphere of influence." A recent AP dispatch said: "Some U.S. defence officials have expressed alarm at the move (of Latin American arms purchases) toward the Soviet Union and Western Europe." The U.S. Government announced in June 1973 the authorized export of F-5E supersonic jet fighters to Chile and four other South American countries to counter the Soviet design of exporting Mig-21 fighters to South American countries. Meanwhile, U.S. military "aid" to Latin America increased from 63 million dollars in 1971 to 96.4 million dollars in 1973, including 20 million dollars for Chile, four times the figure under the original plan.

### Stepped-Up Scramble

In addition to their military contention, rivalry has sharpened between the two superpowers in the political, diplomatic and economic spheres in Latin America. The September 1973 military coup in Chile was a product of this acute rivalry.

Flaunting the banner of "anti-imperialism" and "solidarity" with the Latin American national and democratic movements, the Soviet revisionists have in recent years engaged in demagoguery and large-scale penetration and expansion in the political, diplomatic and economic spheres in Latin America by capitalizing on the steadily sharpening contradictions between U.S. hegemony and Latin American nationalism. As usual, they have used development of trade as a "brick to open the door" and a long-term bait to pave the way for making inroads in Latin America. They have done so even at the price of incurring big deficits in foreign trade for several consecutive years. The economic and technical "aid" and loans they have offered some Latin American countries are often attached with binding conditions so as to facilitate their intervention in and control and plunder of the recipients. The so-called "advisers," "experts" and "technicians" they have sent to the "aid" recipients are active everywhere in those countries, collecting economic and military information. At the same time, they seldom let up on sending various official and "people's" delegations and groups to "visit" Latin American countries, which organized song and dance programmes, gave film receptions, arranged book and pictorial exhibitions and carried out many other activities for large-scale ideological and cultural

infiltration. Since the military coup in Chile, the Soviet revisionists have become more active in the South American Continent, striving hard to gain new footholds there.

### U.S. Strives to Preserve Its Interests

In the face of the ever-mounting popular anti-U.S. feelings in Latin America and intensified Soviet penetration in that continent, the United States has lately proceeded to readjust its relations with the Latin American countries, hoping thus to alleviate its contradictions with these countries. This is the "soft" tactic used by the United States to complement its high-handed measures of oppression against the national and democratic movements in Latin America. The Inter-American Foreign Ministers' Conference in Tlatelolco in late February was convened at the suggestion of the United States which sought to push forward such a policy. Prior to the inter-American conference, the United States settled a long-term issue with Mexico — the discharge of saline water into the river bordering on Mexican territory. It also reached an agreement with Panama about principles on the canal and canal zone issues and an agreement with Peru on "compensation" to the nationalized U.S. monopoly enterprises in Peru. At the Inter-American Foreign Ministers' Conference, the United States also advanced a proposal for setting up a machinery by the United States and the Latin American countries to handle issues arising from the nationalization of U.S. firms so that differences between the two sides on such issues could be narrowed. It also promised to make concessions to Latin American countries in economic and trade relations.

By doing so, the United States hopes to pacify Latin American anti-U.S. feelings in order to preserve its enormous economic interests in the continent as much as possible and to prevent the Soviet revisionists from making use of the centrifugal tendency in Latin America against the United States to strengthen their expansion and penetration in the region.

### Two Superpowers' Rivalry Arouses People's Resistance

On the eve of the Inter-American Foreign Ministers' Conference, the Soviet revisionist ruling group intensified its activities in Latin America and advocated the expansion and strengthening of "ties between the Latin American countries and the socialist countries." The United States, on the other hand, made a proposal at the conference for the establishment of a "new community of the hemisphere." The Soviet slogan is to cajole the Latin American countries into moving further away from the United States and thus facilitate Soviet penetration and control. The U.S. slogan is to continue putting the Latin American countries under U.S. control and influence and keep the Soviet revisionist hand out

of hemispheric affairs. Both are hypocritical slogans used by the two superpowers respectively to glorify themselves in their intensified rivalry for hemisphere hegemony. But the representatives of the Latin American countries stressed at the foreign ministers' conference that the destiny of Latin America is closely tied to that of the Third World and that the Latin American countries should maintain ties with the struggling African and Asian countries. Proceeding from this

stand, the Latin American participants at the conference rejected the U.S. proposal for a "new community of the hemisphere." This, too, reflects Latin American vigilance against the Soviet revisionists' manoeuvres. The intensified contention between the two superpowers for hegemony in the Western Hemisphere brings about greater turbulence and intranquillity there, and this is bound to arouse stronger resistance from the Latin American countries and people.

## Social-Imperialism Intensifies All-Round Armament Expansion and War Preparations

SINCE the beginning of this year, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has stepped up armament expansion and war preparations in an all-round way to contend with U.S. imperialism for world domination. The Soviet revisionists are making less and less deceptive arguments about "disarmament" and "detente" while their clamouring for armament expansion and war preparations has become more undisguised.

The Soviet revisionists are more openly using armed force, especially nuclear weapons, as the chief means to push ahead with power politics and the position-of-strength policy. Soviet revisionist chieftain Brezhnev said on January 29 in an imperialist tone that "relying on our economic and defence might," "we . . . continue our cause." Soviet Defence Minister Grechko went a step further by repeatedly resorting to a show of force to carry out war blackmail. In an article in the third issue of the journal *Communist* this year, he said that "the Soviet armed forces are equipped with various up-to-date weapons—nuclear weapons, rockets of various ranges and purposes, high-speed aircraft, new-type tanks, nuclear submarines carrying guided missiles . . ." that "under all circumstances, the Soviet army and navy can carry out combat offensives at high speed and in great depth and can successfully accomplish tactical and strategic tasks of any scope."

### Military Spending and Military Personnel Increased

The Soviet revisionist social-imperialists continue to increase military spending and step up the militarization of the national economy. It is estimated that in recent years annual military spending in the Soviet Union accounted for some one-third of the total expenditures of the state budget and that 60 per cent of Soviet industrial enterprises are for military purposes. The never-ending growth in military spending and vicious bloating of war industry have reduced civil industry and agriculture to a very backward state. As a result, there is an acute shortage of supplies in the market, grains are insufficient, commodity prices are soaring and "the welfare plan" has become a laughing

stock. Long-term domestic bonds issued amount to 25,800 million rubles and foreign debts have reached more than 8,000 million rubles. In spite of all this, an editorial in *Krasnaya Zvezda* on January 18 still advocated that "no funds should be spared" by the Soviet revisionist leading clique to further "develop the armed forces."

To contend for world domination and establish military superiority over the other superpower, the Soviet revisionists are speeding up the expansion of all kinds of weapons, nuclear weapons in particular. Brezhnev said on January 29 that "the stockpiling and perfection of weapons, first of all nuclear weapons are still continuing." A February 14 article in *Krasnaya Zvezda* said that "the wheel of the arms race is still revolving. The stockpiling and perfection of weapons, first of all nuclear weapons are continuing." The Soviet Union successively launched carrier-rockets into the Pacific last January and February to test various types of intercontinental ballistic missiles, including MIRVs (multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles). At the same time, the Soviet revisionists also have tried their utmost to develop conventional weapons. The third issue of the *Communist of the Armed Forces* stressed that "conventional weapons did not lose their significance" and it is necessary to have "proportionate and harmonious development of the armament system."

The Soviet revisionist social-imperialists have also steadily increased their military personnel and reserve forces. They have kept clamouring for "disarmament" for many years, while their troop strength has been increased all the time. Their armed forces have stood at over 3.6 million and with the enforcement of a new recruitment law not long ago the reserve forces were further increased. But the Soviet revisionists' appetite for armament expansion has been growing incessantly. In an article published in *Izvestia* on February 23, the Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces V.G. Kulikov stressed that "the army and the navy must be further expanded." The third issue of the *Communist of the Armed Forces* emphasized that it is necessary to further "raise the possibility of the country



ensuring the needs of defence by manpower reserves." It was reported that the Soviet revisionists held a so-called "all-Union month of civil defence" in cities and countryside from January 23 to February 23. During the month the need was stressed to "perfect primary military training for youth" and "train specialists of high quality for the armed forces."

### Frequent Military Exercises

The Soviet revisionists have frequently held different military exercises at home and within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. *Krasnaya Zvezda* blustered that the Soviet Union is "prepared to wage a war using any kind of arms." While speaking of the "relaxation of the international situation," the Brezhnev clique recently stressed again and again that "the material preparations for a world war are continuing and are even being enhanced," and that it is necessary to "fortify by all means" the "combat readiness" of the Soviet armed forces. An article in the second issue of the Soviet journal *U.S.A.: Economy, Politics, Ideology* on Soviet-U.S. relations said that "the developments in the past few months showed . . . the gains of stable peace might be destroyed in one moment" and that "the fixing of these or those principles of agreement on paper is far from being the same as their actual implementation." It was reported that the Chief of the General Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy A.A. Epishev recently inspected the Soviet armed forces in East Germany to step up war preparations there. He stressed that this "Soviet military outpost on the western front" should "particularly be on the alert."

### Condemned by World Public Opinion

The Soviet revisionists have also steadily strengthened their military strength abroad. In the first quarter of this year, world public opinion exposed and condemned various kinds of military expansion of the social-imperialists and their wild ambitions. The French monthly journal *Paris-Tel* pointed out not long ago that Europe is the focal point of Soviet military deployment and that Soviet troops are trained in accordance with the theory of launching an offensive in Europe and are armed, equipped and organized with Western Europe as the imaginary theatre of operations. The British Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet Terence Lewin said recently that the Soviet navy had increased its naval forces outside its territorial waters from 9 to 130 ships over the last ten years, with 50 warships in the Mediterranean, and at least 15 to 16 off Aden, in addition to others in the Indian Ocean. The Pakistan weekly *Combat* pointed out recently that "there has been a marked rise in Russian naval strength in the Indian Ocean, and in recent months, it was said, at least 25 Russian warships have been permanently in the area." Former Foreign Minister Walter Scheel of the Federal Republic of Germany said on February 16 that the Soviet Union is stepping up the development of its nuclear weapons and is building up its "global

sea power." The three Soviet fleets around Europe, separately stationed in the Arctic Ocean, the Baltic Sea and the Mediterranean, are possessing increasing numbers of submarines.

The Soviet revisionists' activities in increasing armament expansion and war preparations have aroused the anxiety and vigilance of public opinion in various countries. On January 24, the Italian Defence Minister expressed anxiety about the military threat of Soviet hegemonism to West European security. On February 2, the President of the Norwegian Parliament stressed that Soviet military expansion at sea threatens the security of Norway and Iceland. The Austrian Defence Minister pointed out in mid-February that the Soviet plan for a possible attack on Austria "must be taken seriously." The Austrian paper *Neue Freie Zeitung* wrote on March 28 that "the Soviet troops in Hungary were further reinforced in the past few weeks. This reinforcement has, naturally, aroused the concern of neighbouring countries." The Greek weekly *Echo* pointed out at the beginning of the year that "the Russians are greedily marching forward in the Mediterranean region and along the African coast." The Moroccan paper *L'Opinion* said on February 2 that "the movement of the U.S. and Soviet fleets (in the Mediterranean) is a menace to peace in this strategic zone." The Iranian paper *Ettela'at* pointed out on February 9 that "the Indian Ocean has become an arena for intense contention between the United States and the Soviet Union. They are trying to increase their strength in this international ocean." The Kuwait paper *Al-Qabas* pointed out on February 28 that "the fierce military contest between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, in the Indian Ocean threatens the peace and security of the peoples of the countries in the Gulf, East Africa and Southeast Asia." The Sri Lanka paper *Janawegaya* in early February condemned the fact that the naval movements of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, in the Indian Ocean are a threat to the security of the countries in the region. The Japanese Foreign Ministry on February 7 lodged a serious protest with the Soviet Government over the violation of Japan's air space by Soviet military aircraft. On February 19, it demanded that the Soviet Government stop launching rockets into the Pacific and said the Japanese side would reserve all rights to demand compensation for any losses resulting from the launchings.

The Brezhnev clique's unbridled armament expansion and war preparations have once again showed that all its worn-out tunes of "detente," "general and complete disarmament," "prevention of a nuclear war" and "non-use of force" are nothing but humbug. The people of all countries must sharpen their vigilance and be prepared against the Soviet revisionists and the U.S. imperialists making trouble in the world. But history has shown time and again that all those who commit aggression and expansion abroad and lord it over others will come to no good end and the Soviet revisionist new tsars are no exception.

# Soviet Revisionists Use Literature And Art to Glorify Militarism

IN recent years, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has increasingly used literary and art works to fan up big Russian chauvinist sentiment and to glorify militarism. It has made literature and art serve more closely social-imperialism's political line in its all-round arms expansion and war preparations, aggression and expansion abroad and contention for world hegemony.

In his report to the Soviet revisionists' "24th Party congress," Brezhnev called for literary and art works to reflect "patriotic themes." At the "5th congress of Soviet writers," G.M. Markov, first secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers, emphasized that "literature has a 'special responsibility' to army and navy personnel," and that "all efforts must be made to develop and strengthen the war tradition in Soviet literature." To boost the creation of works on "military patriotism," the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has held scores of nationwide meetings since 1968, such as the "all-union meeting on works on patriotic themes," the meetings "on themes of military patriotism" and "the meeting on patriotic military literature." Soviet revisionist ringleaders frequently attended these meetings to issue "directives," and award prizes and medals. Under the signboard of "defending the motherland," such meetings were arranged to mobilize and organize writers and artists to create works on themes of "military patriotism." This has resulted in a steady stream of novels, films, plays and paintings that glorify militarism.

Lenin pointed out long ago that the social-imperialists and social-chauvinists actually championed "not 'defence of the fatherland' in the sense of combating foreign oppression, but the 'right' of one or other of the 'Great' Powers to plunder colonies and to oppress other nations." The Soviet revisionists are using the signboard of "defence of the fatherland" in trying to cover up the fact that they carry out aggression and expansion abroad. The literary and art works on "military patriotism" they published sponsor nothing but what Lenin pointed out as imperialist aggressive wars.

One important theme of these works is to advocate the carrying forward of the old tsars' big Russian chauvinist "tradition" of aggression. More than once, the Soviet revisionists have boasted that "from ancient times there have been real legends about the expeditions of our ancestors," and asked Soviet militarymen to bear in mind the "heroic family history," be "worthy successors to the fighting honour" of the tsarist armies and "hold sacred the glorious fighting tradition of their ancestors." Holding to this tsarist Russian "tradition," the Soviet literary magazine *Young Guard*, in a commentary, openly lauded notorious colonialists in Russia's history as "patriotic" heroes. It praised the old tsar

Alexis for having performed "patriotic feats" for great Russia, though he is known for aggression and expansion. It clamoured for keeping to the "eternal and unchangeable Russian spirit" of the old tsars, the spirit of aggression and expansion.

*Gold Fever*, a long novel published by the Soviet revisionists, distorts history and openly defends the crimes of the tsarist Russian empire in committing aggression against China. It alleges that the vast land in northeast China, annexed by tsarist Russian imperialism through unequal treaties, was "first opened up" by Russian immigrants "after experiencing innumerable difficulties and hardships." *Literary Gazette* lauded the author of this novel as one who persists in using the art form to describe the exploits of discoverers, navigators and explorers of Russia's new frontiers. The film *Officers* openly calls on Soviet army-men today to act in the way tsarist Russian officers "defended their Russian fatherland."

These productions also publicize the gangster logic that "aggression is justifiable." The Soviet literary journal *October* shamelessly describes the 1968 armed occupation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet revisionists, an act of aggression, as the "internationalist duty" of "Soviet army-men," which, it says, "obviously reflected their truly valiant and heroic character and their maturity as citizens." *Czechoslovakia, a Year of Test*, a full-length colour documentary issued by Soviet revisionists, also tries to justify the Soviet revisionist social-imperialism's aggression against Czechoslovakia. The Soviet revisionist press extolled it as "an outstanding documentary" with "profound internationalism" and "political reality," which will help "consolidate the friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries." For doing a good job in defending the social-imperialist aggression against Czechoslovakia, the film was awarded "the state prize for literature and art."

Competition for maritime domination constitutes an important part of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism's contention for world hegemony. This is fully reflected in Soviet literary and art works. The documentary *The Ocean* plays up Soviet revisionist social-imperialists' global maritime expansion through its portrayal of a Soviet admiral in command of fleets in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Barents Sea, the Arctic Ocean, the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. In the novel *Nuclear Submarines on the Alert*, the Soviet revisionists style themselves sea overlords by claiming that "Russia's maritime navigation is as ancient as farming," that many islands "have been named after Russians," and that many navigation lines were

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# ROUND THE WORLD

## CAMBODIA

### Outstanding Military Exploits

The Cambodian people's 4-year-old war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has continued to develop rapidly and vigorously in the past two months. The war situation in Cambodia has become more favourable to the Cambodian people than ever.

The Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people have performed more brilliant military exploits in the current fourth dry season (October 1973-May 1974) fighting than before. The people's armed forces launched attacks on several fronts around Phnom Penh, badly mauling the enemy. In the month of March 15 to April 15 alone, they wiped out more than 18,000 enemy troops. In the past fortnight, they destroyed over 20 big and small strongholds along Highway 4 and the whole "defence system" along a 50-kilometre road section. Particularly in the liberation of Oudong, Teppranam and other places in March and April, the people's armed forces wiped out over 10,000 enemy troops, dealing hammer blows to the enemy.

The practice of people's war proves that the Cambodian people are learning fighting in the course of fighting. The number of enemy troops put out of action by the people's armed forces has been steadily increasing in the past four years thanks to the steady strengthening of their fighting capacity and the constant improvement in their fighting skill. They put out of action nearly 80,000 enemy troops in 1971, over 109,000 in 1972, 178,000 from November 1972 to October 1973 and 62,000 from October 1973 to March 15, 1974.

Battlefield defeats have aggravated the traitorous Lon Nol clique's internal strife. In the last four years, there have been repeated crises of puppet cabinet and three changes of its heads in Phnom Penh. Word has

spread in the city recently that puppet prime minister Long Boret will "resign." The tyranny of the traitorous Lon Nol clique has increasingly aroused the people's strong resentment and resistance.

The old trick by which the United States provides money, arms and advisers while the lackeys provide cannon-fodder has long since become bankrupt in south Viet Nam and will fare no better in Cambodia.

The Cambodian people who have engaged in a war against U.S. imperialism for four years have deeply realized that the superpowers are strong in appearance but weak in essence. They have frustrated all the war schemes of U.S. imperialism on the battlefield. At the same time, they have incessantly defeated the tricks of the two superpowers. They are certain to thoroughly defeat the strategy of "Khmerization" of the war and win final victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The Cambodian people's great victories fully show their heroism and strongly inspire the Third World's struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. Their fighting course eloquently proves the law of history that **"a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country."**

## O.A.U.

### Liberation Committee Meets

The 23rd Session of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) took place from May 13 to 19 in Yaounde, capital of Cameroon. Participating in the session were representatives of the 17 member countries of the committee, a representative of Guinea-Bissau, representatives of 13 African

national-liberation movements and observers from several other African countries.

The statement adopted by the session was read to the press by Vincent Efon, current chairman of the committee and Foreign Minister of Cameroon.

The statement said that the coup d'etat in Portugal "is not an isolated event. It is at one and the same time the result of persistent action by the national-liberation movements and of the awakening, in daily increasing numbers, of Portuguese people from every social stratum."

It pointed out: "The determining factor of the situation in Portugal has been and remains the armed struggle for national liberation of the people in the Portuguese colonies. No solution of the colonial problem will be possible without total independence for the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, Sao Tome Island and Principe Island."

It expressed the support of Africa for the complete independence of Mozambique, Angola and some other regions. It added: "Africa reaffirms that peace is inseparable from national independence. Only national independence can end colonial wars and bring peace to Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, Sao Tome Island and Principe Island."

It demanded that Portugal formally recognize Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands and the right to independence of the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Sao Tome Island and Principe Island and hold negotiations without preconditions with the national-liberation movements recognized by the O.A.U.

## PAKISTAN

### Never to Succumb to India's Nuclear Blackmail

The Atomic Energy Commission of the Indian Government announced on May 18 that India had carried out an underground nuclear explosion test the same day in the Rajasthan region of western India.

Pakistan Prime Minister Bhutto stated at a press conference in Lahore on May 19 that his country would never succumb to Indian nuclear blackmail. Pakistan "will not compromise the right to self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Nor will we accept Indian hegemony or domination over the subcontinent," he said.

The Prime Minister said Pakistan will never allow itself to be a victim of nuclear blackmail. "This means not only that we will never surrender our rights or claims because of India's nuclear status, but also that we will not be deflected from our policies by this fateful development," he declared.

Prime Minister Bhutto said that at Simla he "had rejected the idea of a non-war pact with India for the simple reason that such a pact would be neither honest nor meaningful if it did not also contain an assurance of an equitable settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute. Now that India has begun to brandish its nuclear sword, I declare that the question of concluding such a pact simply does not arise."

#### DENMARK

### 200,000 Workers Strike

Beginning May 16, about 200,000 Danish workers throughout the country have protested rising prices and a bill for increasing taxes in the biggest strike in Denmark since World War II.

Faced with widening foreign trade deficits and spiralling inflation, the government on May 8 introduced an emergency bill greatly increasing the indirect taxes on a large number of commodities including tobacco, alcohol, gasoline, automobiles, electric and household appliances. On May 15 the parliament passed the bill providing for higher sales-taxes.

Strikes and rallies were held by 25,000 workers in many Danish cities on May 9 to protest against the bill. They condemned it as a blow against poor people because it would increase the workers' burden and spread unemployment.

The day after the bill was adopted, over 60,000 strikers carrying flags and placards demonstrated and held a rally in front of the parliament in Copenhagen. Involving tens of thousands of workers, similar actions against soaring prices and for higher wages took place in Aarhus, Aalborg and other cities.

The strike on May 16 idled some shipyards and all big factories in Denmark, halted ferry crossings and tied up railway traffic. Flights from Copenhagen's International Airport were delayed or cancelled and most newspapers failed to come out.

#### ARGENTINE PAPERS

### Soviet-U.S. Rivalry for Hegemony Exposed

Two Argentine papers, *Nueva Hora*, organ of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Argentina, and *No Transar*, organ of the Communist Vanguard of Argentina, ran articles exposing the contention of the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, in Europe and the Middle East.

*Nueva Hora* carried a signed article in the first half of April commenting on the Kissinger-Brezhnev meeting in Moscow in preparation for Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union. "The peoples who are struggling for their liberation cannot remain indifferent to these meetings between the superpowers," the article said. It pointed out that "the Arab peoples, especially the Palestinian people, know that the superpowers are conspiring against their destiny. The countries of Europe also have serious cause to remain vigilant because today the real essence of the superpowers' struggle for world domination is for hegemony over Europe."

Earlier, a signed article in *No Transar* exposed Soviet-U.S. rivalry in the Middle East, saying: "The struggle of the two superpowers for division of the world is the principal danger to world peace. Their shameless interference in the internal affairs of other countries brings the danger of a world war among the imperialist countries closer while just revolutionary wars against the

imperialists do not endanger world peace."

"So-called 'world relaxation' is a farce to oppose all the peoples of the world," it pointed out.

#### YUGOSLAVIA

### New National Defence Law Promulgated

The Yugoslav paper *Narodna Armija* published May 9 a new national defence law adopted by the Yugoslav Federal Assembly on April 26.

The general programme of the law is as follows: Yugoslavia holds that the revolutionary and anti-colonialist national-liberation war waged by the enslaved people against the conquerors and occupiers and war waged by countries in self-defence against aggressors are all just wars. Therefore, it is the inalienable right of every nation and every country to resist aggression and oppose the occupiers.

The law points out that Yugoslavia is prepared to turn its entire people into a defence force when it is invaded and the freedom, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the people of its various nationalities are endangered. Yugoslavia is resolved to work with might and main and take all measures to resist every possible aggressor and all forms of aggression and pressure.

Yugoslavia relies on its own efforts to fight any possible aggression and is looking forward to extensive support from the peace forces the world over, it says.

The law stresses: "Nobody has the right to prevent the working people and citizens of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from waging armed struggle or, in other forms, taking part in resistance to enemy invasion of their motherland. Nobody has the right to recognize or sign terms of surrender and to approve or recognize the occupation of the country or a certain part of it, or the right to approve or recognize the surrender of the armed forces or a certain group of them."

# ON THE HOME FRONT

## **Light Industry in Liaoning Province**

**L**IGHT industry in northeast China's Liaoning Province has developed rapidly in recent years. Its output value in 1973 was over 80 per cent more than in 1965, the year before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began.

Liaoning Province has long been one of China's major centres of heavy industry, but its light industry was weak. The province depended on other places for many of its consumer goods, while some of the products it did put out fell short of the quality demanded by customers. Since the Great Cultural Revolution started, cadres, workers and staff in Liaoning Province have studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and condemned the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao. They have recognized more clearly the significance of developing light industry and paid attention to boosting it.

Now more than 2,300 kinds of products are manufactured there in large quantities, including dacron and acrylic fibre knitwear. Products used to be made there are being turned out in larger numbers, with quality attaining advanced level; these include sewing machines, transistor radios, foamed artificial leather, glassware and newsprint. The province is now more than self-sufficient in detergents, plastic sheets for farm use, nylon socks and plastic shoes, with output reaching several or a dozen times the previous figures.

The province also produces more than 80 varieties of goods specially for its Korean, Mongolian and other minority nationalities.

The provincial capital Shenyang is a major heavy industrial centre. In recent years a number of light industrial plants have been built there. Output value of light industry in 1973 was nearly double that of 1965 or 31.8 per cent of the city's total industrial output value.

The rich heavy industrial resources have been put to full use in develop-

ing light industry. Penchi and Fushun, known for their coal and iron, have in recent years made multi-purpose use of industrial waste and petro-chemical by-products to produce various kinds of chemical or metal products for daily use, including synthetic fibres.

Attention has been paid in some places to raising industrial crops as a form of agricultural side-line production to provide raw materials for developing light industry.

Displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, workers and staff on the industrial front have launched a mass campaign for technical innovations and tapping the potential of old factories. More than 11,000 technical innovations made in 1973 have further promoted light industrial production.

## **25,000-Ton Floating Dock Built**

**C**HINA'S first floating dock for lifting and overhauling ships of 25,000-30,000 tons deadweight went into operation recently.

It is 190 metres long, 38.5 metres wide, with 15.8-metre-high walls, and is equipped with a powerhouse and modern machinery for overhauling ships at sea.

Floating docks, which require less time and money to build than graving docks of the same capacity, are important for developing China's maritime navigation.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, shipbuilding workers of our country relentlessly criticized such revisionist trash as the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and completed two 10,000-ton floating docks. Then they built this one which involves much more complicated technology.

In the course of their work, the workers earnestly studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and scathingly criticized Lin Piao's crimes in betraying the Party and the country and attempting to

restore capitalism. They repudiated reactionary Confucian ideas peddled by Lin Piao such as "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" and "everything is decided by heaven." With soaring enthusiasm for socialism, the workers carried hundreds of tons of equipment on to the floating dock before sufficient hoisting equipment could be installed. The electricians laid 20,000 metres of trunk cables in three days — one-third the normal time.

The Shanghai Shipyard, the Shanghai Ship Designing Institute and three other units took a direct part in the construction of the dock. More than 100 factories across the country provided equipment and material in the spirit of socialist co-operation.

## **Small Factory Makes Big Contribution**

**W**ORKERS of the Tientsin Aluminium Alloy Plant have manufactured the equipment required and turned out aluminium alloy products of irregular shape in different sizes urgently needed by the state. They achieved this by persistently adhering to the principle of maintaining independence and relying on their own efforts.

This small factory used to put out a single product made of aluminium alloy. The irregular-shaped aluminium alloy products made in China could not meet the country's needs in construction and some units had to depend on imports. The factory's workers were determined to change this situation by learning to produce many kinds of irregular-shaped aluminium alloy products.

At first, several people drew up a plan calling for an imported press and a workshop three times as big as the existing one. But they made little headway in the six months that followed. Learning this, the workers criticized the factory leadership for depending on imports and for lacking confidence in the masses. This gave the leadership quite a shock. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the workers further repudiated revisionist trash such as "the doctrine of

trailing behind at a snail's pace" and "slavish comprador philosophy." This made everyone realize that depending on state aid and on imports was following the revisionist line. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is one of persistently adhering to the principle of independence and self-reliance. They decided to manufacture the press themselves.

From a big plant they obtained a set of blueprints of a foreign press. Examining the drawings, the trial-production group found the press too big and too complicated in structure. They had only several outmoded lathes in their factory to work with. After studying Chairman Mao's teachings on maintaining independence and self-reliance, the group concluded: They should learn from the advanced experience of foreign countries, but should not just copy blindly; they should take their own conditions and strength as their starting-point. In this way they fulfilled the task of designing a press which could be made with the processing facilities on hand.

When the component parts of the press were finished, there was no factory building in which to install it. Braving the wind and snow, the workers assembled the press out in the open. Thus in over a year the factory made a complete set of equipment for manufacturing aluminium alloy products of irregular shape, at 80 per cent less cost than the original plan envisaged. Now, this factory

can produce aluminium rods, aluminium tubing and dozens of irregular-shaped aluminium alloy profile products.

Spurred on by the current movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, the workers and staff of this plant are striding forward steadily on the road of independence and self-reliance. They are producing some large equipment at quick tempo so as to further increase the varieties of products, making even greater contributions to socialist construction.

### Desert Railway

CHINA'S first desert railway, which cuts across the southern part of the Tengri Desert in north China, has been open to traffic without interruption since it was built 15 years ago. In comparison with a decade before, its transport capacity showed a fourfold increase in 1973.

Cutting across Inner Mongolia, Ningsia and Kansu, it links Inner Mongolia's Paotow in the north with Lanchow, northwest China's rising industrial city.

Tremendous difficulties had to be surmounted in laying the railway through the desert. The day-to-day desert control and maintenance work involved have been no less arduous since the railway went into operation. With the help of local people's communes, scientific workers and railwaymen set up desert research

stations and forestry farms along an 80-kilometre-long section of the line where railway traffic was most seriously menaced by encroaching sand dunes. They studied local hydrological conditions, the weather, the drifting of sand dunes and the cultivation of drought-resistant plants in desert areas, and initially grasped the natural laws in the locality. They fixed the shifting sand dunes on both sides of the railway by covering them with latticework fashioned out of straw in one-metre squares. Now two-kilometre-wide shelter belts of drought-resistant trees flank the railway. A pumping station which they built diverts water from the Yellow River to the sandy land.

Some 440,000 hectares of sandy land have been levelled in the last three years and water, pumped from the Yellow River, flows through a six-kilometre-long pipeline to the 120-metre-high sandy land along the railway.

It took many years of hard struggle to successfully fix the shifting sand dunes along the line. Last year the railwaymen grew wheat, maize, peanuts, tomatoes, apples and some 20 other kinds of crops and fruit and took in good harvests.

This railway has brought great changes to the national minority areas. A number of iron and steel plants, coal mines, machine-building works and other local industries have been built in 17 counties and cities along the line.

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"opened up by the Russian navy." Therefore, they say, the idea of "loafing about in one's own territorial waters" is unacceptable. "Before the war we did not often go to sea," they note, "but at present a fundamental change has taken place." Soviet ships now "sail on all the seas and oceans" all year round.

Some Soviet revisionist films feverishly advocate contention for nuclear superiority by their display of rockets and nuclear weapons. The full-length feature colour film *Tame the Flames* is devoted to this theme. It advertises the militarization of the national economy, boasts about the "power" of rockets and nuclear weapons, and urges scientists to serve "the rocket shield." The director has repeatedly emphasized that many shots in the film were actualities, not staged. A *Pravda* commentary claimed that "*Tame the Flames* is our political

film," and "is of 'historic significance' in the deepest sense of these words." *Krasnaya Zvezda* described the film as "flames of bold thinking and action." Another film *Courtesy Call* portraying military manoeuvres and war alerts shows in close-up shots rows of rockets lined up waiting to be fired. One of the characters in the film spells out the writer's intention. Asked if he is going to write a play about the modern navy, he replies: "Today the noise of destroyers armed with guided missiles is far more convincing than any play." The long novel *Thunder of Rockets* devotes much space to relating the dream of a rocket force commander: A nuclear war breaks out, he boards a plane, gives orders from the air to attack the enemy with nuclear warheads, and wins victory. These descriptions, it would appear, graphically reflect the Soviet revisionist social-imperialist dream of dominating the world through nuclear blackmail and war.

## NOTEBOOK

**Chinese Exhibition in Milan.** China was invited for the first time to display its products at the 52nd International Fair held in Milan, Italy, from April 14 to 25. The 3,000-odd exhibits at the Chinese Hall included light industrial goods, textiles, handicrafts and foodstuffs. In the short space of 12 days, it attracted over 500,000 visitors.

After his visit on the opening day, a retired worker told one of the Chinese personnel: "It is really moving to learn about the epoch-making changes that have taken place in New China."

A peasant from the outskirts of Milan exclaimed, "What great achievements the Chinese people have made over the last twenty years! From this I've come to realize how truly wise and great Mao Tsetung is!" Impressed by *The Red Flag Canal*, a picture embroidered in wool, a young man said, "The canal could only have been built through hard struggle and self-reliance. This is the very spirit in which the Chinese people are building up the whole country!"

Many people, after visiting the exhibition, were indignant at the smearing of New China's image by the film *China*, produced by the Italian, Antonioni. A retired worker said, "This anti-China film of Antonioni's distorts reality! The success achieved by the Chinese Hall is the strongest rebuff to his slanders."

During the fair, many Italians expressed their profound friendship and feelings for the Chinese people. A woman living in the vicinity of Rome made a special trip to Milan to visit the Chinese Hall. She presented one of the Chinese personnel with a package of earth she had brought from her native place. "I greatly admire China for her outstanding achievements," she said. "Please take this back with you and spread it over Chinese soil so that the Italian and Chinese peoples will go on living in friendship from generation to generation."

A couple from outside Milan presented the Chinese staff with an oil painting which they had made after their visit, showing a Chinese People's Liberation Army doctor giving medical treatment to patients of minority nationality. On the back they had written, "On behalf of the friends of our region, we express our genuine friendship and great admiration—the sentiments of the Italian people—for the Chinese people, and sincerely wish them new successes."

**Sudanese Acrobats.** On the joyous eve of the Sudanese people's 5th anniversary celebrations of the May Revolution, President Nimeri, government ministers and people from all walks of life attended the premiere of the Sudanese Acrobatic Troupe after its return from China. The exciting performances, with their wide repertoire, were enthusiastically applauded by the audience.

Sudanese trainees came to China in September 1971 to study with the Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe in accordance with the Agreement on Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation signed between the two countries. In the course of more than two years' hard effort, they learnt to execute over 20 acrobatic stunts with skill and assurance.

The Sudanese trainees in China and the personnel of the Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe learnt from and encouraged each other while at work, helped and cared for each other off duty, thus building up a profound friendship.

On the eve of their departure, the group leader Hassan said, "Although our two-year stay here was short, the friendship between the Sudanese and Chinese people has left a lasting impression on all of us. On returning to our own country, we will not fail to convey the Chinese people's friendship to the Sudanese people."

**Story of a Water-Melon.** A young man named Sirisena and his two friends were fishermen living on the southern coast of Sri Lanka. On the afternoon of August 14, 1973, they boarded their boat of only 5 tons' displacement and sailed out to fish as usual. That evening when they

were drawing in their nets, the engine broke down, throwing the boat out of control. Big waves gradually swept it far out to sea. Obviously the boat could not drift back on its own. The eldest fisherman, 32-year-old Sirisena, who had been going out to sea for 13 years, lost no time in putting up a signal for help. The boat drifted for four days, during which ten ships were seen passing by, but not one responded to their signal of distress.

Their food and freshwater were gone. On the morning of the fifth day, when they sighted another ship, they signalled for help as before. This time the ship steered in their direction. It turned out to be the *Wusih*, a Chinese freighter. As it approached, a ladder appeared, and down climbed several Chinese seamen, who helped the three fishermen board the ship. The captain came to see them at once, the ship's doctor gave them a check-up and stewards came in with food.

After they had had a good rest, the captain took out a map and asked them to show where they came from. They pointed to a place on the southern coast of Sri Lanka. The captain gave orders to change the course of the ship and to steer towards the fishermen's village. On arrival, the three fishermen invited their Chinese friends to visit their homes. Since the *Wusih* had to arrive at its destination on time, their invitation had to be politely declined. Before departing, the Chinese seamen treated the three fishermen to some water-melons. Sirisena put some of the water-melon seeds into his pocket to keep as a souvenir, and waved farewell to his Chinese friends.

Not long ago, a Chinese reporter called on the three fishermen. Warm-hearted Sirisena invited him to see the water-melons he had grown with the seeds from the farewell party on the *Wusih*. He picked out the biggest one and insisted on giving it to the reporter. He said: "This one is already ripe. It is not an ordinary melon because it symbolizes the friendship between the peoples of Sri Lanka and China."

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