

PEKING REVIEW

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April 19, 1974

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**Chairman of Chinese Delegation
Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech at Special
Session of U.N. General Assembly**

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**Criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius Is a Great
Struggle to Oppose and Prevent Revisionism**

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2nd Asian Table Tennis Championships

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Grasp Criticism of Lin Piao And Confucius, Promote Industrial Production

"Grasp Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, Promote Industrial Production" was the title of a *Renmin Ribao* editorial on April 10. It said: "Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is developing soundly and successfully on all fronts throughout China. The situation in revolution and production is excellent, including the situation in industry and communications."

"The workers, cadres and technicians," the editorial went on to say, "have greatly heightened their revolutionary enthusiasm and strengthened their revolutionary unity. Spurred on by this movement, new socialist things are maturing, mass activities in technical innovations are thriving, the revolution is going ahead rapidly and production continues to rise. Total industrial output value for the first quarter of this year surpassed that of the corresponding 1973 period."

The editorial pointed out: "At present, one important part of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in industry and communications in connection with the major issues of right and wrong in the current class struggle and two-line struggle is also to solve the question of having a correct attitude towards the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, to expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and his sworn followers in plotting to change the Party's basic line and policies and restore capitalism, and to consolidate and expand the tremendous achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Thus, when this key link — the Party's basic line — is grasped, we are better able to solve the question of specific lines and policies for industry and communications."

"Chairman Mao has instructed us that we must **grasp revolution, promote production,**" the editorial continued. "Industrial and communications enterprises must continue to criticize the revisionist line in running enterprises. They should keep to the principle of **building our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift,** discard the idea of worshipping things foreign, highly treasure the great creativeness of the masses and support the efforts of the workers and technicians in technical innovations and scientific research. Leading comrades in all enterprises must have full regard for the growing enthusiasm for socialism among the workers, cadres and technical personnel stemming from the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. They should be good at organizing this enthusiasm so as to further promote production."

In conclusion, the editorial said: "The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a deepening of the socialist revolution in the superstructure. It will inevitably exert a profound influence on our country's economic base and greatly promote the development of the productive forces. This is the fourth and crucial year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Let us, in the course of deepening the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, firmly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, wholeheartedly rely on the working class and continue to strengthen its unity, go all out and aim high and strive for great successes in both revolution and production and for still greater victories!"

First Quarter Production Plan Overfulfilled

Propelled by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, China's largest industrial city of Shanghai increased its gross industrial output in each of the first three months of

1974. By the end of March, it had topped the first quarter state production plan, surpassing last year's first quarter by 7.8 per cent and attained the highest quarterly level in its history.

Many products showed notable increases; products made by the basic industries and those for aiding agriculture, in particular, increased by big margins. Output of large tractors, motor vehicles, heavy forging equipment, metallurgical and petroleum equipment, steam-turbine generators in general went up between 37 and over 50 per cent, and some products doubled. Nitrogenous fertilizer was up 10.3 per cent and highly effective but low toxic insecticides 210 per cent. The textile industry added more than 4,300 varieties; TV sets, cameras, wrist watches, cotton terylene, chemical fibres, printed and dyed cloth and other major products increased by 10 per cent and higher.

Shanghai's metallurgical industry turned out bigger quantities of certain steel and rolled steel urgently needed by the state. Four hundred and eighty-one varieties of steel and rolled steel were added. Quality of most products was maintained, with some reaching higher standards. Consumption of fuel has been lowered.

Freight volume handled in the first quarter by the port and railway terminus and the volume of urban transportation were also higher than in the corresponding 1973 period, making these the highest in the city's history.

New products and materials have been made and new technology adopted in Shanghai since the start of this year.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius the working class of Shanghai earnestly studied works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and held revolutionary mass criticism meetings in workshops and at wharves

and work-sites. The spearhead of the struggle was pointed at Lin Piao's crime of copying Confucius' "restrain oneself and return to the rites" in an attempt to restore capitalism. The workers said: "Lin Piao worked for retrogression, but we will march forward in giant strides! Lin Piao plotted to restore capitalism, but we will go all out to build socialism!" By their deeds they have expanded the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. For example, the No. 2 Electric Furnace Workshop of the Shanghai No. 5 Steel Plant undertook five major technical innovations and raised steel output for the first quarter—11 per cent higher than the corresponding 1973 period. The city's cotton textile industry fulfilled the first quarter's state plan ahead of schedule.

Shanghai's workers thoroughly criticized the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in scheming to surrender to Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, practising capitulationism and selling out the nation. The workers also exposed and criticized the Rightist tendencies of trailing behind at a snail's pace and the slavish comprador philosophy and heightened their determination to keep to the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts. The Shanghai shipyards this year have introduced 105 major technical innovations to improve ship-building capacity. Their total output value for the first quarter was 16.6 per cent more than that of the same 1973 period.

The workers of Shanghai also exposed and solved contradictions over the question of the line in running industries—whether to put politics in command or to use material incentives, and whether or not workers are actually regarded as masters of the factories. Workers in many factories further brought into play the spirit of being masters of the factories and country; they not only did a good job in production but also showed great concern for the orientation and line of development of their enterprises. Cadres in the industrial enterprises, standing shoulder to shoulder with

the workers, criticized Lin Piao and Confucius and the Rightist trend of attempting restoration and retrogression, and made new contributions to developing the excellent situation prevailing in revolution and production.

Industrial and transport enterprises in Tientsin, north China's big coastal city, also overfulfilled the state planned targets each month in the first quarter. Gross industrial output value for the quarter was 8.8 per cent higher than in the same 1973 period and the highest in the city's history. Electric power generated, cement, soda ash, caustic soda, pesticides, transformers, electric motors, machine-made paper, chemical fibres, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, bicycles and other major products showed big gains over the same 1973 period. Crude oil, sulphuric acid, tyres, metallurgical equipment, lifting equipment, motor vehicles, radios, detergents and wrist watches went up between 20 and 120 per cent. Quality was improved, costs lowered and consumption of fuel reduced. Volume of rail freight and road haulage outstripped that of the first three months of last year.

Major production and construction targets reached by China's famous Taching Oilfield in the first three months this year were the best in its history. Targets set by the state for crude oil and refined oil were overfulfilled and output was 27 and 16 per cent higher respectively than output for the same period last year.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Peking For Korea

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk left Peking by special train April 11 for a friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They were seen off at the railway station by Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth,

Khieu Samphan, Deputy Prime Minister of the R.G.N.U.C., and Ieng Sary, Special Adviser to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. Also present were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung and Vice-Minister of Communications Kuo Lu.

Cambodian Comrades-in-Arms Tour China

The Delegation of the National United Front of Cambodia (N.U.F.C.) and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia (R.G.N.U.C.) with Khieu Samphan, Member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of the R.G.N.U.C. and Commander-in-Chief of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia, as the head and Ieng Sary, Special Adviser to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, as the deputy head, arrived in Chengtu by special plane from Peking on April 14 for a visit in the company of Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Han Nien-lung, Vice-Foreign Minister.

Warmly welcoming the distinguished guests at the airport were Li Ta-chang, Vice-Chairman of the Szechuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chin Chi-wei, Commander of the Chengtu Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; leading members of the Party, government and army in Szechuan Province and Chengtu city; and over 2,000 local people.

The Szechuan Provincial and Chengtu City Revolutionary Committees gave a banquet in the evening in honour of the delegation.

Premier Chou and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien held talks with delegation leader Khieu Samphan and deputy leader Ieng Sary during their stay in Peking. The Cambodian comrades-in-arms also visited the Peking Motor Vehicle Plant and a Peking unit of the P.L.A. and saw the revolutionary Peking opera *Azalea Mountain*.

The Cambodian delegation made a friendship visit to the Democratic

People's Republic of Korea from April 5 to 8.

Premier Chou Fetes Vietnamese Comrades

Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, and Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council, gave a banquet on April 14 in honour of Pham Van Dong, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and Nguyen Duy Trinh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the V.N.W.P., Vice-Premier of the Government of the D.R.V.N. and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the delegation Premier Pham Van Dong was leading.

Prior to the banquet, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met Premier Pham Van Dong and Vice-Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh. They had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

Among the guests at the banquet were Ngo Thuyen, the D.R.V.N. Ambassador to China, and Tran Binh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Peking.

Attending the banquet were Chi Peng-fei, Chinese Foreign Minister; Shen Chien, Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Feng Yung-shun, Deputy Director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The Vietnamese comrades arrived in Peking on April 14 by special plane on their way home.

Reception in Honour of Chinese Delegation Leaders

Huang Hua, Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations and

Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Delegation to the special session of the U.N. General Assembly, gave a reception on the evening of April 12 in honour of Vice-Premier of the State Council Teng Hsiao-ping, Chairman, and Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice-Chairman, of the Chinese Delegation.

Attending the reception were foreign ministers and other ministers of Albania, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Gabon, Gambia, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, Tanzania; Upper Volta, the Yemen Arab Republic and Zaire.

Also at the reception were the representatives of Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Cuba, Ecuador, Fiji, France, the Democratic Republic of Germany, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Soviet Union, the United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Also present were the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the U.N.

Also present were Leopoldo Benites, Chairman of the current special session of the U.N. General Assembly; Kurt Waldheim, U.N. Secretary-General, and Tang Ming-chao, U.N. Under Secretary-General as well as other high U.N. officials.

After the Chinese delegation's arrival in New York, Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice-Chairman Chiao

Kuan-hua called on President Boumediene, President Stevens, President Bongo, President Daddah, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the chairman of the current special session on separate occasions. They also met chairmen of the delegations and representatives of some countries, foreign ministers or vice-foreign ministers of some countries and the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the U.N.

Spring Export Commodities Fair Opens in Kwangchow

China's 1974 spring export commodities fair opened in Kwangchow on April 15.

This is the 35th session of the fair since its inauguration in 1957. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and with the constant growth of the country's socialist revolution and construction and foreign relations, China's economic exchanges with foreign countries have been expanding steadily. The current fair, which is on a larger scale than any previous one, is being held in the new building of the fair on the shores of Liuhua Lake in the city.

On the opening day, red flags fluttered over the square in front of the exhibition centre. Red balloons trailed streamers inscribed with the slogans: "Carry the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius through to the end!" "Resolutely support the just demands of the Third World!" "Long live the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution!" "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!" and "Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!"

A huge portrait of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao hung in the place of honour of the introductory hall, flanked by huge portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

The fair opened at 9 a.m. amidst the explosion of firecrackers as businessmen and overseas Chinese from the five continents and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao

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Chairman of Chinese Delegation Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

The Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly to study the problems of raw materials and development opened on the afternoon of April 9 at the U.N. Headquarters in New York. Teng Hsiao-ping, Chairman of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, addressed the meeting on the afternoon of April 10. ("Peking Review" published his speech in a special supplement to its 15th issue.) Full text of his speech follows. — Ed.

Mr. President,

The special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the problems of raw materials and development is successfully convened on the proposals of President Houari Boumediene of the Council of Revolution of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and with the support of the great majority of the countries of the world. This is the first time in the 29 years since the founding of the United Nations that a session is held specially to discuss the important question of opposing imperialist exploitation and plunder and effecting a change in international economic relations. This reflects that profound changes have taken place in the international situation. The Chinese Government extends its warm congratulations on the convocation of this session and hopes that it will make a positive contribution to strengthening the unity of the developing countries, safeguarding their national economic rights and interests and promoting the struggle of all peoples against imperialism, and particularly against hegemonism.

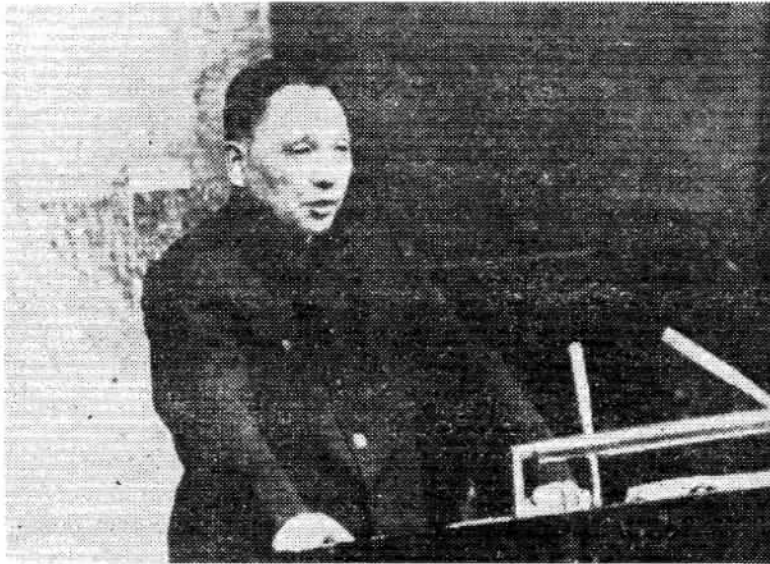
At present, the international situation is most favourable to the developing countries and the peoples of the world. More and more, the old order based on colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is being undermined and shaken to its foundations. International relations are changing drastically. The whole world is in turbulence and unrest. The situation is one of "great disorder under heaven," as we Chinese put it. This "disorder" is a manifestation of the sharpening of all the basic contradictions in the contemporary world. It is accelerating the disintegration and decline of the decadent reactionary forces and stimulating the awaken-

ing and growth of the new emerging forces of the people.

In this situation of "great disorder under heaven," all the political forces in the world have undergone drastic division and realignment through prolonged trials of strength and struggle. A large number of Asian, African and Latin American countries have achieved independence one after another and they are playing an ever greater role in international affairs. As a result of the emergence of social-imperialism, the socialist camp which existed for a time after World War II is no longer in existence. Owing to the law of the uneven development of capitalism, the Western imperialist bloc, too, is disintegrating. Judging from the changes in international relations, the world today actually consists of three parts, or three worlds, that are both interconnected and in contradiction to one another. The United States and the Soviet Union make up the First World. The developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions make up the Third World. The developed countries between the two make up the Second World.

The two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are vainly seeking world hegemony. Each in its own way attempts to bring the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America under its control and, at the same time, to bully the developed countries that are not their match in strength.

The two superpowers are the biggest international exploiters and oppressors of today. They are the source of a new world war. They both possess large numbers of nuclear weapons. They carry on a keenly contested arms race; station massive forces abroad and set up military bases everywhere, threatening the independence and security of all nations. They both keep subjecting other countries to their control, subversion, interference or aggression. They both exploit other countries economically, plundering their wealth and grabbing their resources. In bullying others, the superpower which flaunts the label of socialism is especially vicious. It has dispatched its armed forces to occupy its "ally" Czechoslovakia and instigated the war to dismember Pakistan. It does not honour its words and is perfidious; it is self-seeking and unscrupulous.



Chairman of the Chinese Delegation Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping addresses the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on April 10.

The case of the developed countries in between the superpowers and the developing countries is a complicated one. Some of them still retain colonialist relations of one form or another with Third World countries, and a country like Portugal even continues with its barbarous colonial rule. An end must be put to this state of affairs. At the same time, all these developed countries are in varying degrees controlled, threatened or bullied by the one superpower or the other. Some of them have in fact been reduced by a superpower to the position of dependencies under the signboard of its so-called "family." In varying degrees, all these countries have the desire of shaking off superpower enslavement or control and safeguarding their national independence and the integrity of their sovereignty.

The numerous developing countries have long suffered from colonialist and imperialist oppression and exploitation. They have won political independence, yet all of them still face the historic task of clearing out the remnant forces of colonialism, developing the national economy and consolidating national independence. These countries cover vast territories, encompass a large population and abound in natural resources. Having suffered the heaviest oppression, they have the strongest desire to oppose oppression and seek liberation and development. In the struggle for national liberation and independence, they have demonstrated immense power and continually won splendid victories. They constitute a revolutionary motive force propelling the wheel of world history and are the main force combating colonialism, imperialism, and particularly the superpowers.

Since the two superpowers are contending for world hegemony, the contradiction between them is irreconcilable; one either overpowers the other, or is overpowered. Their compromise and collusion can only be

partial, temporary and relative, while their contention is all-embracing, permanent and absolute. In the final analysis, the so-called "balanced reduction of forces" and "strategic arms limitation" are nothing but empty talk, for in fact there is no "balance," nor can there possibly be "limitation." They may reach certain agreements, but their agreements are only a facade and a deception. At bottom, they are aiming at greater and fiercer contention. The contention between the superpowers extends over the entire globe. Strategically, Europe is the focus of their contention, where they are in constant tense confrontation. They are intensifying their rivalry in the Middle East, the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific. Every day, they talk about disarmament but are actually engaged in arms expansion. Every day, they talk about "detente" but are actually creating tension. Wherever they contend, turbulence occurs.

So long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist, there definitely will be no tranquillity in the world, nor will there be "lasting peace." Either they will fight each other, or the people will rise in revolution. It is as Chairman Mao Tsetung has said: **The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today.**

The two superpowers have created their own antithesis. Acting in the way of the big bullying the small, the strong domineering over the weak and the rich oppressing the poor, they have aroused strong resistance among the Third World and the people of the whole world. The people of Asia, Africa and Latin America have been winning new victories in their struggles against colonialism, imperialism, and particularly hegemonism. The Indochinese peoples are continuing to press forward in their struggles against U.S. imperialist aggression and for national liberation. In the 4th Middle East war, the people of the Arab countries and Palestine broke through the control of the two superpowers and the state of "no war, no peace" and won a tremendous victory over the Israeli aggressors. The African people's struggles against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination are developing in depth. The Republic of Guinea-Bissau was born in glory amidst the flames of armed struggle. The armed struggles and mass movements carried out by the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania against Portuguese colonial rule and white racism in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia are surging ahead vigorously. The struggle to defend sea rights initiated by Latin American countries has grown into a worldwide struggle against the maritime hegemony of the two superpowers. The 10th Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, the 4th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, the Arab Summit Conference and the Islamic Summit Conference successively voiced strong condemnation

against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, hegemonism, Zionism and racism, demonstrating the developing countries' firm will and determination to strengthen their unity and support one another in their common struggle against the hated enemies. The struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American countries and people, advancing wave upon wave, have exposed the essential weakness of imperialism, and particularly the superpowers, which are outwardly strong but inwardly feeble, and dealt heavy blows at their wild ambitions to dominate the world.

The hegemonism and power politics of the two superpowers have also aroused strong dissatisfaction among the developed countries of the Second World. The struggles of these countries against superpower control, interference, intimidation, exploitation and shifting of economic crises are growing day by day. Their struggles also have a significant impact on the development of the international situation.

Innumerable facts show that all views that overestimate the strength of the two hegemonic powers and underestimate the strength of the people are groundless. It is not the one or two superpowers that are really powerful; the really powerful are the Third World and the people of all countries uniting together and daring to fight and daring to win. Since numerous Third World countries and people were able to achieve political independence through protracted struggle, certainly they will also be able, on this basis, to bring about through sustained struggle a thorough change in the international economic relations which are based on inequality, control and exploitation and thus create essential conditions for the independent development of their national economy by strengthening their unity and allying themselves with other countries subjected to superpower bullying as well as with the people of the whole world, including the people of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Mr. President,

The essence of the problems of raw materials and development is the struggle of the developing countries to defend their state sovereignty, develop their national economy and combat imperialist, and particularly superpower, plunder and control. This is a very important aspect of the current struggle of the Third World countries and people against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

As we all know, in the last few centuries colonialism and imperialism unscrupulously enslaved and plundered the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Exploiting the cheap labour power of the local people and their rich natural resources and imposing a lopsided and single-product economy, they extorted superprofits by grabbing low-priced farm and mineral products, dumping their industrial goods, strangling national industries and carrying on an exchange of unequal values. The richness of the developed countries and the poverty

of the developing countries are the result of the colonialist and imperialist policy of plunder.

In many Asian, African and Latin American countries that have won political independence, the economic lifelines are still controlled by colonialism and imperialism in varying degrees, and the old economic structure has not changed fundamentally. The imperialists, and particularly the superpowers, have adopted neo-colonialist methods to continue and intensify their exploitation and plunder of the developing countries. They export capital to the developing countries and build there a "state within a state" by means of such international monopoly organizations as "trans-national corporations" to carry out economic plunder and political interference. Taking advantage of their monopoly position in international markets, they reap fabulous profits by raising the export prices of their own products and forcing down those of raw materials from the developing countries. Moreover, with the deepening of the political and economic crises of capitalism and the sharpening of their mutual competition, they are further intensifying their plunder of the developing countries by shifting the economic and monetary crises on to the latter.

It must be pointed out that the superpower which styles itself a socialist country is by no means less proficient at neo-colonialist economic plunder. Under the name of so-called "economic co-operation" and "international division of labour," it uses high-handed measures to extort superprofits in its "family." In profiting at others' expense, it has gone to lengths rarely seen even in the case of other imperialist countries. The "joint enterprises" it runs in some countries under the signboard of "aid" and "support" are in essence copies of "trans-national corporations." Its usual practice is to tag a high price on out-moded equipment and sub-standard weapons and exchange them for strategic raw materials and farm produce of the developing countries. Selling arms and ammunition in a big way, it has become an international merchant of death. It often takes advantage of others' difficulties to press for the repayment of debts. In the recent Middle East war, it bought Arab oil at a low price with the large amount of foreign exchange it had earned by peddling munitions, and then sold it at a high price, making staggering profits in the twinkling of an eye. Moreover, it preaches the theory of "limited sovereignty," alleges that the resources of developing countries are international property, and even asserts that "the sovereignty over the natural resources is depending to a great extent upon the capability of utilizing these resources by the industry of the developing countries." These are out-and-out imperialist fallacies. They are even more undisguised than the so-called "inter-dependence" advertised by the other superpower, which actually means retaining the exploitative relationship. A socialist country that is true to its name ought to follow the principle of internationalism, sincerely render support and assistance to oppressed countries and nations

and help them develop their national economy. But this superpower is doing exactly the opposite. This is additional proof that it is socialism in words and imperialism in deeds.

Plunder and exploitation by colonialism, imperialism, and particularly by the superpowers, are making the poor countries poorer and the rich countries richer, further widening the gap between the two. Imperialism is the greatest obstacle to the liberation of the developing countries and to their progress. It is entirely right and proper for the developing countries to terminate imperialist economic monopoly and plunder, sweep away these obstacles and take all necessary measures to protect their economic resources and other rights and interests.

The doings of imperialism, and particularly the superpowers, can in no way check the triumphant advance of the developing countries along the road of economic liberation. In the recent Middle East war, the Arab countries, united as one, used oil as a weapon with which they dealt a telling blow at Zionism and its supporters. They did well, and rightly too. This was a pioneering action taken by developing countries in their struggle against imperialism. It greatly heightened the fighting spirit of the people of the Third World and deflated the arrogance of imperialism. It broke through the international economic monopoly long maintained by imperialism and fully demonstrated the might of a united struggle waged by developing countries. If imperialist monopolies can gang up to manipulate the markets at will, to the great detriment of the vital interests of the developing countries, why can't developing countries unite to break imperialist monopoly and defend their own economic rights and interests? The oil battle has broadened people's vision. What was done in the oil battle should and can be done in the case of other raw materials.

It must be pointed out further that the significance of the developing countries' struggle to defend their natural resources is by no means confined to the economic field. In order to carry out arms expansion and war preparations and to contend for world hegemony, the superpowers are bound to plunder rapaciously the resources of the Third World. Control and protection of their own resources by the developing countries are essential, not only for the consolidation of their political independence and the development of their national economy, but also for combating superpower arms expansion and war preparations and stopping the superpowers from launching wars of aggression.

Mr. President,

We maintain that the safeguarding of political independence is the first prerequisite for a Third World



Representatives from many countries warmly greet Teng Hsiao-ping after his speech.

country to develop its economy. In achieving political independence, the people of a country have only taken the first step, and they must proceed to consolidate this independence, for there still exist remnant forces of colonialism at home and there is still the danger of subversion and aggression by imperialism and hegemonism. The consolidation of political independence is necessarily a process of repeated struggles. In the final analysis, political independence and economic independence are inseparable. Without political independence, it is impossible to achieve economic independence; without economic independence, a country's independence is incomplete and insecure.

The developing countries have great potentials for developing their economy independently. As long as a country makes unremitting efforts in the light of its own specific features and conditions and advances along the road of independence and self-reliance, it is fully possible for it to attain gradually a high level of development never reached by previous generations in the modernization of its industry and agriculture. The ideas of pessimism and helplessness spread by imperialism in connection with the question of the development of developing countries are all unfounded and are being disseminated with ulterior motives.

By self-reliance we mean that a country should mainly rely on the strength and wisdom of its own people, control its own economic lifelines, make full use of its own resources, strive hard to increase food production and develop its national economy step by step and in a planned way. The policy of independence and self-reliance in no way means that it should be divorced from the actual conditions of a country; instead, it requires that distinction must be made between different circumstances, and that each country should work out its own way of practising self-reliance in the light of its specific conditions. At the present stage, a develop-

ing country that wants to develop its national economy must first of all keep its natural resources in its own hands and gradually shake off the control of foreign capital. In many developing countries, the production of raw materials accounts for a considerable proportion of the national economy. If they can take in their own hands the production, use, sale, storage and transport of raw materials and sell them at reasonable prices on the basis of equitable trade relations in exchange for a greater amount of goods needed for the growth of their industrial and agricultural production, they will then be able to resolve step by step the difficulties they are facing and pave the way for an early emergence from poverty and backwardness.

Self-reliance in no way means "self-seclusion" and rejection of foreign aid. We have always considered it beneficial and necessary for the development of the national economy that countries should carry on economic and technical exchanges on the basis of respect for state sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit, and the exchange of needed goods to make up for each other's deficiencies.

Here we wish to emphasize the special importance of economic co-operation among the developing countries. The Third World countries shared a common lot in the past and now face the common tasks of opposing colonialism, neo-colonialism and great-power hegemonism, developing the national economy and building their respective countries. We have every reason to unite more closely, and no reason to become estranged from one another. The imperialists, and particularly the superpowers, are taking advantage of temporary differences among us developing countries to sow dissension and disrupt unity so as to continue their manipulation, control and plunder. We must maintain full vigilance. Differences among us developing countries can very well be resolved, and should be resolved, through consultations among the parties concerned. We are glad that, on the question of oil, the developing countries concerned are making active efforts and seeking appropriate ways to find a reasonable solution. We, the developing countries, should not only support one another politically but also help each other economically. Our co-operation is a co-operation based on true equality and has broad prospects.

Mr. President,

The Third World countries strongly demand that the present extremely unequal international economic relations be changed, and they have made many rational proposals of reform. The Chinese Government and people warmly endorse and firmly support all just propositions made by Third World countries.

We hold that in both political and economic relations, countries should base themselves on the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in

each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. We are opposed to the establishment of hegemony and spheres of influence by any country in any part of the world in violation of these principles.

We hold that the affairs of each country should be managed by its own people. The people of the developing countries have the right to choose and decide on their own social and economic systems. We support the permanent sovereignty of the developing countries over their own natural resources as well as their exercise of it. We support the actions of the developing countries to bring all foreign capital, and particularly transnational corporations, under their control and management, up to and including nationalization. We support the position of the developing countries for the development of their national economy through "individual and collective self-reliance."

We hold that all countries, big or small, rich or poor, should be equal, and that international economic affairs should be jointly managed by all the countries of the world instead of being monopolized by the one or two superpowers. We support the full right of the developing countries, which comprise the great majority of the world's population, to take part in all decision-making on international trade, monetary, shipping and other matters.

We hold that international trade should be based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and the exchange of needed goods. We support the urgent demand of the developing countries to improve trading terms for their raw materials, primary products and semi-manufactured and manufactured goods, to expand their market and to fix equitable and favourable prices. We support the developing countries in establishing various organizations of raw material exporting countries for a united struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

We hold that economic aid to the developing countries must strictly respect the sovereignty of the recipient countries and must not be accompanied by any political or military conditions and the extortion of any special privileges or excessive profits. Loans to the developing countries should be interest-free or low-interest and allow for delayed repayment of capital and interest, or even reduction and cancellation of debts in case of necessity. We are opposed to the exploitation of developing countries by usury or blackmail in the name of aid.

We hold that technology transferred to the developing countries must be practical, efficient, economical and convenient for use. The experts and other personnel dispatched to the recipient countries have the obligation to pass on conscientiously technical know-how to the people there and to respect the laws and national customs of the countries concerned. They must not make special demands or ask for special amenities, let alone engage in illegal activities.

Mr. President,

China is a socialist country, and a developing country as well. China belongs to the Third World. Consistently following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese Government and people firmly support all oppressed peoples and oppressed nations in their struggle to win or defend national independence, develop the national economy and oppose colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. This is our bounden internationalist duty. China is not a superpower, nor will she ever seek to be one. What is a superpower? A superpower is an imperialist country which everywhere subjects other countries to its aggression, interference, control, subversion or plunder and strives for world hegemony. If capitalism is restored in a big socialist country, it will inevitably become a superpower. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which has been carried out in China in recent years, and the campaign of criticizing Lin Biao and Confucius now under way throughout China, are both aimed at preventing capitalist restoration and en-

suring that socialist China will never change her colour and will always stand by the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations. If one day China should change her colour and turn into a superpower, if she too should play the tyrant in the world, and everywhere subject others to her bullying, aggression and exploitation, the people of the world should identify her as social-imperialism, expose it, oppose it and work together with the Chinese people to overthrow it.

Mr. President,

History develops in struggle, and the world advances amidst turbulence. The imperialists, and the superpowers in particular, are beset with troubles and are on the decline. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this is the irresistible trend of history. We are convinced that, so long as the Third World countries and people strengthen their unity, ally themselves with all forces that can be allied with and persist in a protracted struggle, they are sure to win continuous new victories.

President Boumediene's Speech at Special Session of U.N. General Assembly

INITIATOR of the 6th Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly, Houari Boumediene, President of the Council of Revolution of Algeria, delivered a speech at the beginning of the general debate on the morning of April 10.

President Boumediene said first that the initiative taken by Algeria in calling for the convocation of this assembly reflects the concerns solemnly expressed at the Fourth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Algiers last September. Our assembly bears witness to the fact that these concerns, made more acute and thrown into sharper relief by recent events, are widely shared throughout the world.

At that conference of non-aligned countries, the system which now governs international relations was contested and the passive role so often arbitrarily assigned to the overwhelming majority of peoples was rejected. The conference gave a new impetus to non-alignment, on the basis of the clearly articulated determination to assure the Third World the share to which it is entitled in the conduct of international affairs, he added.

President Boumediene said: "The gradual shift out of the cold war context has not been accompanied by a corresponding improvement in the condition of the

countries of the Third World. On the contrary, tension and war have been transferred to Asia, Africa and Latin America, which have become the zones where all the contradictions of our contemporary world are concentrated and exacerbated." In the regions of the Third World, "great powers' rivalries are increasingly transferred and the security of peoples is particularly threatened."

President Boumediene added: "For the countries of the Third World the problem of international security can be approached only in terms of the liberation of peoples and respect for the independence of nations."

President Boumediene said: "Today, international relations are dominated by a many-faceted worldwide confrontation pitting the forces of liberation against the powers of domination and exploitation, and these powers in fact pose a renewed threat to recently acquired independence whenever their privileges are contested. Thus, points of tension multiply and new conflicts mount in the regions of the Third World which are of major strategic significance in the present world situation."

Referring to the Middle East question, President Boumediene said that in the wake of the October war, "we must now ask ourselves whether steps towards a definitive settlement of the problem are in fact under

way, or whether imperialism intends once again to maintain the status quo and impose new faits accomplis.

"The choice is clear: Either a move towards lasting peace, which, as was stressed by the conference of the non-aligned countries, necessarily implies the evacuation of all occupied Arab territories and the recovery by the Palestinian people of their national rights, or else further recourse to expedients and dilatory tactics, involving once again the sacrifices of the rights of peoples, the postponement of all solutions and continued degradation."

President Boumediene then dwelt on the problem of development. First of all he emphasized the importance of this problem, pointing out that a profound reorganization of economic relations between rich and poor countries is necessary to a solution of the problem.

Boumediene said that by virtue of its dominant position, a minority composed of the highly developed countries which manipulates the world economy "proceeds at will in determining the allocation of world resources in accordance with an order of priorities of its own. As a result of this situation the process whereby some continually grow richer while others founder in destitution has come to be raised to the status of some sort of universal law."

"The will to gain and cling to their position of dominance over world resources has been the guiding principle in the behaviour of the major imperialist powers of the world."

He said: "Owing to the fact that the developed countries have virtual control of the raw materials markets and what practically amounts to a monopoly on manufactured products and capital equipment, while at the same time they hold monopolies on capital and services, they have been able to proceed at will in fixing the prices of both the raw materials that they take from the developing countries and the goods and services that they furnish these countries.

"Consequently they are in a position to drain the resources of the Third World through a multiplicity of channels to their own advantage."

President Boumediene said that the present economic order of the world "is as unjust and as outdated as the colonial order to which it owes its origin and its substance. Inasmuch as it is maintained and consolidated and therefore thrives by virtue of a process which continually impoverishes the poor and enriches the rich, this economic order constitutes the major obstacle standing in the way of any hope of development and progress for all the countries of the Third World."

President Boumediene said that raw-material producing countries should be masters in their own houses, so as to use their natural resources for their own development. They have joined several battles to this end and won first successes. The effort to bring the task of recovery to fruition will remain without effect so long as international monopolies and multinational corporations continue to control the multiple mechanisms whereby

the wealth of the poor countries is transferred away from them, and mainly the system of price fixing for raw materials. Hence the new battle that has loomed up on the hard road of national liberation.

He stressed: "The OPEC [Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries] action is really the first illustration, and at the same time the most concrete and the most spectacular illustration, of the importance of raw material prices for our countries, the vital need for the producing countries to control the levers of price control, and lastly, the great possibilities of a union of the raw-material producing countries.

"In this light this action should be viewed by the developing countries not as a problem—in other words, not from the standpoint advanced by those who wish to divide the Third World—but as an example and a source of hope."

"The fact is that, following the decisions taken by the oil-producing countries, the action that should be placed on the Third World agenda is to extend what has been achieved by the oil-producing countries in order to include all the basic raw materials produced by the developing countries."

He said that in Africa, in Asia and in Latin America, with respect to raw materials and commodities such as copper, iron-ore, bauxite, rubber, coffee, cocoa, peanuts and other items, there are already visible, unmistakable signs of "a new strength developing in producers' organizations."

President Boumediene stressed: "Yet the promising prospects that are thus opening up before the developing countries in the area of effective recovery of their natural resources must not cause us to lose sight of the extremely serious obstacles that will not fail to stand in our way, owing to the consistent attitudes of refusal that we encounter each time that we state our real development problems."

The most recent illustration of these attitudes, he added, was given us by the energy conference held by some developed countries in Washington last February.

He noted that what most offends the industrialized countries and elicits a violent reaction from them is the fact that for the first time in history, developing countries have been able to take the liberty of fixing the prices of their raw materials themselves. Industrialized countries are bent on forming a coalition against the oil-producing countries to check the action of the OPEC countries and to exert the dissuasive force of the industrialized nations on other developing countries that are producers of raw materials.

President Boumediene listed large numbers of facts to refute the deception and distortion which the imperialist countries have, by mobilizing all their machinery of propaganda, made against the oil-producing countries for raising oil prices. He pointed out that the rises in the prices of industrial and food products are bigger than those in oil, the rises in the prices of

fertilizers and wheat are beneficial to developed countries. In fact, within the import structures of many of the developing nations, food products and fertilizers represent an expense item that is nearly twice as great as that of oil. He pointed out that over the last five years, the prices of tractors, steel and cement have been multiplied by 2, 3 and 4.

He added that there are also the transfers of capital effected by foreign companies out of the developing countries in which they possess means of production or engage in export trade. Under the sole heading of profits declared by corporations, the capital that flowed out of the developing countries during the second half of the 1960-70 development decade amounted to 23 billion dollars. Lastly there is indebtedness, which for the developing countries amounts to approximately 80 billion dollars owed to the industrialized countries. The service on this debt, which for the current year will be in the vicinity of 9 billion dollars, is one of the factors that compel the developing countries to borrow continually and thus chronically aggravate their balance-of-payments positions still further.

Boumediene said: "We consider it necessary to base the strategy on the following guidelines:

- 1) The developing countries must take over their natural resources, which implies, essentially, nationalizing the exploitation of these resources and controlling the machinery governing the determination of their prices;

- 2) A coherent and integrated process of development must be launched, which includes, in particular, the development of all agricultural potential and the achievement of in-depth industrialization essentially based, wherever possible, on the local processing of the natural resources, mineral or agricultural, of each country concerned;

- 3) The aid of the international community, based fundamentally on the financial, technological and commercial contributions of the rich and developed countries to those whose development is to be promoted, must be mobilized in a massive expression of solidarity among peoples;

- 4) It will be necessary to eliminate, or at the least to lighten the burdens and attenuate the circumstances which presently weigh on the developing countries and very often ultimately cancel the results of the efforts and sacrifices which these countries devote to their development;

- 5) A special programme must be worked out and put into effect to procure more concentrated aid for those peoples who are recognized by the United Nations community as being the most deprived."

He then added that "the nationalization measures adopted by the countries of the Third World have often run up against the aggressive behaviour of private interests and the hostile attitudes of certain governments which, when these measures were actually applied,

opposed them with all the means that stem from their economic and commercial power." "This assembly should condemn all those, be they governments or enterprises, who use force or economic power in order to perpetuate this new form of economic aggression which consists in trying to destroy, curtail or discourage the effective exercise of the sovereign right to nationalize."

President Boumediene called on the raw material exporting countries to create common fronts to defend their rights collectively. He noted that the mere fact of restoring the buying power of the price of approximately a dozen or so raw materials exported by the developing countries to the level prevailing at the beginning of the last decade would provide these countries with resources which would amount, for example, to three or four times the aid supplied in 1972 by the developed countries to all the developing countries.

He pointed out that "for almost all of our countries, agriculture is still the activity which occupies and will doubtless continue to occupy for a long time, the bulk of our populations. Furthermore, in our planning for the future, agriculture must remain the sector from which we will expect the major part of our foodstuffs. Consequently . . . the full realization of our agricultural potential must in any event remain a very important element of our development policy and be aimed, as much as possible, at self-sufficiency as regards our food needs.

"With regard to industrialization, the philosophy which has prevailed until now among those concerned with international development has been based on the postulate that since the productivity of the factors of production is low in developing countries, they should postpone until later, if not for ever, their entry into the industrial age. According to this philosophy, purportedly based on a concern for good management or on the search for the collective optimum, our countries should wait until the profitability of capital becomes comparable to that prevailing in the developed countries and until large numbers of their workers have acquired advanced training in technical skills."

"Thus, our countries would be trapped in the vicious circle of immobility and a wait-and-see policy and find themselves cornered into submitting to unfair international division of labour."

He said: "If each country is to be the true master of its own destiny, it must take on the responsibility of its own development itself: this implies, first and foremost, mobilizing all its human and material resources."

Boumediene said: "The industrialized countries will have to accept the fact that the developing countries be re-established in their legitimate rights and receive all that they are due."

"This implies paying the developing countries fair prices for their raw materials and also the protection of the purchasing power of those prices against infla-

tion and all the uncertainties and the insecurity inherent in the functioning of the international monetary system."

Boumediene pointed out: "Inflation is a phenomenon which has arisen exclusively within the economies of developed countries, and it is clearly inexcusable to impute the worsening of inflation to the rise in oil prices."

"The impact of the price of oil in overall cost make up has always been ridiculously small, it remains so today."

Holding the view that the current monetary system must be reformed on a democratic basis, Boumediene said: "The way in which the international monetary system functions at present compromises the expansion of world commerce and, in particular, thwarts all the attempts of the countries of the Third World to conquer underdevelopment."

He said: "The reform of the international monetary system must be based upon the necessity of giving Third World countries the right to participate, on a democratic basis, in its conception and operation."

Referring to the question of foreign aid, Boumediene said that in order not to weigh too heavily on the balance of payments of the poorer countries, foreign aid should include a larger share of non-reimbursable assistance. In this regard, the problem of the

present indebtedness of the developing countries should be examined. In this examination one should consider the cancellation of debt in a great number of cases and, in other cases, refinancing on better terms as regards maturity dates, deferrals and rates of interest. Foreign aid must no longer be dispensed through channels which make it not unlike payment for political and military allegiances; in particular, development aid should not be accompanied by any condition establishing a link between its existence and the maintenance of extremely low prices for raw materials.

Boumediene proposed to set up a special programme to grant international aid to the developing countries, a programme having a specified duration and precise objectives. "This programme should make it possible to satisfy the minimum vital needs of the most deprived countries, i.e., their needs in terms of goods of prime necessity, such as food, energy, and pharmaceutical products, fertilizers, capital goods and services, on particularly favourable terms, even, in certain cases, on a gratuitous basis. At the same time, this special programme must make it possible to provide these countries with exceptional financial aid for short-term development."

"I express the hope that the General Assembly will adopt it as a concrete and immediate measure which will constitute one of the results for which the present extraordinary session of the General Assembly of the United Nations can take credit," Boumediene stressed.

Criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius Is a Great Struggle To Oppose and Prevent Revisionism

by Yen Feng

UNDER the leadership of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, a great mass movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is developing vigorously throughout China. This is a revolution of far-reaching significance in the realm of the superstructure and a great struggle in opposing and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Throughout the historical period of socialism, the struggle between Marxism and revisionism inevitably exists within the Party. At home, the overthrown landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists invariably turn to revisionists in our Party as their agents in an attempt to restore their lost paradise. Internationally, imperialism and social-imperialism, in trying to subvert and invade our socialist motherland, also want to buy over those who have illicit relations with foreign countries and who

are willing to be their puppet emperors. To consolidate the political power which was gained at the cost of great sacrifices, therefore, the emancipated proletariat and other revolutionary people must resolutely suppress class enemies, who engage in sabotage and make trouble, and always maintain vigilance against and smash the revisionist chieftains' intrigues to restore capitalism.

Historical experience shows that, in China's concrete situation, those who practised revisionism often searched for counter-revolutionary ideological weapons in the garbage bin of the Confucian school. All chieftains of the revisionist lines in our Party, from Chen Tu-hsiu and Wang Ming to Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, like all reactionaries in China's history, worshipped Confucius and were disciples of the Confucius' Shop. Under present conditions, to closely integrate the criticism of Lin Piao with the criticism

of Confucius, thoroughly repudiate Lin Piao's revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and understand why all chieftains of the revisionist lines revered Confucius and what was their political aim in revering Confucius is of great practical and far-reaching historical significance in persisting in the great struggle of opposing and preventing revisionism, implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique was a mirror of revisionism. Lin Piao ran wild in using the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to oppose the revolutionary truth of Marxism and to serve his counter-revolutionary restoration plot.

For his political line, Lin Piao took over Confucius' slogan "restrain oneself and return to the rites" as his own reactionary programme for altering the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat. He wanted to reinstate the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists and restore the dictatorship of the landlord class and the comprador-bourgeoisie. For his ideological line, Lin Piao took over Confucius' idealist apriori theories that "everything is decided by heaven" and that some are "born with knowledge" and the Confucian idealist conception of history that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid." Lin Piao changed their labels and concocted the theory of "genius" as his theoretical programme against the Party. He compared himself to a "heavenly horse" and considered himself the "noblest of men" and a superman. He had the audacity to assert that his "virtue" was "endowed by Heaven" and made this programme the ideological prop for establishing a feudal, fascist Lin dynasty. And with regard to his organizational line, Lin Piao inherited the reactionary worldly-wise code of conduct devised by Confucius and Mencius, engaged in conspiracies and intrigues and formed a self-seeking clique. He even undertook to train fascist secret agents and make his sworn followers pledge loyalty to the counter-revolutionary cause of a Lin dynasty or "die to preserve their virtue." A host of facts show that the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius were a major ideological source of Lin Piao's revisionist line and that Lin Piao was a disciple of Confucius, pure and simple.

While vigorously pushing their revisionist lines and carrying out counter-revolutionary activities, why was it necessary for Lin Piao and other chieftains of revisionist lines to make use of Confucius, worshipping and revering him and using his trash as a flag to attack the Party? The answer is easily found if we make a concrete historical analysis by the Marxist method of class analysis.

The essence of Confucius' ideas — opposition to reform and progress and advocating restoration and retrogression — suits the needs of the revisionists who

oppose revolution, the people and the proletarian dictatorship. The ideology of Confucius, a thinker of the reactionary slave-owning class, was in the service of those who wanted to restore the declining slave system and turn back the wheel of history. Since that time the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius gradually became the orthodox ideology in feudal society as the ruling classes of subsequent dynasties continually amended and changed these doctrines and imposed them on the people. Up to the eve of the founding of New China, though big changes had taken place for more than 2,000 years in Chinese society, "one fact is common to all past ages, viz., the exploitation of one part of society by the other. No wonder, then, that the social consciousness of past ages, despite all the multiplicity and variety it displays, moves within certain common forms." (*Manifesto of the Communist Party*.) The essence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, an ideology of the exploiting classes, is advocacy of retrogression and opposition to progress, advocacy of conservatism and opposition to reforms and advocacy of restoration and opposition to revolution. This has remained unchanged despite different explanations and elaborations by ruling classes in history to suit their particular needs. The ideological system of Confucius has always faithfully served to safeguard the old system and helped the overthrown reactionary classes and reactionaries attempt a comeback. Many theories and programmes used by the reactionary ruling classes to prop up the system of exploitation can be traced to the doctrines of the Confucian school. All this dovetails with the political requirements of the revisionists for counter-revolutionary retrogression and capitalist restoration. That is one of the reasons why they always turn to the doctrines of the Confucian school for ideological weapons to attack the Party and the proletariat.

From the facts of the development of modern and contemporary Chinese history, we see there is an objective social basis why the chieftains of revisionist lines have a mania for and make use of Confucianism. "Revisionism is one form of bourgeois ideology." Revisionists are agents of the bourgeoisie in our Party. They uphold and push the capitalist line and, as a rule, they take the ideological system of the bourgeoisie as their own theoretical basis. However, as the Chinese bourgeoisie was very weak politically and economically and "its culture and ideology became even more backward than its politics," a complete and independent bourgeois system of ideology had never been formed that was comparable to feudal culture and ideology. In the short span between the Revolution of 1911 and the May 4th Movement (1919), the so-called new learning of the bourgeoisie had opposed the Confucius' Shop and played a role in fighting the Chinese feudal culture under the impetus of the bourgeois-democratic revolution of the old period. However, bourgeois ideology lacked strength and the world had already entered the era of imperialism. After surviving a few rounds, the new learning "lowered its

banners, muffled its drums and beat a retreat, retaining its outer form but losing its soul." With the proletariat entering the political arena of the Chinese revolution, the imperialist culture and semi-feudal culture were countered by the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal culture and ideas of the broad masses led by the proletariat. **"Imperialist culture and semi-feudal culture are devoted brothers and have formed a reactionary cultural alliance against China's new culture."** The comprador-bourgeoisie and the Right-wing of the national bourgeoisie in China were defenders and peddlers of the enslaving ideology of foreign imperialism and the feudal "back to the ancients" ideology that called for reverence for Confucius and studying the Confucian classics. A revisionist ringleader, Lin Piao tried to restore capitalism in China and turn our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into a state of the dictatorship of the landlord class and the comprador-bourgeoisie. Therefore, he took over from the big landlords and big bourgeoisie the mantle of "revering Confucius and studying the Confucian classics."

Lin Piao especially treasured the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius because they were quite deceptive in the concrete situation of China. Though the words "benevolence, righteousness and virtue" appear all through these doctrines, their essence was "oppression is justified" and "exploitation is justified." "Love for people" advocated in these doctrines in fact meant "devouring people" in their tens of thousands. To defend and consolidate their reactionary rule, all the exploiting classes in history used Confucianism to deceive and fool the people. Lenin said: **"All oppressing classes stand in need of two social functions to safeguard their rule: the function of the hangman and the function of the priest."** (*The Collapse of the Second International*.) The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius were deceptive in that they put a priest's garb on the hangman. Although the landlord and capitalist classes have been overthrown in the period of socialism, they still have strength in the ideological and cultural fields. What do they rely on in their repeated trials of strength with us? Here, an important aspect is that they rely on the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and on the pernicious influence of these reactionary ideas which serve as their ideological weapon in trying to seize political power back from the proletariat. Revisionists are counter-revolutionaries in disguise and are a bunch of political swindlers. Since they want to carry out counter-revolutionary activities, they have to deceive people. The doctrine of Confucius is well suited to their taste, so they regard it as a priceless treasure.

Revisionism is an international phenomenon. Judging by class struggle on a world scale, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and other revisionist chieftains did their best to preach the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. This entirely met the needs of imperialism and social-imperialism in their anti-China, anti-communist and anti-popular activities. To conquer the

Chinese people, foreign aggressors throughout history, while carrying out barbarous military aggression, invariably resorted to Confucius and used China's reactionary and decadent old culture with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius at the core as the ideological prop of their colonial rule.

As Lu Hsun pointed out: "I believe that if foreigners are to subjugate China, ... you would still be encouraged to read more Chinese books, and Confucius would be even more revered." That is because, in their eyes, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are China's "national essence" and a "soft knife" which "cuts off one's head without one's being aware of death," and because these doctrines are stamped with the brand of the experience of government handed down by successive ruling classes in China and therefore can be used to good effect in deceiving and benumbing the Chinese people.

In the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), the Japanese imperialists frantically cried out that the establishment of a "new order in East Asia" was for the purpose of "resurrecting Confucianism." For a long time, the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists have been exerting themselves in staging scandalous performances of revering Confucius and reviling Chin Shih Huang. They shamelessly extol Confucius as the "most holy sage and foremost teacher of China" whose example should be "followed by all generations to come," and allege that "Confucianism" is "China's unique cultural treasure" and "reflects the interests of the broad masses of the people," and so on. This shows that reactionaries, Chinese and foreign, all harp on the same subject and that, by their negative examples, they serve to reveal the reactionary nature of Confucius' ideology.

Lin Piao was the stooge and lackey of imperialism and social-imperialism. Determined to defect to the Soviet revisionists, he fully revealed his intention to be their puppet emperor. Today, as we deeply criticize Lin Piao's schemes to use the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in trying to restore capitalism, we are also dealing a heavy blow to Soviet revisionism's wild ambition to turn China into its colony.

Engels pointed out: **"Tradition is a great retarding force, is the vis inertiae of history, but, being merely passive, is sure to be broken down."** (Special introduction to the English edition of *Socialism: Utopian and Scientific*.) Confucianism, which pervaded old China for more than 2,000 years, is a tradition typical of the exploiting classes. Reactionary and moribund, it is a great brake on social development and is bound to be smashed by the on-rolling wheel of history. In modern Chinese history, "heroes" who went against its tide invariably "used Confucius as a brick to open a door, but since times had changed they all failed utterly." Chieftains of the revisionist lines who worshipped Confucius were no exception either, they all "failed utterly." Lin Piao, that bourgeois careerist, conspirator and traitor, attempted to use Confucius as a brick to

force open the gate to a capitalist restoration and to block history from advancing inevitably along the road of socialism. The result was he died ignominiously in a plane crash in the Mongolian desert.

Lin Piao and Kung Chiu [the real name of Confucius] lived in different times and represented different class forces, but the political and ideological lines they pushed had similar points. Both took the stand of the moribund and declining exploiting classes, stubbornly tried to restore the extinct old system and did their utmost to check the advance of society in the direction of its development. Therefore, the current struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a serious political struggle, an acute and profound struggle between the two lines. The essence of the struggle involves the question of whether to practise Marxism or practise revisionism, to persist in revolution or attempt to bring about a capitalist restoration.

In the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, by comparing the ideas, words and deeds of the Lin

Piao anti-Party clique with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and analyzing and criticizing them in a penetrating way, we will be able to understand better the characteristics of revisionism and its ideological source, the ultra-Rightist nature of Lin Piao's revisionist line and the reactionary nature of the Confucian school. We will be able in this way to make a clearer demarcation line between our thinking and the reactionary ideas of Lin Piao and Confucius, and have greater initiative in future struggles against revisionism and all other ideologies of the exploiting classes.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers, as the main force in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, are now making speeches and writing articles to open fierce fire on the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and its counter-revolutionary revisionist line and on Confucius and his reactionary ideological system as a whole. Thus they are opening a broad road for the wider dissemination of Marxism and the sturdy growth of newly emerging socialist things.

North China Theatrical Festival

New Victories of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line in Literature and Art

The wide variety of theatrical fare that has come into existence since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work was displayed at the North China Theatrical Festival in Peking (January 23 to February 18).

Fruits of Cultural Revolution

Spurred on by the model revolutionary theatrical works, socialist art and literary creations and performances have flourished in the past few years across the land. Most programmes presented at the festival reflect the new successes of the professional and amateur art and literary workers in keeping to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, serving socialism and proletarian politics, and in carrying out the principles of "letting a hundred flowers blossom; weeding through the old to bring forth the new" and "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China."

The varied programmes, some full-length and some short, included Peking operas, modern plays, puppet shows and more than 10 kinds of local operas

popular in north China, such as *pingchu* and *pangtzu*, songs and dances and *chuyi* (balladry, story-telling and other forms).

Most reflect socialist revolution and construction. Taking the Party's basic line as the key link, they describe the class struggle and two-line struggle on various fronts, and warmly acclaim the new-born things that have emerged in the Great Cultural Revolution. Audiences were inspired and encouraged by the performances because of their striking characteristics of the era and their vivid portrayal of a prosperous China where socialism is triumphantly advancing everywhere.

Set in a hilly village, the modern play *On the Bank of the Liehma River* performed by a Hopei troupe describes how the peasants of a production brigade, after being tempered in the Cultural Revolution, have learnt from the Tachai Brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. They carve a canal out of precipices to bring water from a river to irrigate their land. At the same time, they fight the class enemies and the spontaneous forces of capitalism as well as conservative ideas.

Hsiangyang Store by a Peking pingchu opera troupe describes the growth of revolutionary successors on the commercial front. Taking the educational revolution as its theme, *In the Prime of Youth*, a modern play from Tientsin, deals with the two-line struggle in schools.

The yingtiao opera *Swallows Braving the Storm* tells of the development of the daughter of a senior P.L.A. cadre after settling in the countryside according to Chairman Mao's instructions. Re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the building of a new socialist village and struggling against the class enemies, she gradually matures.

Spring Swallows on Cloud Ridge by a Hopei pangtzu troupe praises the rural co-operative medical service and the "barefoot doctors." The vitality of these revolutionary new-born things is well portrayed. The one-act opera (Hopei pangtzu) *At the Ferry* tells how a Little Red Guard discovers an undercover enemy secret agent and fights him resourcefully and bravely.

The Shangtang pangtzu from Shansi Province *At Full Gallop* tells of the struggle during the high tide of the movement for agricultural co-operation in the mid-1950s.

Some items take industry as the theme, such as *Before the Explosion*, a one-act play from Peking, and *A Piece of Steel*, a modern play written and performed by Inner Mongolian iron and steel workers.

From different angles, songs and dances of Inner Mongolia extol workers, peasants and soldiers for their noble spirit and great vigour in socialist revolution and



A scene from the pingchu opera *Hsiangyang Store*.

construction. Some describe the unity between the army and people and the militant life of the armymen defending China's borders.

Many items use revolutionary history as their themes. For instance, *Luhua Lake* (a Peking opera from Tientsin) depicts how an army unit in the War of Resistance Against Japan co-operates with militiamen in carrying out guerrilla warfare on a lake against the invaders in the 1940s.

Many productions were warmly received for their successful presentation of the heroic images of the proletariat.

In a *Renmin Ribao* article, peasants of the Yuyuantan People's Commune on Peking's outskirts wrote: The modern play *On the Bank of the Liehma River* has good ideological content. The acting is simple but moving and the dialogue is lively; the play is full of the vigour of life. The main character, Kao Yen-hung who is the young woman Party branch secretary of a production brigade, has high political consciousness and lofty ideals. Bravely fighting the class enemies, she is warm to her class brothers and sisters. Selfless and fearless in the face of danger and difficulty, "she is our example in building a new socialist countryside."

Commenting on the pingchu opera *Hsiangyang Store*, a clerk in the Peking Department Store said in an article entitled "Serve the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers All My Life": Working wholeheartedly for the people, the clerks of the *Hsiangyang Store* deliver goods to the workers' living quarters in the hills. "In doing so, they are actually bringing the



A scene from the modern play *On the Bank of the Liehma River*.

Party's care and concern to the people. We commercial workers should emulate this spirit and be servants of the people."

An article in *Guangming Ribao* by a middle school teacher said that *In the Prime of Youth* has created the image of a woman revolutionary teacher. She bravely combats revisionism and works wholeheartedly in training revolutionary successors for the proletariat. Her spirit of going against the tide in upholding the Party's policy in proletarian education "vividly reflects the militant character of the activists who are determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education to the end."

Serve the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

Serving the workers, peasants and soldiers is the basic orientation of socialist art and literature. Chairman Mao pointed out in the early 1940s, "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." For more than 10 years before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, art and literary circles were under the rule of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line which undermined the main orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. Turning the cold shoulder to the worker-peasant-soldier audiences, many theatrical troupes were enthusiastic about staging feudal, bourgeois, and revisionist works in big cities. Chairman Mao sharply pointed out in 1963: "Isn't it absurd that many Communists are enthusiastic about promoting feudal and capitalist art, but not socialist art?" They "have not carried out the policies of the Party. They have acted as high and mighty bureaucrats, have not gone to the workers, peasants and soldiers and have not reflected the socialist revolution and socialist construction. In recent years, they have slid right down to the brink of revisionism." The focus of the two-line struggle in the realm of art and literature is whether to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers or not.

With the criticism of the sinister revisionist line during the Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has gone deep into the hearts of the people. Art and literary workers have had many achievements in serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. This is why the *ulanmuchi* of Inner Mongolia was warmly applauded.

Ulanmuchi, meaning mobile red cultural troupe in the Mongolian language, first came into being in 1957. The revisionist line intended to strangle it. However, the broad masses supported it and the revolutionary literary and art workers resisted the revisionist line. Now, there is at least one *ulanmuchi*

in every city, banner or county in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, these caravan art troupes travel all year round on the grasslands and to factories, mines and frontier posts to perform for the peasants, herdsmen, workers and soldiers. They have deep roots among the masses. Usually short and forceful, their programmes praise socialism and reflect the struggle and life of the working people.

The *ulanmuchi* which performed at the recent theatrical festival in Peking is directly under the administration of the autonomous region and was set up in 1966, the year the Cultural Revolution began. Its 15 men and women members presented 14 items in a 100-minute programme. The audiences were deeply impressed by the song and dance *People on the Grasslands Sing the Praises of Chairman Mao*, the ballad *The Good Party Secretary of Our Production Brigade* and other vocal and instrumental music because of the troupe's political enthusiasm, militancy and liveliness as well as its sparkling artistry. Workers of the Peking Vinylon Plant acclaim the *ulanmuchi* as a "light cavalry of art and literature that keeps to the correct orientation and militant style."

The artists in this *ulanmuchi* group say they have drawn infinite strength from Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*. In their efforts to learn from workers, peasants and soldiers and in remoulding their own world outlook, they make continuous progress by going deep into the revolutionary struggle and practice. Apart from the time needed for study, creation and rehearsing, the artists spend the most part of the year in factories and mines, villages, pastoral areas and border regions. Last year they visited 12 people's communes in eight banners and counties

(Continued on p. 26.)



Members of the *ulanmuchi* perform for workers in a locomotive plant.

The 2nd Asian Table Tennis Championships

THE early spring cherry blossoms were in full bloom when the biennial Asian Table Tennis Union (A.T.T.U.) championships took place in Japan's third biggest city, Yokohama, from April 2 to 15. The city's hospitable people and the Japan Table Tennis Association, the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association and the municipal government of Yokohama had done much preparatory work to make the championships a grand meeting of unity and friendship for the peoples of Asia and Oceania.

From Peking to Yokohama

The Asian Table Tennis Union, the sponsors, was established in May 1972 in Peking. In September of that year, the 1st Asian Table Tennis Championships (A.T.T.C.) was held in the Chinese capital with hundreds of players from 31 countries and regions in Asia taking part. Since then, there has been an encouraging development in the situation of the Asian table tennis world. The aims laid down in the A.T.T.U. constitution have won the approval of an increasing number of Asian countries and regions; the spirit of "friendship first, competition second" has struck a deeper chord in the hearts of the people; and membership in the A.T.T.U. has gone up from 16 at the time of its founding to 28. Apart from the many Asian countries and regions that

participated in this year's championships in Yokohama, the neighbouring Oceanic countries of Australia and New Zealand also took part.

The scene of the 2nd A.T.T.C. was the Yokohama Cultural Gymnasium in the eastern part of the central district of the city, the site of many international sports competitions. At the front of the gymnasium was a banner inscribed with the words "2nd Asian Table Tennis Championships" in Japanese, English, French, Arabic and Chinese. On the left-hand side of the main entrance was a 16-metre-high welcome tower on the top of which was a design with the theme voicing the slogan of the championships — "Unite Asia through table tennis."

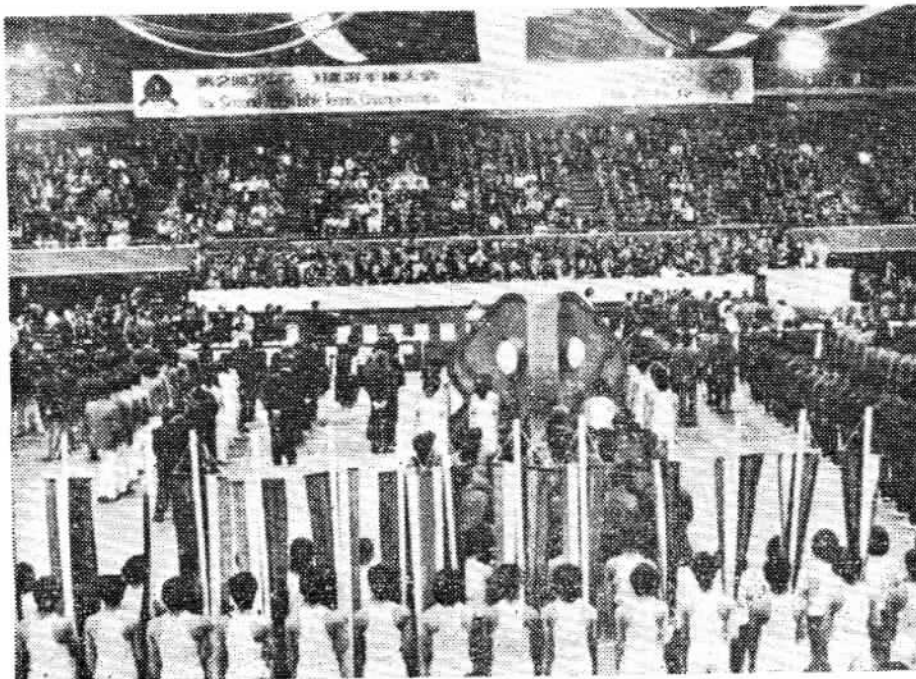
Meeting of Unity and Friendship

Taking part in the opening ceremony on the afternoon of April 2 were players and representatives of table tennis organizations from 32 countries and regions. Participation of the table tennis delegations of Australia and New Zealand in the championships on invitation showed a new development in the unity and friendship between the peoples of Asia and Oceania.

Leading members of the A.T.T.U., well-known Japanese personages and special guests H. Roy Evans, President, A.K. Vint, Honorary Secretary-General, and Jean Mercier, Honorary Treasurer, of the International Table Tennis Federation, were at the opening ceremony.

Hiroshi Yacita, chairman of the competition committee of the 2nd A.T.T.C. organizing committee and Director-General of the Japan Table Tennis Association, declared the championships open from the rostrum of the newly decorated gymnasium which was permeated in a happy, friendly atmosphere.

Chairman of the championships organizing committee and Mayor of Yokohama Ichio Asukata then delivered an address. Extending a warm welcome to the players and representatives from the 32 countries and regions in Asia and Oceania, he said that the A.T.T.U. has, in the spirit of its



The opening ceremony.



The Chinese team marching into the hall.

constitution, contributed to friendship among the Asian peoples and to the popularization and improvement of table tennis skill. He expressed the hope that the bonds of unity and friendship among the peoples of Asia forged at the 1st A.T.T.C. in Peking would be further developed through this year's championships. He pointed out that no force whatever can halt the advance of this tide. "The friendship that blooms in the matches will be carried to every corner of the world. This is the sincere wish of the 2.5 million citizens of Yokohama," he declared.

"Unite Asia Through Table Tennis"

The championships were held in two stages: the men's and women's team events from April 3 to 7 and the individual events from April 10 to 15. A two-day fest (April 8 and 9) was provided so that the table tennis delegations could go sightseeing.

In the team events, the Chinese team won the men's title and the Japanese team won the women's title.

Japan, Hongkong, Australia, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Malaysia, India and Singapore placed second to eighth respectively in the men's team event.

Second to eighth places in the women's team event went to China, Malaysia, New Zealand, India, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Singapore and Thailand in that order.

Competition in the seven individual events began on April 10 and concluded on April 15. The results are:

Men's singles: 1st, Nobuhiko Hasegawa (Japan); 2nd, Hsi En-ting (China); 3rd, Li Chen-shih (China) and Mitsuru Kohno (Japan).

Women's singles: 1st, Tomie Edano (Japan); 2nd, Yukie Ozeki (Japan); 3rd, Sachiko Yokota (Japan) and Tatsuko Abe (Japan).

Men's doubles: 1st, Nobuhiko Hasegawa/Mitsuru Kohno (Japan); 2nd, Tiao Wen-yuan/Li Chen-shih (China); 3rd, Hsi En-ting/Hsu Shao-fa (China) and Tokio Tasaka/Yujiro Imano (Japan).

Women's doubles: 1st, Cheng Huai-ying/Chang Li (China); 2nd, Yukie Ozeki/Sachiko Yokota (Japan); 3rd, Tatsuko Abe/Tomie Edano (Japan) and Cha Kyung Mi/Kim Chang Ae (D.P.R.K.).

Mixed doubles: 1st, Mitsuru Kohno/Tomie Edano (Japan); 2nd, Li Chen-shih/Chang Li (China); 3rd, Tetsuo Inoue/Sachiko Yokota (Japan) and Nobuhiko Hasegawa/Tatsuko Abe (Japan).

Boy's singles: 1st, Toru Yamaguchi (Japan); 2nd, Arun Kumar (India); 3rd, Ahmed Zayed (the Yemen Arab Republic) and Salah Ali Baker (Iraq).

Girls' singles: 1st, Yang Yen-chun (China); 2nd, Kayoko Kawahigashi (Japan); 3rd, Tamayo Urushio (Japan) and Menu Bhushan (India).

During the more than ten days of competition, the players from different countries and regions had many opportunities to swap experience and make new friends. The skill of many teams had improved markedly and some new players defeated old hands at the game.

Some teams took part in the A.T.T.C. for the first time, including the men's and women's teams from the Republic of South Viet Nam. When the teams from the Republic of South Viet Nam and Palestine met—the former from the front line of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and the latter from the battlefield of resistance to Israeli Zionism—a common cause and a common lot joined them together. Nam Vinh, leader of the south Vietnamese team, put a khaki jungle hat worn by fighters in south Viet Nam on the head of the leader of the Palestinian team Ahamed Alkondwa as an expression of militant friendship.

Their deep friendship has a firm basis. Members of the south Vietnamese team had been tempered in the flames of the just war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. There were only eight members in the Palestinian team, but because of Zionist aggression supported by the superpowers they have to live in five different Arab countries. Before coming to Yokohama, they had only two weeks of practice together. One Palestinian player said: "Our arrival

here is first of all a testimony to our existence." Others said: "We have come for friendship, for making friends. We have friends all over the world." Indeed, all the players who came from the front lines of opposing imperialism received an extra hearty welcome at the championships in Yokohama, a reflection of the Asian people's support for their anti-imperialist cause.

Chinese Players in Japan

The Chinese and Japanese players are old acquaintances over the green tables. At the Yokohama championships, as in the past, both sides displayed a spirit of unity and friendship and a courageous and militant spirit. In the finals of the men's team event on April 7, the first match was between China's Hsi En-ting, men's singles champion at the 32nd World Table Tennis Championships, and Japan's Nobuhiko Hasegawa, men's singles champion at the 1st A.T.T.C. At one point during the match when Hsi suddenly hit a straight smash, Hasegawa hastily retreated to the backboards to make a return with a high lob, but he slipped and fell. Hsi hurried over to help him up.

Chinese woman player Hu Yu-lan (women's singles champion at the 32nd World Championships) met her old friend Yukie Ozeki in a practice session. The two were as happy as sisters meeting again after a long departure. Hu presented her friend with some gifts she had brought specially from China, including a picture made of bird feathers. They had got to know each other at the 1971 Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament in Peking and had formed a close friendship since by often writing to each other. Ozeki is learning Chinese as part of her effort to enhance friendship between the table tennis players of the two countries, and not long before the Chinese table tennis delegation left for Japan, Ozeki had written Hu a letter in Chinese.

On April 9, members of the various table tennis delegations toured scenic Hakone in the spring rain. On their way back, veteran Japanese table tennis player Kimiyo Kurimoto (nee Matsuzaki), twice world women's singles champion, enthusiastically sang the Chinese song *I Love Peking's Tien An Men*. She had made a special trip for the occasion from Shikoku,

more than 700 kilometres from Yokohama. Amid warm applause, another Japanese friend Kazuko Sunaoka, who acted as an interpreter for the Chinese delegation, sang an aria from *Shachiapang*, a revolutionary modern Peking opera. Hsi En-ting sang the Japanese folk song *Okinawa, a Nice Land* in Japanese. Full of laughter and song, it was truly a reunion of old friends and a meeting of new friends.

See You Again in Pyongyang in 1976

At the Second A.T.T.U. Congress on April 9, First Deputy President of the A.T.T.U. Song Gil Chon, on behalf of Korea, proposed that the 3rd A.T.T.C. be held in Pyongyang, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in 1976. His proposal won the warm support of the representatives at the meeting which adopted the decision to hold the 3rd A.T.T.C. in Pyongyang in 1976.

Kim Yu Sun, general leader of the Table Tennis Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said at a cocktail party he gave in Yokohama on April 11 that the ties of friendship among the Asian peoples and players forged at the 1st Asian Table Tennis Championships in Peking were being further strengthened through the 2nd Asian Table Tennis Championships in Yokohama. He said that he was convinced these ties of friendship would flower still more luxuriantly at the 3rd Asian Table Tennis Championships to be held in Pyongyang.

* * *

The two-week-long Asian Table Tennis Championships have successfully concluded. Hisao Kido, who was elected President of the A.T.T.U. at 2nd Congress of the A.T.T.U. on April 14, said at the closing ceremony on April 15 that table tennis delegations from 30 countries and regions have developed friendship in an extensive way during the championships and that they will certainly further enhance and promote unity and friendship among various Asian countries and make it last for ever.

With fond memories, the delegations left Yokohama. As they took leave, they wished each other all the best and expressed their common hope: See you again in Pyongyang in 1976!

(Continued from p. 5.)

streamed into the halls to see the exhibits.

Grand receptions were hosted by the fair in the Tungfang Guest House, the Kwangchow Guest House, the People's Mansion, the Overseas Chinese Mansion and the Lihua Guest House simultaneously that evening, attended by more than 6,000 hosts and guests. Lin Li-ming, director of the fair and Vice-Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and other leading mem-

bers of departments concerned spoke at the receptions.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chou Hua-min made toasts at the receptions.

Present at the receptions were trade delegations and groups, and representatives of chambers of commerce, business organizations and state enterprises and corporations from Equatorial Guinea, Iraq, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore, Brazil, Japan, Britain and other countries, as well as diplomatic envoys and diplomatic officials of a

number of countries in China, and all members of the visiting Japanese Osaka city friendship delegation to China led by Mayor Yasushi Oshima.

Attending the receptions were leading members of the Kwangtung Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Kwangchow Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Kwangchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Other guests included patriotic personages and noted personalities from Hongkong and Macao.

Soviet Revisionist Maritime Hegemony Revealed

THE third issue of the Soviet magazine *Morskoi Flot* has an interview with "Doctor of Law" S.V. Molodtsov. Entitled "Problems of the Seas in the World," the interview wildly attacks the just stand of the developing countries in defending their sovereignty over territorial waters and safeguarding their coastal resources. This once again reveals the ferocious features of the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists who are bent on pushing the policy of maritime hegemony and plundering the resources of others.

Opposed to Expanding Territorial Waters

The last few years have witnessed a surging struggle by the small and medium-sized countries against the maritime hegemony of the superpowers. Over 80 countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia now stand for 200-nautical-mile territorial waters, hereditary seas, special economic zones or fishing areas. All this has filled the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists with growing apprehension. The interview dished up by the Soviet magazine blusters: "The Soviet Union is opposed to the demand of some countries for expanding their territorial waters to 200 nautical miles. Should this demand be recognized as an international principle, then 144 million out of the total 361 million square kilometres of seas would fall under the sovereignty of maritime states. In other words, 40 per cent of the world's waters would be barred to free navigation." It declares that the Soviet Union "proposes a 12-nautical-mile limit to be fixed in the form of a treaty" and that "territorial waters must not be allowed to go beyond 12 nautical miles." It charges that "the issue has been complicated by the attempt of some countries to unilaterally enlarge their limits of sovereignty, that is, to expand their territorial waters beyond 12 nautical miles, without waiting for a decision to be taken by an international conference."

It is common knowledge that there has never been an internationally recognized, unified limit for territorial waters in the world. The boundaries of the territorial waters of all countries are decided by the countries themselves. But the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists arrogantly attempt to restrict other countries' territorial waters within 12 nautical miles and oppose their reasonable measures to safeguard the sovereignty over their territorial waters. The aim is to make Soviet warships ply the waters in the world, encroaching on the sovereignty of other countries and

threatening their security while Soviet fishing fleets and so-called research ships can plunder without restraint the maritime resources off the shores of other countries.

"Free Passage" Through "Straits of Other Countries" Preached

The interview calls for "free passage" through any straits within the territorial waters of other countries, claiming that "the principle of free passage through straits linked to the high seas or used for international navigation by ships and aircraft of all countries has been proved feasible over a very long historical period." It expresses irritation at the demand by an increasing number of maritime countries over the last few years for exercising sovereignty over their territorial waters and at their opposition to the unscrupulous activity of the superpowers' warships and aircraft. It accuses these countries of "displaying a naked tendency, under the cloak of establishing so-called 'peaceful passage' through international straits by foreign ships, to demand once again what has been justifiably spurned by history, that is, the maritime states should serve as 'sentinels' of important international sea lanes where they may act as they please." It charges that this is an "extremist and illegal demand" with a view to "controlling international straits and abolishing the freedom of navigation in these areas." It is plain to all that straits within the territorial waters of maritime states, be they subject to busy international traffic, remain part of the territorial waters of the states concerned and do not become part of the high seas. To put it bluntly, the "free passage" through straits within the sovereignty of other countries by military or non-military ships and aircraft as advocated by the interview serves no purpose other than to reduce these straits to a part of the high seas so that the warships and aircraft of the Soviet revisionists can pass through them at will and threaten the peace and security of other countries.

Example of Plundering Other Countries' Resources

The interview tries to deny the fact that Soviet fishing vessels have been plundering the fishing resources of poor countries. It alleges that "Soviet sea-going fishing ships operate in various regions of the high seas completely in accord with the norms of international law and fishing regulations," and that the Soviet Union "has always given disinterested assistance

to many developing countries to develop their fishing and fish-processing industry."

But lies cannot cover up facts. Soviet fishing fleets have been active all over the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and the Arabian and other seas of the world. Soviet fishing vessels often plunder the fish resources in waters off the coasts of Pakistan, Mexico, Peru and many other countries. Data reveal that most catches in the coastal waters of West Africa are made by the superpowers. The Soviet haul in this region in 1968 more than doubled that of 1967, or 45 per cent of the total catches of 11 maritime countries in this region. As a result of such unbridled plundering, some regions' coastal fish resources have decreased sharply or even become exhausted. According to data published by the Soviet Union, in the last ten years or so, the annual haul in deep-sea fishing accounted for three-fourths of the total Soviet catch, and was more than 86 per cent in 1970.

The *Morskoi Flot* interview also slanders the just stand of China in supporting the developing countries' action to safeguard sovereignty over their territorial waters and maritime resources. It alleges that Chinese diplomatic representatives "try their utmost to abrogate the existing system of the norms of the international maritime law and replace them with new rules providing that 'every country has the sovereign right to

define the limits of its territorial waters and zones of jurisdiction,'" that "Chinese representatives to the United Nations and the Chinese press want to act as the protector of the interests of the Third World countries," and that they "have concocted the problem of 'Soviet fishing vessels plundering the fish resources of poor countries.'" These nonsensical attacks by the Soviet revisionist apologist only reveal more clearly the true colours of the Soviet revisionists in pushing hegemonism.

It is crystal clear that what the Soviet revisionists want to uphold as the "norms of the international maritime law" is in reality imperialist maritime hegemony. It is absolutely justifiable and reasonable for many developing countries to demand the formulation of a new maritime law system safeguarding every country's sovereignty over territorial waters and opposing maritime hegemonism. Because they have been plundering the fish resources of other countries, it is only natural that the Soviet revisionists meet with opposition. Driven to anger by their feeling of shame, the Soviet revisionists come up with anti-China raving but this cannot do the least harm to the just stand of the Chinese Government and people in firmly supporting the Third World countries and people in their struggle against aggression, bullying, control and plunder by imperialism and social-imperialism.

Soviet Revisionists' Sinister Programme Of Neo-Colonialism

— Soviet revisionists' vicious motives in peddling the theory of the "international division of labour" in the Third World

by Chai Chang

THE Soviet revisionist renegade clique has for a long time insidiously advocated its theory of the so-called "international division of labour." In recent years it has been trying its utmost to spread the theory to the Third World, alleging that only by "co-operating" with the Soviet revisionists can the developing countries "establish independent national economies."

An Out-and-Out Neo-Colonialist Plan

What after all is their "international division of labour"? The Soviet revisionist new tsars have been feverishly pushing the policy of expansion and plunder abroad since the 1960s. Their "international division of labour" is the product of their neo-colonialism, or

social-colonialism. It is this "theory" that Soviet revisionism, in serving its own needs, has used to force some East European countries under its control to reorganize their industrial and agricultural production organs and to renounce their right to independently develop their economies. The result is that some countries with a comparatively developed industry in the past have been compelled to become accessory factories making spare parts for Soviet industries. Other countries, in the guise of "meeting the needs of other socialist countries for farm products," have been forced to become supply-orchards and gardens as well as livestock farms for the Soviet Union. It is obvious that this so-called "international division of labour" is nothing but

an out-and-out neo-colonialist plan designed to colonize members of the "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance" (C.M.E.A.) under Soviet revisionist control.

However, the aggressive Soviet revisionists' rapacious ambition cannot be satisfied when national economic planning remains "within the sovereignty" of some C.M.E.A. members. To deprive these countries of what remains of their sovereignty, the Soviet revisionists demand "co-ordination" of their national economic plans. Openly and shamelessly distorting the Marxist-Leninist theory of planned and proportionate development of national economy, they have proposed the establishment of so-called "international proportional relations." By "co-ordinating" the plans, they have undermined the national economic plans of C.M.E.A. countries and crippled their industries, heavy industry in particular, so as to meet the new tsars' needs for plunder. As a result of such "co-ordination," some East European countries have been forced to renounce production of traditional products, close newly built factories or rebuild a large number of factories to cater to Soviet revisionist needs, thereby causing these countries huge economic losses.

The main organizational form of the Soviet revisionist "international division of labour" is to establish a cartel-type "organization of economic co-operation" to be followed by the setting up of an "international economic complex." To date many such "economic co-operation organizations" have been set up under Soviet pressure by the C.M.E.A. countries. Through these "supra-national" economic organizations, the Soviet revisionists have directly controlled the key national economic sectors in these countries. For example, through the "international metallurgical industry co-operation organization," they have taken over direct control of the whole process of the metallurgical industry in some East European countries, including ore-mining, production, sales, and building blast-furnaces. By means of these "organizations" the Soviet revisionists try to lay a foundation for their "international economic complex," a huge highly monopolized combine which will be run in accordance with a joint international plan with its labour force, finances, products and services "freely mobile." Once such a "complex" is founded, Soviet revisionists' claims that they "respect state sovereignty and territorial integrity" and national independence will become utter nonsense.

Third World Regarded as Targets of Plunder

Having implemented this colonialist policy in Eastern Europe, the Soviet revisionists are now peddling it in the Third World. A long article in the No. 8, 1973 issue of the Soviet journal *Kommunist* openly urged the developing countries "to gradually and step by step participate in the international socialist division of labour." Running Soviet revisionist "joint-stock enterprises" in these countries to "gradually deepen specialization and co-operation in production" and to "perfect even more the international division of labour" is the

"new form of co-operation" which "more and more resolutely" has been given priority. In addition, the "economic integration" plan of the C.M.E.A. has been "opened" to the developing countries. In short, the Soviet revisionists want to extend to the Third World the neo-colonialism it has pressed upon some East European countries.

Soviet revisionism has always regarded the Third World countries as targets of plunder. In the last decade or so, through its so-called "assistance" and "economic co-operation," it has siphoned off large quantities of minerals and other industrial raw materials and farm products at the lowest possible prices from Asian, African and Latin American countries. In the period between 1960 and 1971, the Soviet revisionists plundered from these countries an estimated 6,700 million dollars worth of cotton fibre, natural rubber, non-ferrous metals and foodstuffs, of which foodstuffs accounted for 3,200 million dollars, and natural rubber, 1,700 million dollars. They also use "assistance" and "economic co-operation" as a means to control the industrial sectors of Asian, African and Latin American countries. In India, which has close "co-operation" with the Soviet revisionists and more thorough "specialization" in production, they have set up steel, machine-building, power and some other major industries through "assistance." These industries must be operated in accordance with standard, variety and quantity stipulated by the Soviet revisionists and must sell the products to them at dictated prices. As a result, 30 per cent of India's steel, 60 per cent of its oil, 60 per cent of its power equipment and 85 per cent of its heavy machine tools have fallen under Soviet revisionist control. This is the true nature of what the Soviet revisionist magazine *Kommunist* means when it advocates that Soviet revisionist "co-operation" "is helpful in solving" "one of the sharpest problems—the problem of marketing products" Asian and African countries face.

"Assistance" Means in Essence Capital Export

However, stealing products and raw materials at cheap prices through "assistance" and "economic co-operation" is limited to a certain period of time. Once debts have been repaid, the prerogatives might possibly vanish. To resolve this problem, the Soviet revisionist *Kommunist* treats the opening of "joint-stock enterprises" as "a new form of co-operation," the main form of co-operation with the developing countries. To put it bluntly, the so-called "joint-stock enterprise" means in reality a change from disguised "assistance" to crude capital exports, and from enjoying the privilege of exchanging armaments and machinery for raw materials at cheap prices to gaining long-term control and monopoly over the economic lifeline of Asian, African and Latin American countries. Isn't this out-and-out imperialist theory and practice?

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Imperialism has prepared the conditions for its own doom. These conditions are the awakening of the great

masses of the people in the colonies and semi-colonies and in the imperialist countries themselves. Imperialism has pushed the great masses of the people throughout the world into the historical epoch of the great struggle to abolish imperialism."

With the awakening of the people of the Third World and the ferocious features of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism being constantly unmasked, more and more countries and people have come to realize the reactionary essence of the Soviet revisionists' "international division of labour." Many developing countries see the policy of developing their national

economies independently and through self-reliance as a reliable way of ridding themselves of control and plunder by imperialism and superpower hegemonism, a way to shake off poverty and backwardness.

Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this great historical trend is irresistible. Gone for ever are the days when one or two superpowers could force their will on the world's people. The Soviet revisionist gangster's theory of the "international division of labour" is going bankrupt and will inevitably and inexorably be consigned to the garbage heap of history.

(Continued from p. 19.)

on a performance tour covering 3,500 kilometres for audiences totalling 200,000 people.

Growing Up in the Struggle of the People

The struggle and life of the people is the inexhaustible source of art and literary creations. Chairman Mao pointed out this truth long ago. To the revolutionary art and literary workers he issued the call that they should "for a long period of time unrereservedly and whole-heartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, go into the heat of the struggle, go to the only source, the broadest and richest source," to "create a variety of characters out of real life and help the masses to propel history forward."

The six-act play *On the Bank of the Liehma River* was written and presented by the theatrical troupe of Weichang County in Hopei Province. Members of the troupe eagerly put into practice the teachings of Chairman Mao. The play received widespread praise because it successfully presented the important theme of learning from Tachai in agriculture as well as its excellent acting.

Of its 50 members, some are former coal miners, peasants, shepherds, and some are demobilized P.L.A. fighters. They have constantly adhered to the orientation of going among the workers, peasants and soldiers, learning from them and portraying them. These young artists have grown up fast amidst the life and struggle of the people.

Fan Ping, one of the writers of the play, was a Nanking middle school student. After graduation, he and 16 schoolmates settled in villages in mountainous Weichang County north of the Great Wall in Hopci Province. His ideas and sentiments changed after he was re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Joining the spare-time cultural teams of the commune and the production brigade, he began writing and

directing some short items and performed for the commune members. In early 1973 he joined the county cultural troupe and took part in revising the play *On the Bank of the Liehma River*. He put his heart and soul into the work. Led by the local Party organization, he and his colleagues went to 34 people's communes where they studied, worked and lived with the commune members. They held more than 100 forums in canvassing opinions from the masses and they interviewed many model peasants who had been exemplary in learning from Tachai. They rehearsed and performed for the peasants while continually making changes. The masses gave them good suggestions regarding the theme, the plot, and many other details. The play they presented at the festival was their 22nd version.

Chao Shu-chun, who played the main role of a woman Party branch secretary, is good both in ideology and in labour. To play the leading role well, this young woman went and lived and worked with a woman Party branch deputy secretary in a mountainous area. The actor who played the part of an old blacksmith had been a peasant. To perform his role well, he learnt this trade and made friends with blacksmiths. In this way he obtained a better understanding of their feelings and sentiments.

The troupe has given more than 200 performances for peasants in Weichang County over the last two years. The opinion of the worker-peasant-soldier audience was that in portraying poor and lower-middle peasants, they acted really like the poor and lower-middle peasants.

* * *

The North China Theatrical Festival was a miniature of the excellent situation on China's art and literary front. It will play an important role in helping further implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in art and literature and create more socialist works.

CORRECTION: In our last issue (No. 15), p. 9, lines 17-18 of the last paragraph on the left-hand column and lines 5-6 on the right-hand column, for "limitation of resources and sovereignty" read "limited sovereignty over resources."

Whose "Instrument" Is He?

— Commenting on M. Antonioni's "defence"

by Hua Yen

AFTER the people in China and elsewhere, including Italy, criticized the anti-China film *China*, its director M. Antonioni hurriedly came up with his "defence." Upon his "conscience," he argued, he had not vilified China or distorted its reality. He even countercharged that the Chinese people criticized this anti-China film because "I just happen to be the instrument of a violent political discussion."

The fact is not that the Chinese people are treating him as an "instrument" of a "political discussion," but that he himself willingly serves as an instrument of the enemies of the Chinese people and the people of the world.

What is the basis for saying Antonioni serves as this kind of instrument? It is common knowledge that in China there are the struggle between the two classes and the two roads and the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism abroad. Antonioni came to China to shoot the film in mid May 1972 after Lin Piao, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's "super-spy," fell and when the Chinese people were deepening the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work. With malicious intent he used all sorts of despicable cinematographic tricks to paint a dark and gloomy picture of the thriving socialist China.

By deliberately distorted scenes and a vicious narration, he tried to prove that old China as a "paradise" of imperialist adventurers was much more "prosperous" than New China where the working people are masters of the state. This allegation that "the present is not comparable to the past" is quite similar to the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's counter-revolutionary slanders against China's socialist cause in a vain attempt to restore capitalism! It is Antonioni who presented on the screen the worn-out theme used by Lin Piao and his behind-the-scenes boss Soviet revisionism in vilifying China and attacking the socialist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat there. Isn't it very clear whose needs this meets and whose instrument he is?

The interesting thing is that when the question was raised, a Western reporter insisted on asking Antonioni if he was a "Russian worm." Antonioni shrugged, implying that he was "hardly attempting to become less ambiguous." As regards whether or not this "worm" "just happened" to chime in with the anti-China voice of Soviet revisionism, let the facts make it "less ambiguous."

Between late 1971 and early 1972, Soviet revisionism set its propaganda machine into motion and desperately attacked China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution for "greatly hampering" the development of production and bringing the economy to "a standstill." After coming to China, instead of giving a true picture of the nation's efforts to grasp revolution and promote production, Antonioni scurrilously asserted in his anti-China film that "the Cultural Revolution has thrown the system of production into confusion." One may ask Signor Antonioni: Doesn't this show that you were a "worm" echoing the same tune?

In early 1972 Soviet revisionism vilified the Chinese people as "lacking freedom" and even raved that the revolution "robs the children of feelings." Accordingly, Antonioni preferred to shut his eyes to the Chinese people's *elan* of being masters of the country, and if he had seen it he just did not like to film it. He only chose to viciously insinuate that the Chinese people were depressed, slanderously claiming that Chinese children singing "political" songs in praise of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party was incongruous with this "so lovely" age. Doesn't this show him as a "worm" with the "conscience" of Soviet revisionism?

Again in early 1972, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique pieced together a television documentary film to heap abuse on China. It made no bones about the hope that China would "return to true socialism," meaning that revisionism should assume power in China to restore capitalism and "return" China to the dark world. Accordingly, upon his return to Rome after the completion of his anti-China film with the same theme,

Antonioni went out of his way to hold a press conference to talk of his understanding in the tone of a fortune-teller. "It is," he said, "more likely that China will be polluted than we purified." What he meant by "polluted" and "purified" is that China would "more likely" be transformed by capitalism, and socialism would not triumph over capitalism. This statement is nothing new; it was the prophesy of John Foster Dulles in the past and is the wishful thinking of the new tsars today. However, Dulles went to see his maker without seeing his prophesy come true and the new tsars are not seeing their wishful thinking become a reality either. They have seen, instead, first the doom of Liu Shao-chi and then Lin Piao! Failure to realize their wish has become an obsession. How can this psychosis be cured? The best psychotherapy is to attack China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Anyone who can paint China's situation emerging from the Great Cultural Revolution the darkest provides the best cure. Antonioni's talk about what was "more likely" was meant more for Moscow's new tsars than for newsmen in Rome. His aside was: Your Majesties, set your hearts at ease, the film that I, as your instrument, shot is serving to give life to your wish!

As soon as this anti-China film was shown, the new tsars were beside themselves with joy as if it were a tonic to them. So the moment the Chinese people were rebuffing Antonioni, the Soviet revisionists lost no time to make full use of their propaganda media at home and abroad to cheer Antonioni up. A Soviet revisionist newspaper, for instance, praised him as "a great artist and a world-known film director," adding that "nobody else ever had in mind the idea" that he was "a reactionary." As for his shameless distortions about China, the paper blatantly wrote that they were not at all "slandrous." But when the Soviet revisionists so bluntly tried to defend this instrument, didn't this reveal the foul relationship between the so-called world-known film director and the Soviet revisionists?

It is not accidental that Antonioni enters the service of Soviet revisionism. He did not begin serving the reactionaries today. During World War II, when the anti-fascist struggle of the people of the world was surging high, he threw himself into the arms of fascism and began his reactionary career of loyally serving Mussolini's fascist rule. In documentary films he then made, the labouring people were presented as ignorant pathetic creatures. He had thus played well a counter-revolutionary role as a fascist instrument. In 1942, acting on the orders of the Italian fascist propaganda organ "political and war films service," he wrote the scenario for *A Pilot Returns*, glorifying the fascist armed forces which were stained with the blood of the people. The film nauseatingly praised the pilots of the fascist air force as "brave and good fighters" "loyal to fascist Italy." In the eyes of the Soviet revisionists,

this old-time fascist who was notorious among the revolutionary people in Italy is not at all "reactionary" but, on the contrary, popular. This fully shows that Antonioni and the Soviet revisionists are birds of a feather. It is, therefore, not surprising that this "instrument" which "happened" to produce the anti-China film also "happened" to win praise from the Soviet revisionists.

By now, the nature of Antonioni's "conscience" is crystal clear. To sum up the political attitude of Signor Antonioni briefly, nothing is more appropriate than the words Antonioni himself used in his anti-China film to slander the Chinese people: "thinking of the past, but loyal to the present." It is Antonioni who is "thinking of the past" — the past of Hitler and Mussolini — and "loyal to the present" — the present of Brezhnev and his like. This reminds us of the famous 18th-century Italian comedy *A Servant With Two Masters*. In it a quick-witted and articulate harlequin was able to cash in by serving two masters. In 20th-century Italy, Antonioni by his reactionary words and deeds produced his own version of "A Servant With Two Masters" with himself as playwright, director and actor. But this is not a comedy for the harlequin in the play became a stray dog after his old master perished in the anti-fascist war. This was the source of his "natural pessimism." Later, however, he got some comfort in his "pessimism" for he saw survival of fascism in Soviet revisionist rulers such as Brezhnev and, wagging his tail and fawning, found his new master. Though this harlequin was also quick-witted, he certainly cannot save himself from falling flat. As the curtain fell at the end of the first act of Antonioni's "A Servant With Two Masters," his old master met his doom. The second act, which is still on, augurs that he and his new master are "lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet" in their despicable performance.

One more thing before concluding. The Chiang Kai-shek clique now entrenched on China's territory Taiwan Province also has been lavishing the highest praise on Antonioni lately. Blowing soap bubbles, it extols this anti-China harlequin, spurned by the people of the world, as "a great man of a century." Such bragging about "great" is indeed the laughing stock "of a century." This is not strange because the Chiang Kai-shek clique which may collapse at any moment has been talking about "presence of mind in the face of disasters" to hide its complex of great panic. Now that it suddenly sees a straw in Antonioni's anti-China film, it naturally wants to clutch it and exaggerate the reactionary role it can play. But a straw is only a straw. It will not save Chiang Kai-shek. Using this instrument of Soviet revisionism as a shot in the arm to prolong his death-bed struggle against the people of the whole country will only hasten his doom.

(An abridged translation of an article
in "Hongqi," No. 3, 1974)

ROUND THE WORLD

JAPAN

Third Wave of Spring Labour Offensive

Beginning April 9, the third wave of the spring labour offensive developed into a nationwide general strike in many trades on April 11 with more than 6 million workers taking part.

National railway, postal, telecommunication, harbour, private railway, subway, bus, civil aviation, metal, electric machinery and coal mine workers as well as teachers and local government employees took part in the strike.

Japan's land transportation systems were completely paralysed by the strike of 700,000 transport workers. The national railway authorities announced that altogether 18,000 runs by trains and electric trains had been brought to a halt by the strike.

In co-ordination with the national railway workers' strike, 220,000 private railway workers also went on strike which brought the electric trains of 13 private railway companies to a standstill.

Meanwhile buses and subways in 39 cities stopped running because of a workers' strike.

The monopoly capitalists were handed a heavy blow by the transport and communication workers' joint strike.

NEW DELHI

Agreement on Repatriation Of Pakistan POWs

An agreement providing for completion of the repatriation of the remaining Pakistan prisoners of war and civilian internees held in India by the end of April 1974 was signed in New Delhi on April 9 by the Foreign Ministers of Pakistan, India and Bangladesh who met for talks on April 5.

Under the agreement, the 195 Pakistan POWs Bangladesh had threatened to try for "war crimes" will be repatriated to Pakistan.

With Soviet support, India dismembered Pakistan by force in November 1971. Indian troop withdrawal from the occupied Pakistan territories took place one year after the adoption of resolutions by the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council by an overwhelming majority demanding a ceasefire, troop withdrawal and repatriation of prisoners of war by both sides. And repatriation of the Pakistan POWs detained in India only began last September.

PAK JUNG HI CLIQUE

Hopeless Struggle

The Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea hurriedly held an "extraordinary cabinet meeting" on the night of April 3, proclaiming the so-called "No. 4 emergency measures." It clamoured about taking "more severe" measures to put down "anti-government activities," and to punish those who violate the "emergency measures" "by death, life imprisonment or sentences of more than five years." The "measures" also stipulate that the Pak clique can send armed forces to "support" its acts of suppression in the name of "maintaining security and order." This constitutes a new crime by the Pak clique in stepping up its suppression of the south Korean people following the announcement of two "emergency measures" in January.

At present, the south Korean people's just struggle against fascist rule and for democracy and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland has become an irresistible trend. In defiance of all the reactionary decrees, students and patriotic personages in south Korea waged a vigorous new struggle against fascist rule and for democratic rights last October. Lasting more

"OCTOBRE" (SWITZERLAND)

Soviet Revisionists Are Ferocious Enemies of World's People

"The Soviet revisionists are ferocious enemies of the revolutionary peoples of the world," said *Octobre*, organ of the Communist Party of Switzerland (Marxist-Leninist), in an article in its March issue.

The article said: "Traitors to socialism, the Soviet revisionists profess themselves to be friends of the peoples engaged in struggle, and act as if they support them. But under cover of 'socialism' and 'anti-imperialism,' the new tsars of the Kremlin pursue the same big-power politics as the United States does — the politics of partitioning the world into spheres of influence, plundering the people of all countries, oppressing small countries and establishing military bases on foreign territories."

The article stated that the Soviet revisionists are trying to sabotage the people's revolutionary war against imperialism and impose on the peoples of the world political solutions favourable to social-imperialism. They do this openly in the Middle East.

than 4 months, it dealt a heavy blow to the Pak clique's reactionary rule.

On April 3, south Korean students set off another wave of struggle against the clique in defiance of barbarous suppression. Carrying placards with the slogans "Away with the revitalized dictatorship," and "Immediately dissolve the central intelligence agency and ensure the elementary democratic rights to speech, publication, assembly, association and demonstration," and shouting, "Repeal the January 8 emergency measures!" "Release the arrested students!" the students of the Medical College of Seoul University demonstrated in the streets. This shows that the south Korean people's struggle against the dictatorial rule and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is developing in depth and continues to surge forward.

The Pak clique's "No. 4 emergency measures" are a more sinister manoeuvre designed to put down the students' renewed struggle. But no matter how many reactionary decrees the clique may dish up and what fascist measures it may take, its desperate struggle will be in vain. Far from cowering the daily awakening south Korean people, it will only arouse them to even stronger resistance and accelerate the doom of the clique.

"AKHBAR EL-YOM" (EGYPT)

Exposing Soviet Interference in Egypt

Ihsan Abdel Kuddous, chief editor of the Egyptian weekly *Akhbar el-Yom*, published an article on April 6 exposing Soviet interference in Egypt's internal and foreign affairs. He emphasized that neither of the two superpowers can be allowed to pursue its own interests to the detriment of the future of Egypt.

"Apparently the politicians in the Soviet Union believe that the right to negotiate detente is confined solely to the two superpowers and that smaller states, like Egypt, have no right to agree or differ except with the consent of one or the other of the two superpowers," Kuddous said.

He pointed out: "This is the main reason for the sensitive state of affairs that constantly arises between the Soviet Union and Egypt. The Soviet Union was apparently under the impression that Egypt should consult it before taking any steps or holding any talks with the United States. For instance, it seems that the Soviet Union even assumed that President Sadat should not meet Kissinger without Gromyko being present."

After Egypt announced her decision to clear the Suez Canal, the United States and several other countries and some companies offered to participate. In commenting on this, Kuddous noted: "The Soviet Union protested and instigated other parties to claim that, internationally, we were depending on the United States to clear the waterway. When the Soviet Union eventually offered to

take part, Egypt welcomed the offer. The Soviet experts who came to Egypt, however, devoted their time to gathering information on what was being done about the canal and showed no interest in studying the clearance of the canal itself. No proposal for the clearing operation has yet been made by the Soviet Union."

Kuddous also repudiated recent attacks by *Pravda* and Radio Moscow against President Sadat and Egypt.

SOVIET REVISIONISM

Despicable Espionage Activities

To meet its needs of aggression and expansion, Soviet social-imperialism has been sending out large numbers of spies in various disguises to carry out unbridled subversion and sabotage in many sovereign states and to collect military, economic and scientific and technical secrets. Exposed in recent years numerous times, such vile activities by the Soviet revisionists have often appeared on the international affairs pages in the world press.

On March 14 this year, the Soviet revisionist clique sent an armed reconnaissance helicopter to intrude deep into China's Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region for espionage purposes. The Soviet authorities have frequently sent aircraft to intrude into China's border areas to disrupt the productive activities of Chinese inhabitants and to engage in espionage. From January 1973 to March this year alone, there were as many as 61 Soviet air intrusions into China's Sinkiang region.

Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is not only increasing contemptible espionage activities in China. It is carrying out subversion and sabotage more and more extensively in many sovereign states. Half the Soviet diplomatic personnel stationed abroad are specially assigned to gather intelligence. Incomplete figures show that in the past decade, nearly 40 countries have expelled Soviet diplomats engaging in espionage activities. Besides the cloak of "diplomats," Soviet spies are active in all parts of the world as

"journalists," "merchants," "seamen," "technicians," "tourists," etc., stealing intelligence and embarking on sabotage. Furthermore, the Soviet revisionists have continually sent spy vessels and submarines with electronic equipment to intrude into the coastal waters of other countries to spy out the military installations there. They also use satellites for espionage and in 1973 alone, they launched 75 espionage satellites for military purposes.

Over 200 Soviet personnel engaged in espionage activities have been exposed, arrested or expelled in recent years from such Third World countries as Thailand, Pakistan, Singapore, Ghana, Egypt, Zaire, the Sudan, Kenya, Tunisia, Argentina, Mexico, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia and Costa Rica.

Europe, which is the focus of contention between the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, is naturally a place where Soviet espionage activities are rampant. A 1973 report by the British Institute for the Study of Conflict said that 72 per cent of Soviet diplomats in the European countries are spies. In September 1971, the British Government expelled 105 Soviet diplomats and other Soviet personnel at one stroke. France, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Belgium and Sweden have expelled varying numbers of Soviet spies. Not long ago the Turkish paper *Gunaydin* reported that a Soviet spy left Turkey for home in a great hurry after being exposed by the Turkish authorities.

The Soviet revisionists' espionage activities all over the world have aroused the indignation and vigilance of the people of the countries concerned, particularly the countries of the Third World.

SOVIET-U.S. RIVALRY IN EUROPE

Two Deadlocked Conferences

The conference on European security and co-operation in Geneva and the conference on reduction of forces in Central Europe in Vienna took place against a background of the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet

NOTEBOOK

On the Yalu River. In February, the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung signed a government order giving medals to several crew members of a Korean passenger ship who had rescued Chinese fishermen in the Yalu River.

The Korean ship was putting out last May from the port of Sinuiju for Bitan (silk) Island when a violent wind blew up amid a pouring rain. Far in the distance, boatswain Li Hak Mun could make out a Chinese fishing vessel that had overturned and the fishermen who were being carried away by the swift tide.

Seeing that the fraternal Chinese fishermen were about to be swallowed up by the waves, the ship's crew was greatly concerned. With more than 30 years' experience in navigation on the Yalu River behind him, Captain Jang Bong Hyun personally took the helm and steered for the Chinese boat. Approaching it, the crew threw life-buoys and rope to the drowning men who, however, were too exhausted by battling the waves to hold on to them. The weather got worse and the rescue work became very difficult. Firmly resolved to save the Chinese comrades, the Korean comrades reorganized their efforts and

finally succeeded in bringing up four fishermen one by one.

The crew learnt from the fishermen that the Chinese captain was still in the cabin of the capsized boat. Again the Korean comrades sailed to the boat, although they knew well that if the ship's propeller got entangled in the fishing nets there could be a serious incident. As they closed in on the boat, Li Hak Mun jumped on to its bottom with an axe tied around his waist. But when he touched the mossy bottom he slid into the water and was in danger himself. Images of the Chinese People's Volunteers who had fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people in Korea's Fatherland Liberation War flashed through his mind. He used all his strength and climbed back on the bottom of the boat. Helped by the chief engineer and a Chinese fisherman who had jumped after him on to the boat, he hacked a hole in the bottom. The captain was already in a state of unconsciousness. Li Hak Mun took off his coat, wrapped it around the captain's head to prevent it from being bumped and dragged him out. After the Chinese captain was saved both the Chinese and Korean comrades were choked with joy and tears of happiness welled up in their eyes.

President Nyerere's Gift. One day at the end of last year, a group of the Chinese medical team in Tanzania called at the "ujamaa" village

near Butiama, the native place of President Nyerere. On the way back from their rounds, interpreter Yu Hua accidentally tripped and injured herself.

President Nyerere learnt of the matter when he came to Butiama on holiday a few days later. He immediately sent his younger brother Joseph Nyerere to the Chinese medical team to extend, on his behalf, sincere regards to Yu Hua and other members of the group. Joseph Nyerere presented the group with a lamb and a goat, explaining that the lamb had originally fattened for the President's Christmas Day dinner and the goat was a present from himself. He asked the group to take them as an expression of their good wishes. The Chinese comrades expressed profound thanks and accepted this present of deep warm friendship.

Later, President Nyerere and his wife paid separate visits to Comrade Yu Hua. The President's wife said: "According to African custom, the gift of a living thing is presented only to the closest friends and relatives. We regard you as our closest friends, as sisters and brothers."

The President's concern not only moved all the Chinese medical team members, but also inspired the other Chinese personnel working in Tanzania. They pledged that they must follow Chairman Mao's teachings and better serve the Tanzanian people.

Union and the United States, stepping up their rivalry in Europe. Because each side refused to yield, both conferences were adjourned on April 5 and April 9 respectively.

The issues debated without let-up at the Geneva conference were the same old questions unresolved since the day the preparatory talks began: the questions of "free exchanges" of personnel and culture between Eastern and Western Europe, of frontiers in Europe and of economic and technical co-operation. Besides, the Soviet Union proposed the establishment of a permanent body of the conference in the hope that the

body would be used to divide and disintegrate the West and to sabotage West European union. This proposal was firmly rejected by the West.

At the conference on reduction of forces, participated by the member states of the two military blocs — the Warsaw Pact Organization and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, each side insisted on its own proposal made last year and refused to yield any ground. The Soviet proposal sought to maintain and strengthen present superiority in conventional arms in Central Europe. The proposal by the United States and other Western countries sought

to weaken or terminate existing Soviet superiority. While the conference was deadlocked, the superpowers were intensifying arms expansion and war preparations in Europe.

The stalemates reflect the growing rivalry between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, in Europe and other parts of the world since the Middle East war last October. They also show that many participants are more anxious and uneasy about the threat posed by the expansion of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union in particular.

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