

PEKING REVIEW

38

September 20, 1974

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報

**Chairman Mao Meets President
And Madame Ould Daddah**

**Conscientiously Study Chairman Mao's
Military Writings**

Chinese Foreign Ministry Statement

September 11, 1974

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Chairman Mao Meets President and Madame Ould Daddah

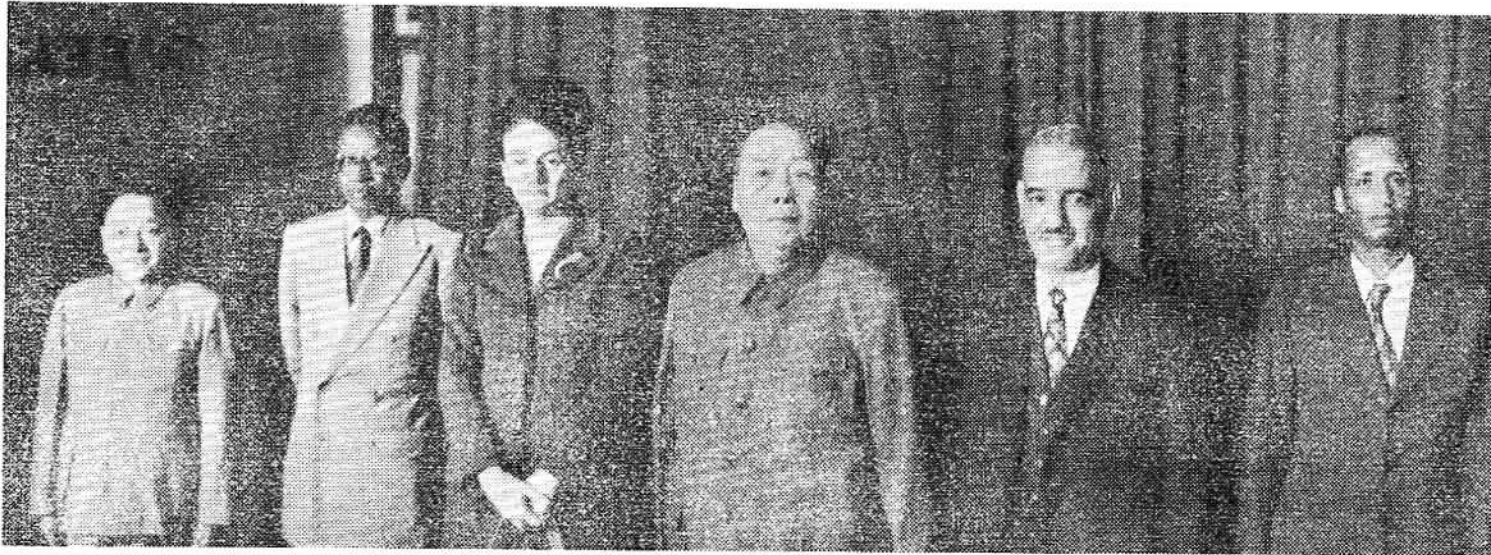
CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung on September 19 met with President Moktar Ould Daddah of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Madame Ould Daddah and principal members of their entourage.

This is Chairman Mao's second meeting with President Ould Daddah. Their last meeting took place in October 1967 when President Ould Daddah was on his first visit to China. Since then, the friendly relations between China and Mauritania and the militant friendship between the people of the two countries have been constantly consolidated and developed.

The meeting was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere. When President Ould Daddah arrived, Chairman Mao stepped forward to extend a warm welcome to him on his second visit to China. They cordially shook hands and exchanged greetings. Then Chairman Mao greeted Madame Ould Daddah and all the other distinguished Mauritanian guests with handshakes.

Members of President Ould Daddah's entourage attending the meeting were: Dah Ould Sidi Hauba, President of the National Assembly; Sall Abdoul Aziz,





Secretary for Organization and Information and in Charge of the National Permanent Bureau of the People's Party; Hamdi Ould Mouknass, Minister of External Affairs; Diop Mamadou Amadou, Minister of Rural Development, and Madame Diop Mamadou Amadou; Abdallahi Ould Daddah, Minister of Equipment, and Madame Abdallahi Ould Daddah; Ba Mamadou Alassane, Minister of Youth and Sports; Madame Toure Aissata Kane, President of the Supreme Council of Women; Cheikh Malainine Robert, General Secretary of the Mauritanian Workers' Union; Mohamed Ould Sidi Aly, Mauritanian Ambassador to China; Souleymane Ould Cheikh Sidya, Ambassador in Charge of Missions of External Affairs; Yedali Ould Cheikh, Legal Adviser to

the General Secretariat at the Presidential Office; Taki Ould Sidi, Director of Protocol; Moulaye Abdel Moumine, Director of Public Health; and Sow Mohamed Deyna, Director of Maritime Establishment.

Chairman Mao had a sincere and friendly conversation with President and Madame Ould Daddah, as well as Dah Ould Sidi Haiba, Sali Abdoul Aziz, Hamdi Ould Mouknass and Mohamed Ould Sidi Aly.

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

President and Mme. Ould Daddah Visit China

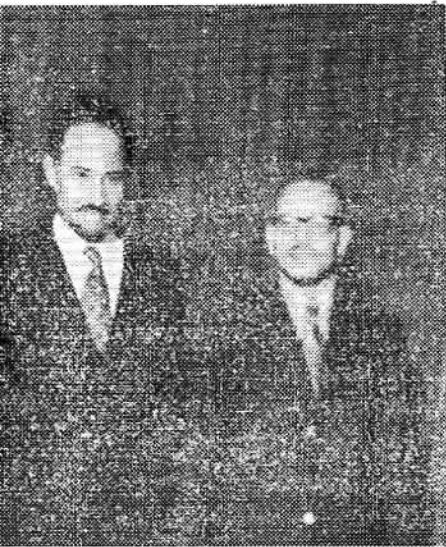
PRESIDENT Moktar Ould Daddah of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and Mme. Ould Daddah arrived in Peking by special plane on September 17 on a state visit to China. In a jubilant mood, the people of the Chinese capital gave the distinguished Mauritanian guests a grand and warm welcome. The people of China and Mauritania have cemented a profound militant friendship in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

At the airport to welcome their friends from the distant African continent were Chinese leaders Teng Hsiao-ping, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Teh and Hsu Hsiang-chien, as well as the leading members of the departments concerned and several thousand well-wishers in the capital.

President Ould Daddah last visited China in 1967. In recent years he has made positive contributions to promoting the friendship between the Chi-

nese and African peoples as well as developing the friendly relations between China and Mauritania. The Chinese people are very happy that the President has come to China again at a time when the friendship between the Chinese people and the people of Mauritania and other African countries is growing daily.

The airport flew the national flags of China and Mauritania. The city's main streets were decked out with multi-coloured banners. Trailing from tall buildings were the slogans: "Warm welcome to the distinguished Mauritanian guests!" and "Firm support to the Mauritanian people's



struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty!"

After President and Mme. Ould Daddah stepped down from the plane, a grand ceremony of welcome was held at the airport. Accompanied by Chinese leaders, the President reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The airport was astir when President and Mme. Ould Daddah and the other distinguished guests went around to meet the several thousand welcomers.

Comrade Teng Ying-chao was at the Guest House to welcome President and Mme. Ould Daddah.

In the evening, Chinese leaders Chiang Ching, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chi

Teng-kuei, Wu Teh and Hsu Hsiang-chien met with President and Mme. Ould Daddah and the other Mauritanian guests. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the same evening Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was host at a grand banquet given in the name of Premier Chou En-lai in the Great Hall of the People to welcome the distinguished guests.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and President Ould Daddah spoke at the banquet (for excerpts of their speeches see pp. 6 and 7).

Renmin Ribao carried an editorial on September 17 welcoming the Mauritanian guests. It said: This is the second visit to China by President Ould Daddah, a respected and old friend of the Chinese people. Once again he is bringing us the cherished friendship of the Mauritanian people. With great joy, the Chinese Government and people warmly welcome the President and other distinguished Mauritanian guests.

The editorial added: "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Mauritania, especially since President Ould Daddah's visit to China in October 1967, the friendly relations and co-operation between the governments and people of the two countries and the militant friendship between the two peoples have been developed and strengthened satisfactorily. At the same time, the friendship between the

Chinese people and the countries and peoples of Africa has also developed steadily. To date, China has established diplomatic relations with more than 30 African countries. We have more and more friends in Africa. The Chinese Government and people heartily thank President Ould Daddah for the positive contributions he has made in promoting the friendship between the Chinese and African peoples."

In conclusion, the editorial said: "We are deeply convinced that the current visit of President Ould Daddah to China will enhance the friendship and relations of co-operation between the Governments and people of China and Mauritania. We wish the President complete success on his present visit."

Mozambican People's Victory Greeted

Premier Chou En-lai on September 15 sent a message to President of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) Samora Moises Machel, extending warm congratulations to the heroic Mozambican people on their victory in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence.

The message reads:

"On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I wish to extend our warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the Mozambique people on the occasion of the signing of the agreement on the independence of Mozambique between FRELIMO and the Portuguese Government.

"Under the leadership of FRELIMO, the heroic Mozambique people, by persevering in a protracted armed struggle, have at last compelled the Portuguese Government to recognize the right of the Mozambique people to national independence. This is a victory won by the Mozambique people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence. Of course, the conclusion of an agreement is not equivalent to its implementation, and a complicated and tortuous struggle

(Continued on p. 23.)



President and Mme. Ould Daddah receive a warm welcome at Peking Airport.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

(Excerpts)

TODAY, it fills us with special warmth and joy to receive His Excellency the President and Mme. Ould Daddah who have come again to our country on a friendly visit, bringing with them the fraternal sentiments of the Mauritanian people for the Chinese people. I am entrusted by Premier Chou En-lai to be host at this evening's banquet. On behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung, Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese Government and people, I wish to extend our warm welcome to His Excellency the President and Mme. Ould Daddah and all the other distinguished Mauritanian guests.

Mauritania is a developing African and Arab country full of vigour. The valiant and indomitable Mauritanian people have a long glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism. Under the leadership of President Ould Daddah, the Mauritanian people have, since independence, worked hard and fought unremittingly to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, protect national resources, develop national economy and culture and build a better future, and they have won remarkable successes in this endeavour. In international affairs, Mauritania has, in defiance of tyranny, consistently upheld justice, dared to oppose imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and hegemonism and given active support to the African national-liberation struggles and the just struggles of the Arab, the Palestinian, the Indochinese and the Korean peoples, thereby making an outstanding contribution to the united struggle of the Third World countries and peoples against imperialism and hegemonism. We Chinese people sincerely admire the fraternal Mauritanian people's gallant readiness to uphold justice and rejoice in their victories as our own victories. We heartily wish that you will continue to achieve new and still greater victories on your road of advance.

As a result of a long and intense test of strength between various forces, the world situation at present continues to develop in a direction favourable to the people of the world, and the overall situation is excellent and heartening. The dynamic emergence of the Third World is a prominent indication of this excellent situation. The Third World is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs and has become a revolutionary motive force propelling the wheel of history. The superpowers are beset with grave political and economic crises. They are meeting with increasing opposition and dissatisfaction from the people every-

where at home and abroad. They are badly discredited and are reduced to the plight as described by the verse, "Flowers fall off, do what one may."

The Middle East war last October was an event of far-reaching significance in the struggle of the Third World against imperialism and hegemonism. Fighting with common hatred against the enemy and using oil as a weapon, the Arab countries dealt a heavy blow at Zionism and hegemonism, and set a good example in the struggle of the Third World and the people of the whole world in defence of their national rights and interests against exploitation and plunder by imperialism, and particularly the superpowers. Of course, the superpowers which are predatory by nature, will definitely not be reconciled to defeat. In the new circumstances they are intensifying their plunder of the Third World and stepping up their mutual contention for hegemony. This is the main obstacle to a settlement of the Middle East question and the source of continued turmoil and unrest in the region. At present, attention should be called to the fact that one of the superpowers, prompted by its hegemonic and expansionist ambitions, is using unscrupulous divisive tactics in a desperate attempt to undermine the militant solidarity of the Arab countries. Moreover, by means of what it euphemistically calls "military aid" or "economic aid," it is reaping fabulous profits and seeking to take others by the neck and coerce them into submission. All its vicious actions of sham support and real control have given the Arab people a lesson by negative example and resulted in further exposing itself. We are convinced that the great and increasingly awakening Arab people, the Palestinian people included, will always see through the various schemes of the superpowers and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against them. So long as they constantly exert themselves, work in concert and fight shoulder to shoulder, the great Arab people are bound to achieve new and still greater victories in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism and hegemonism.

Concurrently with the triumphant struggle of the Arab people, the great African people have also been advancing with big strides in their struggle for national liberation. We rejoice at their continuous new victories and sincerely wish them more glorious victories in their fight against imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and hegemonism and for the liberation of the entire African continent. We resolutely support the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Namibia, Azania, Zimbabwe,

Spanish Sahara and other territories in their struggle for liberation and will firmly stand by our great African brothers.

China and Mauritania are both developing countries belonging to the Third World. In the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other and have forged a profound friendship. We are glad to see that our joint efforts have led to the steady consolidation and development of the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries and the militant unity of our two peoples. We are particularly

grateful to the Mauritanian Government for its efforts for the restoration to China of her legitimate rights in the United Nations, and thank President Ould Daddah for his positive contribution towards promoting friendly relations between China and other African countries. The current visit of His Excellency the President and Mme. Ould Daddah to China is a big event in the history of Sino-Mauritanian relations, which will surely help further strengthen the ties of friendly co-operation between our two countries and the friendship between our two peoples. His Excellency the President's visit is also a great support to the Chinese people engaged in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

President Ould Daddah's Speech

(Excerpts)

ALLOW me, first of all, to express to you, in the name of my wife, the delegation that accompanies me and in my own name, our deepest gratitude for the particularly warm welcome you have accorded us, and for such generous hospitality you have lavished on us since our arrival on this glorious land of China.

These marks of consideration and friendship do not surprise us; they truly reflect the greatness of your people, a people with a past so rich, a present so enriching and a future so promising, on whom the regard of the world rightly turns.

If some among those who regard you have been obsessed by your greatness, you can rest assured that for us, the People's Republic of China represents, in the process of her pregnancy, as in the role she has not ceased to play since her birth, a historic fact carrying an enormous hope, which has already influenced considerably the acceleration of the process of liberation of peoples.

Our presence here is rightly more than a recognition of this fact — admitted today by the whole world — it is a new and privileged occasion to reaffirm and reinforce the happy relations of friendship that unite our two peoples in their common struggle for the triumph of the ideals of justice, progress and peace, of which the People's Republic of China is, assuredly, one of the greatest champions.

I wish to express here in exact terms the homage of our people, their Party and their government to the great builder of this New China, Chairman Mao Tsetung, and to say what immense esteem we entertain for the gigantic work which you, armed with the infinitely rich thought of this genius of world dimension, have accomplished within so short a time and which is entered into the register of the greatest human accomplishments.

But allow me also to point out the great pleasure I would have to meet again Mr. Premier and to pay tribute to his ardent faith, inexhaustible courage and exceptional intelligence, which he has always put at the service of the concretization of the Thought of Chairman Mao Tsetung within the Chinese Communist Party and at the head of the Government of the People's Republic of China. This is the occasion for me to wish him a quick recovery.

I have recalled, Oh, how incompletely, what the Chinese revolution symbolizes in our eyes.

However, I cannot but go back a little to point out the essential and very decisive contribution that you make to the struggle which is still being waged by so many peoples of the Third World to liberate themselves from the colonial and racial yoke and break the chains of neo-colonialism and imperialism.

In this connection, I wish to say how convinced we are, like you, that the forces of evil are heading irretrievably for their defeat in the face of the oppressed peoples' increasing consciousness, their ever stronger determination and their ever truer and more powerful solidarity.

The heroic struggle that the Cambodian people, united in the National United Front of Cambodia and around the Royal Government of National Union, are waging under the courageous leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and the struggle, equally heroic, waged by the south Vietnamese people united in their National Front of Liberation and around their Provisional Revolutionary Government — I say, the struggle carried on by either of them to ensure complete mastery of their destiny is a brilliant proof of the truth that nothing can break down the will to liberation, which is a basic fact of history.

The African reality furnishes an authoritative confirmation of this truth, for it is there that, learning the lessons which the liberation movements of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, of Angola and of Mozambique have taught her at immense sacrifices, the new Portugal has understood the necessity of putting an end to her old colonial empire.

This enormous victory of the patriotic forces of Africa will not fail to accelerate the issue of the liberation battles in the southern part of Africa where the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe are combating the most hideous racism, which serves as a cover for an exploitation that is even more hideous.

In the Arab Middle East, too, where the Palestinian resistance led by the Palestine Liberation Organization is imposing and consolidating day after day the Palestinian national reality, which the barbaric forces of Zionism thought they could bury for ever by means of dispersion. We are deeply convinced that the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people will inevitably be restored. This conviction can only be reinforced by the magnificent resolve demonstrated by the fraternal countries of Egypt and Syria in exploding the myth of the invincibility of the expansionist state of Israel through their just struggle to recover occupied Arab territories. Besides, the inclusion of the Palestinian question in the agenda of the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly will for the first time give the international community an occasion to become more keenly aware of the gravity of this problem.

But you also know that a problem of liberation is acutely posed in the northwestern extension of our country. To be exact, it is the liberation of that part of the Sahara under Spanish domination. Our position in this regard, which we have time and again affirmed, is both clear-cut and resolute.

The never-interrupted human, cultural and economic unity between the people of this territory and the rest of the Mauritanian people, all confined to the same geographical space over many centuries—we would say that this unity, which even colonization failed to break—is the irrefutable proof of the time-honoured ties that have always existed between our brothers of the Sahara and the entire people of Mauritania.

This fundamental and self-evident fact we have not ceased to proclaim since 1957, when we were able to free ourselves a little from colonial tutelage, and even in the context of the limited sovereignty at the time.

Also, we have always exerted our utmost to obtain the liberation of this territory.

Thus, we have fully subscribed to the principle of self-determination of the peoples concerned and have always taken an active part in the formulation of resolutions of the United Nations, of the Organization of African Unity, of the non-aligned countries and of the conferences of Islamic states, of which we are members, for the recognition of this principle.

I know that you well understand this problem, which is posed in terms that I do not say are identical but which bears deep similarities with the situation from which your country still suffers in regard to the reintegration of its islands with the motherland.

Our position on this question is well known; it is a position of inviolable principle. Indeed, we strongly support all the efforts on your part for the re-establishment of the total and unconditional sovereignty of the People's Republic of China in all her territories.

Like you, we are firmly resolved to rely first of all on our own efforts to overcome all the obstacles and difficulties which retard our development in the economic as well as in the social and cultural fields.

Our people have already been fully mobilized under the leadership of our Party, the People's Party of Mauritania. I say that our people are proud of what they have done though this is insignificant as compared with the immense demands of national construction. First of all, they are proud of having affirmed their national existence. And they are proud of having completed a work which is not negligible in the most varied fields of their economic, social and cultural life in spite of the cruel lack of means. They are proud today, above all, to have taken into their hands all the instruments of their sovereignty, which is concretized, in particular, by their recovery of the right of issuance and management of money, which is an essential means of economic construction.

But as I have just said, our people are at the same time fully aware that they are still only at the beginning of a long and difficult process of national construction.

But our people are fully convinced that, thanks to the correct leadership and dynamic action of their Party, the road leading to an ever better and worthier future has been mapped, which demands without doubt the highest dedication and the noblest sacrifices.

In this perspective, our people can only be greatly encouraged by examples such as yours and by all the examples of the countries which, like ours, are carrying on the same struggle for a better life under similar conditions.

Finally, I would like to express our deep satisfaction with the continuous development of economic and commercial exchanges between our two countries.

We are all the more attached to co-operation between nations because we all know that the establishment of trustful and fruitful relations can contribute to the creation of a durable understanding in the world.

But the full realization of this ideal in a fundamental manner requires the urgent decolonization of the unequal relations imposed on the Third World countries by a world economic order largely dominated by those who wish to continue to exploit us.

(Continued on p. 21.)

Conscientiously Study Chairman Mao's Military Writings

CHAIRMAN Mao's military writings, which are a scientific synthesis of the practice in China's revolutionary wars, are our Party's treasured theoretical wealth. In the protracted revolutionary struggle over the years, our great leader Chairman Mao has perseveringly integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, applied dialectical materialism and historical materialism in guiding the wars and waged a sharp struggle against "Left" and Right opportunism which did harm to the revolution and revolutionary wars; he has thus inherited, defended and developed Marxist-Leninist military thinking, formulated a Marxist-Leninist military line and guided China's revolutionary wars to victory. To read Chairman Mao's military writings conscientiously and learn his proletarian military thinking and military line while criticizing Lin Piao's bourgeois military line is an important aspect in deepening the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The united front, armed struggle and Party building are the Chinese Communist Party's three 'magic weapons' . . . for defeating the enemy in the Chinese revolution." Armed struggle was the principal form of struggle in the Chinese revolution throughout the historical period of the new-democratic revolution. "Indeed, the history of our Party may be called a history of armed struggle." The united front was a united front for carrying on armed struggle, and likewise, the building of the Party's political line was closely linked with the question of armed struggle. Therefore, in order to deepen our study of Chairman Mao's correct political line, we must link it with a study of his military line; and in order to liquidate more thoroughly Lin Piao's erroneous political line, we must liquidate his military line as well.

Lin Piao, that bourgeois careerist and conspirator, engaged in machinations in our Party for decades. He pushed a revisionist political line and a bourgeois military line as well. Through our criticism of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, we will see more clearly his reactionary features and the ultra-Rightist nature of his revisionist line and so wipe out its pernicious influence. Chairman Mao's military writings are a sharp weapon for criticizing Lin Piao's bourgeois military line. In Chairman Mao's critique of the opportunist military lines in the Party in different historical periods and different stages of development of the Chinese revolution, much was directed at Lin Piao or at errors that included Lin Piao's. Chairman Mao's famous work *A*

Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire, written in the Second Revolutionary Civil War period, was a penetrating criticism of the Right-deviationist ideas of Lin Piao who was pessimistic about the future of the revolution. In *Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War*, Chairman Mao's criticism of the concept of "dividing forces up for defence and short swift thrusts" contained criticism of Lin Piao's error. The great number of dissertations on anti-Japanese guerrilla war written by Chairman Mao in the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, including *On Protracted War*, *Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan* and other important works, contained a powerful criticism of Lin Piao who, toeing the line of Wang Ming, vainly hoped to rely on the Kuomintang to conduct regular warfare. *The Concept of Operations for the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign* and *The Concept of Operations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign* written by Chairman Mao in the period of the War of Liberation and his whole series of important directives on these two major campaigns embodied in particular a tit-for-tat struggle against Lin Piao's obstinate adherence to his Right opportunist line. Through an earnest study of Chairman Mao's military writings, we will be able to conduct our criticism in such a way as to grasp the essence of the matter, hit the enemy where it hurts most and truly distinguish between right and wrong on the question of the line.

The study of Chairman Mao's military writings and criticism of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line can be closely linked with the criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Since Lin Piao used the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as his reactionary ideological weapon, we can, in our criticism of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, link it up with the criticism of the Confucianist fallacies on military affairs. In his military writings, Chairman Mao expounded in great detail the question of proletarian revolution and dictatorship of the proletariat, profoundly criticizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in many passages. Chairman Mao set forth the brilliant thesis that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," which thoroughly negates the reactionary and hypocritical concepts of benevolence, righteousness and virtue preached in the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and proclaims the bankruptcy of such Confucianist humbug as "he who relies on virtue will thrive and he who relies on force will perish" and "don't do to others what you don't want others to do to you." Referring to the Duke Hsiang

of Sung*, Chairman Mao taught Communists that we "have no use for his asinine ethics." Chairman Mao's thesis "Our principle is that the Party commands the gun" and his thesis on building a people's army are a devastating criticism of the reactionary Confucianist programme of "disciplining the army according to propriety." Chairman Mao firmly stood for the complete annihilating of the reactionary forces and the full expansion of the revolutionary forces, for "carrying the revolution through to the end," and refuted the reactionary Confucianist sermons that the reactionary forces must be preserved or else it would be "out of keeping with China's traditions." Chairman Mao sharply criticized the standpoint of a "policy of benevolence" of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, pointing out that to the reactionaries and the reactionary activities of reactionary classes, only dictatorship and definitely not a policy of benevolence must be exercised. By seriously studying Chairman Mao's military writings, deepening our understanding of the basic principles of proletarian revolution and dictatorship of the proletariat as expounded profoundly by Chairman Mao, grasping the laws of development of the revolution and revolutionary wars in China and mastering the Marxist method of class analysis, we can further deepen our criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

In Chairman Mao's military writings, Marxist materialism and dialectics are applied to the question of war; they are therefore at the same time philosophical writings. Applying the Marxist theory of knowledge and proceeding from the particular to the general and then from the general to the particular, Chairman Mao has summed up the laws of war and revolutionary war in general and, in particular, the specific laws of revolutionary wars in China. At the same time, he has applied his knowledge of objective laws to actively change the world and direct the war. By studying Chairman Mao's military writings, we can learn the principles of Marxist materialism and dialectics in which these writings abound, and know how to grasp the objective laws of things, how to bring man's dynamic role into play and how to determine our working principles and methods according to actual conditions. This is something indispensable in all our work. Chairman Mao's concept on despising the enemy strategically but taking him seriously tactically, his concept on concentrating a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one, his concept on gaining the initiative by taking proper measures based on open-minded investigation and study and on a correct appraisal of objective conditions, his concept on the masses of the people being a true bastion of iron and every one a soldier, and the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention** formulated by him—all these have a universal significance in guiding the socialist revolution and construction on every front. In encouraging people to sing *The Internationale* and *The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention*, Chairman Mao said: "I hope that the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention will be used to educate the

fighters, the cadres, the masses, the Party members and the whole people." If we study Chairman Mao's military writings well, we will get a better grasp of Mao Tsetung Thought and this will be of great importance to our success in political, economic, military, ideological, cultural and other work and to the further strengthening of the unity between the army and the people. The masses and cadres have achieved good results in studying Chairman Mao's military writings and applying what they have learnt to practice in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment: experience in this regard should be summed up. We must persistently carry out Chairman Mao's teachings "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and be fully prepared against any war of aggression. The earnest study of Chairman Mao's military writings and the deepening of criticism of Lin Biao's bourgeois military line are also important measures in strengthening our preparedness against war.

Chairman Mao's military writings elucidated in detail the nature of wars, the laws of military science, the application of strategical and tactical principles and so forth in history, providing a Marxist guiding principle and a substantial basis for our study of different schools of military thinking and different military lines. By his study of military thinking in ancient China, Chairman Mao has set many outstanding examples for us. For instance, on the question of knowing the laws of war, Chairman Mao affirmed the axiom "Know the enemy and know yourself, and you can fight a hundred battles with no danger of defeat" by Sun Wu***, a Chi-

*Duke Hsiang of Sung ruled in the Spring and Autumn Period in the 7th century B.C. In 638 B.C., the State of Sung fought with the powerful State of Chu. The Sung forces were already deployed in battle positions when the Chu troops were crossing a river. One of the Sung officers suggested that, as the Chu troops were numerically stronger, this was the moment for attack. But Duke Hsiang said: "No, a gentleman should never attack one who is unprepared." When the Chu troops had crossed the river but had not yet completed their battle alignment, the officer again proposed an immediate attack, and once again the Duke said: "No, a gentleman should never attack an army which has not yet completed its battle alignment." The Duke gave the order for attack only after the Chu troops were fully prepared. As a result, the Sung troops met with a disastrous defeat and the Duke himself was wounded.

**The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention are the rules of discipline laid down by Chairman Mao for our people's army. The Three Main Rules of Discipline are: (1) Obey orders in all your actions. (2) Don't take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses. (3) Turn in everything captured. The Eight Points for Attention are: (1) Speak politely. (2) Pay fairly for what you buy. (3) Return everything you borrow. (4) Pay for anything you damage. (5) Don't hit or swear at people. (6) Don't damage crops. (7) Don't take liberties with women. (8) Don't ill-treat captives.

***Sun Wu was a famous Chinese military scientist in the 5th century B.C. who wrote *Sun Tzu*, a treatise on war containing 13 chapters.

nese military scientist who followed the Legalist line, and pointed out that it "remains a scientific truth" today. In connection with this, Chairman Mao criticized those who are good at knowing themselves but poor at knowing their enemy or vice versa, and held that neither of them could solve problems of learning and applying the laws of war. From Chairman Mao's military writings we must learn and grasp the Marxist world outlook and methodology so as to sum up scientifically the experience and lessons in the class struggle and the two-line struggle in history and, proceeding from the historical task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, absorb what is useful and reject what is not useful to us in an effort to create and develop what is specifically our own.

Early in the period of the democratic revolution, Chairman Mao called on the whole Party to "pay great attention to the study of military matters." In the current movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, we are precisely making a profound study of military matters by conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's military writings and criticizing Lin Biao's bourgeois military line. We must do a good job of combining study, criticism and the summing up of experience, deepen our criticism through study and study still harder in the course of criticism; at the same time we must be good at summing up both historical experience and the fresh experience of today, so as to raise substantially the Marxist theoretical level of the whole Party.

(A commentary in "Hongqi," No. 9, 1974)

Press Communique on General Gowon's Visit to China

AT the invitation of Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China Tung Pi-wu and Premier of the State Council Chou En-lai, His Excellency General Yakubu Gowon, Head of the Federal Military Government, Commander-in-Chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces, and Mrs. Victoria Gowon paid a state visit to the People's Republic of China from September 8 to 15, 1974. General Gowon and his wife were accompanied on the visit by a high level delegation comprising Military Governors, Commissioners and high-ranking government officials.

During their seven days stay in China, General and Mrs. Yakubu Gowon and the party visited factories, people's communes and places of historic interest in Peking, Shanghai and Canton, where they were accorded a warm welcome and friendly reception by the Chinese Government and people.

Chairman Mao Tsetung met with General Yakubu Gowon and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and General Yakubu Gowon held frank talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere on further developing the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Nigeria as well as on the current situation in Africa and other international issues of common interest to the two countries. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the result of the talks.

The two sides hold that the present international situation is very favourable to the Third World and the oppressed peoples of the world and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The Third World, awakening and growing in strength day by day, is resolutely combating imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and playing an ever more important role in international affairs.

Both sides hold that relations between states should be based on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and that all nations, big or small, rich or poor, should be equal. Big nations must not bully small ones, strong nations must not oppress weak ones, and rich nations must not plunder poor ones. The affairs of each country should be managed by its own people, and international affairs should be settled by all the countries through consultations on an equal footing.

The two sides are glad to note that an excellent situation also prevails in Africa's united struggle for total liberation against imperialism. They noted the great progress in the just struggle of the people of Africa to win and safeguard national independence, develop their national economies and culture, protect their natural resources and maritime rights, and oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism. The two sides warmly welcome the independence of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and congratulate the Government and people of Guinea-Bissau on this glorious achievement. They also pledge material and moral support for the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and all other African territories in their just struggle for national independence and liberation. They express their conviction that the valiant African people, relying primarily on their own unity and struggle, will surely surmount the difficulties in the way of their advance towards winning complete independence and liberation for the whole of Africa.

The two sides firmly support the just struggle of the Arab peoples, including the Palestinian people, against Israeli aggression and against imperialism and hegemonism. They hold that the Israeli aggressor

forces must be withdrawn from all the occupied Arab territories and that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people must be restored.

The two sides consider as satisfactory the development of friendly relations and co-operation between China and Nigeria. They further observe that the Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation and the Trade Agreement signed in 1972 between China and Nigeria are being successfully implemented. With a view to further enhancing the friendly relations between the two countries, the two sides have held further consultations on cultural and technical co-operation. They are convinced that the continuous development and strengthening of the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Nigeria are in conformity with the

common desires and the fundamental interests of the two peoples.

Finally, the two sides note with satisfaction that the visit to China by General Gowon, Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces and Mrs. Yakubu Gowon has been a complete success and has made a positive contribution to the friendship between China and Nigeria.

General Yakubu Gowon and Mrs. Gowon and the entire Nigerian delegation expressed their deep appreciation and sincere thanks to the Government and people of China for the warm welcome, hospitality and friendship extended to them during their visit.

September 15, 1974

Strengthen Unity to Make Common Progress

—Hail the successful conclusion of the 7th Asian Games

THE 7th Asian Games held in Teheran, capital of Iran, has come to a triumphant close. With nearly 3,000 athletes from over 20 Asian countries and regions participating, the games has succeeded in enhancing friendship and unity among the people and athletes in Asia and promoting the further development of sports in Asia. It wrote a new chapter in the history of Asian sports. The Teheran games has been a success because the people and athletes of various Asian countries made common cause. The outstanding work done by Iran, the host country, was an important factor for this success. The Chinese people are jubilant and warmly hail this significant achievement of the 7th Asian Games.

The 7th Asian Games took place against the background of an excellent situation in Asia and the world. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this has become an irresistible trend of history in the contemporary world. With the awakening and growth of the Third World, sports among the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America have been developing vigorously. In recent years, many big sports contests were sponsored by countries in these continents. Sports contacts between countries multiplied and friendship and unity among the people and athletes in Asia, Africa and Latin America grew from strength to strength. As a grand gathering, the Teheran games was unprecedented in the history of Asian sports. In scale, scope and the number of entrants, it surpassed all its predecessors. All this vividly demonstrates the Asian people's common aspirations for enhancing friendship and unity and indicates the flourishing development of sports in Asia.

During the past two weeks and more, the athletes of Asian countries and regions worked together to make

the games a success and promote friendship and unity among the Asian people. Many sports delegations and athletes, taking friendship as their guideline in competition, strengthened their ties and solidarity in the contests. There were moving scenes everywhere inside and outside the competition arenas. The athletes of different countries chatted freely together, wished each other success, talked shop and raised their level together. Many athletes were not carried away by success or discouraged by failure. Displaying fine sportsmanship, they gave a good account of themselves and produced a host of excellent results in competition. The Chinese athletes took part in the 7th Asian Games in the spirit of "friendship first, competition second." Having steeled themselves in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius and raised their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines, they showed good sportsmanship, achieved fine results, learnt many valuable experiences from the athletes of other countries and made contributions to the success of the 7th Asian Games.

At congresses held in Teheran during the Asian Games, a number of Asian sports organizations adopted resolutions to restore the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in these organizations, and thus an end was put to the preposterous situation in which the Chiang Kai-shek clique had illegally usurped China's seats. This is a major victory for the common struggle of Iran and some other friendly Asian countries. It fully demonstrates the great strength of the peoples and sports circles in Asia and the Third World in general in strengthening solidarity, combating the

overlord practices in world sports circles and demanding an independent development of sports. We extend our profound gratitude to the people and sports personages in various Asian countries for their tremendous support to the Chinese people.

The 7th Asian Games, with its important successes, will definitely exert a far-reaching influence on the growth of friendship and solidarity among the Asian

people and athletes and on the further development of sports in Asia. Now the athletes of various countries and regions are leaving for home, carrying with them fruits of friendship they have reaped in Teheran. We hope they will continue their efforts in the days to come to promote friendship and strengthen unity for common progress.

(*"Renmin Ribao" editorial, September 17*)

7th Asian Games Triumphantly Closes

THE 16-day 7th Asian Games, an unprecedented grand gathering in the history of Asian sports, triumphantly closed at the main stadium of the Aryamehr Sports Centre on Teheran's western outskirts on the evening of September 16.

A total of nearly 3,000 athletes, coaches and sports officials from over 20 countries and regions who participated in the games attended the closing ceremony.

The closing ceremony was also attended by Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi, President of the Asian Games Federation; Amir Abass Hoveida, Iranian Prime Minister; Lieutenant General Ali Hojjat Kashani, President of the Organizing Committee of the 7th Asian Games; and other high-ranking Iranian military officers and government officials.

Also present were leading members of a number of international sports organizations and members of the diplomatic corps in Iran.

A festive atmosphere prevailed at the Aryamehr Sports Centre. Multi-coloured flags fluttered in the breeze. At 6 p.m., contingents of athletes were warmly applauded as they began their march-in into the stadium to the strains of martial music.

Then, a flag-hoisting ceremony was held. The flag of the Asian Games Federation, the national flag of Iran, host to the 7th Asian Games, and the national flag of Pakistan which will host the 8th Asian Games went slowly up the silver-grey poles.

In his speech delivered at 6:20 p.m., Lt. Gen. Kashani expressed his sincere thanks to all the leaders of delegations, judges, coaches and athletes of the participating countries in the Teheran games for their exemplary sportsmanship and their close co-operation with the Organizing Committee in its work. He wished them still greater successes in the future.

Then, Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi declared the triumphant close of the 7th Asian Games.

In the 16 events of the 7th Asian Games, there were 200 winners in the single events. Among those who took

the gold, silver and bronze medals in different events were athletes from Japan, Iran, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Thailand, Indonesia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Burma, Iraq, the Philippines, Malaysia, Kuwait, Afghanistan and other countries and regions. They improved 53 Asian Games records in track and field, swimming, shooting and weightlifting. A Chinese competitor set a world record in the women's pistol shooting.

The 7th Asian Games shows a general rise in the standards of the participating countries and regions. Countries comparatively backward in sports due to long years of imperialist and colonialist aggression and oppression did well in the Asian Games. This speaks volumes for the rapid growth of new forces in Asian sports.

Moving scenes of friendship and unity among athletes could be seen everywhere during the 7th Asian Games. This is a clear indication that the Asian people's desire for amity and unity has become an irresistible trend of history.

Although the torch of the 7th Asian Games was extinguished, the flames of friendship will remain bright and burning for ever.



Chinese athletes bid farewell to the spectators at the closing ceremony.

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Of the People's Republic of China

September 11, 1974

RECENTLY, in disregard of the resolute opposition of the people of Sikkim and world public opinion, the Indian Parliament brazenly adopted a constitutional amendment making Sikkim an "associate state" of India, thus annexing the Kingdom of Sikkim in a colonialist way. This is another act of outright expansionism committed by the Indian Government after dismembering Pakistan with the backing of the Soviet Union. The Chinese Government and people express great indignation at this act and strongly condemn it.

Inheriting the mantle of imperialism, India has since independence pursued a colonialist policy towards Sikkim. She sent troops to invade and occupy Sikkim, turned Sikkim into her "protectorate" and seized control of Sikkim's national defence and internal and external affairs. The Indian Government probably felt its hand strengthened after its first nuclear test in May this year, allegedly for peaceful purposes, and thought it could do whatever it pleased with its neighbours. So in June it imposed on the people of Sikkim a so-called "the Government of Sikkim Bill" entirely of its own making. India's colonial rule over Sikkim aroused the strong resistance of the Sikkimese people. They staged many demonstrations, demanding the annulment of the India-Sikkim treaty and the ouster of Indian troops. The Chogyal of Sikkim repeatedly wrote to the Indian Prime Minister, protesting against the Indian Government's incorporation of Sikkim into India and demanding the maintenance of Sikkim's "separate identity and

international personality." Now, the Indian Government has flagrantly annexed Sikkim. This is a provocation to the justice-upholding peoples of the world and a challenge to the historical trend of national independence. The Chinese Government solemnly states that it absolutely does not recognize India's illegal annexation of Sikkim and that it firmly supports the people of Sikkim in their just struggle for national independence and sovereignty and against Indian expansionism.

The Indian Government's shameless act of annexing Sikkim has been strongly condemned by all countries and people that uphold justice. The Soviet Union alone, however, has blatantly cheered India and expressed support for Indira Gandhi's government. This is another proof that Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is the boss behind the scenes as well as the abettor of Indian expansionism.

Expansionists never come to a good end. The Indian Government will be no exception. It must not think that it can enslave a nation and annex a state without getting due punishment. The crime of the Indian Government's annexation of Sikkim is bound to arouse the Sikkimese people and the people of the whole world, including the Indian people, to even stronger resistance. It can be said with certainty that the Indian Government, which starts with injuring others, will end up by ruining itself.

Indian Expansionists' Canard

To Hell With "Voluntary Self-Effacement"

WHEN the Indian expansionists brazenly adopted a constitutional amendment in parliament recently to bulldoze the annexation of Sikkim, they had the effrontery to describe their motive behind this expansionist act as a "positive response to the democratic urges of the people of Sikkim."

This stock-in-trade argument was repeated in the last few days by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Foreign Minister Swaran Singh, and other Indian officials. They even asserted that the move to make Sikkim an "associate state" of India was taken in accordance with a "resolution" of the Sikkimese National Assembly,

explicit stipulations in the Sikkimese "constitution" and formal "requests" of the Sikkimese Government, etc. According to this sort of lies, India's annexation of Sikkim was due entirely to Sikkim's "voluntary self-effacement"! This is a vicious slander hurled upon the Sikkimese people who love freedom and independence and is the gangster logic of the Indian expansionists!

Bubbles Pricked

The Indian Government has never dared to reveal the truth of the matter. It is well known that India effected complete military occupation of Sikkim after sending troops to its capital Gangtok to take over by force the entire administration in April, 1973, on the pretext of giving it "assistance in the restoration of law and order."

According to recent disclosures by Sikkimese students in India, the Sikkimese people groan under the terror of Indian military occupation. "There are Indian Central Reserve Police (that is, the armed mobile police force used by India to repress the people) in all our villages and we are afraid to voice our opinions" and "even afraid to go out," said a Sikkimese student. It was in this atmosphere of so-called "democracy" created with the bayonet that the Indian Government manipulated single-handedly the "elections in Sikkim for the first time on the basis of one man one vote."

A national assembly formed through such "elections" cannot at all reflect the democratic demands and aspirations of the Sikkimese people. The "unanimous resolution of the new assembly of Sikkim formed through elections," which constituted the "basis" of India's annexation of Sikkim, was drafted by Indian officials. The resolution, read out in English which 80 per cent of the Sikkim assembly members do not understand, was passed hastily at the assembly meeting "guarded" by Indian police. Even so, six out of the 32 members of the assembly refused to sign the "resolution." This is what the Indian authorities called the "unanimous resolution."

The Indian authorities repeatedly described the Indian annexation of Sikkim as an act in response to "two formal approaches made by the Sikkimese Government." But the head of the Sikkimese Government is none other than the chief executive, an Indian official appointed by the Indian Government. It is this new-type colonial governor who appoints the chief minister and other ministers of the Sikkimese Government. An official appointed by the Indian Government who resides in Sikkim sent two "requests" from Gangtok, and these "requests" were accepted by the Indian Government in New Delhi. In this way, a small nation was annexed through so-called "legal procedures." Small wonder a Sikkimese student stated indignantly: "We were told that power would be turned over from the Chogyal to the people. Now we find that the power

has been transferred from the Chogyal to the Indian Government."

According to the Indian Government's absurd argument, the people of a small country have urged a big country to annex their fatherland and this in the 1970s! What is more, to satisfy "the democratic urges" of the people of the small country, the big country has found itself obliged to annex it. What a fantastic story of "voluntary self-effacement" by Sikkim! Who but the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists could give credence to it?

Inescapable Responsibility

Nepalese public opinion has pointed out that the Indian expansionists' so-called response to the "requests" of Sikkim's National Assembly and "positive response to the democratic urges of the people of Sikkim" are nothing but a pretext for annexing Sikkim, under which they seek to evade their responsibility as the aggressor. This reactionary manoeuvre of the Indian expansionists, however, is "short-sighted and stupid." They can never evade the responsibility for the naked colonial aggression they committed in broad daylight. The Nepalese paper *Bhasapatrika* said pointedly: "How could there be democracy without independence and sovereignty?" The Pakistan, Thai and Malaysian press as well as public opinion in many other countries have condemned the outrageous annexation of Sikkim by India. Even some Indian papers do not believe the lies of the Indian Government. An editorial in the Indian paper *Hindustan Times* says: "No country or people voluntarily choose self-effacement," and "the Indian Government is not going to be able to persuade the world that Sikkim's annexation to India represents the will of the Sikkimese people."

The Sikkimese people have given unmistakable expression to their real democratic urges. Despite oppression by the Indian armed police, they staged big demonstrations, went on strike and closed shops last June to express opposition to "the constitution of Sikkim" which was cooked up by the Indian Government for the annexation of Sikkim. A Sikkimese student put it well when he said, "We are a small land with a small population, but we love freedom." A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. Relying on the backing of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the Indian expansionists who bully others and pursue an expansionist policy will sooner or later be punished by history. The Sikkimese people who love independence and freedom will never knuckle under to foreign pressures. The Indian reactionaries' perverse actions are bound to be strongly condemned and opposed by the people the world over, the Indian people included.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

Important Achievements of the Mozambican People

GLAD tidings of victory has come from Lusaka on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the armed struggle waged by the Mozambican people against colonialism. After a series of negotiations, the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) and Portugal signed on September 7, 1974 an agreement on Mozambique's independence. The agreement stipulates that having recognized the Mozambican people's right to independence, the Portuguese state accepts by agreement with FRELIMO the progressive transfer of power it holds in Mozambique; the complete independence of Mozambique shall be solemnly proclaimed on June 25, 1975; in the period before Mozambique's independence, a transitional government shall be set up with a prime minister and two-thirds of its ministers to be appointed by FRELIMO. This is another victory for the African people's national-liberation movements after the independence of Guinea-Bissau.

This victory of the Mozambican people has been won after nearly five centuries of arduous struggle and ten years of heroic armed struggle. The Mozambican people's struggle against colonial rule has never ceased; it has rolled on irresistibly ever since the Portuguese colonialists' invasion in 1505. The FRELIMO-led patriotic armed forces kindled the flames of armed struggle on September 25, 1964. Fearing no sacrifice and advancing wave upon wave, they have grown in strength and liberated large areas of their land in fierce fighting. After the collapse of the Caetano fascist regime last April, the Mozambican people fought on as they conducted a persistent struggle during the negotiations with Portugal. Finally they compelled it to recognize their right to national independence. Their battle gains are a powerful encouragement and support to the people fighting colonial and racist domination in other regions of southern Africa yet to win their independence.

This victory of the Mozambican people is a telling blow to the Rhodesian and South African racist regimes. While stepping up the suppression of the people at home, these two regimes have in the last decade openly supported the colonial war of the Portuguese fascist re-

gime in an attempt to check the development of the African people's armed struggle. However, all their perverse acts are of no avail. A new storm of anti-colonialist and anti-racist struggles is bound to rise in southern Africa.

Nevertheless, one must not fail to notice the sabotage and trouble-making carried out rabidly by the enemies of the African people in the midst of the victories of the African national-liberation movements. On September 7, a handful of colonialists who flagrantly seized the radio station in heavily guarded Lourenco Marques, capital of Mozambique, clamoured for the use of force to oppose the takeover by FRELIMO. Former secret policemen and mercenaries are girding up their loins menacingly. All this shows that the obstinate Portuguese colonialist forces will never be reconciled to their failure and are bound to make a last-ditch struggle. Meanwhile, neo-colonialists of all hues are taking advantage of the opportunity to fish in troubled waters. What merits particular attention is the hectic manoeuvres of the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists who are out to try to divide and soften up the African national-liberation movements. All these facts show that the Mozambican and other African peoples are still faced with a complex and arduous struggle. However, we are convinced that so long as the African countries and people strengthen unity, heighten vigilance and persist in struggle, they will surely surmount all obstacles on their march ahead and win still greater successes for the African national-liberation movements.

The Chinese people have always profoundly sympathized with and resolutely supported the just struggle of the Mozambican and other African peoples. We will stand, as always, on the side of the African people, supporting and encouraging each other in our common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The traditional militant friendship between the Chinese and Mozambican peoples will surely be consolidated and developed under new circumstances.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, September 14)

Family Planning Gains Popularity

IT has become an increasingly popular practice in China today for husband and wife to discuss family planning so that both will be in a better position to devote themselves to political activities, the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the building of socialism and take part in cultural and sports activities conducive to mental and physical fitness.

A case in point is Chou Mai-chang of Peking. Formerly a housewife, she took a job to contribute her share in socialist construction in 1958 when there was a great leap forward in the national economy. She has practised effective contraception for 17 years since she gave birth to her third child at the age of 26. She said: "We revolutionary women are all for family planning without which I couldn't possibly have done well in both my studies and work these years." An energetic middle-aged woman, she is now vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of a garment factory making pyjamas for export. She is in charge of the study of Marxist-Leninist theory, political and ideological education and personnel work in the factory.

In 1958, the Party put forward the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." The people of the whole country started the great leap forward and the movement for the formation of people's communes. Anxious to do her bit, Chou Mai-chang got together several other housewives in the neighbourhood and started a sewing group by pooling their own sewing machines. Later, several such sewing groups merged to set up a garment factory. "At that time I felt just like a bird out of a cage," Chou Mai-chang recalled. "I was really happy to be able to add a brick or two to the edifice of socialism."

Chou Mai-chang has a family of five. Her husband now works at the Peking Municipal Power Supply Bureau. Her eldest son, previously a member of a geological prospecting team, enrolled last year for further studies in a college on recommendation. Her second son went to work on a farm in Inner Mongolia run by a P.L.A. reclamation corps after finishing junior middle school, and her 17-year-old daughter is now studying in a postal technical school in Peking.

Chou Mai-chang lives in a lane which comes under the Fengsheng Neighbourhood Revolutionary Committee, one of nine such organizations in the Western District of the city of Peking. This neighbourhood consists of two streets and 132 lanes, and is inhabited by 53,000 people in 14,000 families, averaging 3.75 per family. Family planning in this neighbourhood epitomizes in a measure the work being done in Chinese cities. A family planning committee has been set up

under the neighbourhood revolutionary committee, and the 25 residents' committees under it have each a family planning leading group in charge of popularizing the significance of the work among the inhabitants. Each family is advised to have no more than two children, but this, of course, is entirely on a voluntary basis. Statistics collected by health workers show that nearly 90 per cent of the over 4,000 women in the child-bearing age group in this neighbourhood take regular measures of contraception. The remaining include the newly-weds and cases of infertility.

Planned Population Growth

A planned population growth policy is being carried out in China. On the one hand, on the basis of actively developing production and raising the people's standard of living, urban and rural medical and health work is being extensively expanded to improve medical care of mothers and children and to reduce the mortality rate. On the other hand, planned childbirth is carried out to regulate the birth rate. In this respect, measures vary with different conditions in different areas. Late marriage and birth control are encouraged in densely populated areas with a high birth rate. In other areas, such as places sparsely peopled by minority nationalities, measures conducive to population growth are taken, but advice and help are always available to those who want birth control.

At present, while family planning has been popularized in the cities, it is also being introduced in the rural areas. This is possible primarily because the Chinese people, led by the Chinese Communist Party, have overthrown the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, won victory in the democratic revolution and embarked on socialist revolution and socialist construction. The all-round development of national construction has resulted in universal employment and, in particular, made it possible for large numbers of women to join in socialist construction. All this has created the basic conditions for family planning and a proper arrangement of family life. This shows that the primary way of solving the population problem is for the oppressed nations to get rid of the rule of imperialism and its lackeys, win independence, develop the national economy and national culture in an independent way and raise the people's living standards. Some people assert that only by trimming down the size of families and restricting population growth is it possible to solve the problems of unemployment, poverty and population. This is an erroneous argument which puts the cart before the horse and stands the facts on their heads.

In old China, the masses of working women, while suffering like other labouring people from oppression

by the reactionary political regimes, were weighed down further by religious authority, clan authority and masculine authority. Women were regarded as "an instrument for producing children" and slaves doing household chores. They had no say in the family. Under the pernicious influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, which proclaimed that "there are three things which are unfilial, and to have no posterity is the greatest of all," women were even more discriminated against should they be infertile or fail to bring forth a male descendant.

Women have won emancipation in New China, enjoying equal political and economic rights as men and having equal opportunities to employment. A new atmosphere prevails in the families characterized by equality, democracy and unity between husband and wife who work and study together to build up the socialist motherland. This is why the long cherished aspirations of women—planned childbirth and decision on the size of the family by both husband and wife—can thus be realized today. In China, family planning is not regarded as a matter which concerns only the individuals but a major issue beneficial to socialist revolution and construction, to their own work and to the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Popularization of family planning is conducted under state guidance and on a voluntary basis. Proletarian politics are put in command to enhance the people's understanding of its significance, and concrete measures are adopted, such as free operations and supply of contraceptives. Family planning is not only widely carried out in the cities, but is being practised by more and more people in the countryside. For instance, in the Szuchiching (Evergreen) People's Commune, a well-known vegetable producer on the outskirts of Peking, family planning finds a favourable response among working women who account for half of the commune's labour force. Seventy-four per cent of the more than 5,000 women in the child-bearing age group there have taken contraceptive measures.

Chi Ya-ping, chairman of the women's federation of the commune, commented on the situation: "In our commune, women are playing their full role as 'the other half' in political life and in production. In the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, women account for about two-thirds of the 358 activists in theoretical studies and they also make up half of the vegetable growers. Of the 3,400 Party members and Communist Youth League members, 1,600 are women. Taking an active part in political life and in production, women naturally would like to be less burdened by children. That's why family planning, when popularized, is readily accepted by most women in the countryside. Of course conservative ideas and obstacles still exist, and these mainly stem from the outdated idea that boys are preferred to girls. Some parents would like to have a boy although they have already several daughters. This is nothing strange, considering the fact that the reactionary ideas of Confucius and Mencius had been dominant for more than 2,000 years."

In the Szuchiching People's Commune, a number of married women have had operations for sterilization after two or more childbirths. Some old women often advise their daughters-in-law to practise family planning. A typical example is woman commune member Hsu Shu-hsien who has two sons. When her first daughter-in-law had two children, she successfully persuaded her not to have any more. Hsu Shu-hsien recalled that in the old society her mother had ten children, but only she and her two sisters survived. She said: "Today, our people's commune has a hospital and every production brigade under it has a co-operative medical service station and every production team has its own 'barefoot doctors.' Infant mortality has been reduced to practically nil. We women are no longer downtrodden, so why shouldn't we practise family planning?"

Results Gained

Through the popularization of family planning in the past few years, the rate of population growth has declined in densely populated areas. On the other hand, in areas inhabited by minority nationalities where the population was on the decrease before liberation, it has shown marked increases. In Peking and Shanghai, the rates of population growth have dropped to 9.7 and 4.8 per thousand respectively. In the streets and lanes under the Fengsheng Neighbourhood Revolutionary Committee in Peking, the rate of natural population growth dropped from 6.95 per thousand in 1972 to 6.12 in 1973. In the Szuchiching People's Commune, the rate dropped from 13.35 per thousand in 1972 to 11.39 last year. In the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region where the minority nationalities live in compact communities, however, the rate of natural population growth is now 30 per thousand.

Chi Ya-ping said: "China is a socialist country, and our socialist construction is carried out in a planned way. It is only natural that population should also grow in a planned way. In our country production rises much faster than population growth. This is also the case in our commune. From 1956 to 1973 the commune's population increased by 39 per cent while the yield of grain jumped from 2.36 tons to 6.28 tons per hectare, an increase of 165 per cent. In vegetable growing, the per-hectare yield has increased from 50.1 tons to 76.7 tons, and many varieties have been added. The commune's total income rose from over 5 million yuan to more than 21 million yuan, a 3.53-fold increase. Facts have proved the complete untenability of the argument that increases in grain output can never keep pace with population growth and that overpopulation is the root cause of poverty. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Chinese people overthrew the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and have successfully carried out socialist revolution and construction. Although China's population has been on the increase, the country is free from unemployment, national economic construction is thriving and the people's living standards are steadily rising."

ROUND THE WORLD

PRESS OPINION

Condemning India's Expansionist Move

India which has stepped in the shoes of colonialism has been roundly condemned for its annexation of Sikkim. Editorials and articles published by the press in Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, Malaysia and Albania pointed out that India's expansionist act is a threat to the Asian nations and a provocation against all peace-loving people of the world.

An article entitled "Law of the Jungle" in the Nepalese weekly *Arpan* on September 6 said that India's annexation of Sikkim "has given rise to a grave danger for Nepal, Bhutan and other small countries in this subcontinent. India has been following an expansionist and neo-colonialist policy."

Referring to New Delhi's expansionist moves towards Nepal, the article noted: "India attempted to interfere in the internal politics of Nepal and issue dictates. India even began to consider the Himalayas as its northern boundary." But, it continued, "Nepal has always opposed such interference and preserved its national independence. It has never come under the domination of any one."

The article said that "it can be easily imagined how it (India) has been hatching mischievous plots through its henchmen in Sikkim claiming to be representatives of Sikkim's voice and aspirations." "India's behaviour towards Pakistan, Bhutan and Nepal has never been good," it stated.

The Thai paper *Nan Chiang Pao* in an article on September 12 stated: "India's annexation of Sikkim by hook and by crook is the inevitable outcome of the expansionist policy followed by a handful of Indian rulers who have inherited the mantle of the old-line colonialists and hired them-

selves out to Soviet social-imperialism. Both Nehru and his daughter Indira Gandhi have all along cherished an arrogant ambition. Despite her limited strength and incapacity to scramble for global hegemony like the superpowers, India has been dreaming of establishing her sphere of influence on the South Asian subcontinent, lording it over others and doing whatever she likes."

Another Thai paper *Sing Siam Yit Pao* pointed out in a recent editorial that behind the Indian Government's action to annex Sikkim, there is definitely an international intrigue—"the well-known Soviet revisionist social-imperialist scheme to deliberately expand their spheres of influence in South Asia."

The September 8 issue of *Kuang Hua Yit Pao* of Malaysia wrote editorially that "the Kremlin is eager to establish its strategic superiority in the Indian Ocean." Quite obviously, it pointed out, this is "a natural development" as the United States and the Soviet Union are trying to outwit each other in wresting control of this region. "For this reason," it noted, "India is in a hurry to complete its steps towards annexing Sikkim on this occasion, and this should naturally be deemed as part of Moscow's tactics."

The Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* in a September 11 article pointed out: "The Indian colonialists cannot remain long in Sikkim. The people of Sikkim—though a small country—long for freedom and independence, and no force on earth can suppress such an aspiration."

BHUTAN

Send No New Indian Advisers

The Royal Government of Bhutan, to maintain its independence, has refused to accept administrative advisers newly appointed by India.

The *Hindu* reported on September 5 that in an effort to assert its in-

dependence, Bhutan had told India that it would not agree to the appointment of any new administrative advisers by India. The Bhutanese Government wanted no replacement of the present Indian advisers by any new ones when their assigned terms in Bhutan came to an end.

At present, there are senior Indian advisers attached to the Bhutanese ministries of finance, development and trade. There is also an Indian military officer at Thimpu with the rank of brigadier. An Indian air force establishment is at Paro. Some Indian officers have also been seconded for service in the Bhutanese armed forces.

The police adviser had finished his tenure in Bhutan a few weeks ago, but no new appointee has been accepted by Bhutan. The police adviser occupied a key post, forming part of the military mission. He served as the eyes and ears of the Indian Government.

Bhutan has telephone and telegraph communications with India but now it is impossible to telephone anyone at Thimpu from Calcutta without a special category certificate from the Indian External Affairs Ministry. This is an act of infringements by the Indian Government on the sovereignty of Bhutan.

UNITED STATES

Worsening Economic Situation

Since the beginning of this year, declining industrial output and bad prospects in farming have resulted in a steady drop in the gross national product of the United States. American journals are worried by the worsening economic situation. *The Washington Post* said in a recent article that "taken as a whole, 1974 will be a recession year."

The steady drop in industrial output began last December. In spite of a slight upward swing in April and May, output showed a further decline in June and July. The July output index was about 1.4 per cent below the figure of last November, according to official figures.

In the auto industry, one of the three pillars of U.S. industry, pro-

duction has been sluggish this year. Only 3.83 million passenger cars came off the assembly line in the first half of this year, 29.2 per cent less than in the corresponding period of last year. The General Motors, the biggest U.S. auto monopoly enterprise, produced at least 38 per cent less in the first six months of this year. The building industry — another pillar of the country's industry — also did not fare well. The new private housing units started in the first half of this year dropped by 30.6 per cent as compared with the corresponding period last year. Affected by the decline in car production and housing projects, raw steel production (the steel industry is the third pillar of U.S. industry) fell by 1.4 per cent in the first half of this year as compared with the corresponding period last year.

The situation of U.S. agriculture has worsened this year because of a serious summer drought in the Midwest, America's area of farming and livestock breeding. The U.S. Agriculture Department estimated in mid-August that this year's overall production index of all crops would be lower than last year's, with feed grain crops and oil-bearing crops considerably lower than their 1973 output. It is estimated that corn output will be down about 12 per cent and soya bean output about 16 per cent.

With falling industrial and agricultural production, the jobless were on the increase, private investments were shrinking, many small and medium-sized enterprises were going bankrupt, and there were sharp falls on the stock market.

While production declined, prices kept soaring and inflation worsening. The annual inflation rate reached 12.4 per cent in the first half of this year.

As inflation threatens to get out of hand, the American workers are fighting for wage increases to meet basic living cost. Strikes are multiplying. According to a report in the U.S. weekly *Time*, there were 3,240 strikes in the first half of this year, involving 1,600,000 workers, 650,000 more than in the corresponding period last year.

KUNROJA (KOREA)

Emergence of Third World — An Epoch-Making Event

The great strength of fighting in unity of the Third World people is extolled by *Kunroja*, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in a signed article carried in its August issue.

"With the emergence of the Third World," the article says, "the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and those for peace and democracy in the world were greatly expanded and enhanced. At the same time the area under imperialist rule was reduced conspicuously and the general crisis of imperialism thus further deepened."

The article says, "The proceedings of the 4th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, the 6th Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly and the 28th Session of the U.N. General Assembly proved eloquently that the Third World countries have become a great force in the arena of world politics."

Referring to the recent Third Session of U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, the article says, "Many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have joined force in waging a resolute struggle in defence of the 200-mile maritime rights by

frustrating various machinations of the U.S. and other imperialists. This is an example showing clearly that the struggle of the Third World nations for full exercise of independent national sovereign rights is advancing vigorously."

The article adds, "The Third World countries have unfolded a powerful struggle against aggression, interference, subjugation and inequality in all forms and for peaceful and equitable solution to international problems, making it impossible for the imperialists to maintain the old order of world relationship established by them to sustain their rule."

It says, "A large number of countries in the Third World which resolutely oppose imperialist policy of plunder in the name of 'assistance' have expelled imperialist monopoly groups that had wormed into their countries to exploit and plunder or nationalized the assets of these groups. In this way they have dealt blows to the imperialists and defended their economic independence."

"The unity of the Third World people is the most powerful weapon for dealing telling blows to the imperialists. Uniting closely, the Third World people will grow in strength by several or dozens of times, and they will be able to smash any dirty imperialist schemes."

SAIGON-HELD AREAS

A Dark Picture

Industrial and agricultural production has fallen by wide margins. Commodity prices have soared. Crimes are on the increase. The number of addicts is growing fast. In short, a dark picture of corruption and decadence presents itself at every turn. This is the situation in areas controlled by the Saigon regime, a result of the Nguyen Van Thieu clique's perverse actions and its reactionary policies to wreak havoc on the country and ruin the people.

In the first half of this year industrial production in these areas decreased by 30 per cent as compared

with the same period last year. Thirty-three factories and enterprises in the city of Saigon alone have folded up and five others have curtailed output. In Saigon-Cho Lon-Gia Dinh area, 30 to 40 per cent of the industrial and commercial enterprises have gone bankrupt. Since the beginning of this year, the textile industry has cut production by 50 to 60 per cent, paper making by 60 per cent and the manufacture of toothpaste by 80 per cent. Large numbers of workers have lost their jobs.

Agriculture is in an even worse plight. For large tracts of land have been laid waste since the peasants were driven into "population centres" or "strategic hamlets" by the Nguyen Van Thieu clique. Agricultural

output, especially rice, decreased sharply. Large quantities of this staple have to be imported every year. It is planned to import 300,000 to 400,000 tons of rice this year.

Since the beginning of this year, inflation has been galloping in Saigon. The puppet currency devaluated 8 times and the prices of various consumer goods have soared 50 to 200 per cent.

To wriggle out of this economic impasse, the Nguyen Van Thieu clique has done its utmost to fleece the people, besides begging "aid" from the United States. A Saigon paper revealed that last July, the Saigon administration unfolded a campaign of collecting taxes in arrears. At the same time, the "six economic measures in autumn" which increase all existing levies by 15 to 20 per cent, were promulgated. To redouble its exploitation of the peasants, the Saigon administration declared that it would collect 50 billion piastres from the peasants this year, 10 times the figure of last year.

The reactionary measures of the Nguyen Van Thieu clique have

aroused the indignation and resistance from the people. Since the beginning of this year, people in Saigon alone have staged strikes, closed their shops and held demonstrations on more than 150 occasions.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

12th Independence Anniversary

August 31 was the 12th anniversary of the independence of Trinidad and Tobago. The parade of the armed forces in Port of Spain, the capital, highlighted the determination of the government and people to safeguard their national independence, state sovereignty and national resources.

To mark the take-over of the British-owned Shell Oil Company's holdings in the country, the cabinet decided to mark Independence Day by simultaneous celebrations in Point Fortin where the administration of the Shell Oil Company was based. In his message to the nation delivered at Point Fortin, Prime Minister Eric Williams stressed the importance of

independence and the take-over. He called on the people to step up oil production now that the industry had reverted to its owner and to strive for fulfilment of the national development programme.

The transfer of Shell's holdings took place on August 30, when the company, which had operated for 61 years in the country in exploring, producing and marketing oil, was renamed the Trinidad and Tobago Oil Company Ltd. According to an earlier announcement by Prime Minister Williams, the government was buying out Shell's property for 93.6 million dollars (Trinidad and Tobago currency).

Lying in the southeastern end of the Lesser Antilles, Trinidad and Tobago, with an area of 5,128 square kilometres and a population of about 1.1 million, was turned into a British colony in 1802 and 1814. It gained in 1958 the status of a member of the Federation of West Indies and on August 31, 1962, became an independent state of the British Commonwealth.

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To raise the prices of raw materials and to recognize that all countries have the inalienable right to freely dispose of their resources seem to us to be, in this regard, essential measures for re-establishing this justice, without which there will be neither real equilibrium, nor the possibility of a lasting peace.

The recent special session of the U.N. General Assembly on raw materials and the Conference on the Law of the Sea held at Caracas are in this regard highly significant.

I have dealt at length with the problems that confront us. I have also spoken of the faith which animates us in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to face up to the immense challenges of the hour.

And if our particularly limited means do not permit us to make all the contribution we wish we could make to speed up the realization of mankind's aspirations for peace and progress, we can at least pledge that our country will spare no effort to help the realization of these ideals. Clearly, our efforts should first of all be made within the framework of the primary areas of our historical insertion, that is, Africa and the Arab world.

In this way we work for the setting up of viable sub-regional and regional economic and political spheres.

The Organization to Harness the Senegal River is an example in this regard. At the same time we intend

to take an effective part in the construction of Arab Maghreb.

For the same reasons, our country is a member of the Economic Community of West Africa and the Economic Group of West Africa, whose underlying ideas are recaptured in a project to form an Economic Community of West Africa embracing all the countries of this region, to which we naturally give our support.

We are also convinced that the establishment of an appropriate structure to facilitate close co-operation between neighbouring countries, part of whose territory lies in the Sahara, will enable us in solidarity to overcome the difficulties of desert life.

With full faith in the absolute necessity of African unity and the unity of the Arab nation, we are also convinced of the principal necessity of reinforcing the deep complementary relations which have always existed between the two indissociable poles of our hope. That is why we place our warmest hopes on an Arab-African co-operation which can and should constitute a powerful factor in consolidating the front of the struggle for peace.

It is precisely for the purpose of helping to reinforce the peace front in a world so terribly threatened with destruction that we fully adhere to non-alignment, which is, in our view, a promising way to contribute to safeguarding the ideals and principles inscribed in the U.N. Charter, which are put to a terrible test by hegemonic ambitions.

ON THE HOME FRONT

More Books in the Mongolian Language

THE Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region on China's northern frontier published more than five million copies of books in Mongolian from 1972 to 1973. This equals the total published in the five years before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The books fall into over 300 categories, covering political theory, history, literature and art, science and technology as well as publications for children. Quite a number of them were written by Mongolian workers, peasants, herdsmen and soldiers. Since the beginning of this year many books on criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius have been put out.

Before liberation, the Kuomintang reactionaries discriminated against all the languages (both written and spoken) of the minority nationalities. The Mongolian written language was on the verge of extinction.

Following the Party's policy towards the nationalities, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region has since liberation regarded it as an important task to use and develop the Mongolian spoken and written language. All government organizations and enterprises in the region use both Mongolian and Han as working languages. Besides, the region has set up publishing houses printing books in both languages and a Mongolian language research institute. Newspapers run by the regional and league Party committees are printed in both the Mongolian and Han languages and all radio broadcasts are bilingual.

Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, cadres, editors and translators from publishing houses have often gone to pastoral areas, villages, factories and mines to solicit the masses' opinions and demands, and have shown them the manuscripts in Mongolian so as to make improvements. Meanwhile, Mongolian workers, peasants, herds-

men and soldiers are encouraged to write books in Mongolian.

Last year, several editors went to Wushenchao Commune, an advanced unit in livestock-breeding, where they joined efforts with local herdsmen and cadres in working on a collection of poems in Mongolian entitled *Highlights of Wushenchao*.

The publishing houses also edited and translated a number of books including a small Han-Mongolian dictionary of 3,500 set phrases, and *Handbook of Medical Treatment, Catalogue of Inner Mongolian Medicinal Herbs* and *Mongolian Pharmacology* written in simple and easy-to-understand Mongolian.

Most banners (counties) of the vast Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region have a relatively sparse population. In order to meet the ever-expanding needs of the people who live far apart, a distribution network is being set up step by step in villages and pastoral areas, and in some places it has already been completed.

While making big efforts to train translators and writers of Mongolian nationality, the state has built printing houses to print Mongolian and Han publications in Huhhot, capital of the autonomous region, the leagues (administrative regions) and cities and most of the banners (counties). Thanks to state subsidies, the prices of books in Mongolian are generally

lower than their counterparts in the Han language.

Automated Production Of Woollen Sweater

SPURRED on by the Great Cultural Revolution, electronic technique has been introduced on an extensive scale in Shanghai's woollen sweater industry, with the result that production is now automated or semi-automated.

With help from a radio factory, a textile machinery plant and other units, the Shanghai No. 8 Woollen Sweater Mill has, during the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, built a fully automatic electronic group control workshop in 100 days. One "electronic group control machine" equipped with an electronic computer sends out about 10,000 signals per second in guiding a dozen or so knitting machines to work in accordance with the required technological processes. The production of a sweater, for instance, which has to undergo more than ten complex processes from beginning to the automatic falling of the semi-product, is now carried out automatically by machines controlled by an electronic computer. Over 200 outmoded machines in this mill are equipped with electronic controllers, making production semi-automatic.

The 20 electronic jacquard sweater knitting machines designed and manufactured by workers of the Shanghai No. 14 Woollen Sweater Mill adopt the new technique of photoelectric scanning. Unlike the



The automatic electronic group control workshop built by the Shanghai No. 8 Woollen Sweater Mill.

old-type jacquard knitting machines which could only knit set designs, these machines are capable of knitting any complicated designs.

The Shanghai woollen sweater industry has altogether 14 mills with 1,600 knitting machines. Apart from 600 machines which had been renovated in the last few years to make

production semi-automatic, the other 1,000 were all transformed and equipped last year with the new techniques of digital process control and photo-electric process control.

Of the more than 7,000 workers and staff members in Shanghai's woollen sweater industry, over 65 per cent are women. None ever studied

electronics, but in the course of practice a great number of electronic technicians have grown up rapidly. Over 450 workers have taken part in training classes for electronic techniques; some are now capable of designing electronic circuit independently and a number of woman technicians in this field have come to the fore in various factories.

(Continued from p. 5.)

must still be waged before the agreement can be implemented in earnest. Colonialism never takes defeat lying down and is bound to put up a death-bed struggle. It is inevitable, too, that neo-colonialism of various colours will look for opportunities to pick in their hands and make trouble. The Mozambique people are still faced with arduous tasks in their struggle for independence. But we are convinced that, under the leadership of FRELIMO and with the powerful support of the other African countries, the Mozambique people, who have been tempered in armed struggle, will surely win the victory of their struggle for national independence so long as they carry forward their glorious tradition of valiant fighting, maintain sharp vigilance, rely on their own strength, reinforce their unity and persevere in the struggle with sustained efforts. The Chinese people will, as always, firmly support the just struggle of the Mozambique people."

Rich Early Rice Harvest in South China

South China has gathered in a rich early rice harvest this year, with both total output and average per-hectare yield topping those of last year and reaching a new record high. Cadres and commune members in the rural areas said cheerfully: "This year's rich harvest is the result of carrying out the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a deep-going way."

In the 13 major early rice-producing areas, with the exception of Kiangsu and Kweichow Provinces where output dropped as a result of adverse

weather, increases of varying degrees were reported. In Szechuan Province, total output increased by 40 per cent; in Yunnan Province, 29 per cent; and in Hupeh, Kwangtung and Kiangsi Provinces, over 10 per cent. Large numbers of administrative regions and counties achieved increases over large areas of farmland, and many communes and production brigades got high yields.

When spring ploughing started this year, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius was launched all over the country. Large numbers of cadres went among the commune members and joined them in criticizing Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. With revolution promoting production, a solid foundation was thus laid for getting a rich harvest of early rice. In some areas, after criticizing Lin Piao's crime of following Confucius in trying to effect a counter-revolutionary restoration, the commune members who were filled with the revolutionary zeal to accelerate the socialist construction through getting better crops extended the total acreage under early rice with redoubled efforts. In some areas which were hit by natural disasters, the commune members made a penetrating criticism of the Confucian precept that "everything is decided by heaven," persevered in the conviction that "man will conquer nature," combated dry spells, frost and cold waves, floods and waterlogging, and offset the effects of natural disasters to win a rich harvest.

News Briefs

• Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on September 9 to Wallace

Edward Rowling, the New Zealand Prime Minister, congratulating him on his assumption of office.

• Comrade Chen Yung-kuei on September 7 met with all members of the Congressional Delegation of the United States with Sen. James W. Fulbright as the leader and Rep. Peter H.B. Frelinghuysen as the deputy leader at the Tachai Production Brigade of Hsiyang County in north China's Shansi Province.

• Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping had a friendly conversation on September 7 with all members of the Koyama Visiting Group of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party.

• Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping had a cordial and friendly conversation on September 10 with the Nepalese Education Delegation led by Krishna Raj Aryal, Minister of Education and Health.

The Scientific and Educational Group Under the State Council gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

• A women's delegation of Albania led by Eleni Pashko, Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Vice-Chairman of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union, arrived in Peking on September 5 for a friendly visit. Keng Piao, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, gave a banquet to welcome them. A meeting was held by more than 1,000 women in Peking to welcome the visitors.

Chinese Medical Journal

(English edition)

A bimonthly edited and published in English by the Chinese Medical Association, *Chinese Medical Journal* carries information about China's policies and principles on health work and her achievements in therapeutic and medical research. Its aim is to promote international exchange of medical knowledge and serve the people of the world.

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