

# PEKING REVIEW

47

November 22, 1974

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報

**Chairman Mao Meets Chairman  
Robaya**

**Struggle Between Confucian and Legalist Schools  
And Ancient China's Science and Technology**

***It's Not "Good Neighbourliness" but  
Aggression and Expansion***

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北京周報

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## CONTENTS

<b>THE WEEK</b>	3
Chairman Mao Meets Chairman Robaya	
Chairman Robaya Concludes China Visit	
Sino-Japanese Maritime Transport Agreement Signed	
Philippine Trade and Economic Mission in China	
Autumn Export Commodities Fair Closes	
108th Anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Birth Commemorated	
<b>ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS</b>	
At Banquet Welcoming Chairman Robaya:	
Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech (Excerpts)	6
Chairman Robaya's Speech (Excerpts)	7
<b>Struggle Between Confucian and Legalist Schools and Ancient China's Science and Technology</b> —Li Chun	8
At United Nations: Superpower Arms Race and Soviet Revisionist Fraud Exposed	13
Another Victory for Third World—"Renmin Ribao" Commentator	15
<b>It's Not "Good Neighbourliness" but Aggression and Expansion</b> —India's expansion in South Asia with the backing of Soviet social-imperialism	16
History Cannot Be Tampered With—A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent	17
Soviet Revisionists' Collusion With Pak Clique—A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent	19
<b>ROUND THE WORLD</b>	20
Soviet Union-U.S.: A New Round in the Nuclear Arms Race	
United Nations: World Food Conference Closes	
South Viet Nam: Thieu's Trickery	
Capitalist Countries: Strike Wave	
<b>ON THE HOME FRONT</b>	
More Livestock in Inner Mongolia	
High-Speed Housing Construction Technique	
Giant Gas Tank	

## Chairman Mao Meets Chairman Robaya

**C**HAIRMAN Mao Tsetung on the afternoon of November 12 met Salem Robaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and principal members of the delegation of the P.D.R.Y. he was leading. They had a cordial and friendly talk.

Members of the delegation present at the meeting were Ali Saleh Obad Mugbel, Chief of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Political Organization of National Front; Mohamed Saleh Mutee, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ali Salem Al-Beedh, Minister of Planning and Abdul Aziz Abdul Wali, Minister of Economy and Industry.

At the meeting, Chairman Mao extended a warm welcome to Chairman Robaya on his second visit to China and to the other distinguished guests from Democratic Yemen on their present visit. Chairman Robaya paid his first visit to this country in August 1970 during which Chairman Mao had a meeting with him.

Present at the meeting on November 12 were Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Wang Hai-jung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Tang Wen-sheng, Deputy Department Director of the Foreign Ministry and Li Liu-ken.



## Chairman Robaya Concludes China Visit

The Delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, led by Salem Robaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council, paid a friendly visit to China from November 10 to 18.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was host at a welcoming banquet given in the name of Premier Chou En-lai on November 11. Host and guest spoke at the banquet. (For excerpts of their speeches see pp.6 and 7.)

Before the distinguished guests left Peking to visit other places, Chairman Robaya gave a grand banquet on November 13.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Chinese leaders Teng Hsiao-ping, Hua Kuo-feng and Hsu Hsiang-chien attended.

In his speech at the banquet, Chairman Robaya said: We had a friendly meeting with your respected leader Chairman Mao Tsetung. We also had a friendly conversation with Premier Chou En-lai. We had frank and amicable talks with you on international questions of common concern and on developing and strengthening the relations between our two countries and peoples. The consolidation and reinforcement of the militant friendship and co-operation between Democratic Yemen and People's China will further promote unity and co-operation between our two countries.

He added: All that we have seen and learnt in our two visits to the People's Republic of China is a concrete and vivid proof that countries of the Third World in Asia, Africa and Latin America can wipe out all vestiges of colonialism and feudalism and make greater progressive achievements in a relatively short time so long as their peoples unite as one against their common enemies.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said: During his stay in Peking, Chairman Robaya once again had a

cordial and friendly meeting and conversation with Chairman Mao Tsetung and met Premier Chou En-lai. In the past few days, we had an exchange of views on important international issues of common interest and on further developing the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries, and satisfactory results were achieved. We signed a new agreement on economic and technical co-operation. We are very glad to see that His Excellency the Chairman's current visit to China has made a new contribution to further increasing our mutual understanding and developing the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries.

He said: We have always considered that the just struggles of the peoples of various countries in the world support each other. The victory of the Chinese revolution is inseparable from the sympathy and support given by the people of the world, including the Arab people.

The Vice-Premier said: China is a developing socialist country. In the 25 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people have achieved certain successes in their work in various fields. However, there are still a number of shortcomings in our work. Our contribution to the people of the world is still very limited. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, we are determined to persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, work hard to run China's affairs well and strive to make a greater contribution to mankind.

## Sino-Japanese Maritime Transport Agreement Signed

A China-Japan Maritime Transport Agreement was signed on November 13 in Tokyo. Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung and Japanese Vice-Foreign Minister Fumihiko Togo signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments. At

the signing ceremony were Japanese Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura and Chinese Ambassador to Japan Chen Chu.

The agreement is the third governmental agreement signed between the two countries on the basis of the joint statement of the Chinese and Japanese Governments following the Trade Agreement and Air Transport Agreement. This indicates further development in the friendly relations between China and Japan.

A reception was given in Tokyo to celebrate the conclusion of the agreement. It was jointly hosted by the National Headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association and the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade. They pledged to work for the conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship between the two countries.

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka on November 15 met and had a warm and friendly conversation with Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung who handed the Prime Minister a letter from Premier Chou En-lai.

## Philippine Trade and Economic Mission in China

The Philippine Trade and Economic Mission to China, led by Vicente Paterno, Secretary of Industry of the Philippines, arrived in Peking on November 7 for a friendly visit to China.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met and had a friendly talk with the mission on November 12 in Peking. Both expressed the hope that friendly relations between China and the Philippines would develop further.

Li Chiang, Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade, gave a banquet to welcome the Philippine guests when they arrived in Peking. In his toast at the banquet, the Minister said: Friendly exchanges between the two countries in recent years have been resumed and developed and trade

between them has also increased. The recent visit to China by Madame Marcos has contributed to promoting relations between China and the Philippines and friendship and mutual understanding between our two peoples. He expressed the conviction that as a result of the mission's visit, trade between China and the Philippines will be further developed.

The mission left Peking to visit Kwangchow on November 14.

### Autumn Export Commodities Fair Closes

China's 1974 Autumn Export Commodities Fair came to a successful close in Kwangchow on November 15.

Held in the excellent situation in which the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius is being broadened and deepened continuously, the fair received over 25,000 visitors from more than 100 countries and regions of the five continents and overseas Chinese as well as compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao.

At the fair which was held with satisfactory results, China concluded a great number of transactions with friends from many countries and regions. Chinese foreign trade workers exchanged views with friends from Third World countries and other friendly countries on the further development of trade relations in the interests of the growth of their economies.

Foreign friends, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao took time out during the fair to visit factories, rural people's communes, hospitals and schools. The Chinese people's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle deeply impressed them.

China's export commodities fair has become a place of definite influence for world trade and an important channel for China to develop

friendly contacts with the people and traders of different countries.

### 108th Anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Birth Commemorated

Personages from various circles in Peking gathered at a ceremony in Chungshan Park's Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall on November 12 to commemorate the 108th anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's birth.

Attending the ceremony were Shen Yen-ping and Hsu Teh-heng, Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Liao Cheng-chih, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Liu Yu-fa and Tung Hsiao-peng, leading members of the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chia Ting, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; as well as Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Members of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, Deputies to the National People's Congress, Members of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, Members of the Central Standing Committee and Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and personages from other circles.

A portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen hung in the memorial hall, with pots of cypress trees and flowers in front of it. After Chen Tzu-sheng, Member of the Central Standing Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, declared the ceremony open, Hsu Teh-heng laid a basket of flowers before Dr. Sun Yat-sen's portrait on behalf of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee. Baskets of flowers were also laid before the portrait by Liao Cheng-chih, and by Liu Yu-fa on behalf of the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, by Chu Yunshan on behalf of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and by

Chia Ting on behalf of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Ceremonies commemorating the anniversary were also held in Shanghai, Nanking, Kwangchow and Wuhan that day.

### News Briefs

• Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on November 12 met the Yugoslav Government Scientific, Cultural, Educational and Technical Delegation led by Krsto Bulasic, Director General of the Federal International Institution of Scientific, Cultural, Educational and Technical Co-operation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. An agreement on scientific and technical co-operation between the Governments of China and Yugoslavia was signed in Peking the same day.

• Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met the U.S. University and College Presidents' Delegation led by Professor Roger Heyns, President of the American Council on Education, on November 14.

• Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on November 12 met correspondents of the *Rodong Sinmun* of Korea Ham Jang Hui and Chu Han Ryul. On November 14, he met all members of the Delegation of the "Voice of Viet Nam" Radio with chief editor Tran Lam as leader and Nguyen Khac Bao, a department head, as deputy leader.

• Hua Kuo-feng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on November 11 met the members of the Kenyan Badminton Delegation. President of the Kenyan Badminton Association Rao headed the delegation and the team was headed by President of the Kenyan Olympic Committee Kasyoka. The next day, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng met all members of the Posts and Telecommunications Delegation from the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam led by Vu Van Quy, Acting Director of the General Bureau of Posts and Telecommunications.

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

(Excerpts)

**F**OUR years ago when Chairman Robaya first visited China, our two sides had a full exchange of views on international issues of common interest and the Middle East situation. We were of the same view that the situation of the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the world was excellent and that it would become better and better. The facts of the past four years show that the developing international situation has become more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism, particularly the two superpowers. The united struggle of the Third World against imperialism and hegemonism is daily developing and continuously winning new victories. The Third World, which comprises the great majority of the world population, has become the main force propelling the advance of world history. Beset with troubles both at home and abroad and ridden with crises, the superpowers are having a very tough time. They have been thrown into a plight aptly described by the Chinese verse, "Flowers fall off, do what one may."

The situation in the Middle East is most heartening. During the Middle East war of October last year, the Arab armymen and civilians and the Palestinian people rose in a courageous fight and brought about an excellent situation. The Arab countries and peoples used oil as a weapon to deal a heavy blow at Zionism and big-power hegemonism. This had a very far-reaching significance and effect in advancing the just struggles waged bravely by the Third World peoples to defend their state sovereignty and national resources. The 7th Arab Summit Conference held in Rabat recently once again demonstrated the Arab countries' firm will and determination to unite as one and fight shoulder to shoulder against their enemy. We warmly hail the important achievements of this conference. The Arab nation is a great nation with a glorious tradition of struggle. The hundred million Arab people including the Palestinian people, uniting themselves and waging an unremitting struggle for the recovery of lost territories and national rights, will eventually be victorious.

The further the two superpowers decline, the more frenziedly they will contend with each other for world hegemony and the more they will intensify their aggression and plunder against other countries, the Third World in particular. The superpower that flaunts the

signboard of "socialism" and says one thing but does another is particularly despicable and vicious. The fundamental cause of the intranquillity in the world, in the Middle East and in the Indian Ocean is the fierce contention between the superpowers and their scheming and trouble-making. The superpowers are the biggest international exploiters and oppressors of today and the source of a new world war. The so-called "detente" they are playing up is meant to deceive people and cover up their aggressive nature and the truth of their war preparations. We must not relax our vigilance.

The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly stand by the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and resolutely support them in their just struggle for the recovery of lost territories and national rights. We are convinced that, although the road of their struggle will be tortuous, the Arab people including the Palestinian people, who have been tested and tempered in wars, will surely surmount all difficulties and obstacles and win new and still greater victories.

Both China and Democratic Yemen belong to the Third World. Our two peoples have forged a profound friendship in the prolonged struggle against imperialism and colonialism. We are glad to see that in recent years the industrious and valiant people of Democratic Yemen, under the leadership of the Presidential Council headed by Chairman Robaya, have achieved many successes in defending national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy and culture. In international affairs, Democratic Yemen firmly supports the Arab people including the Palestinian people in their struggle against Israeli Zionism and actively supports the national-liberation movements in Africa and the just struggles of the Indochinese and Korean peoples. You have made contributions to the cause of the Third World against imperialism and hegemonism. We always heartily rejoice at the achievements of our friends. We wish you still greater successes on your road of advance.

Let us work together for the common anti-imperialist cause, for the promotion of the long-standing friendship between our two peoples and for the strengthening of the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries.

# Chairman Robaya's Speech

(Excerpts)

**A**LTHOUGH our two countries are separated by vast seas, this has not hindered the strengthening and deepening of the relations between our two peoples, for the militant solidarity of our two countries forged in the common struggle against common enemies has reduced the distance between us.

The solid friendship between our two countries took shape in our protracted struggles against imperialism, colonialism and out-moded relationships.

Since the action of June 22, 1969, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has achieved many successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, securing progress and prosperity for the masses of the people and all other fields.

The Arab people of our entire region are noted for their staunch struggle and ability to surmount all difficulties. At the present stage there is an international plot designed to eliminate the struggle of the Palestinian people and wipe out the Arab liberation movement.

The victory of the 1973 October war has demonstrated to our enemies, Zionism and imperialism, that the Arab people can persist in struggle and learn from their experience so long as they close their ranks and fight for the victory of their great cause.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen will continue to adhere to its consistent principle and firmly support the struggle of the Palestinian people, with the Palestine Liberation Organization as their representative, until the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

The positive results of the 7th Arab Summit Conference in Rabat are a historic success for the cause of the Palestinian people. They will surely strengthen the Palestinian people's struggle in all fields. The resolutions adopted at the conference will also promote the Arab nation's struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

The destiny of each country should be decided by its own people. All countries, particularly all progressive countries, should support the struggles of oppressed peoples and colonial peoples, and resolutely oppose intervention and foreign presence, especially military presence aimed at sabotaging national-liberation movements.

The purpose of the struggle waged by the Omani people under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman is the complete realization of their national objectives: the flourishing, progress and prosperity of the Omani people; the ending of foreign

interference and the termination of foreign presence and control in all forms.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen supports and aids the people of Oman in their struggle for the realization of their legitimate objectives.

The international situation has become more complicated, but in the final analysis it is favourable to the struggle of the people of all countries. The more the people of all countries wake up and close their ranks, the greater is the possibility for them to realize their objectives. It will be impossible to achieve peace unless the people of all countries realize their legitimate national objectives and national self-determination, their independence and state sovereignty are preserved and all their natural resources are under their own control, and all foreign bases are dismantled. Therefore, we demand that the Indian Ocean be made an ocean of international peace and security.

Both our countries belong to the Third World, so it is possible to further deepen the relations between our two peoples and two countries. We shall unite more closely with other Third World countries and peoples to fight on the same battle front against our common enemies — imperialism and Zionism — and for achieving the social and economic progress of all peoples.

For the purpose of strengthening the unity of the Third World peoples, it is necessary for them to help and support each other and exchange views in all fields and by whatever means.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen supports the Korean people in their struggle for the unification of their people and their fatherland by peaceful means and will support, as always, the programme put forward by President Kim Il Sung for the peaceful unification of the Korean people and their fatherland. We support the Vietnamese people's struggle and strongly condemn U.S. imperialist interference. Abiding by our principle, we will continue to support the struggle of the Vietnamese people until the realization of the programme of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and of the Vietnamese people's aspirations for unification and progress.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen condemns U.S. imperialism for its scheme of engineering the coup d'etat by its running dog Lon Nol and opposing the Cambodian people.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is proud to be one of the first countries to condemn that coup d'etat and support the struggle of the Cambodian

people under the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the Royal Government and will continue to adhere to this principled position. At the same time, we support the struggle of the Lao people.

The people of the African countries have won tremendous victories in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and racism and in their liberation movements. The African people have steadily strengthened

their unity in the struggle against Rhodesian and South African colonialism and racism.

We support the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Namibia and Rhodesia in their struggles and liberation movements. Arab and African unity will certainly enable the liberation movements in these countries to win still greater victories. At the same time, we also support the liberation movements in Asia and Latin America.

## Struggle Between Confucian and Legalist Schools and Ancient China's Science and Technology

by Li Chun

THE struggle between the two lines of the Confucian and Legalist schools has had a profound influence for more than 2,000 years on all spheres of social life in China as well as on the development of science and technology.

### Scientific and Technological Contributions by Ancient China's Working People

Chairman Mao has pointed out that "China has one of the oldest civilizations in the world" and that "throughout the history of Chinese civilization its agriculture and handicrafts have been renowned for their high level of development; there have been many great thinkers, scientists, inventors, statesmen, soldiers, men of letters and artists, and we have a rich store of classical works." (*The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Com-*

*munist Party.*) China was the world's biggest centre of origin of crops, many of which were first domesticated, selected and bred from wild plants by the working people of ancient China. An advanced farming system of rotating green manure crops with grain and other crops was introduced more than 1,400 years ago.

A systematic record of astronomical observations has been kept in China from early times. The world's earliest table of fixed stars was prepared in the middle of the Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.) and the appearance of new stars and sunspots was recorded as early as the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.). In ancient China the working people built the magnificent Great Wall, constructed many large water conservancy works which are still of benefit today and dug the Grand Canal linking the south with the north. In their fight against diseases throughout the ages, they have accumulated rich experiences and made Chinese medicine and pharmacology the great treasure-house it is today. Great inventions such as the compass, paper making, printing and gunpowder gave tremendous impetus to the development of world civilization.

"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." (Mao Tsetung: *On Coalition Government.*) Many outstanding inventors and scientists in ancient Chinese history came to the



Chaochow Bridge.



fore from the working people's ranks. They included Lu Pan who was an architect in the State of Lu in the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.) and was known for his inventions in architecture, carpentry and tool-making; the stonemason Li Chun in the Sui Dynasty (581-618) who designed the famous Chaochow Bridge in Hopei Province; the three persons in the Northern Sung Dynasty (960-1127) — Pi Sheng, a commoner who invented movable printing type, the astronomical mathematician Wei Pu and the river-tamer Kao Chao who devised an ingenious method for damming the diverted Yellow River; and the innovator in textile techniques Huang Tao-po who was a child-bride and lived in the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368). All these historical facts are vivid proof of what Chairman Mao has said: **"The lowly are most intelligent; the elite are most ignorant."** The working people who create both the material and the spiritual wealth are the real masters of science and technology.

### Struggle Between the Confucian and Legalist Lines and Views on Nature

The Confucian and Legalist schools played entirely different roles in the working people's great struggle to develop science and technology.

Representing the reactionary and declining classes and political forces in history, the Confucian school pushed a political line of restoration and retrogression. The Confucianists were hostile to innovation, sneered at production and despised the working people. Confucius, the master of the Confucian school, rebuked his disciple Fan Chih as a "mean person" because the latter asked to be taught farming. Mencius clamoured that severe punishment should be given to those who opened up wasteland and developed production. The Confucian classic *Records of Rites*, a collection of essays on rites by Confucianists before the Chin (221-207 B.C.) and Han (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) Dynasties, even stated: "Death to those who mislead the people with their marvellous skill and instruments." This actually meant persons like Lu Pan. Han Yu, a Confucianist in the Tang Dynasty (618-907), raved: "A superior man looks down upon all kinds of handicraftsmen." To develop production was a crime and inventors, it was held, should be killed. Such were the "rites" of the Confucian school. A gang of parasites, the Confucianists wanted the working people to provide them with their needs while on the other hand they trampled on the working people. This was the "way of right" of the Confucian school!

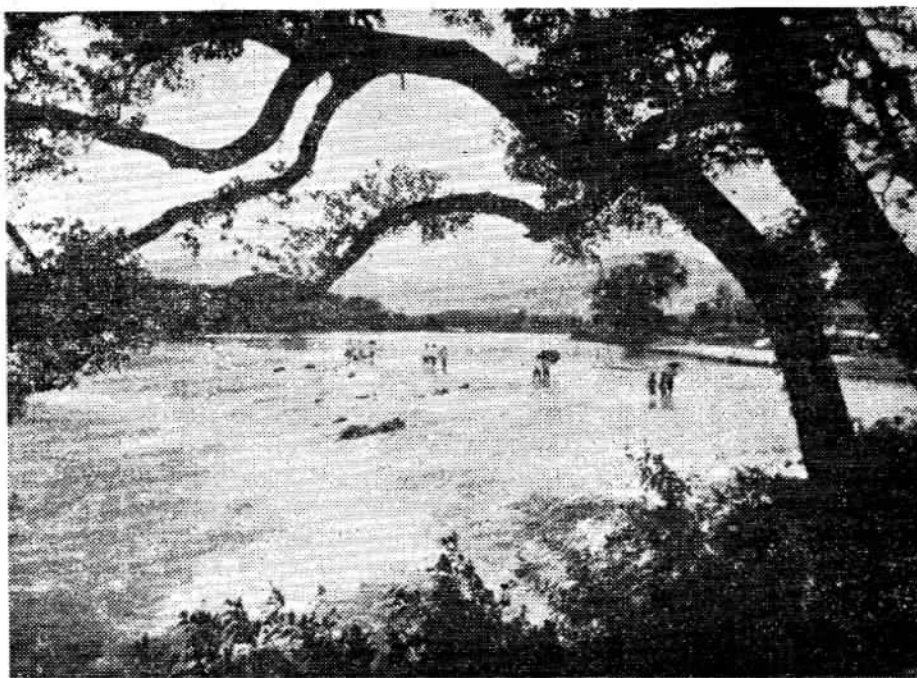
Under the rule of the reactionary ideological and political line of the Confucian school, the talents of the working people were stifled, their inventions and creations were cast into oblivion and scientific and technological history was reversed. In the history books of the Confucian school, there were no records of Pi Sheng's invention of movable type for printing or Kao Chao's ingenious method of damming the river. Many very valuable scientific works of ancient China were lost owing to contempt and persecution by reactionary Con-

fuucian thinking. According to the "Yi Wen Chih" (Bibliography) of the *History of the Early Han Dynasty*, there were seven medical treatises and eleven collections of prescriptions at that time. But after the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220) when the Confucian line became dominant, all were lost except *Nei Ching* (The Yellow Emperor's Manual of Internal Medicine). According to *Chi Min Yao Shu* (Guide to Agriculture and Animal Husbandry), a voluminous work by the agronomist Chia Szu-hsieh in the Northern Wei Dynasty (386-556), there were many important agricultural books in the Chin and Han Dynasties, but not one was completely preserved. Representing the corrupt and parasitic nature of the reactionary declining classes, the Confucianists pushed the reactionary political line of "restraining oneself and returning to the rites" and followed the reactionary ideological line that "everything is decided by heaven." All this meant that they could only have an adverse and destructive effect on the development of science and technology.

Opposed to the Confucianists, the Legalists mounted the stage of history in the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period as the political representatives of the rising landlord class. Vigorous reformers in their time, they advocated change and progress and attached great importance to farming and military affairs. Thus they played an active role in promoting the working people's struggle to transform nature. China's water conservancy work made several big achievements during the Warring States Period and the Chin and Han Dynasties. For instance, the famous Tuchiangyen irrigation system in Kuanhsien County in western Szechuan Province built by the State of Chin during the Warring States Period, the Chengkuochu irrigation system built by Chin Shih Huang before he unified the whole country and the Lingchu irrigation system built later in northern Kwangsi, as well as the Paichu irrigation system south of Chengkuochu in Shensi Province all showed progress and improvement in engineering techniques. Important milestones in ancient China's water conservancy work, these projects were built by the working people and embodied their wisdom. It was by no means accidental that these magnificent engineering works were built in the period when the Legalist line dominated. This is convincing evidence that the Legalist ideological and political line helped promote the development of production and science and technology.

The Chinese working people gained a rich knowledge of nature in their prolonged struggle against it. This enabled the Legalist thinkers to gradually sum up the materialist view of nature and use natural science as a weapon in their long and acute struggle against the reactionary idealist thinking of the Confucian school.

Hsun Kuang (c. 313-238 B.C.), a representative of the Legalist school prior to the Chin Dynasty, clearly pointed out the need of differentiating the functions of man and nature. He recognized the fact that nature is an objective reality and its movement follows its own



Part of the Lingchu irrigation system today.

laws independent of the political situation in human society. Having studied the experience in agricultural production, he pointed out: "As to the growth of grain in the soil, man can get in several pans of grain from a *mu* and two harvests a year by skilful farming." He summed up such laws of farming as "applying more manure enriches the soil" and "poor cultivation hurts the crops." He was the first to put forward unequivocally the militant slogan: "Make use of heaven by mastering its laws." This brilliant thinking affirming humanity's power over nature effectively criticized the reactionary theory that "everything is decided by heaven," that "life and death are preordained; wealth and honour come from heaven" as peddled by Confucius, Mencius and their like.

On the basis of his careful study of natural phenomena and analysis of the causes of the four seasons, the materialist thinker Wang Chung (c. 27-97) in the Eastern Han Dynasty pointed out: When the sun is nearer the North Pole, days are longer and nights shorter; hence summer. When the sun is farther from the North Pole, days are shorter and nights longer; hence winter. This refuted the fallacy spread by Tung Chung-shu (c. 179-104 B.C.), a representative of the Confucian school in the Western Han Dynasty, that the four seasons represented the happiness, anger, sorrow and joy of "heaven." From actual observation, Wang Chung concluded: "Thunder is fire." He thus refuted the Confucianists' absurd interpretation that thunder resulted from "heaven's" anger. Taking over and carrying forward the materialist thinking of Hsun Kuang and Wang Chung, the Legalist Liu Tsung-yuan in the Tang Dynasty set forth the proposition that the universe consists of matter, exists in infinite space and is in perpetual motion. Wang An-shih (1021-1086), a reformer in the Northern Sung Dynasty, pointed out in explicit terms: "Heaven and

earth have no connection with man; eclipses and earthquakes have their natural laws and should not be feared." Diametrically opposed to the Confucian metaphysical view that "heaven changeth not, likewise the Tao changeth not," he put forward the idea that "change is the law of nature" and regarded "the supersession of the old by the new" as inevitable.

All these Legalist representatives explained nature in terms of nature itself and arrived at materialist conclusions on many important questions. Applying what the natural sciences had achieved, they scathingly criticized and waged struggles against the reactionary theory of "the mandate of heaven" and the idealist view on nature held by the Confucian school, and encouraged people to get to know nature and transform

it. Thus they blazed the way ideologically for the development of the natural sciences.

### Legalist Thinking Promotes Scientific and Technological Development

The Legalists did not and could not go beyond the confines of the idealist conception of history because of their historical and class limitations. However, they persisted in reform and progress, paid more attention to the practical experience of the masses in production and had simple materialist and dialectical views. Therefore, when progressive and successful scientists in the past summed up experience in the struggle for production and engaged in scientific practice, they turned consciously or unconsciously to the Legalist school for ideological weapons. They often had close political and ideological ties with the Legalists. What was especially characteristic of them was that, as Engels described, they "almost all live and pursue their activities in the midst of the contemporary movements, in the practical struggle; they take sides and join in the fight." (Introduction to *Dialectics of Nature*.)

Carrying on the tradition of the progressive thinking of the Legalists in the Spring and Autumn Period, the Warring States Period and the Chin and Han Dynasties, the Northern Wei Dynasty agricultural scientist Chia Szu-hsieh criticized Confucius and his like "whose four limbs did not toil and who did not know the difference between the five grains." He learnt from experienced peasants and, after summing up the rich farming experience of the working people in ancient China, raised it to fairly systematic theories of agricultural science. The famous scientist Shen Kuo (1031-1095) in the Northern Sung Dynasty took an active part in the reform movement led by the Legalist Wang An-shih who opposed land mergers and advocated

building up a prosperous country and a strong military force. Throughout his life his practice in scientific research was closely linked with the political struggle of his time. Paying great attention to summing up the masses' practical experience, Shen Kuo noted: "As for skill, instruments, sizes, measurement and colours (black, yellow, blue and red), how could all of them come from the sages? Handicraftsmen of all kinds, petty officials, pedlars in the town and men working in the field have all contributed their share."

Chia Szu-hsieh wrote *Chi Min Yao Shu* (Guide to Agriculture and Animal Husbandry) and Shen Kuo wrote *Meng Hsi Pi Tan* (Notes in Dream Stream Garden). Both are important scientific books and monumental records of the inventions and creations by ancient China's working people and are still of value today.

Lenin pointed out: "Not for nothing has it been said that were the truths of mathematics to affect the interests of men (or rather, the interests of classes in their struggle), those truths would be heatedly challenged." (*Socialism Demolished Again*.) The development of science and technology in China has all along been connected with the struggle to oppose the Confucian school. It can be said that a number of significant scientific achievements in Chinese history were attained by throwing off the shackles of reactionary Confucian thinking.

Reactionary Confucian thinking became dominant in the Eastern Han Dynasty and the *chen-wei*\* superstition was widespread. The outstanding scientist Chang Heng (78-139) defied the predominant Confucian thinking and excoriated the fraudulent nature of the *chen-wei* theory, demanding that it be banned. He studied and made scientific instruments, including an armillary sphere and a seismoscope, observed astronomical phenomena, studied earthquakes and made important contributions to science. His scientific activities were heavy blows at the *chen-wei* superstition.

Tsu Chung-chih (429-500), a progressive scientist in the Southern and Northern Dynasties, worked out in 462 a new calendar—the Ta Ming calendar—by earnestly summing up the experience of his predecessors and based on his own observations. Breaking with traditional concepts, he improved on calculating the leap year and was first to take into consideration the precession of the equinoxes in compiling a calendar; this was a big advance in Chinese calendar making. But, taking the Confucian standpoint, the court favourite Tai Fa-hsing and his like stuck to convention and opposed reform. He babbled that "the calendar was drawn up by the ancients and cannot be changed even if there

\* *Chen* means the use of metaphorical phrases and prophecies prepared by sorcerers and necromancers to confirm or symbolize auspices and evils. *Wei* means all sorts of books compiled by sorcerer-Confucianists who linked their ideas with the Confucian classics. *Chen-wei's* main purpose was to make a mystery of certain natural phenomena and regard them as the decisive factors responsible for peace or disorder in society.

were mistakes" and that "no ordinary man can measure the movement of the moon."

Tsu Chung-chih refuted him: "When we know there are mistakes in the ancient calendar, it would be utterly absurd to use it for ever." He also said: "The motion of the moon follows certain laws and is not governed by fairies or demons. It can be measured and calculated." Unable to justify his stand, Tai Fa-hsing accused Tsu Chung-chih of "slandering heaven and going against the orthodox way" in an attempt to suppress the Ta Ming calendar. Undaunted, Tsu Chung-chih replied: "Empty curses frighten nobody." He added: "If you have any proof, produce it and let the people judge!" After repeated struggles, the Ta Ming calendar finally won official adoption in 510, ten years after the death of Tsu Chung-chih.

### Confucian School Strangles Science

The Confucianists hated all new things and opposed all progressive scientific thinking. After Copernicus' heliocentric theory spread to China, Juan Yuan (1764-1849), a pedantic Confucian scholar in the Ching Dynasty, still clung to the tenet that "the law of heaven is too profound and complicated to be understood by man." He poured abuse on Copernicus' theory, saying that it "turns things upside-down and confuses motion with rest," and that it was "heretical and deviating from the true teachings and should not be accepted." Historical facts prove that the Confucianists stubbornly took the idealist stand and consistently opposed the explanation of nature in terms of its own motion. Moreover, they accused, without any reliable backing, progressive scientists of being "heretical and deviating from the true teachings."

The Confucianists not only flagrantly suppressed and attacked scientific and technological development,



Seismoscope made by Chang Heng.

but also did their utmost to distort scientific achievements, trying by various ways to have them conform with the reactionary doctrine of "the mandate of heaven" and make science an appendage of Confucianism. Thus they negated science. For example, *Chiu Chang Suan Shu* (Nine Chapters of Arithmetic) is a summing up of the achievements in mathematics by the ancient Chinese working people. It was pretended that it had been written by the Duke of Chou, who established the rules and regulations of the dictatorship of the slave-owners in the Western Chou Dynasty (c. 11th century-771 B.C.), as a source of teaching. A devout descendant of Confucius in Chufu, Kung Chi-han howled: "If the Nine Chapters of Arithmetic had not been written by a sage, who else could have written it?" He forbade any one to go a step beyond the book and thereby hindered the development of mathematics. There were others who even used mathematics to annotate the Confucian classics in an attempt to lead it up a blind alley. Chu Hsi (1130-1200), a representative of the Confucian school in the Southern Sung Dynasty, spared no effort to put mysticism into science.

The Legalist Shen Kuo had observed and studied the shell remains and pebbles embedded in the strata of the Taihang Mountains and reached the scientific conclusion of the mutual transformation of land and sea. But Chu Hsi distorted this scientific fact and elaborated the fallacy by Shao Yung (1011-1077), a reactionary philosopher in the Northern Sung Dynasty, that a cataclysm took place in heaven and on earth every 129,600 years. When that happened, he said, "all people and objects will disappear and all the old traces effaced." How similar this is to Western religious idealism which distorted advances in geology to spread prophetic calamities!

The imperial examination system the reactionary feudal ruling class established was a rope by which Confucian thinking was used to bind and strangle science. The feudal rulers compelled the people to believe in the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as religious dogmas, and led the scholars to the erroneous road of memorizing the "classics" and composing "eight-legged essays," luring them with official posts and promotions. The great writer, thinker and revolutionary Lu Hsun pointed out: The reactionary government demanded "that students should read the prescribed books, that is, the Four Books and Five Classics"; that they should follow the standard annotations; that they should write compositions in a stereotyped style, that is, the so-called 'eight-legged essays'; and that they should express the approved views." As a result, many people's thinking stagnated and petrified and fresh and vigorous ideas and creative thinking were strangled. The progressive thinker Ku Yen-wu (1613-82) in the Ching Dynasty said: "The imperial

\* The Four Books — the four "classics" of the Confucian school — include the *Great Learning*, the *Doctrine of the Mean*, the *Analects of Confucius* and *Mencius*.

The Five Classics refer to the following five Confucian "classics": the *Book of Songs*, the *Book of Historical Documents*, the *Book of Rites*, the *Book of Change* and the *Spring and Autumn Annals*.

examination system makes people more and more stupid with each passing day." He added: "People will rely on chance instead of studying what is practical."

This was actually the case. Throughout China's history, most of those who came first in the highest imperial examinations lacked real ability and learning and had few inventions or creations to their credit. Those who contributed to science were often those who dared to depart from the Confucian precept "He who excels in learning can be an official." They threw off the shackles of the imperial examination system and broke down the Confucian dogma of "editing rather than writing anything original, believing and cherishing what is ancient." In the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) when the imperial examination system was at its apex, some people who had not even passed the provincial examination succeeded in making scientific inventions and creations. For instance, there was the great pharmacologist Li Shih-chen (1518-93) who practised medicine for many years. In addition, he persisted over a long time in gathering medicinal herbs in the mountains and carrying out investigations and studies. After decades of hard work, he wrote the famous *Compendium of Materia Medica* which summed up China's pharmacological knowledge up to his time. Neither taking the imperial examinations nor trying to become an official, Hsu Hsia-ke (1586-1641) travelled and made observations in 16 provinces for more than 30 years, defying hardship and danger in all weather. His book *Travel Notes of Hsu Hsia-ke*, a valuable scientific document, contained detailed scientific records of the geography, hydrology, geology and botany of every place he visited. His survey of karst topography, the earliest ever undertaken in China, was an important contribution in this field.

Though he successfully passed the provincial examination, Sung Ying-hsing in the late Ming Dynasty was able to shake off the fetters of the Confucian classics. On the basis of his investigations of workshops and farms, he wrote *Tien Kung Kai Wu* (Exploitation of Nature's Works) — an encyclopedic volume summing up the manufacturing and farming techniques of ancient China. He wrote in the preface: "This book has nothing to do with taking imperial examinations to obtain official posts." He also explicitly said: "Those who have made inventions are often propelled by the masses." Such conclusions conforming with objective reality could never be reached by those pedantic reactionary Confucianists, nor would they ever dare to acknowledge them. The achievements by the people mentioned above were beyond the reach of the Confucian scholars who spent their whole lives plodding through the Confucian classics and seeking posts and emoluments.

We can see from the foregoing preliminary analysis that, propelled by the working people, the Legalist school's political line for progress and change and its materialist view on nature helped to a certain extent stimulate scientific and technological development in ancient China. On the contrary, the Confucian school's ideological and political line obstructed and undermined

such development. Proceeding from their counter-revolutionary political aim, Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and their like mouthed such absurdities as: "Confucianism is the source of Chinese culture." For a long time in the past, some imperialist and social-imperialist "scholars" also repeatedly spread such nonsense. This serious distortion of Chinese history must be thoroughly criticized.

A study of the relationship between the struggle of the Confucian and Legalist schools and China's scientific and technological development will help us better understand the great truth put forward by Chairman Mao: "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." It enables us to fully realize that the key to the development of science

and technology is a correct ideological and political line. Guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, we will seriously study the historical experience of the struggle between the Confucian and Legalist schools, carry on the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a more deep-going, broader and sustained way, better implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the field of the natural sciences, foster the dialectical materialist world outlook, go into the midst of the masses and into the thick of practical struggles, do away with superstitions and fetishes, emancipate the mind, forge ahead by our own efforts, win new victories in our socialist science and technology and strive to make still greater contributions to humanity.

*At United Nations*

## Superpower Arms Race and Soviet Revisionist Fraud Exposed

THE general debate on 12 items relating to disarmament at the First Committee (Political and Security) of the United Nations General Assembly concluded on November 11. At the debate which began on October 21, representatives of many countries, especially the Third World countries, strongly condemned the two superpowers for their frantic arms expansion and war preparations, which are a threat to the security of small and medium-sized countries in all parts of the world.

Chinese Representative An Chih-yuan took the floor on November 4 to expose the arms race between the two superpowers and to denounce the Soviet fraud of sham disarmament and sham detente.

### Two Superpowers Step Up Arms Expansion

An Chih-yuan said: Since the question of disarmament was discussed at the 28th Session of the General Assembly, the arms accumulation of the superpowers has increased rather than decreased. Their arms race has not abated, but on the contrary intensified. In the circumstances, the danger of war has not been reduced in the least, let alone is there any "detente" in the international situation. The cause for all this lies in the ever fiercer contention between the two superpowers for hegemony on a global scale.

He pointed out: "Since the beginning of the 'strategic arms limitation talks,' the arms race between the superpowers has never abated. One of them has been particularly energetic in this respect. In recent years, while strenuously developing conventional weapons, it has been developing its nuclear weapons on an unprecedented scale and with unparalleled speed,

In the past decade, its ICBMs have increased almost tenfold. In the last two years, it has gone a step further to develop MIRVs on a large scale in contention for nuclear superiority. In order to seek hegemony over the seas and oceans, it has made tremendous efforts to expand its navy and nuclear submarines. The total tonnage of its warships of various types has multiplied. Its fleets ply every ocean of the world. Not to be outdone, the other superpower has declared its intention never to be reduced to a 'secondary power' in terms of military strength and is also engaged in intensified arms expansion. Recently, when they were conducting the resumed 'SALT' talks, one superpower made tremendous efforts to develop mobile ICBMs, whereupon the other superpower declared the successful test-launching of an ICBM from an air plane. This marks the beginning of a new round of arms race. Is this not ample proof?"

An Chih-yuan stressed: "The superpowers, plagued by ever more serious economic difficulties, are seeking, or will inevitably seek, a way out through the further militarization of their national economies. Consequently, whether judging from the present situation or from the trend of its development, the world's people are facing general and complete arms expansion by the superpowers, and definitely not general and complete disarmament."

### Soviet Revisionism Spreads "Disarmament" and "Detente" Smokescreen

Exposing the smokescreen of "disarmament" and "detente" incessantly spread by the Soviet Union in and outside the United Nations, An Chih-yuan said:

"While obviously pursuing a policy of frantic arms expansion and war preparations, it babbles that 'a world without war has become a practical new historical period which has now arrived,' unabashedly boasting that 'one of the most important orientations of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union is the struggle for the cessation of arms race and for disarmament.' While obviously engaged everywhere in political interference and military expansion against other countries to aggravate international tension, it proposes to 'supplement political detente with military detente' and alleges that 'today it can be certain that the sparks of war have been basically extinguished.' While persistently trying to maintain its nuclear monopoly and carrying out nuclear blackmail and nuclear threats against other countries, it stubbornly chooses to masquerade itself as a standard-bearer of nuclear disarmament."

An Chih-yuan pointed out: "The Soviet Union has lauded to the skies the so-called disarmament treaties and agreements concluded in recent years. But as pointed out by many representatives of Third World countries, these stuffs can in no way be called genuine disarmament agreements. Some of them were designed to seek confirmation by the small and medium countries of the superpowers' nuclear monopoly; some were aimed at a temporary readjustment of the balance of their armaments in preparation for more intense competition on a new basis; while others were entirely for window-dressing to deceive the public."

An Chih-yuan said: The Soviet Union has been crying out for a speedy convocation of the world disarmament conference year in year out in an effort to create a false impression about its concern over disarmament. The fact is that over the years there have been innumerable disarmament conferences held under various names with the participation of Soviet representatives. But, up to now, who has ever seen the Soviet Union reduce a single warship, a single tank or a single nuclear warhead?

He said: The Chinese delegation has made the explicit proposal to the Soviet representatives that the Soviet Union should undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, particularly against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-free zones, and to withdraw from abroad all its armed forces, including nuclear missile forces, and dismantle all its military bases on foreign soil, including nuclear bases. Yet, turning a deaf ear to it, the Soviet representative has thus far refused to respond. If a world disarmament conference after the fashion of an empty talk club is to be held under these circumstances with neither clear aims nor fulfilment of the necessary prerequisites, it could only serve to create a false sense of security and slacken the vigilance of the world's people.

"Every year," he went on, "the Soviet Union comes up in the United Nations with some new varieties of so-called proposals under the item of disarmament. The proposal it made last year on the so-called reduction of military budgets by 10 per cent and the use of

part of the funds saved for assisting the developing countries is a double fraud. Since it is impossible for the Soviet Union either to undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons or to cancel the debts incurred by some developing countries for the purchase of arms to resist aggression, is it not evidently a speculator's commercial hoax to talk about using the money saved from disarmament for assisting the developing countries? After this hoax had been seen through and buried by the people of the world, the Soviet Union produced this year a proposal on the so-called 'prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes.' The Soviet representative asserted that in putting forth the proposal the Soviet Union was motivated by its concern for international security and human well-being. Well, is it not precisely the superpowers which possess a large amount of nuclear weapons that are menacing international security and human well-being? If the Soviet side had any real concern for the security and well-being of mankind, why would it not do one or two practical and feasible things?" "The U.N. Report on the Indian Ocean Peace Zone reveals that the superpowers are greatly increasing their military presence in the Indian Ocean, threatening the peace and security of the area. People have every reason to ask you to announce here what measures you intend to take to withdraw your military presence from the area."

An Chih-yuan pointed out: "In order to combat the nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail, a number of countries have put forward proposals for the establishment of peace and nuclear-weapon-free zones, calling upon the nuclear countries to undertake due obligations. These are entirely just proposals, which the Chinese Government firmly supports. The Chinese Government has signed and ratified Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America. We firmly support the efforts to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Likewise, we now welcome the proposals made by Pakistan, Iran and other countries at the current session for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia and a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, and we are prepared to undertake due obligations. But the Soviet Government, in disregard of the repeated appeals from the Latin American countries, has thus far refused to sign Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America. The Soviet Union has taken a negative attitude on the question of establishing peace and nuclear-weapon-free zones. The facts show that in order to realize the just proposals for the establishment of peace and nuclear-weapon-free zones, it is imperative to oppose resolutely the superpower policies of aggression, expansion and contention for hegemony and to persistently demand their acceptance of obligations in respect of such zones."

An Chih-yuan said: "The people of various countries who went through two world wars hope to prevent the imperialists from unleashing a new war. Their demand is entirely justified. The question is what

policy should be adopted in order to effectively prevent the superpowers from launching a new war." "Imperialism is the source of war in modern times. So long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist, there exists the danger of war, and imperialism invariably resorts to the policy of peace deception and the policy of war alternately. The more it is actively engaged in expansion and aggression abroad and in war preparations, the more energetically it will sing 'detente' and 'disarmament.' The imperialist powers did the same prior to the outbreak of both world wars." "Historical experience merits attention. Is it not necessary for us now to maintain high vigilance against that superpower which is chanting 'detente' and 'disarmament' while engaged in frantic arms expansion and war preparations?"

### **Small and Medium Countries Must Strengthen Unity and Struggle**

An Chih-yuan added that the small and medium countries which are confronted by the superpower threats of aggression and expansion must further strengthen their unity and necessary defence capabilities if they wish to take the destiny of their independence and security into their own hands. An Chih-yuan said: "The facts have taught people that if the superpowers are allowed to continue peddling their empty talk about disarmament, and particularly if that superpower, which is hawking its quack medicine everywhere, is permitted to use sham disarmament and sham

detente to lull the world's people without being exposed and rebuffed, then the danger of an imperialist war will be increased contrary to the will of the people. Conversely, one can be invincible only by mobilizing the people, uniting all the forces that can be united to form a broad united front against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, seriously exposing the superpowers' schemes of sham disarmament and genuine war preparations, and demanding real action by them on the question of disarmament, particularly on the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and their real commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and to withdraw all their forces from abroad and dismantle their military bases on foreign soil, while making every preparation to deal head-on blows to them wherever they should launch a war of aggression. This is the dialectical law of history and the reality of life, and such is the positive policy to fight against wars of aggression."

An Chih-yuan said: In the final analysis, whether nuclear weapons or the superpowers, they are nothing but paper tigers before the world's people who are united to wage persistent struggles. The superpowers' frantic arms expansion and war preparations by no means indicate their strength. On the contrary, it only serves to prove that they are in the plight of "flowers fall off, do what one may." So long as the people of the world deal with them seriously, they can be defeated.

## **Another Victory for Third World**

**T**HE plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly approved by an overwhelming majority on November 12 a ruling by its president that the General Assembly refuses to have the delegation of the South African regime participate in its work at the current session. This ruling is a manifestation of the mighty strength of the Third World countries fighting in unity and a tremendous encouragement and support to the Azanian, Namibian and other African people in their just struggle against racism and colonialism.

The South African racist regime is the common enemy of the countries and peoples of Africa. For years, it has frantically enforced racist rule at home, ruthlessly persecuting and exploiting the Azanian people. Meanwhile, it has fanatically pursued a policy of aggression and expansion abroad, occupying Namibia by force, supporting the Rhodesian racist regime, suppressing the national-liberation movements in southern Africa and threatening some African countries' independence and security. Thus, sanctions against the South African

racist regime have always been the common desire and strong demand of the African countries. With the firm support of the Third World countries, the United Nations has on many occasions adopted resolutions condemning the regime for its racist rule and colonialist aggression against Namibia. The president's ruling adopted by the plenary meeting of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly is a new development in the struggle of many years in this world organization against racism and a new victory for the African and other Third World countries!

The anti-racist struggle in Africa is an important part of the Third World cause of united struggle against imperialism. To protect their selfish interests in southern Africa, the superpowers and imperialist countries have always, in and outside the United Nations, openly shielded, connived at and given support to the South African racist regime and opposed the national-liberation movements in southern Africa. This is the basic reason why the relevant resolutions adopted by the U.N.

General Assembly at different sessions could not be seriously implemented. At a recent Security Council meeting, the just demand of the Third World countries for the expulsion of the South African regime from the United Nations was once again unjustifiably vetoed by a superpower and imperialist countries. However, their disruption and sabotage can only raise the fighting spirit of the African and other Third World countries, which, united as one, are determined to carry through to the end the struggle against colonialism, imperialism, big-power hegemonism, racism and Zionism.

At present, the national-liberation movements in southern Africa have achieved tremendous victories and are developing in depth. In this excellent situation, the two racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia are extremely isolated. To cope with such a situation, they pretend to be "peaceful" and "friendly" towards African

countries, while, more than ever, hiring themselves out to the superpowers and imperialism and secretly preparing to carry out armed suppression. But both their frantic and desperate struggle and hypocrisy are futile. The strong condemnation voiced by African and other Third World countries at the U.N. General Assembly is a resounding reply to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of the South African racist regime.

The Chinese Government and people have always stood on the side of the African and other Third World countries in the just struggle against racism and colonialism in southern Africa. We are convinced that the African people will certainly win greater victories by raising their revolutionary vigilance, strengthening their militant unity and persevering in their protracted struggle.

*("Renmin Ribao" Commentator, November 16)*

## **It's Not "Good Neighbourliness" but Aggression and Expansion**

**— India's expansion in South Asia with the backing of Soviet social-imperialism**

**T**HE Indian Government's recent annexation of Sikkim is another revelation of the Indian ruling clique's aggression and expansion against its neighbouring countries.

Simultaneous with their annexation of Sikkim, the Indian rulers tried their best to deck themselves out as defenders of the principles of "good neighbourliness" and "non-interference in the internal affairs of others." At the very moment the Indian Parliament was discussing the "amendment of the constitution" aimed at annexing Sikkim, they declared once again that "India had always adopted the policy of not interfering in the internal affairs or internal political or economic institutions of another country," and that it "had always sought to strengthen relationships and friendly ties with all neighbours."

What are the Indian Government's actions towards its neighbours, "good neighbourliness" or aggression and expansion? One only has to look back at the train of events in the last few years for a clear answer.

### **Aggression and Intervention**

With its expansionist ambitions boosted by Soviet social-imperialist backing, India in recent years has been

riding roughshod over the South Asian subcontinent, bullying the small and the weak, openly interfering in the internal affairs of its neighbours, bullying and even carrying out armed aggression against them.

**Against Pakistan.** Backed by Soviet social-imperialism, India launched an armed aggression to dismember Pakistan in 1971 soon after the signing of the Indo-Soviet treaty. This stirred up upheavals which have continued in South Asia to this day. Since then, the Indian Government, in co-ordination with the Soviet revisionists, has been plotting further dismemberment of Pakistan. Ignoring its disputes with Pakistan and the Kashmir people's right to self-determination, the Indian Government has schemed again recently to annex India-occupied Kashmir by force. Speaking of Indo-Pakistan relations, one Western journal pointed out that whether Pakistan should exist as an independent state remains a question in the minds of Indian leaders 27 years after the independence of India and Pakistan.

**Against Nepal.** While shouting about "non-interference in the internal affairs of others," the Indian leaders have openly sheltered the Nepalese anti-national



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## History Cannot Be Tampered With

**I**NDIAN Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared on October 15 that "Sikkim was not an independent country. It was always part of India." But the same Prime Minister had stated not long ago that "India will always respect Sikkim's individuality." One cannot help asking: Since Sikkim is part of India, how can its "individuality" be respected?

To say that "Sikkim was always part of India" is a falsification of history. Anyone who has a general knowledge of Asian history knows that Sikkim, the Himalayan Kingdom with a history of 300-400 years, was founded in the 17th century when India was invaded by the old-line colonialists and gradually reduced to a British colony. It was only after India was completely colonized in the middle of the 19th century that Britain began to use India as a base to launch an armed invasion of Sikkim. In 1890, it forcibly turned Sikkim into a British "protectorate." Up to 1947 when India won independence, both India and Sikkim were the victims of colonialism; India was a British colony, Sikkim a British "protectorate" and never part of India.

After India's independence, however, its rulers, forgetting that historically India shared the same destiny with Sikkim, took over the mantle of colonialism. In the way the big bullies the small and the "strong" oppresses the weak, they carried out aggression and expansion against Sikkim and compelled it to sign a "standstill agreement" under which India took over Britain's colonialist position there. Indian troops were sent to the Sikkimese capital Gangtok to take over the Sikkimese Government by force in June 1949. India's

rulers imposed upon the Sikkimese people the "India-Sikkim Peace Treaty" the following year, making Sikkim an Indian "protectorate." Up to now, Sikkim has only been under India's colonial rule for 27 years.

As history has shown, therefore, the allegation that "Sikkim was always part of India" is a big lie. This has been pointed out by impartial Indian public opinion. In its August 30 editorial, the *Hindustan Times* wrote: "Sikkim is not territorially part of India. Constitutionally it is a foreign country." S.N. Mishra, member of a rival group of the Congress Party in Parliament, wrote to Indira Gandhi on August 31 that "Sikkim is not a part of India."

Indira Gandhi's speech is an open confession of India's annexation of Sikkim. Sikkim was called an Indian "protectorate" prior to September this year and an "associate state" after the Indian constitution was amended in September. It has been made "part of India" now, when all previous names given it are dropped.

To put it bluntly, the Indian rulers' painstaking efforts to falsify history is nothing but an attempt to present the annexation of Sikkim as India's "internal affair." Other people will thus "have no right to speak about Indo-Sikkim relations." Nevertheless, since the Indian rulers have annexed Sikkim in pursuit of colonial expansion, they cannot avoid being denounced and condemned by the world's people. No one can ever silence the voice of justice by lies.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

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elements who fled to India. Besides setting up camps for them, the Indian Government provides them with arms, helps them in military training, and instigates them to carry out armed harassment, subversion and destructive activities against Nepal. And this despite the repeated assurances by Indian government heads, the late Prime Minister Nehru included, that Nepalese anti-national elements would not be allowed to use Indian territory to carry out their activities against Nepal.

**Against Sikkim and Bhutan.** The Indian Government also has direct control over the internal affairs of some neighbouring countries by sending officials or "advisers." For many years, the chief administrator India sent to Sikkim held supreme power in that king-

dom. The Indian Government has been plotting recently to depose the Chogyal of Sikkim and intensifying its suppression of the Sikkimese people's just struggle to protect their national independence. India has taken over control of the defence and foreign affairs of Bhutan, another independent state. The Indian ruling clique has gone so far as to connive with rebels from China's Tibet, whom it has groomed and fostered, to try to assassinate the King of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck. The French paper *Le Monde* reported on August 3 that "India's presence extends to almost all administrative and economic departments of Bhutan." The Indian paper *Hindu* disclosed on September 5 that even to make a long distance telephone call to Thimphu,

capital of Bhutan, a special permit must be obtained from the Indian Ministry of External Affairs.

### Economic Control

Using various means to control the economy of India's neighbours, the Indian expansionists have made enormous profits. Taking advantage of the fact that Nepal's external trade has to pass through India, the Indian Government makes a lot of trouble and throws its weight about in order to bring Nepal's foreign trade, foreign exchange earnings and supplies of important materials under Indian control. Many economic sectors of Bhutan and Sikkim are under India's thumb. Sikkim's external trade is almost entirely in Indian hands, and even its foreign exchange revenues have to go through Indian banks.

**Against Bangladesh.** The Indian Government also pursues its selfish ends in its economic relations with Bangladesh. About one million tons of food grain have been illegally shipped this year to India from Bangladesh which is in a serious grain shortage. Disregarding the sufferings of the Bangladesh people, Indian authorities are even trying to block the flow of water from the Ganges to Bangladesh. When the Indian Farakka Dam project on the Ganges is completed and goes into operation, agriculture, navigation and power generation in Bangladesh will be seriously threatened and 8 of the 19 districts in that country face the danger of becoming barren land.

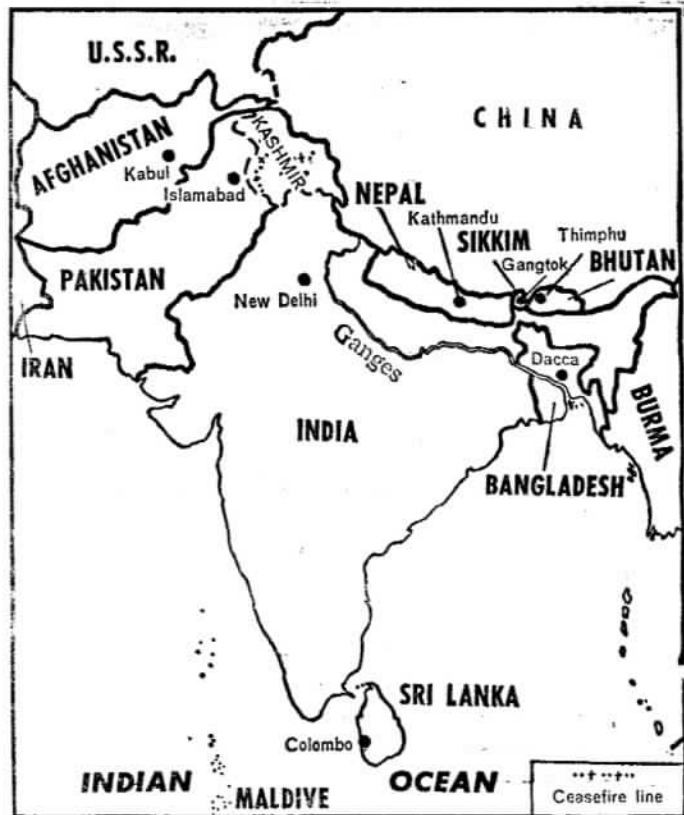
### Nuclear Blackmail

Despite serious domestic economic difficulties and the people's dire poverty, the Indian Government, aided and abetted by Soviet social-imperialism, is stepping up its arms building with a view to carrying out expansion abroad. Military expenditures now account for more than 21 per cent of India's budgetary outlay. The Indian Government exploded a nuclear device in Rajasthan on the border of Pakistan last May. This was followed by an inspired statement making a splash about India's capability to make delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons at any time, carrying out nuclear blackmail and nuclear threat in South Asia.

The Indian expansionists forcibly annexed Sikkim after the nuclear explosion. At the same time they came forward with a plan for a "South Asian countries' bloc." Creating public opinion for an amendment to the Indian constitution, they clamoured wildly that it will be so revised as to have other countries "represented" in the Indian parliament as has been done with Sikkim.

### Backed by Social-Imperialism

It has become evident that almost every expansionist move by the Indian Government was inspired, encouraged and supported by the Soviet social-imperialists, who have even been directly involved in India's expansionist actions. India's nuclear explosion was con-



demned by public opinion all over the world. The Soviet social-imperialists alone were beside with joy and spoke up for India with great enthusiasm. While India's expansionist act of annexing Sikkim was taken to task by all justice-upholding nations and people throughout the world, the Soviet revisionists cranked up their propaganda machine to put out the nonsense that there is "the necessity to ensure representation of the Sikkim people in the political institutions of India with a view to strengthening friendship between India and Sikkim." Flying in the face of facts, they asserted that "the [Sikkimese] constitution had been unanimously approved by the Deputies of the National Assembly of Sikkim." By supporting the Indian expansionists, the Soviet social-imperialists want to use India to prepare the ground for their own infiltration and expansion in South Asia and to contend with the other superpower for hegemony in the region.

The South Asian people, who have suffered long years of enslavement by imperialism and colonialism, however, will not put themselves at the mercy of the Indian expansionists and their backers, the Soviet social-imperialists. The Soviet social-imperialists and the Indian expansionists have big ambitions but only limited strength. Both are beset with difficulties at home and abroad and find the going tough. Their schemes will never succeed.

Their aggression and expansion has aroused the strong opposition of the South Asian people, who cherish freedom and independence. From all walks of life, the people of Sikkim voiced their strong protest

when India forced through the Sikkimese National Assembly "the Sikkim Government Act" aimed at annexation of the kingdom. The Nepalese people demonstrated to protest India's annexation of Sikkim. Public opinion in Pakistan, Bangladesh and other countries in

South and Southeast Asia strongly condemned the annexation. All this is a powerful warning that Indian expansionists and Soviet social-imperialism cannot escape being punished by history for their aggression and expansion in South Asia.

## Soviet Revisionists' Collusion With Pak Clique

OPEN and secret collusion between Soviet social-imperialism and the south Korean puppet regime of Pak Jung Hi has been going on for a long time. However, TASS, the Soviet news agency, recently spread a rumour that China had concluded a "trade deal" with south Korea under which China "undertook to supply south Korea with about a thousand tons of red pepper in the course of November." Since the Soviet revisionists' propaganda machine has fabricated rumours in this regard, it is necessary to expose the despicable actions of the Soviet revisionists in their hostility to the Korean people and colluding with the Pak clique and obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Fragmentary reports from south Korean and Japanese publications and news agencies reveal how the Soviet revisionists have maintained contacts and flirted with the Pak clique.

The Japanese Jiji News Agency reported from Seoul on May 29, 1973 that the Soviet Government had granted Yoo Dok Hyong of the "republic of Korea" a visa to attend the International Drama Conference in Moscow, and the puppet administration of south Korea was very glad about it. According to a report by south Korea's Hapdong news agency, Kim Yong Sik, the then "minister of foreign affairs" of the Pak clique, had smugly stated this was "a good development."

According to a Japanese Kyodo News Agency report on June 18, 1973, the Soviet Red Cross Society had agreed that Koreans residing in the Soviet Sakhalin Island (Kuye Dao) could go to Japan or return to the "republic of Korea" via Japan.

The south Korean paper *Dong-A Ilbo* reported on June 20, 1973 that Kim Yong Won, a big south Korean capitalist and "president of the economists association of Korea," and others had obtained Soviet visas and were greeted with "smiling faces" by Soviet port officials when they arrived in Leningrad on June 16. They stayed in the Soviet Union several days, and after leaving Leningrad, Kim Yong Won said that the Soviet authorities had been "very cordial" to them.

At the invitation of Soviet personnel, the same paper reported on July 3, 1973, south Korean correspondents at the U.N. headquarters on July 2 visited the

Soviet observation ship the *Academician-Kurchatov* anchored in the port of New York.

The Japanese Jiji News Agency reported on July 12, 1973 that correspondents of the *Korean Daily News* in Seoul toured Leningrad the previous day.

According to a report on August 13, 1973 in the south Korean *Joong-Ang Daily News*, 38 south Korean sportsmen had arrived in Moscow the previous day to attend the World Student Games. UPI reported on August 12 that these south Koreans strutted through Moscow's streets waving the so-called "national flag" of the south Korean puppet regime. These sportsmen, according to a report in the *Dong-A Ilbo*, sang the so-called "national anthem" of the south Korean puppet regime in Moscow Stadium to celebrate "national revival day."

The Japanese fortnightly *Modern Asia* reported last January that on December 5, 1973, a man named Sibanov from the Institute of Oriental Studies under the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences visited "the research institute of the republic of Korea" in Tokyo and had talks with the president of the institute for three and a half hours. Sibanov attended a regular meeting of the institute on December 13 and delivered an hour-long speech.

*Modern Asia* reported last August that on July 20, president of "the Korean trade association" Pak Choong Hoon who was attending the 5th Plenary Session of the World Trade Centre Association in London had discussed with Soviet Representative Alexander Pavlenko contacts between the Pak clique and Soviet trading companies.

The Hapdong news agency and the *Korean Daily News*, both in south Korea, reported that the "Korean national assembly library" received five books, including *The Soviet National Economy, 1972*, from the Soviet Lenin State Library last October 19. Hapdong was very pleased with the address the "republic of Korea" the Soviet state library had used in mailing the books. This was said to be the Soviet authorities' "warm response" to the south Korean library's proposal for exchange of publications.

In addition, it is no secret that there have been clandestine contacts for a long time between Soviet

(Continued on p. 22.)

# ROUND THE WORLD

SOVIET UNION-U.S.

## A New Round in the Nuclear Arms Race

At a time when the Soviet representative at the U.N. General Assembly was plugging how the Soviet-U.S. "treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests" "has limited the possibility of creation and development of the most powerful and the most dangerous types of nuclear weapons," the Soviet revisionists carried out their biggest underground nuclear test in the past year or more in a southern area on Novaya Zemlya Island on November 2.

According to reports of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the Uppsala Seismological Institute of Sweden, the Soviet explosion was measured at 6.7 on the Richter scale and estimated at three to four megatons. Earlier, the Soviet revisionists had also conducted another underground nuclear test of "one to three megatons."

The Soviet-U.S. "treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests" was signed by the heads of the two countries in Moscow last July. The two recent big Soviet explosions are convincing proof of what role the "treaty" can really play in "limiting" Soviet and U.S. underground nuclear tests.

The "treaty" stipulates that "each party undertakes to prohibit, to prevent, and not to carry out any underground nuclear weapon test having a yield exceeding 150 kilotons at any place under its jurisdiction or control, beginning March 31, 1976" and that "each party shall limit the number of its underground nuclear weapon tests to a minimum." By limiting underground nuclear tests to a yield of 150 kilotons, the "treaty" cannot prevent the Soviet Union and the United States from continuing to perfect their nuclear weapons. With the constant technological advances in underground nuclear tests, tests of nuclear weapons having a big

yield can be conducted through tests of nuclear weapons having a small yield. The stipulation that the "treaty" will come into effect in March 1976 means that before that date the Soviet Union and the United States are free to conduct underground nuclear tests of any yield.

This is exactly what has happened. Since the signing of the "treaty," the Soviet revisionist clique has accelerated the pace of underground nuclear explosions, especially those of a big yield. Within a week following the signing of the "treaty," it carried out two underground tests, one of which was measured at 5.2 on the Richter scale. It has so far carried out 10 underground tests this year, seven of which took place after the signing of the "treaty." During the same period, the United States has conducted four underground nuclear explosions.

The "treaty" stipulates: "The provisions of this treaty do not extend to underground nuclear explosions carried out by the parties for peaceful purposes." This provides the Soviet Union and the United States with a pretext for nuclear arms expansion. To cover their military purposes under the signboard of "peaceful utilization" is a usual superpower trick. A U.S. delegate to the Geneva disarmament conference admitted that "no difference between nuclear tests for peaceful ends and those for military purposes" existed because "the technology of making nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes is indistinguishable from the technology of making nuclear weapons."

The Soviet-U.S. "treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests" cannot "limit" such tests in the slightest, but, on the contrary, it only serves as an accelerator for such tests by the two superpowers. A new round in the nuclear arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States actually has begun. Apart from further perfecting tactical nuclear weapons and researching

the new technology of such weapons, the Soviet and U.S. underground nuclear tests are aimed primarily at making smaller nuclear warheads for strategic missiles, improving warhead designs and raising the explosive force of per unit in weight.

The Soviet revisionist clique is now redoubling its efforts to develop the MIRVs (multiple independently-targetable re-entry vehicles) and to replace outmoded missiles with four new varieties that have greater explosive force, and it is prepared to deploy them in 1975. For this purpose, the Soviet revisionists have to step up underground nuclear explosions greatly. A Soviet revisionist chieftain clamoured that the Soviet Union has to "exert its utmost to make national defence reach the level required by our epoch" and that "the Soviet armed forces must possess sophisticated modern weapons and technical equipment."

The United States is by no means willing to become a "second-class power" in nuclear armament. It plans to complete its deployment for MIRVs before 1977 and step up research and manufacture of new nuclear warheads with greater accuracy. The U.S. Secretary of Defence said that before "the treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests" took effect, the United States would "permit the complete development of AEC programmes currently under way" in order to match the Soviet Union in all fields.

UNITED NATIONS

## World Food Conference Closes

The United Nations World Food Conference which opened on November 5 in Rome closed on November 16 after adopting the Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition.

Referring to the root cause of the present world food problem, the declaration pointed out: The situation of the peoples afflicted by hunger and malnutrition arises from their historical circumstances including social inequalities and, in many cases, alien and colonial domination. Foreign occupation, racial discrimination, apartheid and neo-colonialism in all its forms continue

to be among the greatest obstacles to the full emancipation and progress of the developing countries and all the peoples involved.

The declaration stressed that all countries, big or small, rich or poor, are equal. All countries have the full right to participate in the decision on the food problem.

On the approach to the solution of the food problem, the declaration pointed out that the developing countries reaffirm their belief that the primary responsibility for ensuring their own rapid development rests with themselves. It said that for a solution of the food problem, all efforts should be made to eliminate the widening gaps which today separate developed and developing countries and to bring about a new international economic order.

After the adoption of the declaration and other resolutions, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Delegation Pi Chi-lung said in his speech at the session that the declaration will have a positive significance in determining the path to be followed and actions to be taken in solving the world food problem. He declared that the Chinese Delegation retained its reservations on the establishment of the international food security system and the world food information system mentioned in the declaration.

Referring to the resolution on the so-called "reduction of military expenditures for increasing food production" adopted at the conference, Pi Chi-lung stressed that "the superpower which clamours for saving money through disarmament to aid developing countries is in practice saving all its other spending to back up its arms expansion. Its worn-out lingo is but out-and-out deceitful talk." He said: The Chinese Delegation holds that this advocacy is of no help to the solution of the present world food problem, and thus expresses firm opposition to it.

Pi Chi-lung also made a statement on the mentioning in some resolutions of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund Organization. Pointing out that these two organizations still allow the Chiang Kai-shek clique to occupy the legitimate seats of China illegally, he de-

manded that they must immediately carry out the resolution of the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, oust the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and immediately restore the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China.

#### SOUTH VIET NAM

### Thieu's Trickery

Nguyen Van Thieu, chieftain of the Saigon regime, issued several announcements in a week recently, discharging hundreds of puppet army officers and government officials. He announced on October 24 acceptance of the "resignation" of four "ministers," the next day the dismissal of more than 400 junior officers of the Saigon army, and on October 30 the discharge of the "commanders" of three of the four puppet military regions and acceptance of the "resignations" tendered by another six "ministers."

These measures were Thieu's "meritorious deeds" after he had expressed "determination" to "weed out corruption within three months." He knows very well that the culprits of six crimes of corruption accused by the people's anti-corruption movement are none other than Thieu himself and a handful of his henchmen. Of course, he dares not touch on the concrete charges and has no "determination" whatsoever to remove himself, the principal culprit. So his so-called "determination" has been not to "weed out corruption" but to kill scapegoats.

As revealed in Saigon papers, many of the puppet officers discharged in the name of "anti-corruption" have been placed by Thieu in set-ups for "investigating corruption." This is, as some political personages in Saigon pointed out, a mockery of the people's anti-corruption movement.

As everybody knows, the Thieu clique's corruption is only one of the causes for the eruption of the large-scale people's struggle against tyrannical rule in the areas controlled by the Saigon regime. The real object of the struggle is to end Thieu's reactionary rule, implement the Paris agreement, and realize peace, na-

tional concord, democracy and freedom.

Therefore, killing scapegoats cannot fool the ever-awakening people. A massive demonstration broke out again in Saigon on the very night of October 30 when some puppet army officers were dismissed. Buddhists, students, intellectuals, other residents and even members of the "national assembly" condemned the Thieu clique for its clumsy trickery of putting old wine in new bottles.

On November 1, about 10,000 people in and around Hoi An held a rally to denounce Thieu and demand peace. Defying police suppression, more than 1,000 people of the Dau Giay Rubber Plantation, in Xuan Loc District of Long Khanh-Ba Ria Province, staged a demonstration on October 27, demanding Thieu's resignation. On November 10, the Association of South Viet Nam Unified Buddhism held a meeting, strongly denouncing Thieu's bellicose acts. Thirty members of the "national assembly," carrying a streamer inscribed with "Down with Nguyen Van Thieu who abused his power by manhandling deputies and suppressing the people!" demonstrated on November 6 in front of the "national assembly" building.

The call for Thieu's removal is now resounding in the countryside and cities of south Viet Nam. No matter what tricks the Thieu clique tries, it will not get itself out of the quagmire. The people's flames of wrath are leaping higher and higher.

#### CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

### Strike Wave

**The United States.** One hundred and twenty thousand U.S. coal miners began on November 12 a nationwide general strike for higher wages, better working conditions and safety guarantees.

Infuriated by the capitalists' rejection of their reasonable demands raised during the negotiations for a new contract, the miners walked out immediately after the old three-year contract signed between coal miners and capitalists had expired at midnight on November 11.

To get superprofits, the U.S. coal monopolists have long neglected improvement of safety equipment, thus causing numerous casualties in the pits. According to figures released by the U.S. Department of Labour, accidents in U.S. underground mines average four times higher than those in other industries. One hundred and thirty-two miners were killed in accidents last year alone.

In addition to their demand for better working conditions in the pits, the coal miners also asked for an 8 per cent wage increase for the first year and 4 per cent for the second and third year of a new contract, more medical benefits, longer vacations, paid sick leave, supplementary unemployment benefits, etc.

The strike has forced more than 4,600 pits in 25 states, accounting for 70 per cent of the country's coal out-

put, to close down. One Western news agency pointed out that the massive nationwide strike would deal a heavy blow to "America's already sagging economy."

**France.** Workers in various parts of the country held rallies and demonstrations and staged strikes against soaring prices and for job security. Tens of thousands of workers demonstrated in Paris' Bastille Square on November 5. They included striking postal workers, railmen, printers and bookstore clerks. Teachers and representatives of gas and electricity workers also joined. The postal strike involving 180,000 workers affected mail deliveries and telephone and telex networks. Train service was halted by the 48-hour strike that was started by railway workers on November 5. Meanwhile, the 3,000

miners of the Lorraine Coalfields were carrying on their strike which began on October 30 to press for the reopening of a mine closed at the end of September to guarantee their employment.

**Italy.** Ten million Italian working people went on a nationwide four-hour strike on November 8, demanding guarantee of employment, recoupment of wage losses due to inflation and higher old age pensions.

The strikers included workers of different trades as well as service personnel. They held demonstrations which drew in many students.

Increasing economic difficulties in Italy have steadily lowered the living standards of the working people who are therefore going on strikes wave upon wave to defend their vital interests.

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(Continued from p. 19.)

revisionists' diplomats and Pak clique officials abroad. According to the south Korean paper *Shin-A Ilbo*, Kim Dong Jo, "foreign minister" of the Pak clique and its former "ambassador" to the United States, had talks with Soviet Ambassador to the United States Dobrynin in August 1973.

Fabricating rumours out of thin air to make a false charge that China is trading with south Korea, TASS has kept silent about the fact that south Korean big capitalists were invited by the Soviet authorities to Moscow and Leningrad as distinguished guests and that Soviet diplomatic officials colluded with personnel of the Pak puppet clique.

In a commentary on August 1, TASS hypocritically claimed: "The Soviet Union has never maintained relations with puppet regimes including the Seoul administration of Pak Jung Hi. Nor is it maintaining such relations now." This is just a lame excuse which can in no way hide the shameless flirtation by the Soviet revisionists with the Pak puppet clique. It can only serve to expose them still further for all their efforts to cover up themselves.

Soviet social-imperialism has stepped up its collusion with the south Korean puppet clique at a time when the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was surging forward. In a so-called "special statement" on foreign policy on June 23, 1973, Pak Jung Hi put forward the absurd proposal for the simultaneous admission of "two Koreas" to the United Nations. In an attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea, he also asked other countries to "open the door" and develop relations with his

clique. President Kim Il Sung made public the same day a five-point programme for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, dealing a heavy blow to the "two Koreas" plot. President Kim Il Sung's five-point programme was supported by the world's people and impartial public opinion, but Soviet officials and the Soviet press dared not give it clear support. Moreover, just at that time there were continuous reports from Moscow and Seoul of repeated contacts between Soviet revisionism and the Pak clique. These contacts developed even to the farce of the public entry of a 38-member south Korean sports team to Moscow. The warmth with which Soviet revisionism responded to Pak Jung Hi's request for an "open door" and its coldness towards the five-point programme unanimously supported by the Korean people demonstrate that Soviet revisionism is in fact a supporter of the Pak clique's crime in obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and a collaborator in the conspiracy of creating "two Koreas."

The Chinese people are consistent in their firm stand of supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. We have never had and will not have any contact with the Pak clique. We mean what we say. It is useless for the Soviet revisionists to try to find any loophole in this matter. The brazen lies spread by them are designed to sow discord between the Chinese and Korean peoples who are bound by close ties of militant unity, and to cover up the collaboration between Soviet revisionism and the Pak and other puppet cliques. It is only natural that such attempts should fail.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

# ON THE HOME FRONT

## *More Livestock in Inner Mongolia*

**A**FTER defeating natural disasters, cadres and herdsmen of various nationalities in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region have this year achieved new successes in livestock breeding following four successive years of remarkable advances in this field.

Statistics from 16 banners (counties) engaged chiefly in animal husbandry show a 24.3 per cent total increase in livestock this year. The total number of animals increased by 735,000 as compared with the same period last year. This is the biggest increase in the last few years.

The main feature of this year's achievement is that there is an increase of animals in almost all parts of the autonomous region. The Silingol League, the largest pastoral area in Inner Mongolia, increased its herds by 25.8 per cent. Another salient feature is that all the animals, big and small, fine and improved breeds, have registered big increases and are markedly better in quality.

Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius started in January this year, cadres and herdsmen of various nationalities have criticized

the ultra-Rightist nature of Lin Piao's revisionist line, thereby raising their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. This has given impetus to the mass movement to learn from the Tachai Production Brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture; consequently capital construction in the pastoral areas has advanced full tilt. About 185,000 hectares of pastureland have been added and 314 power-operated wells sunk in the past year, and livestock are now better protected against drought and other natural adversities. This year's good results, according to the cadres and herdsmen, are the outcome of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

## *High-Speed Housing Construction Technique*

**S**HENYANG in northeast China has successfully applied an advanced technique to housing construction.

The slip-form construction technique, as it is called, uses a set of forms for equipment and combines on-the-spot concrete pouring with the use of pre-fabricated parts to form a continuous high-speed process of mechanized operations. Its main features are: It makes for higher speed, better quality and greater safety in con-

struction, and it saves manpower and reduces costs. In the last several years, construction workers in our country have employed it effectively in building large reinforced concrete oil tanks, water-towers and chimneys.

A construction team in Shenyang first began to apply this technique in housing projects early last year. The experience they had gained after a year's practice was popularized among construction departments from many parts of the country at an on-the-spot conference held under the auspices of the State Commission of National Construction.

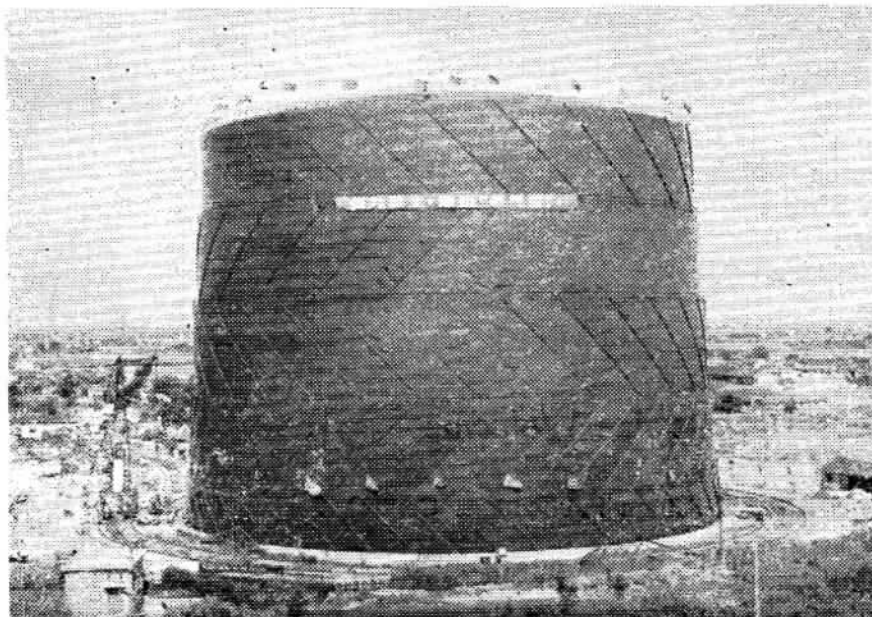
Practice has proved that a house can be built with this new method in half the time required by conventional methods, and the work for each square metre of floorspace can be cut by half. Moreover, walls built by pouring in slag-sand with concrete are more solid and provide better insulation and shock-resistance than those built with ordinary red bricks.

## *Giant Gas Tank*

**C**HINA's largest gas tank with a storage capacity of 150,000 cubic metres was built recently by the Shanghai Gas Company. It has five sections which, when raised, equal the height of a dozen-storied building and, when lowered, only the round top section several metres high appears above the ground.

The company began making its own gas tanks during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Before venturing on this big one, workers, cadres and technicians of the company gathered experience by making two smaller ones of the same type, with storage capacities of 5,000 and 20,000 cubic metres respectively.

At first, some people thought it might prove too much for them. Workers and staff members participating in the project criticized the fallacy spread by Lin Piao and Confucius that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid," and went ahead full of confidence, resolved to succeed. They worked at dizzy heights, persisting even in bad weather, many of them completing two days' work in one.



Gas tank with a storage capacity of 150,000 cubic metres built in Shanghai.

# Scientific Periodicals From China

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<b>Scientia Sinica</b> (foreign edition, articles mainly in English)	bi-monthly
<b>Chinese Medical Journal</b> (in Chinese)	monthly
<b>Chinese Medical Journal</b> (in English)	bi-monthly

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Periodicals in Chinese with table of contents in English

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Periodicals in Chinese

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