

# PEKING REVIEW

10

March 8, 1974

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**Chairman Mao Meets President  
Boumediene**

**Women's Liberation Is a Component  
Part of the Proletarian Revolution**

***27th Anniversary of February 28 Uprising  
In Taiwan Province Commemorated***

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## Chairman Mao Meets President Boumediene

**C**HAIRMAN Mao Tsetung met at Chungnanhai in Peking on the evening of February 25 Houari Boumediene, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, and eleven officials of the Algerian Government accompanying him on the visit. They were:

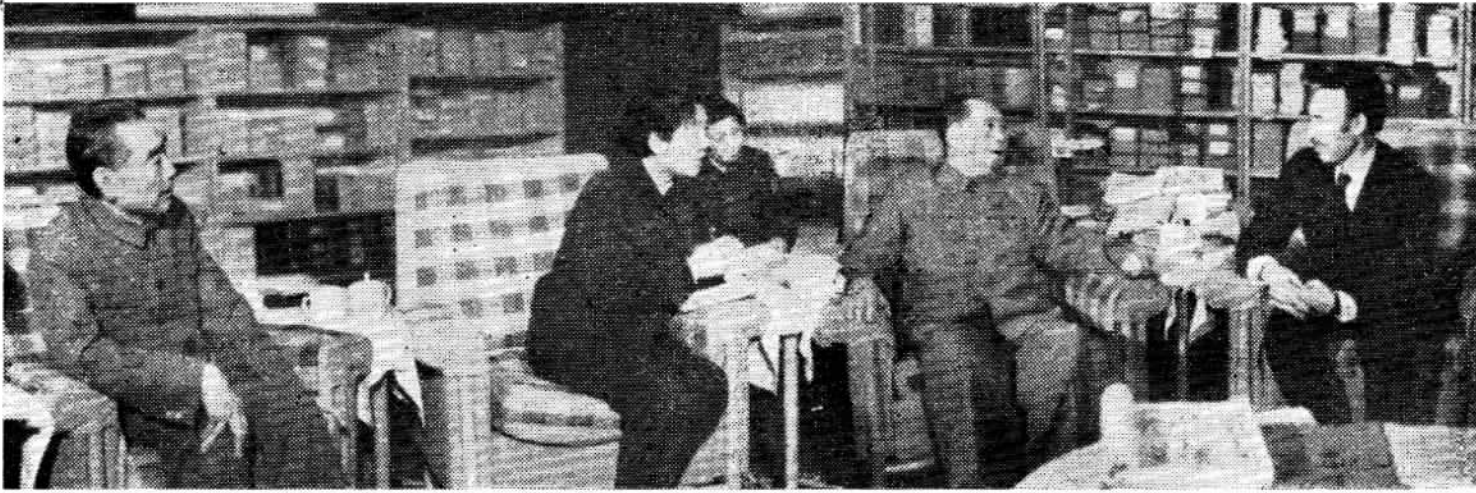
Abdellaziz Bouteflika, Member of the Council of Revolution and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Rabah Bitat, Minister of State for Transport; Ahmed Taleb, Minister of Information and Culture; Mohamed Benyahia, Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research; Mouloud Kassim, Minister of General Education and Religious Affairs; Chaieb Taleb-Bendiab, Algerian Ambassador to China; Smail Hamdani, Deputy Secretary-General at the Presidential Office; Abdel Madjid Ala-

houm, Director of Protocol at the Presidential Office; Ahmed Houhat, Adviser at the Presidential Office; Dr. Mohieddine Amimour, Adviser and Director of Information at the Presidential Office; and M'Hamed Hadj Yala, Governor of Constantine.

Chairman Mao shook hands with the Algerian friends who had come from the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. He then had a wide-ranging exchange of views with President Boumediene and Foreign Minister Bouteflika on questions of common concern in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Present at the meeting were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen, Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung and Chi Tsung-hua, Lo Hsu, Li Liu-ken and Tang Wen-sheng.





## President Boumediene Visits China

**H**OUARI BOUMEDIENE, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, and his party paid an official visit to China from February 25 to March 2.

On the day they arrived in Peking, President Boumediene and the other distinguished Algerian guests were greeted warmly at the airport by Chinese leaders Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Hsi-lien, Wu Teh and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, leading members of departments concerned and several thousand people in the capital.

A warm atmosphere of friendship between the Chinese and Algerian peoples prevailed in Peking that day. Main thoroughfares and the airport were festively bedecked. There were many huge streamers inscribed with the slogans: "Warm welcome to President Boumediene!" "Resolute support for the struggle of the Algerian people, the Palestinian people and the other Arab people against Israeli Zionism!" "Long live the friendship between the Chinese and Algerian peoples!" "Long live the great unity of the Afro-Asian people!" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!" The national flags of the two countries and multi-coloured bunting fluttered in the wind.

The airport resounded with cheers of "Welcome! Welcome! A warm

welcome!" Well-wishers danced in high spirits. When President Boumediene and the other distinguished guests came off the plane amidst warm applause, Chinese leaders went up to cordially shake hands with them. A grand welcoming ceremony took place at the airport.

On the evening of February 26, Premier Chou En-lai gave a grand banquet in honour of the Algerian guests. Premier Chou and President Boumediene spoke at the banquet. (For excerpts of their speeches see pp. 6 — 9.)

On February 28, President Boumediene left on a visit to Shanghai where he received an enthusiastic welcome. On the evening of March 1 before concluding his visit to China, President Boumediene gave a reciprocal banquet at the Great Hall of the People in Peking. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk were among those present.

In his speech at the banquet, President Boumediene said: In both Peking and Shanghai, we have seen the considerable progress that has been made. "It is cause for satisfaction to see a Third World country, which, like other countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, inherited an economic system of a colonial type, with the additional problems inherent in a country as vast as a continent, succeeds in bringing about in so short a time economic, social and cultural

transformations so radical and striking that they can only command esteem and admiration," he said.

Speaking about the Third World, he said: "It is clear that, across their diversities inherent in different national realities, geo-political environments and processes of historical evolution, the countries of the Third World are coming to understand more and more that their survival depends on their unity and solidarity and that the struggle of their peoples is a common struggle. They all desire to consolidate their political independence by promoting economic independence. In their rejection of a world order which has become anachronistic thanks to the rise of the political consciousness of the peoples, they are determined to fight for a readjustment of international relations in all fields.

"The changes that are taking place here and there mark the beginnings of an evolution of liberation that is full of promise. Besides, non-alignment is not to be understood as a simple rejection of an actual situation which is fundamentally unjust. Today it means a movement of liberation, a creative movement, giving a specific dimension to the comprehension of the historical process which determines the relations between the countries of the world, big and small, industrialized and developing."

In conclusion, President Boumediene said: "The friendship between the Chinese and Algerian peoples is a traditional friendship. It is forged



through tests, it blossoms in fruitful co-operation." "This visit will not fail to promote the development of the relations between our two countries and further reinforce the friendship between our two peoples."

In his speech, Premier Chou said: "During the visit, Chairman Mao and President Boumediene had a cordial and friendly meeting and conversation. In the last few days, we have held sincere talks on the current international situation and on further developing the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Algeria, and satisfactory results have been achieved." "The visit of His Excellency the President has further enhanced our mutual understanding and militant friendship and made a positive contribution to strengthening the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries and to the Third World's common cause of unity against imperialism," the Premier said.

Referring to the many expressions of warmth and friendship which President Boumediene used in speaking of China and the Chinese people, Premier Chou said that they are "a great encouragement to us." "Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and people have, through self-reliance and arduous struggle, achieved some success in our work in all fields, effecting an initial transformation of China from her previous backward state of being 'poor and blank.' However, there are still many shortcomings in our work. Following the

basic line and the policies laid down by Chairman Mao for our country during the period of socialism, we are determined to persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, earnestly make our socialist revolution and socialist construction a success and resolutely carry through to the end the great struggle of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, which is of great immediate significance and far-reaching historic importance, while at the same time continuing to develop the spirit of proletarian internationalism, combat great-power chauvinism both in internal and external relations and strive to make a greater contribution to the cause of human progress. China is not now, nor will she ever seek to be, a superpower."

Premier Chou continued: "Super-power contention for hegemony is the cause of the current great turbulence throughout the world. So long as this cause is not eliminated, the world will remain turbulent, and it will be impossible to have so-called lasting peace." "So long as they [an increasing number of developing countries and peoples] heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persist in their fight, they will surely frustrate all the schemes and tricks of the super-powers and win still greater victories over imperialism and hegemonism, no matter how the enemy puts up desperate struggles and makes trouble. The Chinese people will always stand firmly together with the Third World and the people of the whole world,

fighting shoulder to shoulder and advancing together with them," the Premier concluded.

## Peking Middle School Graduates Ask to Go to Countryside

Fifty-three senior middle school students who will graduate this term from three schools in Peking wrote to the Peking Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League expressing their determination to go and settle in the countryside. The committee replied to the students' letters (one from each school) supporting their revolutionary action. *Beijing Ribao* front-paged the letters on February 19, accompanied by an editor's note.

The editor's note said: These middle school graduates are criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius by their firm resolve to go to the countryside and follow the revolutionary road indicated by Chairman Mao. Their concrete action shakes to the roots the rotten idea of looking down on the peasants and manual labour and being unwilling to go to the countryside. This is a gratifying result of the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

It pointed out: Educated youth going and settling in the countryside is an important measure for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and for preventing and opposing revisionism.

The editor's note went on to say: Some people always look down on the young people. Innumerable facts prove that they "are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism." In the early days of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, large numbers of Red Guards rose up against Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters by upholding the banner "It is right to rebel against reactionaries." Today, they are declaring war on Lin Piao's revisionist line, on the doctrine of Confucius and Mencius alleging that "those who labour with their minds govern others, those who labour with their strength are governed by

(Continued on p. 23.)

## Premier Chou's Speech

(Excerpts)

WE are very glad that His Excellency Houari Boumediene, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, has come to China on an official visit at our invitation, bringing with him the Algerian people's sentiments of profound militant friendship for the Chinese people. Yesterday, Chairman Mao Tsetung met with President Boumediene, and they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

The Algerian people have a glorious revolutionary tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. After waging a protracted and arduous armed struggle, they ultimately put an end to the century-old colonial rule and won national independence. The Chinese people have always had a sincere friendship and high esteem for the heroic and militant Algerian people. We are heartened by the fact that, under the leadership of President Boumediene, the Algerian Government and people have overcome numerous difficulties that are legacies of prolonged colonial rule and achieved significant success in safeguarding national independence, developing the national economy and culture, and in other fields. In international affairs, the Algerian Government and people, holding high the banner of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, have firmly supported the Egyptian, Syrian and Palestinian peoples in their just struggle against Israeli aggression, rendered active support to African, Asian and Latin American peoples in their struggles to win and safeguard national independence and repeatedly made contributions to the Third World people's cause of unity against imperialism.

At present, the international situation is developing further in a direction favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism and reaction. The people of the world are advancing with big strides amidst great turbulence. Beset with troubles internally and externally, the superpowers are on the decline, and their plight is as the verse goes: "Flowers fall off, do what one may." Developments have shown more and more clearly that "revolution is the main trend in the world today." Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this is the irresistible trend of history.

A salient feature of the excellent world situation of today is the awakening and the growing strength of the

Third World. The numerous countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, who had suffered from prolonged imperialist and colonialist oppression and exploitation, are now confronted again with superpower aggression, subversion, plunder, control or interference. The countries and people of the Third World are steadily strengthening their unity and waging unremitting struggles against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, Zionism and racism to win and defend national independence, safeguard state sovereignty and protect their national resources; they are playing an ever more significant role in international affairs. The Tenth Session of the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the O.A.U. held in Addis Ababa and the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held under the chairmanship of President Boumediene last year, as well as the Islamic Summit Conference just concluded in Lahore all reiterated the strong desire of the Third World countries to support one another and line up against the enemy. Not long ago, President Boumediene, in his capacity as President in Office of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, made the proposal of convening a special session of the U.N. General Assembly for a "study of the problems of raw materials and development," which has been endorsed by the majority of countries, including China. With the people of the Third World daily awakening and strengthening their unity and with more and more countries taking the road of independent development there is rising a sweeping tide of international struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

The crux of the Middle East question is the fierce rivalry between the two superpowers for hegemony there. Driven by their respective selfish interests, they have, for a long time, supported and connived at Israeli aggression and done their utmost to maintain a state of "no war, no peace" to the great detriment of the Arab people including the Palestinian people. Breaking loose from superpower constraint and control and backed by the entire Arab people, the Egyptian, Syrian and Palestinian peoples rose up in resistance last October and dealt heavy blows at the Israeli aggressors. That was a demonstration of the heroism of the people of Arab countries and Palestine fighting in unity against their common enemy. It greatly fortified the morale of the Arab people and deflated the arrogance of the aggressor. The October war was also a new eye-opener,

enabling people to see more clearly who are the enemies of the Arab people and who their friends. Just when the Arab people were waging their dauntless resistance, a superpower that styled itself a "friend" of the Arab people rabidly rebuked and obstructed their struggle lest the flames of war should engulf itself. At the same time, it took advantage of the opportunity to do big business in munitions and reap enormous war profits. This fully exposed its features of sham support and real betrayal.

The struggles centred around the Middle East question since last October have fully demonstrated that the superpowers are paper tigers, while it is the people of the Arab world who are really powerful. But the superpowers, dictated by their greedy nature, definitely will not easily let go. In the new circumstances, they are continuing their contention and expansion in this region. The struggle of the Arab people including the Palestinian people will still be long and complicated. So long as Israel does not withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and so long as the Palestinian people's national rights are not restored, the people of Arab countries and Palestine will definitely not let up in their struggle, they are entitled to use all possible weapons of struggle, and there will surely be no tranquillity to speak of in the Middle East.

As always, the Chinese Government and people will firmly support the people of Arab countries and Palestine in their just struggle to recover their lost territories and regain their national rights. We are convinced that, while the road they traverse in their struggle is tortuous, the prospects are bright. The great people of Arab countries and Palestine, persevering in unity against imperialism and in struggle, will ultimately realize their national aspirations.

Both China and Algeria belong to the Third World. In the long struggle against imperialism and colonialism, our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other and have forged a profound militant friendship. The friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries have developed steadily on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. We express heartfelt thanks to the Algerian Government for the unremitting efforts it made in restoring to China her legitimate rights in the United Nations and all the organizations related to it. We are convinced that the current visit of His Excellency President Boumediene to China will make a positive contribution to further enhancing the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries and to the Third World's common cause of unity against imperialism.

## President Boumediene's Speech

(Excerpts)

**T**HIS sincere token of concrete sympathy shown us by the masses of the people and the cadres of the Chinese Communist Party gives expression, through the spontaneous heart-beats of every fighter, to the profundity of friendship which binds our two peoples and our two revolutions accomplished in people's war at the cost of most heavy sacrifices.

This friendship is not the result of a fleeting subjectivism. It is forged in the common struggle all along, in the deep understanding of the trials that each has had to undergo at the different stages of its struggle, in the infallible and unqualified solidarity when it had to count on its friends. The Algerian people felt thrilled, together with the valiant Chinese people, at the numerous victories won by the latter over feudalism, reaction and imperialism. They have always been concerned for the struggles you wage to strengthen your independence and consolidate your revolution. Algeria cannot forget that in all the great battles in which she was engaged, she always benefited from your disinterested support. In particular, during our liberation struggle, the People's Republic of China was one of the first countries to aid us with weapons which were for us a vital necessity.

We have followed with interest the impressive progress that you have made in building a genuinely socialist society under the illustrious guidance of a leader so exceptional that history already records him as one of the greatest figures of all times — Chairman Mao Tsetung. This progress constitutes a step forward of the whole of mankind towards a better life and an outstanding enrichment of world civilization. For it is incontestable that the advent of the People's Republic of China was a principal event in the evolution of international relations following World War II. Her appearance in the relation of forces was an element of decisive importance in the process of the liberation of the peoples of the Third World. That is to say, the triumph of China's socialist revolution, its recognition by all those who for long denied the evidence of the invincible momentum of revolutionary movements, asserts itself as a contribution of weight in favour of all the forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America who fight for their complete and final emancipation.

The past years saw the countries of the Third World achieving very great success in their just struggle for independence and progress.

As for Algeria, an African and Arab country, and a Mediterranean country as well, who emerged from colonial exploitation only some ten years ago, she is resolutely engaged in audacious transformations aimed at reshaping herself and building a socialist society.

Furthermore, with a dynamism which can only be justified by great revolutionary impulses, we have quickly carried out the nationalization of all natural resources, particularly petroleum, enterprises controlled by foreign capital, foreign trade and the banks. These initiatives made it possible for us to take in our hands the controlling levers of the national economy and permitted our country to engage straight off in radical and irreversible transformations in the fields of agriculture, industry and culture so as to promote the socialist society—the only way of well-being for the masses of our people.

The non-aligned countries meeting in Algiers last September affirmed their conviction that the responsibility of assuring the rapid reconstruction of their nations lies in the first place with themselves. They declared their resolve to rely completely on themselves, individually and collectively, for realizing their objectives of development and fashioning a new destiny. Without doubt, imperialism is the greatest obstacle in the way of the emancipation and progress of the developing countries. It was unanimously condemned, with a vigour all the more justified, for taking an ever more aggressive attitude towards those who attempt to thwart its designs, aiming at imposing political, social and economic structures in favour of perpetuating foreign domination, of dependence and of neo-colonialism.

An objective appraisal of the international situation leads us indeed to hold that the strategic aim of imperialism at this historical stage is to dominate the intermediate zone which separates it from the socialist countries, to break the endeavours of oppressed peoples for complete liberation and to control even those industrialized countries that are economically less advanced than it. However, the real confrontation between imperialism and the people's liberation movement takes place in the Third World. It is in Asia, Africa and Latin America, as developments all along teach us, that the great contradictions of the contemporary world converge and the most violent as well as most crafty struggles are going on in diverse forms but with the same objectives. In our epoch, the fundamental contradiction is that between the aggressive forces of imperialism and the unshakable will of the Third World countries for liberation.

The victory of the peoples of the Third World constitutes the decisive factor in the evolution of international relations towards a world of progress, freedom and peace.

The strengthening of East-West detente and the progress made in settling the problems inherited from World War II are a victory for the forces of peace in

the world. The development of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems and the elimination of factors of tension through dialogue and consultation constitute a positive step along the road of establishing conditions favourable to peace. We are gratified at the evolution of East-West relations towards detente, which is registered as an appreciable factor for strengthening peace in certain parts of the world. Nevertheless, it would be dangerous, and even inadmissible, for the Third World countries, should efforts of peace be limited only to the zones of developed countries while the unprovided countries, which represent more than half of humanity, remain exposed to insecurity and the rule of might.

Detente and peaceful coexistence are inseparable. They cannot put up with a shifting of zones of confrontation from one place to another, nor can they put up with the elimination of zones of tension in certain continents in order to confine them to Third World countries. If, very fortunately, the dangers of a world conflagration are retiring farther and farther, the change is, alas, to the advantage of local wars wholly situated in Africa, Asia and Latin America, with the massive support of imperialism, so as to maintain, if not recover, positions of domination in traditionally exploited countries. In any case the direct confrontation of Third World countries with colonialism, racial discrimination, imperialism, apartheid and Zionism remains all along a harsh reality.

In the Middle East, the independent Arab states have seen a part of their territory reconquered by imperialism and the fighting Palestinian people remain exiled from their motherland. In Africa, some people are helping towards the renewed outbreak of colonial wars. In Latin America, imperialism is hatching numerous plots against the sovereignty and security of the various countries. In Viet Nam, peace based on the freedom and emancipation of the people is far from being established. In Laos, they are seeking it laboriously. In Cambodia, the war is going on with redoubled violence and ferocity, and the freedom fighters under the leadership of our brother and friend Norodom Sihanouk are scoring more and more decisive victories. In a word, the problem of peace has to be solved through the final liquidation of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of young states.

The attitude towards the liberation struggle of African, Asian and Latin American countries is the fundamental criterion which makes the objective distinction between those who wish to establish an era of loyal co-operation and democratic international relations and those who do not, between those who truly defend world peace and those who wish to maintain an international system based on the rule of brute force.

It would be dangerous for the future of world peace if a new form of struggle should appear between developed countries and developing countries. Detente will remain precarious if it does not take into account



the interests of all countries, for, in the world as it is, all the problems are so complex and so organically related that peace will be one and indivisible or there will be no peace at all.

The interests of the big powers, unfortunately, cannot be identified with those of the other countries; world peace and the advent of a democratic international society will not result from agreements between the big powers formalizing the state of relations of forces, i.e., the economic state of affairs. Peace implies important measures designed to discourage the bellicosity of the forces of aggression and oppression. All search for a just and durable international equilibrium will be in vain if it does not presuppose at the outset a true desire to adjust equitably the relations between the industrialized countries and the Third World countries. The advent of a new world has to be won. Its organization will result from the conjugation of the freely expressed wills of all the peoples of the world.

Therefore, the conference of non-aligned countries held in Algiers firmly declared itself in support of the complete liberation of the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America as the primary task. It proposed the establishment of a democratic world where the problems directly affecting the future of the peoples shall not be monopolized by the restricted and privileged circles that are in possession of the material strength to impose decisions that are necessarily arbitrary. Reform of the United Nations and a rational approach to the problem of disarmament were among their preoccupations.

The Third World countries which have recently won independence are faced with the arduous tasks of national liberation, economic development, social reforms and cultural emancipation.

It is evident that only a correct concept of development, a profound structural change specific for each country, embracing all the socio-economic and cultural sectors, will enable our countries to attain the goals they have assigned themselves. It is also evident that these goals will not be attained unless through the conscientious and democratic participation of the masses of the people — the decisive factor in all national efforts towards a dynamic, effective and independent development.

In the face of the grave problems they are confronting, the Third World countries are conscious of the necessity to strengthen their front with a view to liquidating the structures of imperialist exploitation and plunder, and this by the organization of regional and continental co-operation and solidarity. They should be put in charge of their fundamental interests so as to ensure their development by themselves and for themselves, in complete control of their own natural resources and be masters of their own economic activities.

The economic equilibrium in the first half of the 20th century has passed. The Third World countries

have become conscious of the value of their potentialities and their ability to utilize them for the sole benefit of their peoples. They have decided to recover their natural resources, to develop them themselves and to establish a fairer world equilibrium which would permit a harmonious development to all the countries of the world. The Third World will not pay the price of a monetary crisis engendered by the mechanisms of the consumer society. To accept the stabilization of raw material prices and to continually lower prices of certain primary products when the prices of equipment are rising at a dizzying pace — this is to condemn oneself to continuous and uncontrollable impoverishment, this is to accept a sort of perennial colonial pact according to which our resources cannot serve to free our people from the legacy of misery and ignorance, this is to engage oneself in making the richest countries even richer.

The recent decisions of the oil-producing countries have taken place precisely in the perspective of a more equitable equilibrium in the relations between the industrialized countries and the developing countries. The attempt made at Washington to establish a cartel for controlling energy resources and soon the raw materials of Third World countries can only result in aggravating the contradictions between the developed and the developing countries.

Besides, the interest of Europe does not lie in putting its economy under the control of big American monopolies. It lies in frank and realistic dialogue with the countries concerned so as to clear the way for fair and mutually beneficial solutions. The Europeans have yet another opportunity to lay the basis of a healthy co-operation with the developing countries to ensure the raw materials needed by them in a framework which will permit economic advancement on both sides. Though it is vital for us that our raw materials should first of all serve our development, it is also quite evident that in the framework of balanced economic relations this should not impair the growth of world economy.

We believe that the forthcoming special session of the U.N. General Assembly for which we have taken the responsibility of initiative can be the appropriate forum for a fruitful exchange of views and for defining new rules of economic relations between all the countries concerned.

As far as our two countries are concerned, we cannot but feel fortunate that we have always had fruitful and particularly friendly relations with the People's Republic of China. This friendship has been made particularly concrete on several occasions by eloquent acts of solidarity which placed our relations not on a classical diplomatic basis, but on a qualitatively superior level. Our co-operation, whose efficacy has already been proved, can and should develop further in conformity with the interests of our two countries.

# JOINT COMMUNIQUE

AT the invitation of Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China Tung Pi-wu and Premier of the State Council Chou En-lai, His Excellency Houari Boumediene, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, paid an official visit to the People's Republic of China from February 25 to March 2, 1974.

His Excellency President Houari Boumediene was accompanied on his visit by an important delegation.

Chairman Mao Tsetung met with President Houari Boumediene. They had a wide-ranging exchange of views on questions of common concern in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

During their stay in China, President Houari Boumediene and the delegation accompanying him visited a people's commune, a university and celebrated historical and cultural sites in Peking and Shanghai, where they were accorded a warm reception by the Chinese Government and people.

Premier Chou En-lai and President Houari Boumediene held talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere on further developing the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries and on important current international issues.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Fang Yi, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; Li Chiang, Minister of Foreign Trade; Ho Ying, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Li Ta, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the People's Liberation Army; Tsao Ke-chiang, Director of the West Asian and North African Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Lin Chung, Chinese Ambassador to Algeria.

Taking part in the talks on the Algerian side were: Abdellaziz Bouteflika, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Rabah Bitat, Minister of State for Transport; Ahmed Taleb, Minister of Information and Culture; Mohamed Benyahia, Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research; Mouloud Kassim, Minister of General Education and Religious Affairs; Chaieb Taleb-Bendiab, Algerian Ambassador to China; Smail Hamdani, Deputy Secretary-General at the Presidential Office; Ahmed Houhat, Adviser at the Presidential Office; Dr. Mohieddine Amimour, Adviser and Director of

Information at the Presidential Office; and M'Hamed Hadj Yala, Governor of Constantine.

The two sides agree that at present the international situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism, hegemonism and all reaction. Revolution is the main trend in the world today. The people of the world are advancing with big strides in an international situation characterized by great turbulence. The Third World is awakening and growing stronger day by day. The revolutionary struggle of the people of the whole world against imperialism is developing vigorously. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution—this has become the irresistible historical trend.

The two sides consider the resistance of the Arab people, including the Palestinian people, against Israeli aggression to be an important component of the struggle of the people of the world against imperialism. Their resistance has won the sympathy and support of the Third World and all the countries and people in the world who uphold justice. The root cause of the Middle East question lies in Israeli Zionist aggression and the contention between the big powers. The Arab people, including the Palestinian people, will not cease their struggle so long as the Arab countries have not recovered their occupied territories and the Palestinian people have not regained their national rights. The two sides reaffirm their resolute support for the people of Egypt, Syria and Palestine in their struggle against Israeli Zionist aggression and for the recovery of their occupied territories as well as for the Palestinian people in their struggle to regain their national rights. The two sides are firmly convinced that the Arab people, including the Palestinian people, will win the final victory in their just struggle.

The two sides note with great satisfaction that the militant unity of the African countries is growing stronger and stronger. The struggle of the African people to win and safeguard national independence and oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and Zionism has made further progress. The birth of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau is a significant victory for the African people in their struggle for national independence. The two sides express firm support for the people of Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Azania and other territories in their just struggles against Portuguese colonial rule and the racist regimes

in Rhodesia and South Africa. They salute the consistent stand taken by the African countries and peoples in pronouncing themselves unequivocally in favour of the Arab cause and rendering it energetic support in the recent renewed Zionist aggression and in defence of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

The two sides express warm congratulations to the three Indochinese peoples on the great victories they have won in their wars against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They resolutely support the solemn and just stand taken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam in the struggle for the thorough implementation of the Paris agreement and in defence of the fruits of revolution. They resolutely support the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation carried on by the Cambodian people under the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. They reaffirm their support for the restoration to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia of its legitimate rights in the United Nations and all the organizations related to it and the expulsion of the representatives of the traitorous Lon Nol clique. They express firm support for the people of Laos in their struggle to achieve national concord and build a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos.

The two sides express firm support for the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The question of the reunification of Korea should be settled by the Korean people themselves and brooks no foreign interference.

The two sides are of the opinion that the unity of the Third World countries and the increasingly significant role they are playing in international affairs are a salient feature of the current international situation. A vivid illustration of this can be found in the positive results achieved at the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Algiers. That conference strongly condemned racism, Zionism, imperialism, colonialism and all hegemonic forces, and this gave expression to the strong will of the Third World countries and peoples to take their destiny completely into their own hands and demonstrated the further awakening of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

The two sides express firm support for the Asian, African and Latin American countries and peoples in their just struggle to win and safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty, develop the national economy and protect their natural resources. They resolutely support the Third World countries in their struggle to defend their legitimate maritime rights.

The Chinese side reaffirms its endorsement of and active support for the proposal made by President Houari Boumediene, President in Office of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, of convening a special session of the U.N. General Assembly for a study of the problems of raw materials and development.

The Chinese side acclaims the important successes achieved by the Algerian Government and people under the leadership of President Houari Boumediene in liquidating the residual forces of colonialism, consolidating national independence and sovereignty, emancipating and developing the national economy and culture and attaining social progress. It acclaims the positive contributions of the Algerian Government to strengthening the unity of the Third World countries in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism. The Chinese side expresses its admiration for this. The Chinese side reaffirms its firm support for the just proposition put forward by the Algerian Government that "the Mediterranean belongs to the Mediterranean countries."

The Chinese Government and people express sincere thanks to the Algerian Government and people for their consistent and active support in the struggle for restoring to the People's Republic of China her legitimate rights in the United Nations and all the organizations related to it.

The Algerian side acclaims the great successes achieved by the Chinese Government and people under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung in their socialist revolution and socialist construction, and particularly in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It reaffirms its full support for the Chinese people in their struggle to liberate Taiwan Province, an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. It is deeply convinced that this struggle will be crowned with complete victory.

The two sides note with great satisfaction that President Houari Boumediene's visit to the People's Republic of China has been a complete success. This visit is a new and significant contribution to reinforcing the militant friendship between the peoples of China and Algeria, furthering the friendly relations and co-operation long existing between the two countries, and strengthening the Third World's cause of unity against imperialism.

President Houari Boumediene expresses his deep thanks to Their Excellencies Chairman Mao Tsetung, Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese people for the very cordial reception accorded to the Algerian Delegation and for the warm friendship shown them throughout their stay in the People's Republic of China, which faithfully reflect the profound and sincere solidarity of the two peoples.

Peking, March 2, 1974

# Women's Liberation Is a Component Part of the Proletarian Revolution

by Hsu Kwang

MARCH 8 is International Working Women's Day. This festive day commemorates the glorious history of unity in struggle for liberation on the part of the working women of the whole world. This struggle is closely connected with the victorious advance of the cause of liberation of the world's proletariat.

Today, on this joyous occasion, hundreds of millions of working women across our vast socialist motherland are vigorously taking part in the great political struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, repudiating the exploiting classes' ideology including the idea that "men are superior and women are inferior." In industry, agriculture and other fields of endeavour, women are doing their bit like their male counterparts for the state's socialist construction. They are giving full play to their abilities and living up to their role as the "other half." Women in China enjoy equal status with men in all spheres of life—political, economic, cultural, social, and in the home.

Working women suffered grievously in old China. Not only were they exploited and oppressed by foreign imperialism, the reactionary government, landlords and capitalists at home like their menfolk, they also were made to suffer from the 2,000-year-old Confucian ideology that "men are superior and women are inferior." Not only were they deprived of the right to take part in political and social activities, they also were placed in an inferior position at home.

From my many years as a cadre concerned with women's work I am not only fully aware of the big contrast between the past and the present, I have also a profound understanding of its significance as I have taken part in the struggle to change the status of women.

What makes such a fundamental change in the status of Chinese women in New China possible? I feel deeply that the basic reason is because we Chinese women, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, have taken part together with men in the long revolutionary struggles, set up the dictatorship of the proletariat and persisted in continuing the revolution under this dictatorship. Since the appear-

ance of the proletariat on the stage of history, the Chinese women's movement led by the Chinese Communist Party has, at each and every stage, been integrated with the social revolutionary movement, developed with the advance of the revolution, and become a component part of the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution led by our Party.

I gradually came to realize the reason for this after personally experiencing many setbacks in the course of work and through continuous study linking theory to practice.

## Why Women Were Oppressed

I took up work connected with women in 1937. China was then fighting a war of resistance against Japanese aggression and my task was to organize women in the countryside to join the movement to resist Japan and save the country. I was a student who had just come into contact with the revolution and knew little about revolutionary theory. I knew that the majority of women were working women and to talk about women's liberation without them was only a deception by the exploiting classes and empty talk by intellectuals. But as to how the broad masses of working women were to gain their liberation, I had no clear idea. I saw the unhappy lot of women and questions crowded my anguished mind. Why were women so oppressed? Why weren't women and men equal? How were the women to achieve liberation? At first I thought that because women were bullied by men and by parents-in-law, to win equality, women must win their due rights from the men and fight for freedom in the home. This view was not uncommon among some women and cadres at that time. This was trying to settle the women's problem in isolation and proved to be quite impractical.

Engels pointed out: "The first class antagonism which appears in history coincides with the development of the antagonism between man and woman in monogamous marriage, and the first class oppression with that of the female sex by the male." Women had occupied a highly respected position throughout the period of primitive society until the rise of the patri-lineal gentes. The change in social status between men and women gradually took place with the breaking

The author is Vice-Director of the Peking Women's Federation.

up of primitive society and the emergence of private ownership and the appearance of classes. Oppression of working women is first of all class oppression and sex inequality accompanies class inequality.

Since oppression of women has its social roots in private ownership and class exploitation, a thorough change in the unequal status of working women can be achieved only through revolution, through the elimination of private ownership and the exploiting classes. Precisely because of this the great task for the complete liberation of women falls on the shoulders of the proletariat whose historical mission is to eliminate private ownership and class exploitation. Hence, women's liberation cannot but be a component part of the proletarian revolution. Since the women's rights movements of the bourgeoisie pursue "equality of the sexes" in form, and do not take into account classes and class struggle and are divorced from the social revolutionary movement, they can only side-track the women's liberation movement.

In pointing out the only correct path for the Chinese revolution, the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao also pointed out the only correct path for Chinese women to win complete liberation. In 1927, Chairman Mao said in his work *Report on an Investiga-*



Women's crew working on a high scaffold.

*tion of the Peasant Movement in Hunan* that a man in China is usually subjected to the domination of three systems of authority — political, clan and religious — whereas a woman, in addition to being dominated by these three systems of authority, is also dominated by the man (authority of the husband). "The political authority of the landlords is the backbone of all the other systems of authority. With that overturned, the clan authority, the religious authority and the authority of the husband all begin to totter." "As for the clan system, superstition, and inequality between men and women, their abolition will follow as a natural consequence of victory in the political and economic struggles." This is a profound exposition of the relation between the liberation of Chinese women and the people's revolutionary struggle. Only by overthrowing the rule of the reactionary regime can the position of women be fundamentally changed.

### Only Revolution Will Bring Liberation

For the broad masses of women to win liberation they must take part in social revolution. For the revolution led by the proletariat to win victory it must have the participation of the broad masses of women. Marx said: "Anybody who knows anything of history knows that great social changes are impossible without the feminine ferment." And Lenin said: "There can



Men and women guerrillas returning to their base after destroying an enemy transport line during the War of Resistance Against Japan.

Woodcut by Hsu Kuang

be no socialist revolution unless very many working women take a big part in it." Chairman Mao said: "Women comprise one half of the population. The economic status of working women and the fact of their being specially oppressed prove not only that women urgently need revolution but also that they are a decisive force in the success or failure of the revolution."

During the various historical periods of the Chinese revolution, our Party has always paid attention to getting the broad masses of women to take part in it. For example, in 1934-35 quite a number of advanced women were in the world-famous 25,000-li Long March of the Chinese Red Army. They were as firm and brave as the men comrades, crossing snow-clad mountains and desolate grasslands, overcoming unimaginable hardships to victoriously reach their destination. Today, many of them are outstanding cadres in the Party.

During the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), I worked in several base areas behind enemy lines in southern Hopei Province. I vividly remember as if it were only yesterday how women enthusiastically participated in the war effort, urging husbands and sons to join the army and taking over all the farm work while the men were at the front. They also weaved cloth and made footwear for the people's army, served as stretcher bearers, tended the sick and wounded and acted as couriers. Some women took up arms and fought in battles.

In the land reform and the movement to support the fighting front during the War of Liberation (1946-49), women took an active part and played a tremendous role. Many heroines emerged in the history of the Chinese revolution and their heroic deeds are still praised and sung by the people.

As the revolutionary struggle developed victoriously, the cause of women's liberation also won great victories. The status of women improved step by step. I remember the first election of people's representatives in the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Border Region in 1940. Eighty-five per cent of the women citizens cast votes and 20 per cent of the representatives at the region, county and village levels were women. An increasing number of women held leading positions. For one engaged in work concerning women, this big change in their status was heartening.

### Fundamental Change in Status of Women

Precisely because hundreds of millions of Chinese women took an active part in the revolutionary strug-



Textile worker Wu Kuei-hsien (centre) is discussing with workers of the fine yarn shop of the No. 1 State Cotton Mill in northwest China to improve the quality of products. Wu Kuei-hsien is Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Secretary of the Shensi Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

gles together with the rest of the people, the dark rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism was overthrown in 1949 and the Chinese people were liberated. The liberation of the broad masses of women thus entered a new stage.

With the founding of the People's Republic of China, the working people became masters of the country. The Party and Government drew up a constitution, laws and a whole series of policies to guarantee and promote the right of women to enjoy equality with men politically, economically, culturally, socially and in the home. The Marriage Law promulgated in 1950 completely did away with the arbitrary and compulsory feudal marriage system, prohibited the exaction of money or gifts in connection with marriage and introduced freedom of marriage for both men and women. The Labour Insurance Regulations promulgated in 1951 contained special provisions to safeguard the interests of women and children.

But the revolution did not end with these. When the People's Republic was founded in 1949, Chairman Mao called on the women of the whole country: "Unite and take part in production and political activity to improve the economic and political status of women." In 1955, Chairman Mao pointed out that real equality between men and women could be realized only in the course of the socialist transformation of the whole society.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, women in China have over the past 20 years taken an active part in democratic reforms and in the socialist revolution. In particular, since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, women along with the rest of the people

of China threw themselves into the battle to smash the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao.

In the struggles they diligently studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and their consciousness in class struggle and the two-line struggle was greatly enhanced. They paid attention to affairs of the state and the world and they had their minds on how to better serve the people. They linked their work to building socialism, supporting the world revolution and the liberation of women of the whole world and the cause of liberation of all mankind. Large numbers of outstanding women have been admitted into the Communist Party and women delegates made up 20 per cent of the delegates to the Tenth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 1973. Twelve per cent of the Members and Alternate Members of the Party Central Committee are women.

The swift development of the socialist economy and culture has provided a wide range of opportunities for women to take part in social productive labour. Every year, large numbers of them join the ranks of workers. In the cities many women have broken out of the restricted confines of the family to set up and run all kinds of factories and create wealth for the society and, at the same time, improve their own economic status.

In the countryside the broad masses of women, including tens of thousands of educated young women

who have gone to settle in the countryside after completing their schooling, are working tenaciously to transform nature and build a new socialist countryside. A large contingent of women "barefoot doctors" has appeared in the countryside in recent years. They are a substantial force for improving the rather backward medical and health conditions in the rural areas. In education, the arts and science and other fields, large numbers of women are working diligently for socialism. All this speaks well for the fact that times have changed and today men and women are equal. Whatever men comrades can accomplish women comrades can too.

All over China public dining-rooms, creches and kindergartens, and other mother and child care facilities are increasing in number. Family planning is advocated and housework is shared by husbands and wives. All this ensures the health of the women and at the same time frees them from the burden of household chores, enabling them to have more opportunities to take part in political activities and productive labour.

Special mention must be made of the large number of outstanding young women workers and peasants who have been promoted to leading positions since liberation and, in particular, since the Great Cultural Revolution started. Women today hold leading posts ranging from the highest organs of the Party and Government as well as the National People's Congress down to the various local organs, factories and people's communes. Ordinary women textile workers have become Party and state leaders and former women serfs in Tibet are now leading cadres respected by everyone. They maintain close ties with the masses and serve them diligently, playing an increasingly great role. The emergence of large numbers of women cadres is an important indication of the liberation of Chinese women.

In recalling the fighting history of the Chinese women's movement, it can be clearly seen that it is a component part of the new-democratic revolution and the socialist revolution led by the proletariat. Every advance in the revolution brought the women's liberation movement a step further.

Age-old oppression and enslavement of Chinese women is gone for ever. The establishment of the socialist system has opened up boundless vistas for their complete liberation. However, the reactionary forces scheming to turn back the wheel of history still remain. We must smash their plots for retrogression and restoration of the old order. Remnants of the old concept that "men are superior and women are inferior" and old habits and customs left over from the old society have still to be thoroughly eliminated. The current nationwide revolutionary movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius will inevitably become a tremendous force propelling China's women to win complete liberation.



Members of a commune in Shansi Province off to study Chairman Mao's works in a night school run by their brigade.

# Doctrine of Confucius and Mencius — The Shackle That Keeps Women In Bondage

by Fu Wen

THE school of thought represented by Confucius and Mencius has strong contempt for women. It asserts male superiority and female inferiority and holds that women are subordinate to men. Confucius ranted: "Women and inferior men [meaning slaves] are hard to get along with, they get out of hand when befriended and they resent it when kept at a distance." His loyal successor Mencius said: "Do not disobey your husband, because to look upon compliance as their correct course is the rule for women." This means that women must do as men say and the wife must in no way act against the wishes of her husband.

## Reactionary Class Nature

Confucius and Mencius were the spokesmen of the reactionary forces of their time, forces that were obstinately trying to preserve the collapsing slave system and opposing social progress. Their reactionary viewpoint on women's status was part of their whole outlook on interpersonal relations and the positions of different persons in slave society. It, therefore, must be examined in connection with the sum total of the politics and ethics of Confucius and Mencius and in the light of the historical conditions and the class struggle of that time.

The slave-owning class in the slave society of the Yin and Chou Dynasties all belonged to one single kinship group and it exercised class rule through the blood ties of the group. In fact, the patriarchal system in the class society had been transformed from the patrilineal gentile order existing at the end of primitive society. In the circumstances, the fact whether or not the interpersonal relations and the social status of different persons conformed to the strict patriarchal hierarchy was, as far as the slave-owning class was concerned, a matter of primary importance, a matter of life and death.

The politics and ethics of Confucius were aimed exactly at saving and restoring the patriarchal hierarchy which had already been seriously impaired in his time and at bringing back the "millennium" of the slave society of the Western Chou Dynasty. Under patriarchal sway where the king's authority and paternal authority ruled supreme and where everything was male slave-owner orientated, women's place was one of

complete subordination to men. So it was only natural that Confucius should go all out to preach male superiority and female inferiority.

The Confucian ethics, including the concept of "male superiority and female inferiority," played an extremely reactionary role in the course of the change from the slave system to the feudal system in Chinese society. But when the former had been completely destroyed and the latter firmly established, the landlord class inherited the whole lot of Confucian ethics out of its need to consolidate feudal autocratic rule. So feudal society remained a society with a patriarchal hierarchy. Promoted with might and main by the successive feudal dynasties and energetically trumpeted by the followers of Confucius, the reactionary Confucian viewpoint advocating the oppression of women became more concrete and more systematized than ever.

Tung Chung-shu (179-104 B.C.), an exponent of the Confucian school in the Western Han Dynasty, induced and developed the reactionary ethical thinking of Confucius and Mencius into the so-called "Three Cardinal Guides," to wit, "the sovereign guides the ministers; the father guides the son; the husband guides the wife." According to Tung Chung-shu, it conforms to the "guides" and the "will of Heaven" that the son should take orders from the father, the humble ministers from the sovereign and the wife from the husband, and any violation of this is "lese-majesty" "not to be tolerated by Divine Rule." To keep women in shackles, the doctrine of Confucius and Mencius also created what is known as "The Three Obediences and Four Virtues." The "three obediences" are "obedience to the father and the elder brothers when young, obedience to the husband when married and obedience to the sons when widowed." Thus a female was placed under the control of the male sex from the cradle to the grave. The "four virtues" are firstly "women's virtue," meaning a woman must know her place under the sun and behave herself and act in every way in compliance with the old ethical code; secondly, "women's speech," meaning a woman must not talk too much and take care not to bore people; thirdly, "women's appearance," meaning a woman must pay attention to adorning herself with a view to pleasing the opposite sex; and fourthly, "women's chore," meaning a woman must willingly do all the household chores.



From this it can be seen that the doctrine of Confucius and Mencius deprived women of their personal freedom and their right to live like human beings; it served as a spiritual shackle to keep the masses of the working women in bondage. For more than 2,000 years, countless women were made the victims of the doctrine of Confucius and Mencius, victims of the old ethical code, and subject to torment and persecution.

Can "male superiority and female inferiority" really be the "will of Heaven"? Certainly not. This concept has always been a common feature of society under the rule of exploiting classes, a component part of the ideology of the exploiting classes. It is common to slave society, feudal society and capitalist society as well.

Early in 1927, in his work *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan*, Chairman Mao already had profoundly noted that of the four ropes — political authority, clan authority, religious authority and the masculine authority of the husband — that kept Chinese women in bondage, the political authority of the landlords was the backbone of all the other systems of authority. Warmly praising the revolutionary spirit of the peasant women, Chairman Mao wrote: "With the rise of the peasant movement, the women in many places have now begun to organize rural women's associations; the opportunity has come for them to lift up their heads, and the authority of the husband is getting shakier every day." "The old rule barring women and poor people from the banquets in the ancestral temples has also been broken. The women of Paikuo in Hengshan County gathered in force and swarmed into their ancestral temple, firmly planted their backsides in the seats and joined in the eating and drinking, while the venerable clan bigwigs had willy-nilly to let them do as they pleased." This is a graphic illustration of the fact that the status of women can be radically changed once the reactionary exploiting class rule is toppled.

### Acute Struggle Between the Two Lines

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China, our country has completely buried the evil system oppressing women and has fundamentally eliminated the root cause — the rule of the exploiting classes — that subjected the masses of working women to oppression and exploitation. The establishment of the socialist system in our country has opened up a broad avenue for the emancipation of women. Today, women's position in the political, economic and cultural fields as well as in family life has been raised to an unprecedented degree.

But the acute struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the question of women's emancipation is still there. Following in the footsteps of the monarchs of the old feudal dynasties, Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, representatives of the landlord and capitalist classes who had wormed their way into the Party, tried to peddle the doctrine of Confucius and Mencius under



Women of the Paikuo Commune meet to criticize the reactionary fallacies on women spread by Lin Piao and Confucius.

the signboard of Marxism-Leninism. They talked such nonsense as "the female sex is backward," "a woman cannot be expected to have a bright future," "a woman's future is determined by that of her husband," "a woman must devote herself to her husband" and so on. They discriminated against women, belittled the role of women and tried to prevent them from taking part in the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Their attempt was to make women docile tools and philistines paying no attention to the politics of the proletariat and showing no interest in the affairs of the state and the world. And they tried to drive women who constitute half the nation's population back into the small courtyards of their respective homes, barring them from taking part in the socialist revolution and construction. All this was meant to serve their needs in trying to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. Such was the criminal design of Lin Piao and his gang. But the course of history is always opposite to the wishes of the reactionaries. The fond dream of a handful of opportunists who were against the historical current has been shattered and nothing can stem the torrent of the women's liberation movement.

The influence of the ideas of contempt for women caused by feudal rule in our country for more than 2,000 years still lingers on to this day. As Lenin said: "When the old society perishes, its corpse cannot be

nailed up in a coffin and lowered into the grave. It disintegrates in our midst; the corpse rots and infects us."

"The Communist Revolution," solemnly declared Marx and Engels in the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, "is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." The class basis of the concept of "male superiority and female inferiority" is the exploiting classes, and it is the masses

of people, especially the masses of the working women, who are the victims. This ideology of the exploiting classes is completely incompatible with the socialist economic base and socialist political institutions. The mass movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is forcefully sweeping away the old ideas of looking down on women and the ideology of the exploiting classes as a whole. This movement will surely create still more favourable conditions for the thorough emancipation of the women of China.

## Peking Meeting Commemorates 27th Anniversary of February 28 Uprising in Taiwan Province

OVER 100 people from various walks of life and Taiwan compatriots in Peking attended a meeting in the Taiwan Hall of the Great Hall of the People on the evening of February 28 in commemoration of the 27th anniversary of the February 28 Uprising of the people in Taiwan Province.

Attending the meeting were Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme and Chou Chien-jen, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Shen Yen-ping and Hsu Teh-heng, Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Li Ta, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Liao Cheng-chih, Lo Ching-chang and Ting Kuo-yu, Members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Taiwan compatriots Tsai Hsiao and Lin Li-yun, Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and leading members of the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee Liu Yu-fa, Li Chin-teh and Tung Hsiao-peng; as well as representatives of workers, youth and women.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. and presided over by its Vice-Chairman Hsu Teh-heng.

### Liao Cheng-chih's Speech

Comrade Liao Cheng-chih, the first speaker, said: The February 28 Armed Uprising staged by the people of Taiwan Province "was a component of the people's

democratic revolution led by the Communist Party of China against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. We pay our highest respects and express great admiration to the revolutionary militant spirit of our compatriots in Taiwan Province! In commemorating the February 28 Uprising, let us pay our deep respects to the fallen heroes of the uprising and express our heartfelt concern and regards to our fellow compatriots in Taiwan Province who are our kith and kin."

"The present situation is excellent both at home and abroad. **Socialism is everywhere advancing triumphantly** on the mainland of our country," he continued. "We have smashed the criminal schemes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique for restoring capitalism. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has struck deeper roots in the hearts of the people. Our Party is more vigorous, the people of all nationalities in our country are more united, our army is stronger and our dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated than ever; our socialist economy, science and culture are flourishing with each passing day. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, China's foreign relations have developed rapidly. We have friends all over the world."

After dwelling upon the excellent situation at home and abroad, Comrade Liao Cheng-chih said: "Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the whole Party, army and people are carrying out the spirit of the Tenth National Congress of the Party with great enthusiasm. Initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao, a mass political struggle — the deep-going criticism of Lin Piao and

Confucius — is developing vigorously throughout the country.”

“Enemies at home and abroad very much hate the rapidly developing excellent situation in the Chinese revolution and have been thrown into a panic by the current vigorous movement of the Chinese people to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. All diehards at home and abroad who are hostile to us are worshippers of Confucianism. Social-imperialism is virulently attacking this movement. The Kuomintang reactionaries who always make the doctrine of Confucius and Mencius as ideological support for their reactionary rule are now intensifying their defamation of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and making a big to-do about worshipping Confucius. Their sole aim is to continue their repression and deception of the people in Taiwan Province in an attempt to maintain the reactionary rule of the hereditary Chiang dynasty. They will never succeed!”

“Taiwan compatriots, who have always ardently loved the motherland and have a glorious revolutionary tradition, have waged protracted, unyielding struggles against imperialist aggression and oppression by the reactionary domestic ruling class,” he said. “The economy in Taiwan has in recent years become increasingly colonized, inflicting ever greater poverty upon the people. The workers, peasants and intellectuals in Taiwan have waged unceasing struggles against the Chiang Kai-shek clique’s dark rule, and their struggle for the liberation of Taiwan and the unification of the motherland is developing. The people of Taiwan Province and patriotic overseas Chinese have warm love for the great leader Chairman Mao. Their support for the Chinese Communist Party and their feelings for the socialist motherland have grown. Their voices for liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland are rising. Having overcome enormous difficulties and obstacles, many compatriots from Taiwan Province and patriotic overseas Chinese have come and visited relatives and toured the mainland of the motherland. Some have organized themselves into groups to participate in various activities in the motherland. They received a warm welcome from the Party, Government and people. They have done much for the cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland after they went back. These activities have enhanced the profound sentiments of the Taiwan compatriots for the socialist motherland, furthered the great patriotic unity and promoted the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland.”

“Taiwan Province is China’s sacred territory and Taiwan compatriots are our own flesh and blood,” Liao Cheng-chih went on. “Taiwan must be liberated and our motherland unified. No imperialism, no reactionary force can stop us. Only when Taiwan is liberated can the people of Taiwan Province also become masters of the country and enjoy a happy life as the people on

the mainland do. We hope more Taiwan compatriots will come to visit relatives and tour the mainland of the motherland and take part in various activities so as to make greater contributions in liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland.”

“The development of the domestic and international situation is very favourable to our struggle to liberate Taiwan. The liberation of Taiwan and unification of the motherland are the trend of the times and the cherished desire of the people. Personnel in all fields who went to Taiwan from the mainland are Chinese; many are patriots and only a few are traitors. We hope that they will correctly appraise the situation and not miss the opportunity to contribute to the great cause of unifying the motherland. It has been the consistent policy of our Party and Government that all patriots belong to one big family, whether they come forward early or late. We welcome them to the mainland of the motherland to visit relatives and friends and make tours. We will ensure their safety and freedom of entry and departure. If the handful of diehards persist in their wrong course and vainly attempt to rely on imperialism to prolong their feeble existence, or flirt with a certain imperialism and commit the crime of undermining unification of the motherland they will certainly come to no good end.

“The plots engineered by anti-China, anti-communist diehards abroad for ‘two Chinas,’ ‘one China, two governments’ and ‘the independence of Taiwan’ go bankrupt with each passing day. But a handful of diehards abroad, not reconciled to their defeat, are still vainly trying to stick their finger in the pie of Taiwan. Such plots by them absolutely will not succeed!

“The liberation of Taiwan is the common desire and sacred duty of the Chinese people of all nationalities, the people of Taiwan Province included. We are determined to liberate Taiwan. The Chinese People’s Liberation Army will heighten vigilance a hundredfold, defend the motherland and is ready at all times to destroy enemy intruders and liberate Taiwan.”

## Fu Tso-yi’s Speech

A written statement by Fu Tso-yi, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C., was read at the meeting by Tung Chi-wu, Member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C.

Fu Tso-yi said: “As far as my own experience and feelings are concerned, I hope Taiwan will be liberated at an early date. To liberate Taiwan is the common desire of the people of the whole country, including the people in Taiwan Province. We are determined to

liberate Taiwan. As to the choice of means by which we liberate Taiwan, that is China's internal affair and no outsiders have any right to meddle in it.

“Here I want to raise a cry of warning to the Taiwan military and administrative personnel from the mainland that the Taiwan Straits are today no longer an obstacle to the liberation of Taiwan! You must not continue making errors.

“My only objective in making this talk today is to express the earnest and sincere hope that you will not miss this opportune moment. You should act promptly. Let us work together and strive for the liberation of Taiwan at an early date.

“I was born in 1895, the year Taiwan was forcibly occupied by Japan. Many of the old people now in Taiwan were born around that time. These people and those who were born 10 or 20 years later all had the experience of being bullied and humiliated by foreigners. You hurled abuse at me, calling me a capitulating general and disdained listening to my words. But even at that time I thought what I did was correct. The history of the past 25 years fully proves that what I did was indeed most correct. Today I still want to give you my advice. Even though you may not be willing to listen now, you will heed what I say and believe it in the near future.”

“Under the wise leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao,” he said, “the poor, backward, bullied and humiliated old China has been transformed into a new and powerful country within the short space of a quarter of a century since the liberation of the mainland. In particular, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has won great victories and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is developing in depth and on a wide scale. In the superstructure, proletarian ideology is breaking thoroughly with the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has taken deeper root in the hearts of the people. The dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated and the army is stronger than ever. People of all nationalities in the country are rallying closer round our great leader Chairman Mao. They keep the initiative in their own hands and rely on their own efforts. They are high in spirit and their morale is strong. Millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat are growing up healthily. Socialist new things are emerging constantly. **‘If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?’** The people of various nationalities, including the people of Taiwan Province, and the patriotic overseas Chinese are all elated and inspired. The Taiwanese are Chinese. The compatriots on Taiwan and the mainland are kith and kin. Why

can't they come and work together and share the glory?

“Never for a moment have I forgotten my old friends and colleagues who went from the mainland to Taiwan. I think not only of elderly ones but also of middle-aged and young people of intermediate and lower ranks, of all who went to Taiwan from the mainland. You should take a serious look at the general situation and have a clear view of the trend in the world, the trend in China and the future of Taiwan. Why don't you want to be Chinese advancing in big strides and with heads high?

“A number of my old colleagues in Taiwan have died. Some served with me during the War of Resistance Against Japan. I cherish a deep memory of them. My thoughts, in particular, turn towards their family members who survived them.

“Many of those who went from the mainland to Taiwan have written poems expressing their longing for the motherland. Verses like ‘Gray-haired and nostalgic as I am, I have no way to return’ are a most apt description of the feelings shared by most of them. Why have you ‘no way to return’? You are Chinese, the mainland is your homeland and we are ready to give you a warm welcome at your early return.”

“Let us work together under the great banner of Mao Tsetung to achieve the unification of our great motherland,” Fu Tso-yi concluded.

Other speakers were Comrade Tsai Hsiao; the noted Taiwan Province personage Mr. Chen Yi-sung who returned to the mainland from Taiwan Province not long ago; Comrade Lin Li-yun; Professor Chou Yiliang of Peking University; Standing Committee Member of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee Wang Yun-sheng; Professor Feng Yu-lan of Peking University; representative of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League Li Chun-ching; Taiwan compatriot Tsai Tzu-min who took part in the February 28 Uprising; woman writer Hsieh Ping-hsin; young Taiwan compatriot Wu Ying-fu who returned to the mainland last year; Jung Yi-jen, Standing Committee Member of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee; Tien Fu-ta of Taiwan Province's Kaoshan nationality and representative of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League; Taiwan compatriot Chen Ping-chi who took part in the February 28 Uprising; and Taiwan compatriot Fang Yi.

Present at the meeting were Standing Committee Members of the National People's Congress, Standing Committee Members and Members of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. in Peking, as well as representatives of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and Taiwan-born compatriots, and people from various walks of life in Peking.

# ROUND THE WORLD

LAHORE

## Second Islamic Summit Conference

The Second Islamic Summit Conference took place from February 22 to 24 at Lahore, the ancient cultural city of Pakistan.

A declaration was adopted pledging the support of the Arab cause by the 37 countries attending the conference and recommending steps for economic co-operation among the Islamic states.

The declaration said that the Arab cause is the cause of all countries which oppose aggression.

The conference also approved the resolutions on Jerusalem, the Middle East and the Palestinian cause, etc.

The declaration expressed full and effective support for the Arab countries in their efforts to recover, by all means available, all their occupied lands.

The declaration stated that the restitution of the full national rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland is the essential and fundamental condition for a solution to the Middle East question.

It said that having considered the world economic situation, and in order to end the exploitation of developing countries by the developed countries and to promote mutual economic co-operation and solidarity among Muslim countries, the conference had decided to establish a committee of representatives and experts of eight countries. The committee would commence work immediately and submit its proposals for immediate consideration and action to the next conference of foreign ministers.

The resolution on the Middle East and the Palestinian cause condemned "all states that provide Israel with military, economic and human assistance" and requested them "to put an end to this practice immediately."

The resolution on Jerusalem demanded the restoration of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

The conference decided "to take action in all fields to force Israel to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from all the Arab territories occupied since June 1967" and undertook "to adopt every adequate measure to bring about that withdrawal."

On February 21, the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference sent a 7-member goodwill mission to Dacca, capital of Bangla Desh, to promote reconciliation between Pakistan and Bangla Desh. Pakistan Prime Minister Bhutto on February 22 announced Pakistan's recognition of Bangla Desh. On the same day, Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman of Bangla Desh announced that his country unconditionally recognized Pakistan. Leading a delegation, Rahman arrived in Lahore on February 23 to attend the Islamic Summit Conference.

## MOZAMBIQUE LIBERATION FRONT

### Twenty-one Enemy Aircraft Destroyed

Mozambique freedom fighters have won continuous new victories in their attacks on Portuguese colonial troops.

The Mozambique Liberation Front on February 28 issued a war communique in Dar-es-Salaam saying that the freedom fighters in Cabo Delgado Province had attacked the Portuguese colonial troops' military camp and airport at Mueda on January 20 and destroyed 21 enemy aircraft on the ground: 6 Harvard bombers, 3 Fiat G-91s, 3 Dorniers, 7 Alouette helicopters and 2 Harpoon bombers.

The communique said that, between December 1973 and January this year, freedom fighters had attacked 9 enemy military posts and concentration camps and repeatedly ambushed the enemy. As a result, 11 enemy military vehicles were destroyed

"PROLETARIAT" (FRANCE)

## Penetration Dressed Up as "Co-operation"

An article in this year's first issue of the French political theoretical quarterly *Proletariat* notes that Soviet social-imperialist penetration of the Middle East is dressed up as "co-operation." Its objectives, the article points out, are entirely the same as those of U.S. imperialism — "plunder and control" — and the fierce rivalry between the two superpowers is the source of war and tension in the Middle East.

It notes that "when Moscow plunders, it always uses the language of 'friendship.' Arab oil sales at a loss are called 'co-operation,' whereas sale of costly defensive weapons goes by the name of 'disinterested aid.' The international prestige of the socialist Soviet Union gained in the time of Lenin and Stalin is still being used as a cover. High-sounding theories on 'international ownership' of wealth and 'international division of labour' between the industrialized U.S.S.R. and the agricultural countries of the Third World are used to conceal plunder and economic control. Similarly, the fine words 'friendship' and 'co-operation' are intended to provide pretexts for Soviet penetration in the region."

"In this sense, the underhanded and deceitful Soviet infiltration is dangerous," the article says.

While jointly maintaining the "status quo" against the Arab people, the article states, the two superpowers apply the principle of "one has the right to go wherever the other turns up."

ed and large quantities of arms and other materiel captured.

The Mozambique freedom fighters' struggle against Portuguese aggression has won the support of African states. At the recent 22nd Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, Ivory Coast Foreign Minister Arsene Usher Assouan said that the African people would fight for the liberation of

Angola, Mozambique, Rhodesia and Namibia.

U.S.A.

### Succession of Workers' Strikes

Monopoly capital is shifting the "energy crisis" burden on to the labouring people by inflated prices and massive lay-offs while the U.S. Government protects capitalist interests at the expense of the masses. Strong resentment among the workers is building up. There has been a recent succession of strikes and demonstrations over monopoly capitalist exploitation and oppression.

New Jersey postal workers and 5,000 New York school maintenance and cleaning workers went out on strike in January demanding wage increases. One thousand auto, electrical, communication, textile and garment workers demonstrated on January 17 in Linden, New Jersey and picketed the Exxon Research Centre there with the slogan: "Stop the lay-offs." Leaflets condemning the oil monopolies for their mean acts of holding back gasoline supplies to push up prices and make even bigger profits were distributed. On February 1, no less than 100,000 independent truck drivers launched their second national strike in less than two months, protesting against high fuel prices and low freight rates. Their strike dealt a heavy blow to the major auto, steel and food monopoly companies and the panicky authorities exerted all possible pressure by combining soft with coercive tactics to get the striking truckers back on the road. However, the independent truckers refused to be deceived or cowed. They stuck to their guns for 12 days until the authorities were forced to make some concessions.

Workers in some industries have stepped up their struggles against betrayal of their interests by union bosses since the beginning of the year. For example, United Steelworkers Union bigwigs last March reached agreement with some steel companies designed to eliminate the possibility of a nationwide steel strike until 1977. No sooner had the agreement been signed than opposition from rank-and-file steel workers and some local union leaders began boiling up.

On January 7, 6,000 steel workers signed a petition demanding cancellation of the agreement which deprives them of the right to strike. On January 9, 100 coke-oven workers at Bethlehem Steel's Sparrows Point Mill picketed a Washington hotel where their union bosses were holding a conference. Demonstrating workers carried placards with slogans such as "End slave labour!" and "The right to strike is not for sale!" Some pushed their way into the hotel to denounce the union bosses face-to-face for betraying the workers' interests and working to serve the capitalists. Meanwhile, many rank-and-file caucuses formed by steel workers in other cities carried out one struggle after another against the betrayal of the workers' interests by union bosses.

The American workers' struggle has advanced this year against the background of a growing economic deterioration and increasing efforts by the monopoly capitalists to shift their burden on to the workers. According to official U.S. figures, consumer prices in the country climbed 8.8 per cent in 1973 while workers' wages rose only 5.8 per cent on the average. The unemployment rate went up from 4.8 per cent last December to 5.2 per cent in January. In the latter month alone 370,000 workers lost their jobs and more faced the same fate in February. This is bound to arouse discontent and resistance among the workers.

JAPAN

### A Handful of Rightists Stage Anti-China Farce

Using the facade of organizing "sightseeing" and "tours" in an effort to kick up an anti-China, anti-communist storm and to undermine and obstruct implementation of the principles laid down in the joint statement of the Chinese and Japanese Governments, a handful of anti-China, anti-communist Japanese Rightists of late have been screaming desperately about "two Chinas."

On February 25, the Japanese Rightists collected a handful of persons in the tourist trade who "wish" to show "friendship and goodwill"

towards the Chiang Kai-shek clique and formed a "Japan-China sightseeing association." This "association" openly described Taiwan Province, part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China, as a "country." It clamoured for the "promotion of exchanges between Japan and China" through tourist trade as a "contribution" to the "friendship and goodwill towards the nationals of that country." This is a brazen scheme to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan," a flagrant intervention in China's internal affairs and a frantic provocation to the Chinese people.

Soon after this "association" was founded, Councillor Kazuo Tamaki, one of the ringleaders of the notorious "Seirankai" (Blue Storm Society), lost no time writing an article to lavish his praise. On February 24, the Japanese paper *Sankei Shimbun* gave prominence to the founding of the "association" and the raptures of the "Seirankai" anti-China elements in the form of advertisement. Under the signboard of "promoting unofficial exchanges," the advertisement was full of anti-China platitudes hostile to the Chinese and Japanese peoples. It brazenly called China's Taiwan Province the "Republic of China" and maliciously termed it a "sovereign state." It even clamoured for "telling Japanese nationals the truth about the Republic of China" and "making strenuous efforts" to promote "exchanges" between Japan and the Chiang Kai-shek clique. This bared the wild ambitions of the handful of Japanese militarists to stick their fingers again into China's sacred territory Taiwan Province.

During the anti-China and anti-communist farce, *Sankei Shimbun*, which frequently published anti-China articles and advertisements, on February 27 carried another advertisement for a reactionary book *Taiwan Which No One Has Written About*. Akira Suzuki, author of the book, goes so far as to call China's Taiwan Province Japan's "nearest neighbouring country." It shamelessly flatters and prettifies the criminal rule over Taiwan Province by the Chiang Kai-shek clique which has long been repudiated by the

Chinese people. Moreover, this reactionary book trumpets the long-bankrupted allegation that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined." It also claims the "success" of Japan's "management" over Taiwan during its occupation and babbles that Japan was the first to "instill" "the consciousness of modern countries" into Taiwan. This is an open whitewash of the Japanese militarist crime of invading Taiwan. Moreover, the author of this reactionary volume tries hard to preach so-called "genuine" normalization of diplomatic relations with China's territory Taiwan Province. The author also beats the drums for people to "make a necessary trip to Taiwan," etc.

The People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the Chinese people and Taiwan Province is part of its territory. The entire Chinese people, including the people in Taiwan Province, are determined to liberate Taiwan. It is intolerable for anyone under any disguise to interfere and obstruct this. It is futile for a handful of anti-China, anti-communist Rightists in Japan to engage in such demagoguery and sinister activities at a time when the China-Japan friendship movement is developing daily and the Japanese people are demanding the realization of the declared principles of the China-Japan Joint Statement. The Rightists will come

to no good end in going against the historical current.

MEXICO CITY

### Inter-American Foreign Ministers' Conference

The Inter-American Foreign Ministers' Conference met in Mexico City, capital of Mexico, from February 21 to 23. It was attended by the foreign ministers of 24 Latin American countries and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

There were 10 items on the agenda for discussion at the conference. Eight were proposed by the Latin American countries after a meeting of their foreign ministers last November. They included a solution to the Panama Canal issue, reform of the inter-American system, coercive economic measures, international trade and monetary systems and trans-national corporations (see *Peking Review*, No. 48, 1973, p. 27). These items reflected the strong aspirations of the Latin American countries to get rid of U.S. imperialist oppression, control and plunder and to defend state sovereignty, national resources and economic interests. The two other items—the world situation and energy crisis—were proposed by the United States.

The 3-day conference adopted the Tlatelolco Declaration, named after the conference site. Issued on February 24, it pointed out that

"inter-American relations should be based on true equality, non-interference, renunciation of the use of force and coercive measures, and respect for the right of the countries to choose their own political, economic and social systems."

The declaration made it clear that "the correct enforcement of the principles contained in the (Mexican-proposed) Charter for the Economic Rights and Duties of the States will serve to create internal and external conditions for the American countries to meet their needs and to develop themselves on an equal basis."

It said that the foreign ministers had discussed the activities of trans-national corporations in Latin America and unanimously agreed to continue studying the question at a meeting on April 17 in Atlanta, Georgia State, U.S.A.

The declaration noted that "the foreign ministers are of the unanimous opinion that it is necessary to step up work for the reconstruction of the inter-American system." The foreign ministers reaffirmed "the necessity of the Latin American and Caribbean countries to effectively participate in international monetary reform."

The United States proposal for establishment of a "Western hemisphere community" was rejected at the conference.

(Continued from p. 5.)

others" and "he who excels in learning can be an official," and on the old forces of habit. Our younger generation is full of promise.

In their letter to the Peking Municipal Committee of the Communist Youth League, 24 members of the Communist Youth League and Red Guards at the Middle School Attached to Tsinghua University said that in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they once again studied Chairman Mao's teaching that educated young people must integrate with the workers and peasants and criticized the reactionary fallacies spread by Confucius and Lin Piao.

They were determined to go to the countryside, border areas or wherever the country needs them most.

Fourteen students of the Middle School Attached to Peking University who will graduate this term said in their letter: "The historic mission of our generation of youth is to dedicate ourselves to the complete abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man, to the elimination of the differences between workers and peasants, between town and country and between mental and manual labour, and to the realization of communism, the greatest cause in the history of mankind." These students are determined to be youth of China who have

high ideals and will live up to the expectations of the time. They pledge that they will temper themselves in the vast countryside to be worthy and reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Fifteen Communist Youth League members of the Peking No. 123 Middle School said in their letter that the school Party branch had twice organized them to go to investigate social conditions in the countryside. There they received a deep education which made them more determined to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants, and so they asked to go and settle in the rural areas.

# MAO TSETUNG

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