

# PEKING REVIEW 31

August 4, 1972

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報

## Carry the Glorious Tradition Forward

— In commemoration of the 45th anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

Editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

## Samdech Sihanouk Congratulated On His Successful Visit to Five Countries

*Two Good and Short Fact-Finding  
Reports*

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# THE WEEK

## Victory of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War Celebrated

Hyun Jun Keuk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a banquet on July 27 in celebration of the 19th anniversary of the victory of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War.

Li Hsien-nien, Li Teh-sheng, Keng Piao, Chi Peng-fei, Su Yu and other leading members attended.

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk in a speech at the banquet said that 19 years have elapsed since the Korean Armistice. But owing to U.S. imperialist forcible occupation of south Korea, the country is still divided.

The Joint Statement of North and South Korea issued on July 4 this year, he said, is a victory by the people of our country in the struggle to solve an internal affair of our nation—the question of reunification— independently and peacefully without any interference by outside forces.

Today, he continued, the joint statement has won the warm support of the people throughout north and south Korea, as well as the fraternal Chinese people and the progressive people of the world.

He pointed out: U.S. imperialism has no ground, nor can it provide any pretext, to station its aggressor troops in south Korea. U.S. imperialism must withdraw its aggressor troops from south Korea and the "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" must be dissolved.

Comrade Li Teh-sheng said in his speech: The great victory won by the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung made important contributions to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the people throughout the world.

The north-south joint statement, said Comrade Li Teh-sheng, conforms to the national aspirations of the entire Korean people for an early reunification of their fatherland. The Chinese Government and people have always maintained that the affairs of each country should be handled by its own people. The question of the reunification of Korea should be solved by the Korean people themselves and brooks no interference by outside forces. U.S. imperialism must stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and must withdraw all its troops stationed in south Korea. The Japanese militarist forces must not be allowed to poke their noses into south Korea. Anyone who attempts to stop the historical tide of the independent peaceful reunification of Korea is doomed to fail.

The banquet was permeated with a cordial atmosphere. Comrades-in-arms of the two countries toasted the daily growing consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity of the Chinese and Korean peoples which is sealed in blood.

## China-Japan

**Premier Chou Meets Yoshikatsu Takeiri.** Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Kuo Mo-jo, and President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Liao Cheng-chih met and gave a banquet for Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Komei Party, and Yoshiaki Masaki, Chairman of the Policy Deliberation Council, and Naohiko Okubo, Deputy General Secretary, of the Party on the evening of July 28. Hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

Yoshikatsu Takeiri and his party arrived in Peking on July 25 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the

China-Japan Friendship Association. Premier Chou En-lai and President Liao Cheng-chih met them on the afternoon of July 27 and again met the Japanese friends on the evening of July 29.

Yoshikatsu Takeiri and his group left Peking on July 31 to visit Shanghai and other places.

**Premier Chou's Thanks Conveyed.** Yutaka Maeda, leader of the Japanese Men's and Women's Volleyball Delegation which had returned to Japan after a visit to China, on July 27 gave a report to Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka on the hospitality accorded the delegation in China and on the occasion when Premier Chou En-lai met the delegation. He also conveyed the thanks of Premier Chou to Prime Minister Tanaka.

Prime Minister Tanaka expressed his appreciation that the delegation had played the role of a bridge for Japan-China friendship. He said: "You have gone a step ahead of me. I hope you will continue to work for peaceful diplomacy."

**Takeo Miki Fetes Hsiao Hsiang-chien.** Japanese State Minister Takeo Miki and his wife gave a dinner at their home on the evening of July 27 to warmly welcome Hsiao Hsiang-chien, Chief Representative of the Tokyo Liaison Office of the China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office of China, his wife, and Representative Hsu Tsung-mao.

Hosts and guests had cordial and friendly talks at dinner and toasted the early normalization of China-Japan diplomatic relations and the continuous development of friendly relations between the two peoples.

## Malian Guests Welcomed

Captain Kissima Doukara, Member of the Malian National Liberation Military Committee and Minister of Defence, Interior and Security, and Captain Aliou Traore, Deputy

*(Continued on p. 19.)*

# Carry the Glorious Tradition Forward

— In commemoration of the 45th anniversary of the founding of  
the Chinese People's Liberation Army

Editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

**T**ODAY is the brilliant festival of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Founded and commanded by the great leader Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has traversed a glorious course. The 1927 "August 1" Nanchang Uprising fired the first salvo against the Kuomintang reactionaries. The Autumn Harvest Uprising that year brought into being the workers' and peasants' armed forces which marched into the Ching Kang Mountains and set up the first rural revolutionary base area. Thus a people's army of a completely new type emerged in China and kindled the flames of revolutionary armed struggle. In close unity with the people, this army fought heroically, advanced wave upon wave and, after a long and most arduous struggle, won the great victory of overthrowing the three big mountains — imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. Since the founding of New China, the army has maintained and carried forward the revolutionary spirit of the war years and waged successful struggles to defend the motherland, to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea and to smash aggression and subversion by imperialism, revisionism and reaction, thereby making outstanding contributions to the socialist revolution and construction and to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, our army as a working force has shouldered the glorious tasks of supporting industry, agriculture and the broad masses of the Left, exercising military control and carrying out political and military training, thus making new contributions to the people.

Since the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Party, the People's Liberation Army, with the warm attention of Chairman Mao, has carried out education in ideology and political line and achieved remarkable results. Armed with the three basic principles put forward by Chairman Mao, namely "practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," the commanders and fighters have made a deep-going criticism of Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers. This has raised the political consciousness of the people's army. It has

become a common practice among the cadres and fighters to make a serious study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works. The relations between officers and men and between armymen and civilians have become closer. A mass campaign for military training is gaining momentum. Our troops have been strengthened both politically and militarily. Rallying still more closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the whole army is advancing with vigour and courage.

The 45-year history confirms that the Chinese People's Liberation Army is loyal to the Party and the people and has a glorious revolutionary tradition. However ferocious the enemy, he can never overwhelm this army, but will be vanquished by it. Any careerist or conspirator who wants to undermine this army is only day-dreaming. Mountains may be shaken, but the Liberation Army — never! Our army is worthy of the designation of a great people's army.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "**The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything.**" When the Party's line is correct, we have everything: if we have no men, we will have them; if we have no rifles, we can get them; if we do not have state power, we will be able to seize it. If the line is incorrect, we will lose what we already have. It is in the course of the inner-Party struggle between the two lines that our army has grown. The victory of the Chinese people and the People's Liberation Army is a victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The Kutien Meeting Resolution drawn up by Chairman Mao has enabled our army to build itself entirely on a Marxist-Leninist basis and become a genuine people's army under the absolute leadership of the Party and an instrument for carrying out the Party's programme and line. All commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army should make further efforts to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the Party's line, do a really good job in the current campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, be still more conscious in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, carry forward the revolutionary tradition and strive for still greater glory.

Our army is distinguished by a remarkable unity within its ranks and with those outside them. It has

always followed the twin policies of ruthlessness to the enemy and kindness to our own; in the relations between army and people, army and government, officers and men, military work and political work, and among cadres, it has observed correct principles, carried out the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention, remained modest and prudent and guarded against arrogance and rashness. Relying on all this, it has won splendid victories. The whole Party, the whole army and the people throughout the country should carry this tradition forward. They must follow Chairman Mao's teaching: **The whole nation should learn from the People's Liberation Army; the Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country.** The army should support the government and cherish the people; the government should support the army and cherish the people. **If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?**

It is necessary at all times to keep to the style of hard struggle. Chairman Mao has said: **"We must advocate hard struggle, which is our intrinsic political characteristic. Chinchow is a place that grows apples. At the time of the Liaohsi Campaign it was autumn, and the people had lots of apples in their homes. Our fighters did not take any. I was deeply moved when I read about this. Here the fighters were conscious that not to eat the apples was noble, to eat them would be ignoble, for the apples belonged to the people. Such consciousness is the basis of our discipline. It**

**is the result of leadership and education by our Party. Man must have some spirit, and the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat comes from this consciousness."** Ours is still a developing country with a relatively backward economy. Decades of hard struggle are still needed to build China into a more prosperous country. We must go on performing our internationalist duties and strive to make still greater contributions to humanity. All the cadres and the people must constantly keep this in mind. Our army has always acquitted itself well and it should continue to act as a model of hard struggle.

We are commemorating the 45th anniversary of the founding of our army in an excellent domestic and international situation. But the People's Liberation Army should in no way relax its fighting will. It should strengthen army building and conduct military and political training well in accordance with Chairman Mao's line on army building. The people of the whole country and the commanders and fighters of the whole army should clearly recognize the aggressive nature of imperialism and social-imperialism, heighten their vigilance, defend the motherland, and grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war. Our socialist motherland brooks no encroachment by anyone. We are determined to liberate our sacred territory Taiwan Province. Let us unite to win still greater victories along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

(August 1)

### National Defence Ministry Reception

## "August 1" Army Day Celebrated

**U**NDER the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the great Chinese People's Liberation Army has traversed a fighting course of 45 years. The Chinese Ministry of National Defence gave a grand reception on the evening of July 31 to warmly celebrate "August 1" Army Day.

The reception took place in the banquet hall of the magnificent Great Hall of the People. On the rostrum was a huge portrait of Chairman Mao, the founder and commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the great leader of the Chinese people. The portrait was flanked by ten red flags.

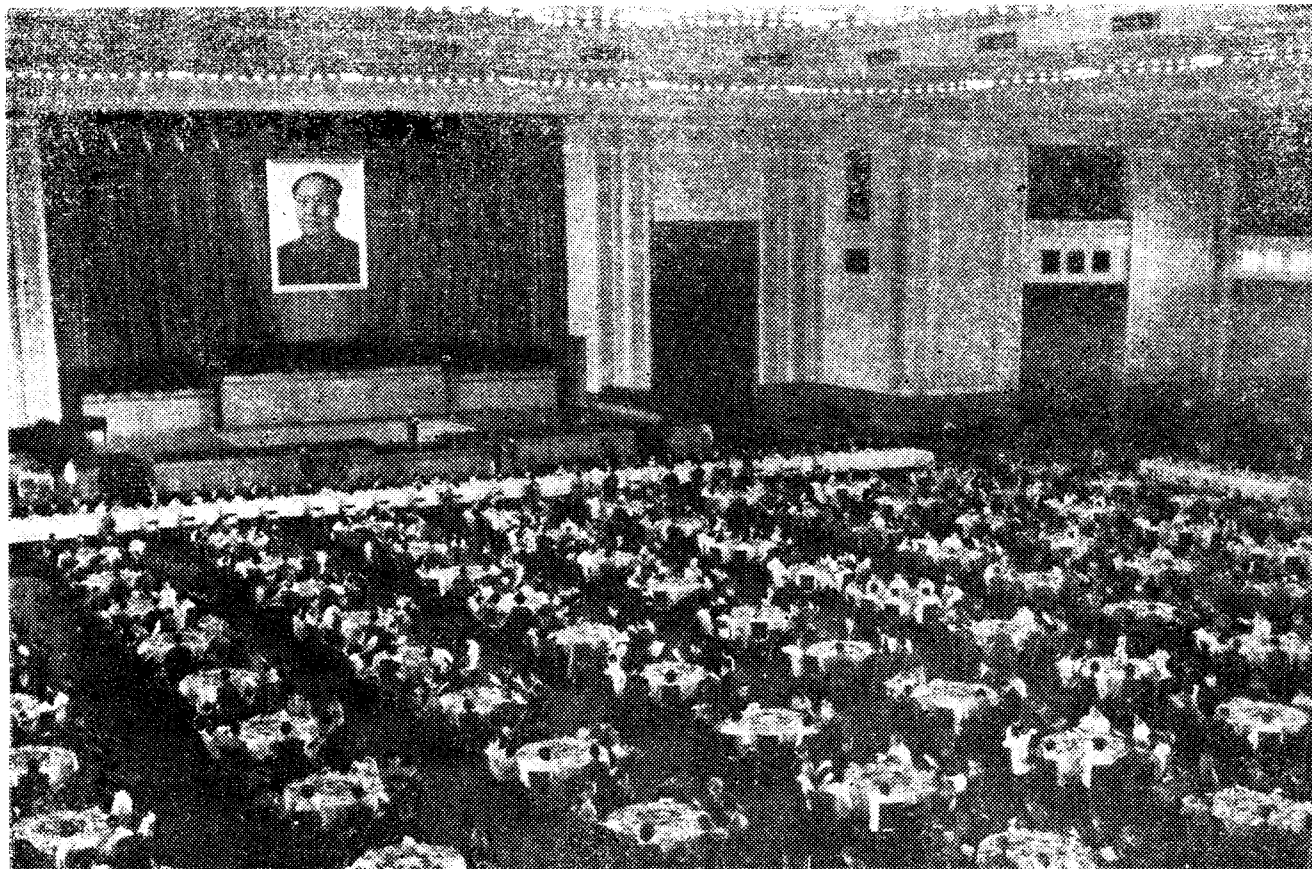
Among the guests were:

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk; Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth; Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of Cambodia; Sarin

Chhak, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Sarin Chhak; and General Duong Sam Ol, Minister of Military Equipment and Armament of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Duong Sam Ol;

Captain Kissima Doukara, Member of the Malian National Liberation Military Committee and Minister of Defence, Interior and Security, and Captain Aliou Traore, Deputy Commander of the Malian Air Force; Endalkchew Makonnen, Minister of Communications, Telecommunications and Posts of the Empire of Ethiopia and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Ethiopian Airlines, and his wife; Ly Ban, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; Veiz Gjebero, Albanian Vice-Minister of Construction; Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde, and his wife, and the Party delegation led by him;

The Delegation of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) with Livio Risaliti as its leader and



The banquet hall.

Manlio Dinucci as its deputy leader; American friends Frank Coe, Ruth Coe, Sol Adler and Pat Adler; Joris Ivens, internationally known Dutch film director, and Marceline Loridan, French film worker; R.H. Witke, American woman writer and associate professor of history; Chih Kung Jen, Chinese-born American scholar and Vice-Chairman of the Applied Physics Laboratory Research Centre of Johns Hopkins University and professor of microwave physics, and his wife; and Dr. Joseph Needham, Master of the Caius College of Cambridge University and bio-chemist, and his wife; and

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China, military attaches of embassies of various countries in Peking, and their wives.

Present at the reception were:

Tung Pi-wu, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Chu Teh, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council; Chiang Ching, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the

Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier; Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Director of the P.L.A. General Political Department; Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Hsu Hsiang-chien and Nieh Jung-chen, Vice-Chairmen of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Kuo Mo-jo and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Chen Yun and Li Fu-chun, Vice-Premiers; Teng Tai-yuan and Hsu Teh-heng, Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Fu Tso-yi, Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council; Hsiao Ching-kuang, Su Yu and Wang Shu-sheng, Vice-Ministers of National Defence; Keng Piao, Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Wu Teh, Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying delivered an important speech at the reception where a revolutionary atmosphere of unity for victory prevailed.

Also present at the reception were:

Members and Alternate Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee now in Peking; leading members of



# Comrade Yeh Chien-ying's Speech

(Excerpts)

**U**NDER the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has traversed a fighting course of 45 years. Today, we are celebrating this brilliant festival with full confidence in victory. On behalf of all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, I express warm welcome and sincere thanks to the distinguished guests, friends and comrades present at this reception.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army is a people's army of a new type, created and commanded by our great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party. The history of the past 45 years proves that our army is worthy of the name of a great people's army armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. During the period of the democratic revolution, our army, together with the people of the whole country, followed the road pointed out by Chairman Mao of encircling the cities from the countryside and finally seizing the cities, defeated the powerful domestic and foreign enemies and won the great victory of the Chinese revolution. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, our army has, again together with the people of the whole country, victoriously performed its glorious duty of defending our socialist motherland, smashed the aggression and subversion by imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries and shattered the criminal schemes of the traitors, enemy agents and careerists, who wormed their way into the Party, to usurp Party leadership, seize power and restore capitalism. It has thus made great contributions to our socialist revolution and socialist construction. Having undergone the test of protracted revolutionary struggles, our army is now more united and more powerful than ever before.

The present world situation is excellent. The farther the superpowers stretch their hands, the more extensive and vigorous becomes the resistance of the people of the world. The heroic peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia have won great victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The struggle of the Arab peoples and the Palestinian people against the control of the superpowers and for the recovery of their lost territories and their right of

national existence is developing in depth. Countries of the third world and the revolutionary people throughout the world are scoring one new success after another in their struggle against hegemony and power politics.

However, the nature of imperialism and social-imperialism will never change. They will never cease their arms race and their contention for world hegemony. While loudly preaching "disarmament," "limitation of strategic arms" and "the strengthening of international security," they are in reality intensifying their arms expansion and war preparations and continuing to vie for nuclear superiority and to subject other countries to their aggression, subversion, control or interference. The struggle between aggression and anti-aggression, subversion and anti-subversion, control and anti-control, and between interference and anti-interference will go on over and over again. We are convinced that the peoples of the world, heightening their vigilance, strengthening their unity and persevering in struggle, will certainly be able to win still greater victories in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles.

In the excellent situation both at home and abroad, the Chinese People's Liberation Army must not relax its fighting will. We must step up education in the line, conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, develop in depth the movement to repudiate revisionism and rectify the style of work, steadily raise our consciousness of struggle between classes and between the two lines, and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must diligently study Chairman Mao's military writings, do a good job of military training and strengthen the building of the militia. We must give full play to our fine revolutionary traditions, always maintain the style of plain living and hard struggle, modestly learn from the people of the whole country and strengthen the unity between the army and government, between the army and the people, and between officers and men. We must heighten our vigilance, strengthen our preparedness against war and defend our great socialist motherland. We are determined to liberate Taiwan.

the various general departments, services and arms of the P.L.A., the P.L.A. Peking Units and other departments; leading members of the departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee; leading members of government departments, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; representatives of P.L.A. Combat Heroes and models, P.L.A. men taking part in the "three supports and two militaries," and

the militia and the families of armymen and revolutionary martyrs; representatives of Peking workers, peasants, literary and art circles and sports circles; and others.

Also present were L.F. Ilyichev, leader, and V.G. Gankovsky, deputy leader, of the Soviet Government Delegation to the Negotiations on the Sino-Soviet Boundary Question, and Mrs. Gankovsky.

# Samdech Sihanouk Congratulated on His Successful Visit to Five Countries

THE Delegation of the Kingdom of Cambodia led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, paid official visits to Romania, Albania, Algeria, Mauritania and Yugoslavia from June 19 to July 19. He had friendly talks with government leaders of these countries, exchanged views on mutual relations and on the current international situation and issued joint statements or joint communiques with them.

Samdech Sihanouk received a warm welcome and hospitable reception from the Governments and people of the five countries he visited. He won high praise from them for safeguarding Cambodia's sovereignty and independence, pursuing a policy of peace and neutrality and persevering in the stand of anti-imperialist struggle. The Cambodian people were widely praised for their heroic spirit and brilliant victories in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The leaders of the five countries all stressed that the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia is the sole legal Government of Cambodia and reaffirmed their support for the just struggle of the Cambodian people. Samdech Sihanouk's five-nation tour again vividly proves that the Cambodian people, who are fighting for a just cause, enjoy abundant support and that the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia enjoys high prestige in the world.

During his visits, Samdech Sihanouk had extensive contacts with the masses of these countries. In his many speeches, he condemned the U.S. imperialist aggression against Cambodia and Indochina, reiterated his solemn and just stand on the settlement of the Cambodia question and Indochina question, and opposed the convocation of a so-called "international conference," a scheme to sabotage the struggle of the Indochinese peoples. He also conveyed the Cambodian people's profound friendship to the people of the five countries and expressed their support to the people of the world in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence and against aggression, subversion and racial discrimination. His fruitful visits have made new contributions to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the Cambodian people and the people of various countries and promoting the struggle of the people of the whole world against imperialism.

## "Renmin Ribao" Publishes Editorial

The Chinese people deeply rejoice at Samdech Sihanouk's successful tour. The Chinese press devoted

much space to report in detail his visits to the five countries and printed the joint communiques and joint statements. *Renmin Ribao* published a special editorial congratulating him on his successful tour. It said: "At present, the situation of the Cambodian people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is excellent. When Samdech Sihanouk was touring the five countries, news of fresh victories kept coming in from the Cambodian battlefield. In Phnom Penh and its vicinity, in the provinces of Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kampot and Takeo, the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people have launched a series of offensives, wiping out large numbers of enemy troops and further enlarging the liberated areas. To hold back the Cambodian people's triumphant march, the Lon Nol traitorous clique, its U.S. master and certain foreign forces are speeding up all kinds of political conspiracies in an attempt to split the Cambodian patriotic forces and disintegrate the Cambodian people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. This has been repeatedly exposed and condemned by Samdech Sihanouk during his recent five-nation visit."

The editorial praised Samdech Sihanouk's firmness and just stand and said in conclusion: "We are convinced that by fighting shoulder to shoulder and strengthening their unity with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, and with the support of the world's people, the Cambodian people are bound to win complete victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."

## Airport Welcome

Samdech Sihanouk, Madame Sihanouk and the Delegation of the Kingdom of Cambodia he led received a big welcome on July 29 when they arrived in Peking by special plane. At the airport with Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth to greet them were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Li Teh-sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee Hsu Hsiang-chien, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee

Keng Piao and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Wu Teh. Accompanied by Premier Chou, Samdech Sihanouk inspected the guard of honour made up of army, navy, air force and people's militia units. Five thousand people in their holiday best and waving bouquets were also at the airport to express their warm congratulations on the successful tour.

### Premier Chou Gives Grand Banquet

To congratulate Samdech and Madame Sihanouk on their successful visits to the five countries, Premier Chou on July 30 gave a grand banquet, followed by a theatrical performance, in Peking's Great Hall of the People.

Among the guests were Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of Cambodia Ieng Sary, who had accompanied Samdech Sihanouk abroad, and members of the delegation, including Minister of Foreign Affairs Sarin Chhak and Madame Sarin Chhak, Minister Thiounn Prasith, Princess Norodom Keth Kanya, Madame Kou Roun and Madame Ang Kim Khoan.

Diplomatic envoys of Albania, Romania, Algeria, Mauritania and Yugoslavia as well as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and the Republic of South Viet Nam were also present.

Chinese Party and state leaders attending included Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing, Hsu Hsiang-chien and Kuo Mo-jo.

Premier Chou and Samdech Sihanouk spoke at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship and unity.

On behalf of the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao and the Chinese Government and people, Premier Chou expressed the warmest congratulations to Samdech Sihanouk on his successful visits to the five countries in Europe and Africa.

Premier Chou said: "For the cause of independence and liberation of his motherland, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk who braved the intense heat of mid-summer and made light of flying 30,000-odd kilometres, paid a state visit to the five countries in Europe and Africa, conveying to the people there the profound friendly sentiments of the 7 million people of Cambodia. His noble spirit of patriotism and his efforts to strengthen the militant unity of the people of various countries merit our emulation and admiration."

"The brilliant victories won by the heroic Cambodian people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation," the Premier continued, "have been warmly acclaimed and praised by the people of the whole world. The fruitful state visits have vividly demonstrated that the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk enjoys high international prestige, that the international standing of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia is rising higher and higher, and that the Cambodian people have friends all over the world."

"During his visit, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk acquainted the people of these countries with the excellent situation of Cambodia's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, denounced the crimes of aggression committed by U.S. imperialism in Cambodia and Indochina, exposed the political schemes engineered by certain big powers, reaffirmed the just position on the settlement of the Cambodia and Indochina questions, and gave full expression to the unshakable will of the Cambodian people resolutely to unite and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples and to carry the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to the end without compromise or retreat."

In conclusion, Premier Chou declared: "Following the teachings of our great leader Chairman Mao, we will firmly and unswervingly fulfil our bounden internationalist duty as of the great rear area to the great front, and resolutely support the Cambodian and the other Indochinese peoples in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until they win complete victory."

With great satisfaction, Samdech Sihanouk in his speech reviewed the fruitful results of his visit. He said that in his very fine speech just now, His Excellency the Premier had stressed the full significance and great impact of the results of this mission. "Allow me in my turn," Samdech Sihanouk went on, "to emphasize the immense role played by the distinguished heads of state and government of China, Romania, Albania, Algeria, Mauritania and Yugoslavia in the attainment of these results which are beneficial to our common struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism and in particular to the fight being waged by the Khmer, Vietnamese and Lao peoples not only for their own national salvation and the complete liberation of their respective fatherlands but also for the salvation and liberty of other fraternal countries of the third world who are subjected to threat, aggression or exploitation by the same imperialism and neo-colonialism."

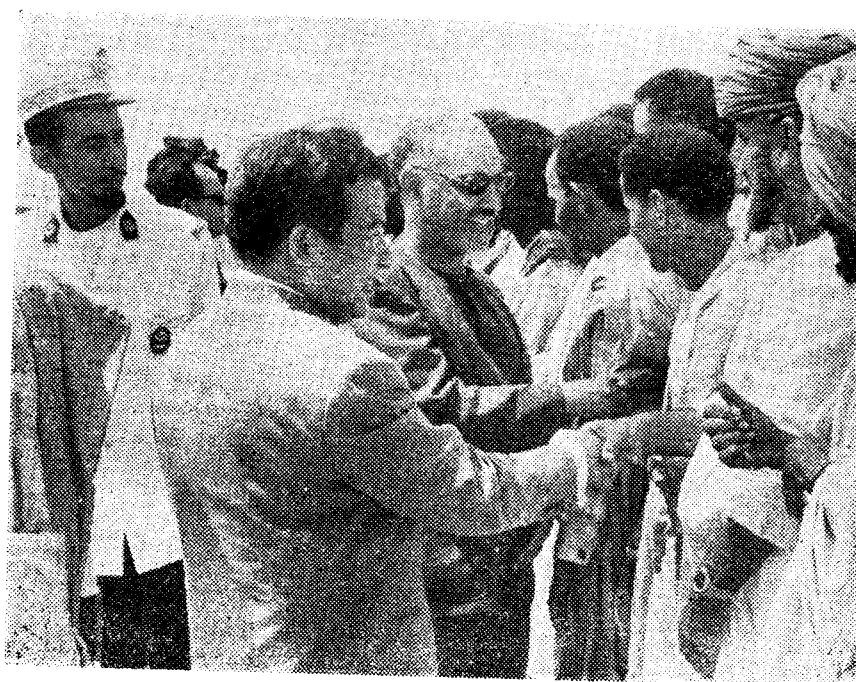
"The Khmer people, and particularly the heroic fighters of their National Liberation Armed Forces, are greatly inspired by the present tremendous and splendid development of the friendship and solidarity uniting them with the peoples of China, Romania, Albania, Algeria, Mauritania and Yugoslavia, a development which results from my Peking-Bucharest-Tirana-Algiers-Nouakchott-Brioni-Peking trip and from the historic contributions made by Your Excellency and Presidents Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, Moktar Ould Daddah of Mauritania, Enver Hoxha, Haxhi Lleshi and Mehmet Shehu of Albania and Houari Boumedienne of Algeria, of whom I have the immense honour of being considered by them as an intimate friend, brother and comrade-in-arms."

In his speech, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk also extended his thanks to President Sekou Toure of Guinea and President Marien Ngouabi of the Congo for inviting him to visit their countries and said that he would go to Conakry and Brazzaville in 1973.

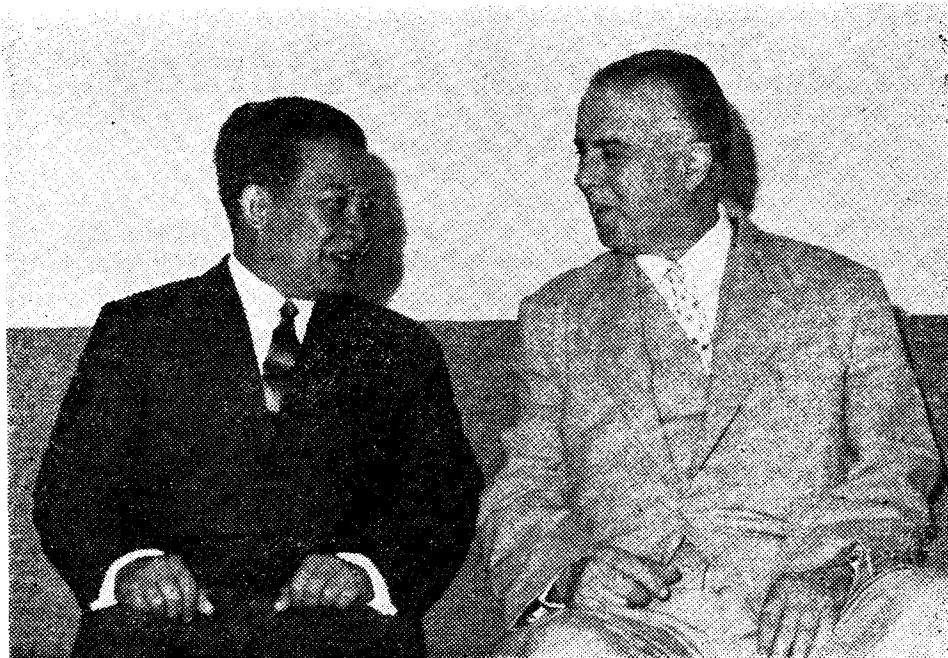
# SAMDECH SIHANOUK'S 5-NATION VISIT



▲ Accompanied by President Ceausescu, Samdech Sihanouk greets his welcomers in Bucharest.



▶ President Daddah accompanies Samdech Sihanouk on a visit to Kiffa, a city in the interior of Mauritania.



◀ Samdech Sihanouk calls on Comrade Enver Hoxha.



◀ Chairman Boumedienne and Samdech Sihanouk at the Algiers Airport welcome.



▶ At the farewell banquet given by President Tito for Samdech Sihanouk.

# Two Good and Short Fact-Finding Reports

*“Renmin Ribao” (July 24) front-paged two fact-finding reports under a banner headline: Please Read Two Good and Short Fact-Finding Reports. There was also an editor’s note which reads:*

*“These two fact-finding reports, plain and concise, have no unnecessary words. This style of writing should be greatly encouraged.*

*“Many of our newspaper articles are too long. Who wants to read them? A change is needed.*

*“In his article ‘Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing’ 30 years ago, Chairman Mao criticized long and empty articles, pointing out that ‘we should learn how to write shorter and pithier articles.’ To this day this call is still of practical significance to us. We are ready to join other comrades in a conscientious effort to solve this problem so that the writing of articles becomes shorter and shorter.”*

*Another passage from the same article by Chairman Mao was carried in the right-hand corner of the masthead: “Some of our comrades love to write long articles with no substance, very much like the ‘foot-bindings of a slattern, long as well as smelly.’ Why must they write such long and empty articles? There can be only one explanation; they are determined the masses shall not read them.”*

*Following is the text of the two fact-finding reports.*

— “P.R.” Ed.

## Tsoumakang Production Brigade Correctly Handles Forestry and Animal Husbandry Contradiction And Expands Sheep-Raising

In a hilly area of Honan Province’s Hsihsia County, the Tsoumakang Production Brigade of Wulichiao Commune has 16 production teams comprising 236 households with 1,221 people and 1,725 *mu* of cultivated land. In the past, because the land was poor and output low, the brigade was never self-sufficient in food grains if there was a slight drought or waterlogging. Following Chairman Mao’s great teachings **“Take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development”** and **“An economy without animal husbandry is an incomplete national economy,”** Tsoumakang has since 1965 correctly handled the contradiction between forestry and animal husbandry and, in the light of local conditions, raised a large number of sheep. With only 240 sheep in 1965, the whole brigade by 1971 had 1,300, averaging five and a half per household.

### Stick to Chairman Mao’s Revolutionary Line, Raise Sheep for the Revolution

Development of sheep raising in Tsoumakang was coupled with vigorous class struggle and a struggle between the two lines. At the outset, under the influence of *san zi yi bao* and the “four freedoms” which Liu Shao-chi had trumpeted, those ingrained

with capitalist thinking started talking nonsense: “For food grain, count on the collective; for the money you want to spend, count on yourself.” [Implying indifference to collective production but zeal for side-line occupations by individuals.] Thus, sheep raised by peasant households developed rapidly while collective sheep-raising made no progress.

The brigade later collectivized more than 90 per cent of the peasant households’ sheep in an effort to develop collective flocks. This damped the commune members’ enthusiasm for raising sheep; the number of flocks dropped. To tackle the problem, the brigade Party branch repeatedly studied the policy towards rural people’s communes and warded off interference from the Right and the “Left.” The Party’s policy was implemented by allowing each household to raise one

\* These were measures for restoring capitalism in the countryside put forward by Liu Shao-chi. *San zi yi bao* means the extension of free markets and of plots for private use, the promotion of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas on a household basis.

The “four freedoms” means “freedom to practise usury, hire labour, buy and sell land and engage in private enterprises.” — P.R. Ed.

or two sheep of its own while the collective actively develops sheep production. As a result, flocks had grown to 1,300 sheep by the end of 1971, 1,060 raised by the collective. Over the last six years, Tsoumakang has sold 1,340 sheep to the state and far more sheepskin and wool than it did in 1965.

### Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thinking Helps Solve Contradiction Correctly

The production brigade also went through continued struggles in solving the contradiction between forestry and animal husbandry. At first, some people said: "Raising sheep makes afforestation impossible. If we want to plant trees, we should get rid of the flocks." Others suggested that sheep-raising be suspended three years for the saplings to grow.

So that the contradiction between forestry and animal husbandry could be properly handled, the brigade Party branch ran a study class to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's philosophical works. This helped the cadres and commune members come to see things more clearly. Their conclusion was: "It's up to man to accomplish something; it's also up to man to tend the sheep while they graze." "It's true there is a contradiction between sheep-raising and tree planting, but both are needed for the revolution." With people's understanding brought to a higher level, the brigade Party branch worked out an overall plan based on Tsoumakang's specific conditions and made rational arrangements for both livestock-breeding and afforestation.

Half of the 5,000 *mu* of the mountain slope was blocked to plant trees while the rest was reserved for grazing sheep and cattle. In five years when trees on the first half of the slope had grown well and become forests, the land would be ready for sheep and cattle to graze. The second half of the slope would in turn be blocked for planting trees. In this way, the barren slopes would be green with forests in about ten years' time when sheep could graze in them, and both forestry and sheep-breeding would prosper.

### More Sheep, More Grain, More Income And Greater Contribution

With the growth of the flocks, there was a substantial increase in manure which helped develop agricultural production. Whereas Tsoumakang's grain yield in 1965 averaged 236 *jin* per *mu*, it had in 1971 increased to 557 *jin*, outstripping the target set in the National Programme for Agricultural Development for areas south of the Yellow River. Whereas in 1964 the state had to supply the brigade with 8,000 *jin* of grain, the latter delivered and sold some 66,000 *jin* of grain to the state in 1971, besides setting aside 30,000 *jin* as collective reserves. The brigade was also able to invest over 10,000 yuan to build a reservoir, a flour mill and a tree nursery. Happily, the poor and lower-middle peasants nowadays say: "Cattle and sheep roam the mountain valley and slopes are green with a forest of trees. With sheep raised by the collective, increased production is certain."

## A Big Growth in Pig-Raising at the Shanghua Production Brigade

**T**HE Shanghua Production Brigade in Lanchi County, Chekiang Province, was formed on the basis of what had formerly been the Shanghua Agricultural Co-operative.

Chairman Mao had praised the co-operative in 1955 in a comment on an article entitled "A Great Number of Pigs Are Raised Here." This comment has guided and encouraged the Shanghua poor and lower-middle peasants in achieving one success after another.

The brigade now has nine production teams of 314 households with 1,566 people, averaging a little over 0.8 *mu* of land per capita. Though it was hit by natural adversities last year, the brigade harvested 1,281 *jin* of grain per *mu*, and had 2,592 pigs in stock, averaging 8.3 pigs per household (or 1.93 per *mu* of farmland and 1.66 per capita). The collective economy is flourishing more and more. Its contribution to the state has increased and the commune members' income has steadily gone up.

### All-Round Development of Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock-Breeding, Side-Line Production And Fisheries

Brigade members have seen through practice that by implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolution-

ary line and policies, they win victory in revolution and develop production, and that by departing from Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, they suffer setbacks in both revolution and production. They hold mass discussions every year to learn and exchange experience in implementing Chairman Mao's comment, check up on how they are implementing the policy on pig-raising and solve problems arising in expanding pig-raising. The brigade Party branch puts raising pigs on their agenda, maps out plans and pays attention to carrying them out. As a result, the number of pigs in stock has increased steadily. The brigade had more than 2,500 pigs last year, over six times the 1955 number, which was 416.

Education in line\* has been vigorous and the brigade has expanded pig-raising, increased manure,

\* It aims to make the people understand and consciously follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, learn to discern the interference of the revisionist line from the "Left" and the Right, and carry through concrete Party principles and policies in every field of work. In Shanghua's movement to give education in the struggle between the two lines mentioned here, the commune members roundly criticized the interference of the revisionist line and steeled their determination to firmly implement the policy of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development" as advocated by Chairman Mao. — P.R. Ed.

improved the soil, raised the per-*mu* yield of grain and income, and promoted an all-round advance in agriculture, forestry, livestock-breeding, side-line production and fisheries. Grain production rose from 442 *jin* per *mu* in 1955 to 1,508 *jin* per *mu* in 1970. In the last 17 years, the brigade delivered and sold 6.81 million *jin* of grain and more than 11,000 pigs to the state. It now has 420,000 yuan in public accumulation funds and 210,000 *jin* of grain in reserve. It has set up a tree nursery, a hatchery, fish-breeding farms, a bee farm, a bean-curd workshop, a brick-kiln and a fodder-processing plant. Income from collective side-line production last year was 155,500 yuan, 22 times that in 1957.

On the basis of the growth of agricultural and side-line production and the rise in collective accumulation, the brigade has spent 110,000 yuan on farm machinery. It now has two medium-sized tractors, two walking-tractors, ten electric motors, five pumps, three electric threshers and one diesel engine, as well as machines for processing farm and subsidiary products, sprayers, transplanters and rubber-tyred carts. Ploughing, irrigation, threshing, food processing, fodder crushing and transport have all been largely mechanized or semi-mechanized. All households have electric lighting and radio rediffusion apparatuses. The Shanghai Brigade is a scene of revolutionary prosperity.

### Conscientiously Carrying out the Policy of Simultaneous Development of Collective And Individual Pig-Raising

Chairman Mao pointed out in his comment: "Apart from collective pig-raising by the co-operatives, every

peasant household should be advised to raise one or more pigs." Practice has shown the brigade that collective and individual pig-raising must go hand in hand, and neither one nor the other should be dropped. Its collective pig farms increased from one to ten between 1955 and 1971. The number of pigs rose from 16 to 1,035, and that of sows from 14 to 167. The pig farms keep improving. The number of pigs raised by individual peasant households has also expanded greatly, from 400 in 1955 to 1,557 last year.

When a commune member sells a pig weighing 120 *jin* or more, the production team gives him 80 to 90 *jin* of grain apart from the 50 *jin* of fodder grain sold him by the state. This is done to encourage the commune members to raise more pigs. Besides, the collective distributes a fixed amount of such green feed as duckweed, milk vetch and turnips to households raising pigs or sells them at a low price. As for the few poor and lower-middle peasants who lack the funds, the production team helps them through interest-free loans to buy piglets.

### Vigorously Expanding Fodder Production

Fodder is the material foundation for pig-raising. Raising more pigs is out of the question unless the fodder question is solved. In line with Chairman Mao's comment, the poor and lower-middle peasants have since 1955 correctly handled the relationship between growing grain and fodder crops and between green pig feed and fodder crops. Working in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they have expanded fodder production. They made full use of water resources to

## Rectifying the Style of Writing Welcomed

Under the heading: We Like to Read Vivid and Forceful Short Articles. *Renmin Ribao* published on July 26 a selection of letters from readers supporting the important July 24 editor's note on rectifying the style of writing.

A Hunan steelworker wrote: "Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers promoted bourgeois formalism. Articles written along this line, filling endless pages with empty verbiage, leave one befuddled. We must do away with this harmful style of writing that sabotages the revolution."

A rural commune member from suburban Peking spoke highly of the two reports which, he said, are short but not empty and make sense. He expressed the hope that our "newspapers will carry more lively and short articles that are substantial, analytical and convincing."

A soldier in the Nanking Units of the People's Liberation Army said that "the editor of *Renmin*

*Ribao* speaks our mind for us," hoping that "comrade writers and editors will improve their style of writing in the spirit of a rectification movement as Chairman Mao has taught us."

Language teachers at Peking's No. 2 Middle School wrote, saying that the many lengthy and empty articles in the newspapers "are precisely the 'new stereotyped writing,' 'the new dogma' which Chairman Mao always has criticized. They reflect idealist apriorism, which exercises a very bad influence on schooling. An example of this is that while our school life is lively and colourful, the students' compositions are nevertheless stereotyped, drab and dull. From them one fails to find the vitality of our youngsters. It follows that one of the tasks we educational workers have is to promote a new style of writing, which is plain and concise, vivid and lively and free from verbiage."



grow green pig feed. The brigade's 70 ponds can yield enough green feed to last the pigs three-quarters of the year. While ensuring grain production, they grow two rice crops and one crop of vegetables a year [some of the vegetables are used for fodder], and use stalks, husks and leaves to produce a sugar-rich pig feed.

The specific method of using green pig feed is: milk vetch in spring; duckweed and another wild water plant

in summer, autumn and part of the winter; and turnips in late winter and early spring. In addition, the state supplies them with some bran, residue from distilleries and molasses. Use of a wide variety of green pig feed saves much firewood and grain.

The growth of pig-raising has helped increase grain production and improve the commune members' living standard.

## COMMUNIQUE

### On the Visit of the Government Delegation of the Arab Republic Of Yemen to the People's Republic of China

July 27, 1972

At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Government Delegation of the Arab Republic of Yemen led by His Excellency Mohsin Ahmed Al Aini, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Yemen, paid an official visit to the People's Republic of China from July 16 to 27, 1972.

During its stay in China, the delegation visited Peking, Shanghai and Shenyang, saw factories, people's communes, an army unit and scenic spots and places of historical interest and was accorded a warm and friendly welcome and reception by the Chinese Government and people, which gave expression to the profound traditional friendship between the Chinese and Yemeni peoples.

During the visit, Premier of the State Council Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei of the People's Republic of China, and Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mohsin Ahmed Al Aini and all the members on the Government Delegation of the Arab Republic of Yemen led by him held friendly and sincere talks on further developing the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries and other questions of common interest. Abdo Othman Mohamed, Ambassador of the Arab Republic of Yemen to the People's Republic of China, also took part in the talks. Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met Colonel Mohamed Al Eriani, Deputy Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Yemen, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

The two sides noted with pleasure that in recent years the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Yemen have developed continuously on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence and the friendly contacts and ties between the two Governments and peoples in the political, economic, cultural and other fields have been steadily strengthened. The two sides expressed their determination to make joint efforts for the continued development of the friendly relations and co-operation between the Governments and peoples of the two countries. For this purpose, a new agreement on economic and technical co-operation was signed.

The two sides reiterate: They resolutely oppose the aggression against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples committed by Israeli Zionism with the support and at the instigation of imperialism; they firmly support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle to recover their national rights and lost territories; they firmly support the three Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation; they firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of their fatherland; they firmly support the struggles of all peoples of the world in defence of national independence and state sovereignty and against imperialist and colonialist aggression and interference; and they firmly support the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism and hold that disputes between Afro-Asian countries should be settled on the

basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence through consultations on an equal footing.

The two sides note with satisfaction that the current visit to China by the Government Delegation of the Arab Republic of Yemen led by His Excellency Prime

Minister Mohsin Ahmed Al Aini has been crowned with complete success and has made a useful contribution towards developing the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries, enhancing the friendship between the two peoples and strengthening the Afro-Asian cause of unity against imperialism.

## China at the U.N.

# Essence of the So-Called "Chinese Refugees" Question

The 53rd Session of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations held its plenary meeting on July 27 to discuss the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Chinese Representative Wang Jun-sheng made a statement at the meeting on the question of so-called "assistance" continuously extended by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the past years to so-called "Tibetan refugees" and "Chinese refugees" in Macao. The statement demands that the said office immediately stop all illegal activities on the question of so-called "Tibetan refugees" and "Chinese refugees" in Hongkong and Macao, abolish the organs for these illegal activities, and delete all the related parts from the report.

Wang Jun-sheng's statement reads:

"We have taken note of the fact that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has, in the past years, continuously extended so-called 'assistance' to so-called 'Tibetan refugees' and 'Chinese refugees' in Macao. The Chinese Delegation upon instructions states the position of the Chinese Government on this question.

"1. Tibet is China's territory. Matters concerning Tibet are China's internal affairs in which no foreign country or international organization has the right to interfere. Upon the failure of the serf-owners' rebellion it instigated in China's Tibet region in 1959, the Indian Government brazenly coerced tens of thousands of Tibetan inhabitants into going to India and made use of the matter for

rabid anti-China activities. This so-called 'question of Tibetan refugees' is a result of the Indian Government's interference in and subversion against China.

"2. Both Hongkong and Macao are China's territories. There has always been interflow of Chinese between Hongkong, Macao and other parts of China. The Chinese living in Hongkong and Macao are by no means 'refugees,' and the so-called 'question of Chinese refugees' simply does not exist. The so-called 'question of Chinese refugees' in Hongkong and Macao is nothing but an anti-China falsehood concocted by the imperialist-supported Chiang Kai-shek clique, which has long been repudiated by the Chinese people.

"3. In the past few years, at the instigation of the United States, the Chiang Kai-shek clique and India, the United Nations on several occasions discussed and adopted illegal resolutions on the so-called 'question of Tibet' and 'question of Chinese refugees in Hongkong,' thus leaving behind most dishonourable records. Besides, the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees has regarded as 'refugees' the Tibetan inhabitants who have gone to India under the coercion of the Indian Government, regarded as 'so-called refugees' Chinese inhabitants of Hongkong and Macao, carried out activities known as 'raising contributions for relief' and set up 'offices' and other agencies for such illegal activities. This is a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter and interference in China's internal affairs. As regards the report submitted by the U.N. High Com-

missioner to the current session of the Council, although some amendments to the text have been made, the above-mentioned illegal activities interfering in China's internal affairs still continue up to the present day. This is what the Government and people of China absolutely cannot tolerate. The Chinese Delegation solemnly demands that the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees immediately stop all illegal activities on the questions of so-called 'Tibetan refugees' and 'Chinese refugees' in Hongkong and Macao, abolish the organs for these illegal activities, and delete all the related parts from the report."

The Indian representative advanced a feeble argument against the Chinese statement. He asserted hypocritically that India cared for all refugees out of "humanitarianism," no matter from what country they came. He craftily asserted that the "assistance" to "Tibetan refugees" could not be regarded as "interference in internal affairs."

Wang Jun-sheng immediately repudiated the Indian representative's calumny. He pointed out that "the Indian Government has long been harbouring the aggressive ambition to poke its nose into China's Tibetan region. It is an indisputable and objective fact that India has been carrying out interference, subversion and expansion in China's territory Tibet. After having coerced Tibetan inhabitants into going to India, the Indian Government tried to cover up its interference in China's internal affairs with so-called 'humanitarianism.' This is entirely futile."

According to precedents, the chairman presiding over the meeting proposed that the High Commissioner's report be forwarded to the U.N. General Assembly. Wang Jun-sheng demanded that his statement be forwarded to the U.N. General Assembly together with the report. The chairman granted his demand.

(Continued from p. 5.)

Commander of the Air Force, arrived in Peking by special plane on July 26 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Vice-Minister of National Defence Hsiao Ching-kuang gave a banquet that evening in honour of the visitors.

Speaking at the function, Hsiao Ching-kuang said: "In recent years, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries have daily consolidated and developed in the common struggle against imperialism and on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence."

He pointed out that an excellent situation prevails throughout Africa and said that the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army firmly stand by the African people in the common struggle for the complete defeat of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

In his speech, Kissima Doukara said: "The reasons for my last visit are identical with those which occasion my presence among you today. They are an expression of the fruitful co-operation between our two countries and an evidence of the friendship between our two peoples and armies."

"From the time of the independence of my country to this day, the people of Mali have had the full benefit of your support. From this support has emerged a co-operation that touches all spheres," he said. "Sincerity in this friendship is the basis of this co-operation. Both our countries have the ardent desire to consolidate and strengthen our relations day by day."

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Minister Hsiao Ching-kuang met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Malian guests on July 28.

### Rare and Important Archaeological Finds

A more than 2,000-year-old tomb of the early Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-24 A.D.) was unearthed recently on the outskirts of Chang-

sha in Hunan Province, central China. Workers, peasants and local inhabitants helped in the excavation work.

A fairly well-preserved female corpse was found in the tomb. Half the body was still immersed in a reddish fluid and the corpse was clothed and wrapped in about 20 layers of silk clothing. According to an investigation report, the fibres of the subcutaneous loose connective tissue are distinct and resilient. The colour of the femoral artery is similar to that of a fresh corpse. A subcutaneous injection of preservatives made the soft tissues swell immediately and then the swelling faded out. Most likely the wife of a 2nd century B.C. marquis, the woman is estimated to have died at about the age of 50.

Archaeological workers said that the reason the corpse, coffins and more than 1,000 burial accessories showed little signs of decay is due to the charcoal and white clay piled around the walls and on the top of the outermost coffin and other treatment. The burial accessories include silk fabrics, a painting in colour on silk, lacquer ware, bamboo and wooden utensils, and pottery.

These finds are among the most important and extremely rare relics discovered in China. (A fuller account will be published later.)

### A Week in New Zealand

The Chinese table tennis delegation's recent one-week visit to New Zealand has helped promote friendship and mutual understanding between the people of China and New Zealand.

Arriving in Auckland on July 16, the delegation later visited Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. It received a warm and unforgettable welcome wherever it went. In Lower Hutt near Wellington and the other three cities, friendly matches were held between Chinese and New Zealand players. More than 1,000 spectators were on hand in Auckland and in Lower Hutt to see the matches. Among them were V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand;

Roy Evans, National President, and Jack Ewen, National Secretary, of the New Zealand-China Society; and leaders of the New Zealand Table Tennis Association. The delegation also attended meetings jointly organized by the New Zealand-China Society, student and academic organizations and the New Zealand Chinese Cultural Society.

During its stay in Wellington, David Highet, Minister of Internal Affairs of New Zealand, gave a reception in honour of the delegation. New Zealand Prime Minister John Ross Marshall, Government Ministers, Members of Parliament and people from various circles were present.

### NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou En-lai sent a message to Prime Minister Fidel Castro on July 25 extending congratulations on the 19th anniversary of Cuba's National Rebellion Day.

▲ Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu on July 27 cabled warm congratulations to Peruvian President Juan Velasco Alvarado on the Republic of Peru's National Day. Chinese leaders attended the National Day reception given by Peruvian Ambassador Eduardo Valdez in Peking on July 28.

▲ China and Afghanistan signed a civil air transportation agreement on July 26 in Kabul. Afghan Prime Minister Abdul Zahir and Foreign Minister Mohammad Musa Shafiq respectively received the visiting Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation.

▲ A Chinese workers' delegation paid a visit to Romania from July 10 to 26.

▲ A 12-member table tennis delegation from Italy led by Guglielmo Sineri, President of the Italian National Table Tennis Federation, made a friendly visit to China from July 18 to 28. Chairman of the Italian Olympic Committee Giulio Onesti was in China from July 22 to 29 on a friendly visit.

▲ A Chinese volleyball delegation left Peking on July 19 for friendship visits to Cuba, Peru, Chile and Mexico.

## ROUND THE WORLD

JAPAN

### Opposition Parties' Appeal

The Kanagawa Prefectural Citizens Congress for the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations held a lecture meeting in Yokohama City on July 25 to urge the early restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations. About 1,000 people from various circles attended.

Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party Tomomi Narita, Vice-Chairman of the Komei Party Bunzo Ninomiya and Chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party Ikko Kasuga addressed the meeting.

Narita said that restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations is a task of the nationals and the nation and also an important question conducive to peace in Asia. He noted that the newly formed Tanaka Cabinet has adopted a positive attitude towards such a restoration. Though the Socialist Party is an opposition party, we believe the Tanaka Cabinet's intention to restore Japan-China diplomatic relations is sincere. So long as the Tanaka Cabinet actively works for this, we will actively support this government approach. This is the way of a genuinely reformist political party, he said.

Narita pointed out that a certain party which styles itself a party of the nation and of nationals is sabotaging the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations. This is impermissible. However, it is becoming weak and isolated.

Ninomiya said that public opinion demanding the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and China is surging on an unprecedented scale and mounting daily. It is the solemn duty of the Japanese people to further concentrate efforts to realize the normalization of diplomatic relations, which has become an inevitable trend in this era and nobody can stand in the way. He added: Restoration of diplomatic relations depends on the Tanaka Cabinet's resolve and action and we encourage

it to attain this as early as possible. We will co-operate with the Tanaka Cabinet if it adopts a forward-looking attitude on this question.

Kasuga said that restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations is a historical trend which nobody can halt. The Tanaka Cabinet is pursuing a forward-looking approach on the China issue. With the exception of the Japanese Communist Party [meaning the Miyamoto clique — *Editor*], he pointed out, all opposition parties support the Tanaka Cabinet in its effort to restore diplomatic relations. Therefore, they hope that Prime Minister Tanaka will act boldly.

Representative Member of the National Congress for the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations Kinkazu Saionji, Diet Member of the Liberal Democratic Party Tokuma Utsunomiya, and Mayor of Yokohama Kazuo Asukada also spoke on the occasion. All expressed hope for early restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations.

EGYPT

### Sadat Calls for Greater Unity

The National Congress of the Arab Socialist Union held a three-day meeting from July 24 to 26. Speaking at its inaugural session, President Sadat called on the Egyptian people to close ranks and shoulder heavy responsibility for national liberation.

Sadat sternly condemned the United States for its continued backing of Israel in the latter's aggression against Egypt and other Arab countries. He told the meeting that after his decision to terminate the mission of the Soviet military experts and advisers in Egypt, a certain European country sent him a message expressing its readiness to mediate between the United States and Israel on the one hand and Egypt on the other. "They thought," Sadat remarked, "that after I had decided to end the mission of the Soviet experts and advisers, I changed my skin. But we

have our principles and it is these principles which govern our relations with the United States, the Soviet Union or the whole world. I have said on a previous occasion that we are not willing to sell our principles or ideals for all the gold of the United States, never."

The Egyptian President then dealt with the Soviet stand on the Middle East issue and its relations with Egypt. "What is the Soviet Union giving you?" he asked. "Its idea was to enter talks with the United States from a position of strength and to sow despair in Arab hearts."

Referring to his four visits to the Soviet Union and the fact that the latter had delayed on many occasions the execution of the agreement it signed with Egypt, Sadat said: "The difference simply is: the United States is fulfilling its commitments to Israel, and is insisting on settling the issue through direct negotiations with Israel. The Soviet Union, in its friendship with us, is not supposed to behave in the same way the United States is behaving towards Israel. Israel is a tool of the United States, but we are not a tool."

"There were reasons," Sadat added, "behind the decision to terminate the mission of the Soviet experts and advisers, but a most important factor is that I wished the whole nation to know that we will fight alone in the field if the circumstances so require. We prefer to see precious blood flowing on the battlefield rather than continue to live under illusions in the state of no war and no peace which seeps our blood drop by drop every day."

"It is the sacred task and duty of any nation," the Egyptian President stressed, "to liberate its territories from occupation and aggression. The revolution is the whole people, generation after generation, believing in their principles and objectives."

The National Congress finally adopted resolutions pledging full support for President Sadat's decisions related to the termination of the Soviet military advisers' mission in Egypt.

President Sadat has received several thousand messages by telegram from various organizations and in-

dividuals throughout Egypt showing their support for his decisions. A Libyan paper editorially supported Egypt. *Al Anwar* (Lebanon) asked, "Friendship should be based on an exchange of interests, but where does the balance of Soviet-Arab friendship lie?"

"On the first scale," the paper continued, "we find the Soviet presence in the area, Soviet fleets in the Mediterranean, military bases and bilateral treaties, getting nearer to the petroleum resources in the area, and many other things. On the second scale, we find defensive weapons in the first place and everything else, including the high dam and other aid, are all second rate. The scales were never equal." "The Soviet Union's only motive was its interests, but what about the interests of Egypt and the Arab people?"

#### TUNISIA

### Mohammed Masmoudi On Superpowers

While on a visit abroad, Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohammed Masmoudi spoke about Middle East and Mediterranean problems.

In Beirut, capital of Lebanon, on July 24, Foreign Minister Masmoudi said: "We hope that the Arab states will support Egypt at the present time. Tunisia will work in this direction." It is unacceptable to the Arab countries to remain under the sway of the struggle between the two superpowers, he added.

He told a press conference in Ankara, capital of Turkey, on July 25 that "the superpowers profiting from the Israeli-Arab dispute have occupied the Mediterranean with their fleet" and that "we cannot fail to see that these superpowers are doing their utmost not to bring war and not to bring peace to this troubled area."

There can be no peace in the Middle East, he said, until the Soviet Union and the United States leave the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean nations would be able to

create "a lake of peace" after the two powers have left, he pointed out.

Foreign Minister Masmoudi said: "These superpowers on the one hand promise the world that they will not fight one another, and on the other hand continue their endless strife by using others."

He noted: "It is the Soviet tactic today to infiltrate countries which broke their ties with the West. The Soviets speak of aid, but in fact what they do is to virtually settle in these countries." "The United States, on the other hand, speaking of the balance of power, arms the other countries neighbouring those under Soviet influence to their very teeth," he said.

The Tunisian Foreign Minister also said: "We have had enough of the superpowers proclaiming peace among themselves and then using us smaller nations as pawns in their own battle."

#### WESTERN EUROPE

### 17-Country Agreements on Free Trade Zone

A free trade zone comprising almost all West European countries will gradually be established, beginning next year, to bring about closer economic and trade links within the zone. This is the result of a series of agreements signed on July 22 in Belgium's capital by representatives of the West European Common Market original six — France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg — its four candidate members — Britain, Denmark, Norway and Ireland — and five members of the European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.) — Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Iceland and Portugal. This marked a new step forward on the road to closer union of the West European countries.

The Principality of Liechtenstein has joined the zone with Switzerland with which it has close economic ties. Finland, an associate member of the E.F.T.A., also has reached agreements with the Common Market countries on the question of joining the zone. Thus, a series of agreements have

been signed or initialled by 17 West European countries.

Speaking at the signing ceremony in Brussels on July 22, Swedish Foreign Minister Krister Wickman noted that the agreements "opened possibilities to deepen and widen co-operation" among the West European countries.

The July 22 agreements envisage mutual elimination by the 17 countries of tariffs on industrial goods between themselves in five years. Beginning April 1, 1973, the tariff reduction will be 20 per cent each year. Full duty-free trade in industrial goods will be established by July 1, 1977, making all 17 countries a free trade zone for the free flow of industrial goods.

Taking into account specific conditions in different national economies, the agreements provide a longer transitional period before the elimination of tariffs on certain products.

The 17 nations also decided to set up a committee to handle free trade arrangements.

The West European Common Market and the E.F.T.A. are two economic groups established by the West European capitalist countries to compete in trade with other countries. The former was formed in 1958 and relations among members were close; the latter was formed in 1960 and relations among members were comparatively loose. Intensified contention and collusion between the two superpowers in Europe has promoted the process of union for the West European countries and hastened the establishment of close relations between the two groups.

The setting up of the 17-nation free trade zone was opposed by the United States which lodged protests last November with the two economic groups and attempted to obstruct the negotiations. It later asked the Common Market countries to compensate it for its "losses." Commenting on the free trade agreements reached by the 17 countries, the West German paper *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* noted that Europe was now strong enough to reach agreements almost in disregard of the U.S. threats of a few months ago.

## ON THE HOME FRONT

### ***Nonmetallic Minerals***

**M**INES and plants making use of China's abundant nonmetallic mineral resources are to be found throughout the country. Among the more than 80 minerals mined are asbestos, mica, diamond, graphite, China clay, gypsum, fluorite, diabase and perlite. January-May production of the first three this year was 19-70 per cent above that of the same period last year.

Personnel in production and research departments have worked hard to open new mines and make good use of these minerals. The machine-building industry, for instance, is now using diamonds for cutters and drills, giving them a service life 100 times that of high speed or hard alloy steel. The electronics industry is using diamond die-sets to make superfine tungsten wire for electron tubes and lamps. Perlite products with a thermal insulation capacity twice that of previously used materials have been employed in recent years by the metallurgical, construction, chemical and communication departments in projects involving high and extremely low temperatures (more than minus 170° C.), and high thermal insulation.

Departments making equipment for the chemical industry, and cold storages, using perlite products are able to maintain temperatures of 150-200° below zero C. in their installations. Various industrial departments have turned to diabase products as these can better withstand wear and corrosion than those made of iron and steel or alloy, sometimes outlasting them scores of times.

Developing nonmetallic mines, industrial departments have followed Chairman Mao's policy of walking on two legs, i.e., the simultaneous development of national and local industries, of large enterprises and medium-sized and small ones, and simultaneously employing modern and indigenous production methods.

A host of medium and small mines have been set up in many provinces and autonomous regions to complement major state-financed enterprises. Using the method of employing geological prospecting teams and mobilizing the masses to report mineral finds, Liaoning Province has in the past three years initially verified some 420 ore-showing points of varying sizes with deposits of more than a score of nonmetallic minerals. Exploitation of some 200 points has begun. In Shantung Province, one small asbestos mine had been turning out 800 tons a year by manual processes until the workers and staff began introducing technical innovations and adding machinery made by themselves. Now of medium size and semi-mechanized, the mine is producing 2,500 tons of asbestos a year.

### ***Shanghai Workers' College Graduates—The First Year***

**N**OT long after Chairman Mao issued the call to "take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers" on July 21, 1968, the plant founded its "July 21" Workers' College. (See *Peking Review*, No. 32, 1971.) The first group of 52 students (including 7 women) who graduated on July 21, 1971, have now been working for a year.

Carrying out Chairman Mao's instruction that "they should return to production after a few years' study," 34 of the graduates have returned to their former workshops, 10 have been assigned to the plant's grinding machine research institute, and 8 have gone to other parts of the country to help in industrial construction.

The worker-graduates who have returned to the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant make up a new shock force in technical innovation and re-

search in this big enterprise which makes precision grinding machines.

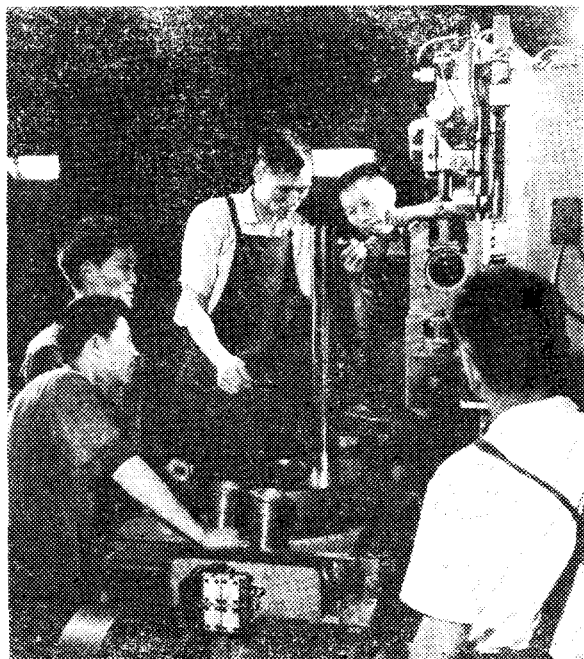
Before attending college, worker Liu Yi-hung wanted to design an oil press to reduce labour intensity in cold working. At the time, he knew neither how to compute nor how to make mechanical drawings and could not put any of his ideas down on paper. Now, in addition to practical experience, he has learnt the whys and wherefores. He can compute, make mechanical drawings and work parts and assemble them. After returning to his workshop, he straightway designed an oil press. He succeeded in making it together with other workers in two months.

The worker-graduates are proving themselves capable in work not only because they have practical experience, but also because they are adept at concentrating the experiences and wisdom of other workers, as they themselves belong to the workers and are constantly among them. Chen Pao-ken, who works in the grinding machine research institute, was put in charge of a group designing a double disc grinding machine. Before starting, he and other members of the group visited a dozen or more factories to solicit opinions and make observations of various types of grinding machines at work. The group has completed the designing of a new-type double disc grinding machine.

One prominent trait of the worker-graduates is their wholehearted devotion to the revolution without thought for personal fame or gain, which is characteristic of the working class. In designing, they are always thinking of how to economize on production costs while facilitating operation and increasing production.

Grinding machine operator Tsai Jung-ping has made six technical innovations together with his mates in the six months since returning from college. He helped create a hydraulic transmission system for an imported grinding machine which had a clumsy hand-operated end rest. This innovation reduced labour intensity while raising work efficiency.

Liu Yi-hung, considering it his duty to eliminate soot discharged daily



Chen Pao-ken (centre), graduate of the "July 21" Workers' College, working on a technical innovation.

mittee of a commune directs all work — political, economic, military and cultural. Hence the heavy duty of its secretary.

In the last decade or so since Liao Hsi-lung was given the post, he has firmly carried out Chairman Mao's directive that cadres must take part in collective productive labour. His annual work-days in the fields exceed 120.

In 1969, Liao Hsi-lung became concurrently a member of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, a member of the standing committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Wenchou Special Administrative Re-

gion and Vice-Chairman of the Pingyang County Revolutionary Committee. Busier than ever, he has always made it a point to work in the fields. He once remained in the fields until a few minutes before the bus left for Wenchou for a meeting; when the meeting ended in the evening, he hurried back to do his share in manual work. He often works with the peasants in all kinds of weather and every season and where the work is hardest.

Last autumn when a big drought hit the locality, Liao and other commune cadres never left their posts in fighting the drought. When a typhoon came, he stayed overnight on the dyke to help protect the water conservancy project.

Preferring not to have a specific room for his office, Liao chooses to do his regular work in the fields, work-sites or a peasant's house. He has been good at combining manual labour with work as Party secretary. Taking part in physical labour, he in time discovered and solved problems there.

Nine out of the commune's 12 brigades are in areas of rolling hills. Liao had not paid enough attention to construction work in these brigades. After visiting Shansi Prov-

ince's Tachai Brigade — the national pace-setter in agriculture — he brought his copies of Chairman Mao's works along with a bedroll and a hoe on his shoulder and went to the Peishan Brigade. Investigating while working with the peasants, he got to know the poor and lower-middle peasants' strong desire to change things and learnt about an unreformed landlord's plot to sabotage construction in the hilly areas.

Together with the brigade's Party branch, he led the masses to oppose the class enemy's undermining activities. Meanwhile they propagated the Tachai peasants' revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in building up their hills. Taking Tachai as their example, the Peishan peasants built embankments, dug channels and cut through hills to build terraced fields. By implementing the principle of **"taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development,"** the brigade's grain output increased steadily and a diversified economy developed.

Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, Liao Hsi-lung has gone round the more than 100 villages in the hilly areas to discover, sum up and popularize advanced experience and promote the mass movement to learn from Tachai. Several years' efforts transformed the hilly region to a great extent. Grain production in 1971 surpassed 1,000 *jin* per *mu* in most of the hilly brigades, and around 10,000 *mu* of slopes were covered with trees.

Liao Hsi-lung joined commune cadres in making scientific experiments while doing field work. Over the years they experimented on soil improvement, turning the commune's 3,000 *mu* of low-yielding fields into stable, high-yielding ones. Per-*mu* output was generally raised from under 500 to over 1,000 *jin*. To give the paddyfields more fertilizer, Liao organized an experimental group to cultivate duckweed, a green manure crop. Recent years' scientific experiments have enabled duckweed to be grown all the year round for paddyfields and it is used for a variety of crops besides paddy-rice. This has been important in increasing production.

from the boiler room chimney-stack which threatened public health, is now co-operating with other workers to design a device to solve the problem.

After returning to their work, the worker-graduates freely pass on the theoretical knowledge they learnt in college to their class brothers. Some of them are giving lessons and spend much of their spare time preparing them.

The second group of 98 students — 25 are women — have been studying for a year now at the "July 21" Workers' College. They come from the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant as well as 21 other factories in the metropolis.

### **One of the Common People**

**L**IAO Hsi-lung is secretary of the Party committee of the Chenghsi People's Commune in Pingyang County, Chekiang Province. The commune has 8,700 members.

The grass-roots unit of China's socialist society and of the political power of the proletariat in the rural areas, the people's commune has peasants, workers, financial and trade workers, cultural, educational and health workers, students, militia as well as Party cadres and government functionaries. The Party com-

NEW BOOK

# *On the Long March With Chairman Mao*

by *Chen Chang-feng*

The world-renowned Long March which covered a distance of 25,000 *li* (12,500 kilometres) was made by the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao during the period of 1934-36.

By the end of 1933, the Kuomintang bandit troops had launched their fifth encirclement campaign against the Central Red Army in Kiangsi. Unfortunately, because the Communist Party was then dominated by the erroneous "Left" line, the Red Army could not break the enemy encirclement and was compelled to leave the Kiangsi base area and embark on the Long March in October 1934.

Early in the Long March, the "Left" opportunists continued to carry out an erroneous line and more than once put the Red Army in a precarious position, bringing enormous losses to it. The enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee in Tsunyi in January 1935 put an end to the domination of the "Left" opportunist line and established Comrade Mao Tsetung's leading position in the whole Party. Thus the Party and the Red Army were saved from imminent danger, and the Chinese revolution was able to surmount it. Under the correct leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung after the Tsunyi Meeting, the Red Army frustrated pursuit and interception by hundreds of thousands of enemy troops, overcame innumerable hardships and difficulties and victoriously reached northern Shensi. Thus the Long March ended in triumph.

This book is a record of the author's six years, 1930-36, of serving first as Chairman Mao's orderly and then as bodyguard. It records his impressions of the Chairman's life and work, focusing on the Long March, and the Red Army in time of trial. These reminiscences of the revolution highlight the historical events of that period and vividly bring out Chairman Mao's revolutionary outlook and plain living.

The book is illustrated.

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