

PEKING REVIEW

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August 20, 1971

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**A QUOTATION FROM
CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG**

People of the world, unite
and defeat the U.S. aggressors
and all their running dogs!

Premier Chou and Comrade Teng Ying-chao Call on Samdech and Madame Sihanouk

Premier Chou En-lai and Comrade Teng Ying-chao on August 16 specially went to Peitaiho from Peking to see Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk, and Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth, who are spending their vacation there. They had a most cordial and friendly conversation.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk went to Peitaiho from Pyongyang after concluding their state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth greeted Samdech and Madame Sihanouk at the Chinese border city of Tantung and went to Peitaiho together with them.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Visits Albania And Romania

The Military Friendship Delegation of the People's Republic of China with Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, as its leader and Tsao Li-huai, Member of the Party Central Committee and Deputy Commander of the P.L.A. Air Force, as deputy leader left Peking by special plane on August 14 to pay a friendly visit to Albania and Romania at the invitation of the Ministry of People's Defence of the People's Republic of Albania and the Ministry of Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Huang Yung-sheng,

Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff; Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee; Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Wu Fa-hsien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff; and Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee.

Chairman and Madame Ne Win Leave Kwangchow For Home

Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Government of the Union of Burma, Madame Ne Win and their entourage left Kwangchow for home by special plane on August 12 after concluding their friendly visit to China.

The distinguished Burmese guests arrived in Peking on August 6. During their visit to China, Premier Chou En-lai held talks with Chairman Ne Win. The guests attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet *The Red Detachment of Women* and saw historical relics unearthed in China during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

On August 8, Chairman and Madame Ne Win gave a return banquet for their visit to China. Premier Chou, Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended the banquet on invitation. Chairman Ne Win and Premier Chou proposed toasts to the growth of the friendship between the Chinese and Burmese peoples.

Prior to the banquet, Comrade Teng Ying-chao called on the distin-

guished Burmese guests at the Guest House.

On August 9, the guests went to visit Kwangchow in the company of Premier Chou. During their stay there, accompanied by leading members of the Kwangtung Provincial and Kwangchow Municipal Revolutionary Committees, they visited the Shih Wan Artistic Ceramics Workshop and the Hung Mian Silk Mill in Foshan near Kwangchow and saw surgical operations done with anaesthesia by acupuncture at the No. 2 Hospital attached to the Chungshan Medical College.

Government Delegation From Somalia

"Following their great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people will, as always, firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people and nations of the world and will unite with them, fight side by side and win victory together," said Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien in his speech at a banquet on August 8 in honour of Omar Arteh Ghalib, Somali Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Government Delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic led by him.

The delegation came to China for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. It arrived in Peking by special plane on August 8.

Members of the delegation were: Mohamed Mohamud Garad, Head of the Afro-Asian Section of the Economic and Social Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Nadif Ali Hassan, Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and several thousand revolutionary people of Peking gave the delegation a warm welcome at the airport.

Premier Chou and Acting Foreign Minister Chi met and had a cordial

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Iran

Joint Communique of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Imperial Government of Iran on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Iran

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Imperial Government of Iran, in conformity with their common desire to develop friendly relations between the two countries, have agreed to establish diplomatic relations. They have also agreed to designate ambassadors within the shortest possible period.

The Government of the People's Republic of China firmly supports the Imperial Government of

Iran in its just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and protect its national resources.

The Imperial Government of Iran recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China.

(signed) Chang Tung
Ambassador of the People's Republic of China
to Pakistan

(signed) Mohammad
Hussain Mashayekh
Faridani
Ambassador of His
Imperial Majesty the
Shahanshah Aryamehr
of Iran to Pakistan

Islamabad, August 16, 1971

and friendly conversation with the distinguished guests the same evening.

In his speech at the banquet, Vice-Premier Li first extended a warm welcome to the distinguished guests who have come across huge mountains and oceans from the "Horn of Africa" and brought to the Chinese people the profound friendship of the Somali people. The Somali people, he said, have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. In international affairs, the Somali Government, upholding a just stand and fearing no threat, dares to resist and fight in face of the huge monster U.S. imperialism, demonstrating the Afro-Asian people's heroic mettle of defying brute force, therefore winning the praise of the Chinese people and the Afro-Asian peoples.

Speaking at the banquet, Secretary Arteh said: Today, the People's Republic of China is looked upon as an example and inspiration for all freedom-loving peoples in Africa, Asia

and Latin America who have suffered from imperialist oppression and tyranny.

He pointed out: In the struggle against imperialist and neo-colonialist forces, there has existed strong bonds of friendship and fraternity between the Somali people and the Chinese people.

He said: We regard Taiwan as an integral part of the People's Republic of China. The Somali Democratic Republic has been vocal in espousing the legitimate demands of the progressive mankind regarding the admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations as the sole and legitimate representative of the Chinese people.

The involvement of imperialist forces in the internal affairs of African countries, he added, has given rise to instability, chaos and confusion.

In its last hours before its doom, imperialism is endeavouring to sur-

vive in spite of the verdict both history and the peoples have passed on it. This requires us to increase our revolutionary vigilance and close our ranks in order to thwart imperialist designs, Secretary Arteh said.

During the delegation's stay in Peking, Acting Foreign Minister Chi had talks with Secretary Arteh. The distinguished guests visited China-Korea Friendship Commune and Peking Leather Goods Factory and they were warmly welcomed.

After concluding its visit to China, the Somali Government Delegation left for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on August 12.

Korean Government Economic Delegation

The Government Economic Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with Chong Jun Taek, Candidate Member of the Political

(Continued on p. 22.)

Joint Statement of Cambodia and Korea

A JOINT statement of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed in Pyongyang on August 11 by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Excerpts from the joint statement follow:

At the invitation of Premier Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from July 22 to August 11, 1971.

The third state visit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a new, great demonstration of the indestructible friendship and militant unity firmly sealed between the Cambodian and Korean peoples, the comrades-in-arms and brothers standing on the anti-imperialist common front.

The Korean people accorded warmest welcome to Samdech and other Cambodian friends amid infinite joy of meeting again Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the outstanding leader of the Cambodian people and a staunch anti-imperialist fighter, and, through this, expressed firm militant solidarity with the fighting Cambodian people.

During the visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the Cambodian guests accompanying him inspected factories, rural villages and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and Kangwon Province. And Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk in company with Comrade Kim Song Ae visited a kindergarten, a creche and a clothing factory in Pyongyang and had a friendly meeting with Korean women.

During their stay in Korea, talks were held between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier Kim Il Sung.

At the talks held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity, there took place a discussion on the development of the general situation since the state visit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1970 and the question of further consolidating and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries to cope with it and on other matters of common concern and a complete unanimity of views was reached on all the questions discussed.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier Kim Il Sung acknowledged with one accord that the Joint

Statement of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed in Pyongyang on June 30, 1970 marked a new milestone in the development of the friendly relations between Cambodia and Korea and the analysis and appraisal of the development of the general situation given there were entirely correct; both sides once again manifested the firm resolution to bring to more thorough realization in the future the action line clarified in this joint statement of great vitality.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier Kim Il Sung stressed with one accord that the general situation during the last one year has developed in favour of the peoples fighting for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism and to the disadvantage of the imperialist aggressor forces headed by U.S. imperialism.

Premier Kim Il Sung highly appraises the great victories won by the heroic Cambodian people during the last one year in the just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation under the clear-sighted leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union founded in accordance with the 5-Point Declaration of Samdech dated March 23, 1970. During this period, the Cambodian people have dealt one serious blow after another to the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Premier Kim Il Sung warmly congratulates the Cambodian people upon these victories of strategic significance.

The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia already controls six-tenths of the population and seven-tenths of the whole territory.

The Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces are driving ever deeper into the hopeless bog of defeat the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique by steadfastly maintaining the active stand and assuming an offensive.

In the international arena, the Royal Government of National Union has been recognized by 27 countries as the only legitimate and lawful Government of Cambodia in a little more than one year since its founding and it enjoys the active support of all the peoples of the world who love peace and justice. Its prestige is rising day by day and its international position has become immovable.

The Cambodian people owe their great victories in all fields of the war of resistance against U.S. ag-

gression and for national salvation to the correctness of the political line of the National United Front of Cambodia with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk who consistently and resolutely enforces and defends a policy based on patriotism, national independence and anti-imperialism has made clear the fighting resolution of the Cambodian people to unite closely with vitality around the National United Front of Cambodia and fight heroically against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, enjoys deep respect among the world peace-loving people as a courageous anti-imperialist fighter and staunch champion of freedom, national independence and the cause of peace.

The developments in Cambodia clearly show that a people determined to struggle in defence of sacred national rights, united firm around their outstanding guide, are invincible.

Premier Kim Il Sung expresses the conviction that the fraternal Cambodian people are sure to completely liberate the whole of the Cambodian territory in the not distant future and build an independent, anti-imperialist, popular and prosperous new Cambodia with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Head of State.

Premier Kim Il Sung once again solemnly declares that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will in the future, too, continue to assist resolutely with all their might the Cambodian people in their just liberation struggle till they defeat the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and their lackeys and win final victory.

Premier Kim Il Sung once again strongly holds that the U.S. imperialists must discontinue at once their war of aggression in Cambodia, stop forthwith the bombing, shelling and strafing of the Cambodian territory by aircraft, guns and warships of their own and the south Vietnamese puppets, completely withdraw their military personnel from Cambodia, immediately and completely take out of Cambodia all the south Vietnamese puppet troops, stop all forms of aid and support to the traitors Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh, stop all the subversive acts and provocations against the Cambodian people and leave the internal affairs of Cambodia to her people to be solved by themselves.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk once again expresses profound thanks of the Cambodian people, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia to Premier Kim Il Sung, the great anti-imperialist fighter and outstanding revolutionary, and to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the great Korean people for the consistent, powerful support and

all forms of effective aid to the sacred cause of national liberation of the Cambodian people.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk highly appraises and warmly hails the conversion of the once backward country by the heroic Korean people into a socialist industrial state with full political sovereignty, powerful independent national economy and mighty self-defence force and brilliant national culture under the correct leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved great leader of the 40 million Korean people, through the thorough embodiment of his great *Juche* idea in all domains and brilliant fulfilment of the historic task of socialist industrialization in a brief period.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, in the name of the Cambodian people, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, sharply denounces the U.S. imperialists who, behind the smokescreen of the fraud of "reduction of the U.S. army" occupying south Korea, are increasing the south Korean puppet army forces on a large scale, hastening its modernization and daily intensifying their manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and actively drawing in even the revived Japanese militarists for it, and manifests militant solidarity for the righteous struggle of the Korean people who are energetically stepping up economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and converting the whole country into an impregnable fortress so they can thoroughly smash any invasion by the enemy.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk reaffirms the full support and militant solidarity of the Cambodian people for the just anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the south Korean people who are fighting valiantly against the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the reinvansion acts of the Japanese militarists and the fascist repression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea, the dual stooge of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, and for democratic rights and liberation and the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, in the name of the Cambodian people, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, once again demands that the U.S. imperialists pull out of south Korea without delay, taking along their aggressor troops and lethal weapons, holds that the question of Korea's reunification must be solved by the Korean people themselves independently and peacefully on a democratic basis without any interference of outside forces and fully supports the 8-Point National Salvation Program clarified once again at the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea some time ago.

Premier Kim Il Sung, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, once again expresses deep

thanks to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the outstanding leader of the Cambodian people and a staunch anti-imperialist fighter, and the Kingdom of Cambodia for having stood firm from long ago on the side of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, recognizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only lawful state of the Korean people, and having expressed full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the Korean people for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from south Korea and achieving the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier Kim Il Sung stressed that the plan of "Vietnamizing" the war and the criminal scheme to "make Indochinese fight Indochinese" stepped up by the U.S. imperialists in Indochina under the signboard of the "Nixon doctrine" are going totally bankrupt in face of the united joint struggle of the Cambodian, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples and that the further the U.S. imperialist aggressors expand their war of aggression, the deeper they sink into the morass of defeat.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier Kim Il Sung once again strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists stop at once all wars of aggression in Indochina and unconditionally and definitely get out of there taking along their ground, naval and air forces of aggression and troops of their satellite countries and puppets and the lethal weapons and that the question of each Indochinese people be settled by that people themselves.

Both sides warmly hail the shining victory won by the fraternal Vietnamese people in their heroic war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and maintain that the Viet Nam question must be solved under all circumstances in accordance with the proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and fully support particularly the new 7-Point Proposal advanced by the Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam some time ago.

Both sides congratulate the Laotian people upon their great successes in frustrating the brazen schemes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys to expand their war of aggression and hold that the Laotian question should be solved on the 5-Point Principles of Political Solution advanced by the Laotian Patriotic Front and fully support the new proposals put forth by the Laotian Patriotic Front on April 27 and June 22.

Both sides express the conviction that the peoples of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos, commanding the active support and encouragement of the peace-loving people of Asia and the rest of the world and fighting heroically, holding aloft the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, will completely de-

feat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen and win glorious final victory.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier Kim Il Sung strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists who, while occupying Taiwan, an inviolable and inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, are persisting in their plots to fabricate "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" and carrying on their aggressive manoeuvres against the Chinese people, and actively support the struggle of the fraternal Chinese people for liberating Taiwan from the U.S. imperialists' occupation and achieving the territorial integrity of the country.

The U.S. imperialists are frantically working to prop up their crumbling colonial rule in Asia and attain their sinister aggressive aim by using the revived Japanese militarists in accordance with the notorious "new Asia policy."

The Japanese militarists are stepping up as never before their aggressive moves against Korea, China and Indochina, obsessed by the foolish intention to realize their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" by banking on the "new Asia strategy" of the U.S. imperialists.

Both sides consider that a struggle should be waged against the revived Japanese militarists at the present time along with a fight against the U.S. imperialists.

This militarism has actually become a dangerous aggressive force and, accordingly, it poses as a very urgent question to fight against its aggressive manoeuvres.

Both sides evince the firm resolution to wage a determined struggle for curbing and frustrating the aggressive manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier Kim Il Sung stress that in order to curb and frustrate the reactionary collusion and alignment and brazen aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists revived under their aegis, it is necessary to further cement particularly the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front of the peoples of Korea, Cambodia, China, Viet Nam, Laos and other revolutionary countries in Asia.

The anti-U.S. common front of the peoples of Korea, Cambodia, China, Viet Nam, Laos and other Asian revolutionary countries formed in the flames of the struggle against the common enemy is displaying great vitality and it constitutes a reliable guarantee for victory.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is firmly defending the Eastern outpost of socialism against the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists under the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the peoples of the three Indochinese countries — Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos — are firmly united and are

performing brilliant exploits in their heroic struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and the People's Republic of China, as a pillar of the anti-imperialist struggle standing imposingly in Asia, is opposed to the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and actively supports and encourages the struggle of the fighting peoples.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier Kim Il Sung seriously warn that the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists should look squarely at the changed reality of Asia and desist from running riot.

Considering that the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the world people is in the relation of mutual support, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier Kim Il Sung invariably manifest full support and firm solidarity for the struggle of the Palestinian people and all other Arab peoples against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, their lackeys, for the struggle of the African people against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for freedom and liberation and the consolidation of national independence and the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle of all the Latin American people.

Historic facts glaringly show that U.S. imperialism is the most barbaric and shameless aggressor of the modern times, the chieftain of world reaction and disturber of peace and the bulwark of modern colonialism,

the strangler of national independence and common enemy No. 1 of the progressive people of the whole world, which is running wild with an olive branch in one hand and a bayonet in the other.

The U.S. imperialists, however, are already going downhill and the final doom of all the imperialist reactionary forces is inevitable.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier Kim Il Sung express the conviction that though U.S. imperialism is bluffing now, it will meet its doom in the end, when the peoples in all regions and all countries, big or small, be it Asia, Africa, Latin America or Europe, where the U.S. imperialists have stretched their tentacles of aggression, forcefully and resolutely wage a struggle against U.S. imperialism without a retreat and dismember it.

Both sides note with satisfaction that the state visit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea marks an epochal event in further strengthening and developing the anti-U.S. joint struggle of the peoples of the two countries and the relations of friendship and co-operation between them and greatly contributes to cementing the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front of the Asian revolutionary peoples.

Making the Past Serve the Present

Historical Relics Unearthed During Great Cultural Revolution

LARGE-SCALE protection and excavation of historical relics have been undertaken by China's archaeological workers during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Historical cultural sites and ancient tombs have been unearthed and handled scientifically. The many precious relics discovered are of great scientific value in studying and understanding ancient China's political and economic conditions, culture and warfare and friendly contacts between China and foreign countries in different historical periods.

Many of the relics are either the first such found or seldom discovered before. For instance, two tombs dating earlier than 100 B.C. during the Western Han

Dynasty were excavated in a rocky mountain in Mancheng in Hopei Province in 1968. The scale and the difficulties involved in building these tombs were comparable to the construction of an underground palace. The tombs contained more than 2,800 funerary objects, including various kinds of bronze vessels, gold, silver and jade objects, pottery and lacquer ware, silk fabrics and chariots and harnesses. These finely crafted articles are of high artistic value. Among them are two anthropomorphic cases of jade joined with fine gold wire, never discovered before. Each case was made of over 2,000 small, thin rectangular pieces of jade with tiny holes at the four corners through which

fine gold wire was threaded to join them. They were used as burial clothes for emperors and high-ranking aristocrats in the Han Dynasty. At the time of excavation the corpses were dust and some of the fine gold wire and jade pieces of the burial clothes were broken. They have been completely restored.

Tombs with slaves who were human funerary sacrifices in the Shang (c. 16-11th centuries B.C.) and Chou (c. 11th-3rd centuries B.C.) Dynasties were unearthed in Yitu in Shantung Province and Houma in Shansi Province in 1966 and 1969 respectively.

Towards the end of 1969, the Hanchia Granary in Loyang, the eastern capital in the Sui (581-618) and Tang (618-907) Dynasties, was discovered and excavation started. This was one of the famous granaries in Chinese history and had several hundred big and small cellars or storage pits covering more than 400,000 square metres. A brick in each pit recorded the kind of cereals, sources and quantity of the grain and the location of the cellars or pits. This has provided important data in studying the agricultural economy and the transportation of grain paid as levies in that period.

Among the over 1,000 relics of the Tang Dynasty uncovered in the southern suburbs of Sian in October 1970 are a great number of well-preserved gold and silver objects, medicines in silver boxes and utensils used for preparing medicines, as well as gems and coins used in trade with other countries at the time. All these relics of the eighth century, when the Tang Dynasty was at the zenith of its power and prosperity, show the highly developed feudal culture and its arts and crafts and the achievements in medicine, science and technology of that period.

Silk and hemp fabrics — important relics of the "Silk Road" in the Tang Dynasty — unearthed in the Turfan area of Sinkiang reflect the history of trade and cultural exchange between China and countries of western Asia and Europe. Discovered in the same area was a manuscript of the *Analects of Confucius With Notes by Cheng* dated 710 A.D. The 5.2-metre-long scroll is the earliest such manuscript of this work yet found. Also unearthed are a great number of manuscripts in Han script, many of which are dated with the reign-years of the Tang Dynasty. It proves that the so-called "western regions" was not different from other parts of China.

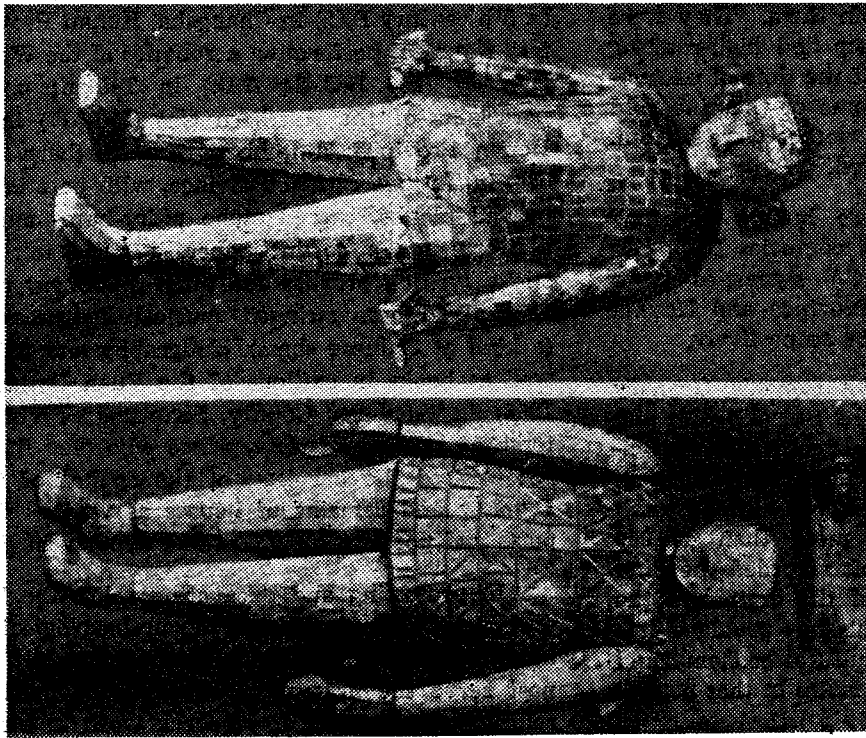
Also unearthed were: Pottery vessels and stone implements of late primitive society in Tsouhsien County, Shantung Province; bronzes of the early Western Chou Dynasty (c. 11-8th centuries B.C.) in Chishan, Shensi Province; a group of bronzes of the late Western Chou in Chingshan, Hupeh Province and 25 pieces of musical instruments of the State of Chu (5th-3rd centuries B.C.) in Chiangling in Hupeh; a large number of gold coins of the State of Chu in Anhwei Province; bronze *chi* (halberds), bronze *ko* (lances) and *mao* (spears), all with their wooden or rattan shafts intact, of the late Spring and Autumn Period

(c. 5th century B.C.) in Changsha, Hunan Province; pottery figurines performing acrobatics of the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-24 A.D.) in Tsinan; pottery and porcelains of the Northern Chi (550-577) in Anyang, Honan Province; a tomb of the Northern Wei (386-534) in Tatung, Shansi Province, with paintings on lacquered planks, carved stone pillar-bases and a stone platform for a coffin; paper, a stone ink slab, ink sticks, writing brushes and other stationery and a traditional Chinese stringed musical instrument, *weichi* (a kind of Chinese chess), calligraphy and paintings as well as books in editions of the Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368) in Tsouhsien County, Shantung Province, in the tomb of a Ming Dynasty prince who died in 1369; the gateway of the barbican of the capital of the Yuan Dynasty and remains of houses as well as decorative parts and porcelains of the same dynasty in Peking.

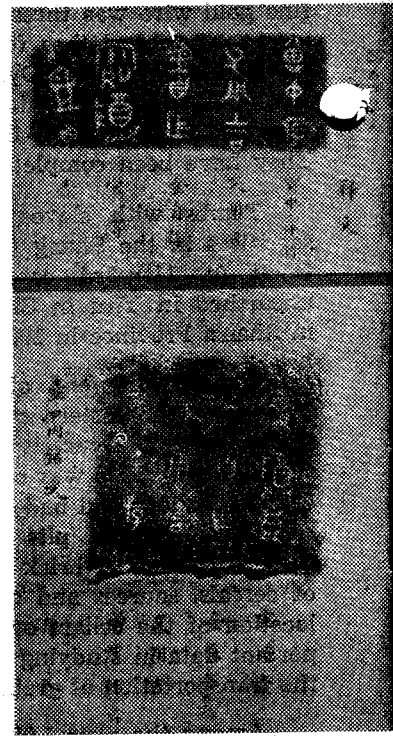
In protecting and excavating relics the local revolutionary committees and the archaeological workers have carried out Chairman Mao's principle "Make the past serve the present." Through the excavation of relics, they not only do research work in history, but also make use of the relics to expose and criticize the extravagant and decadent life of the ruling class in various dynasties and the brutal oppression and exploitation of the labouring people and praise the working people who are the makers of history and civilization.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the broad masses have shown their love for their national cultural heritage and have been enthusiastic in protecting relics. As soon as they find relics or clues to them they report to the departments in charge of the work and protect the relics.

The Han tombs unearthed in Mancheng of Hopei Province in 1968 were discovered by P.L.A. commanders and fighters. They co-ordinated their efforts with professional archaeological workers and the local revolutionary masses to finish the excavation work. In 1969, two poor peasants in Shantung Province discovered the official seal of an army of the peasant uprising at the end of the Yuan Dynasty. They offered it to the Museum of the Chinese Revolution and History. While levelling land in 1968, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsiaonanchuang in Honan Province found a number of Shang Dynasty bronzes. They brought them to the county revolutionary committee. Many tombs and buried objects were found by workers during capital construction. The discovery of the gateway of the barbican of the Yuan Dynasty is a result of the efforts of Peking workers pulling down the city walls. They unearthed this gateway which had been buried in the city walls more than 500 years and helped the archaeological workers do careful excavation.



▲ Jade-piece burial clothes unearthed in two Western Han Dynasty tombs. The above for prince and the lower for princess



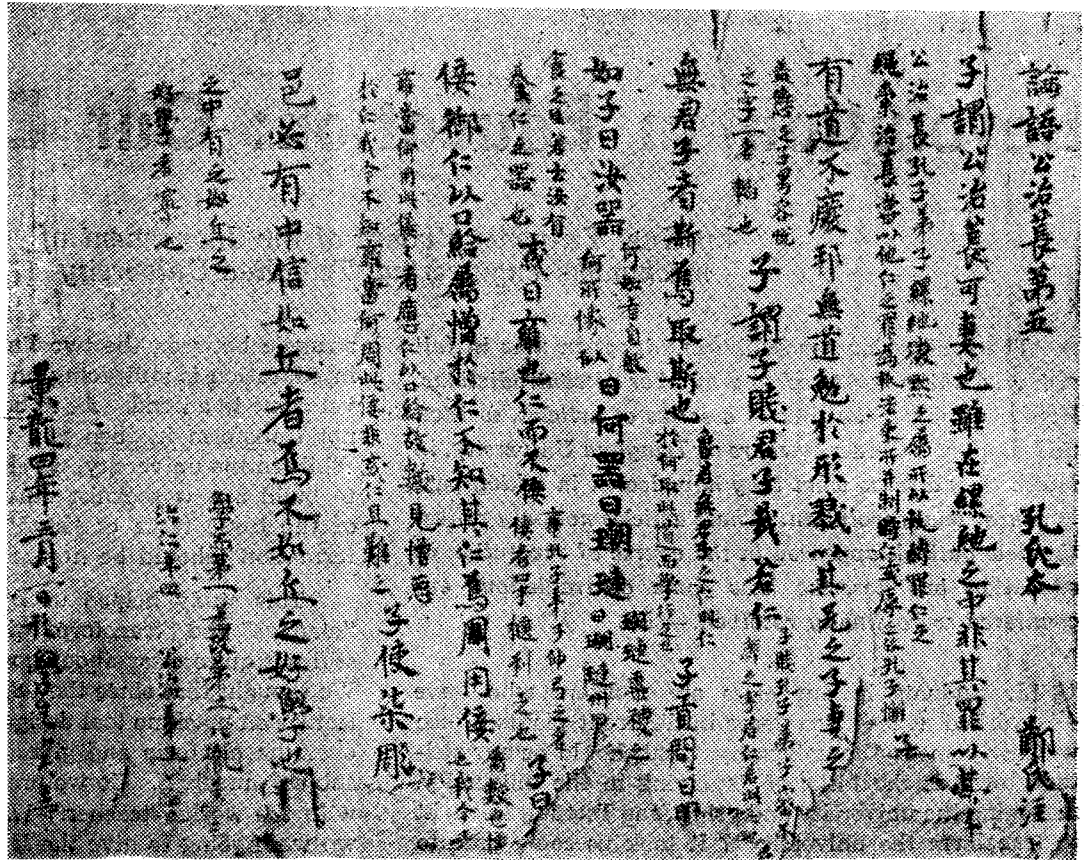
▶ Pottery figurines of the Western Han Dynasty performing acrobatics



◀ Gold coins of the State of Chu

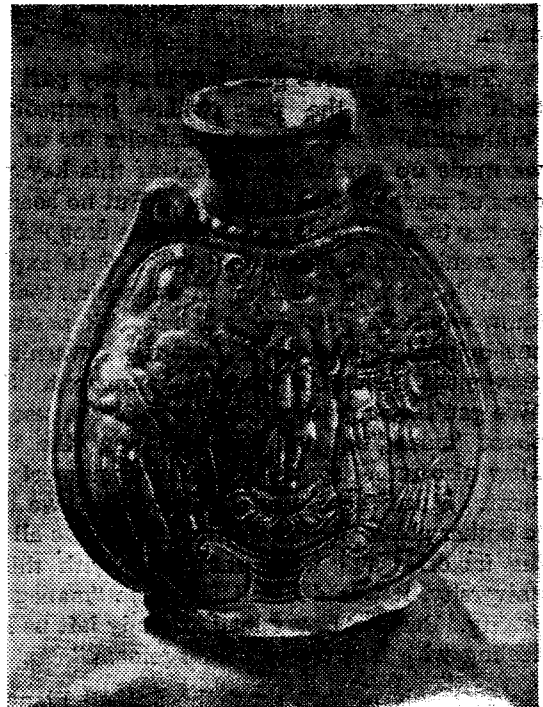
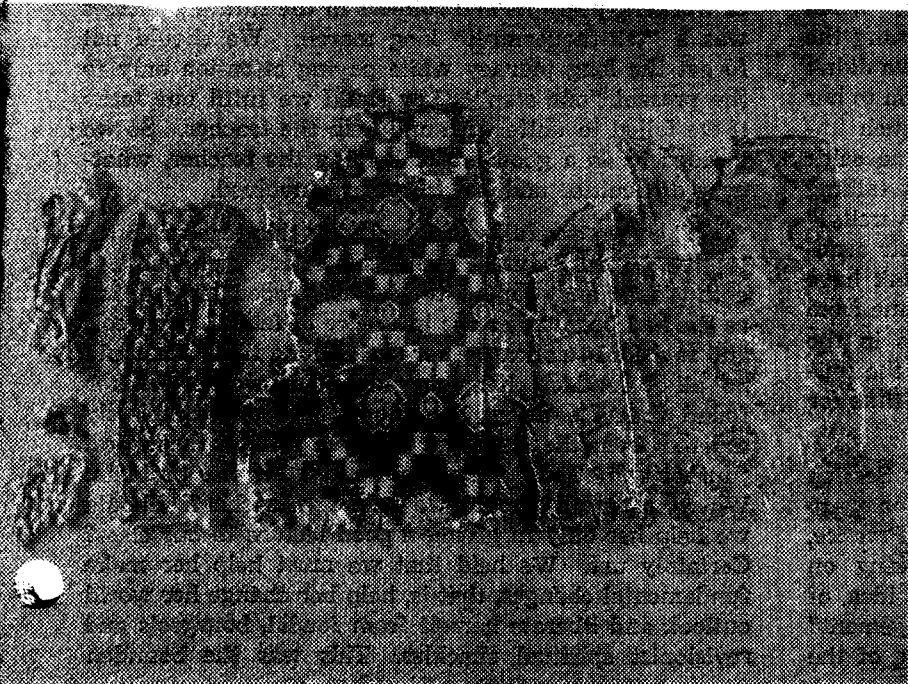


▲ (right) Bronze jar of the Western Chou Dynasty
(left) Chinese characters engraved on lid and inside upper part



▲ Part of the manuscript of the Analects of Confucius With Notes by Cheng

▼ Silk fabrics — relics of Tang Dynasty's "Silk Road"



▲ Flat porcelain jar of the Northern Chi

Revolution in Education: Our Experience

by Kuei Yu-peng, student of the department of
mechanical engineering, Tsinghua University

The proletarian revolution in education now in full swing in China has to solve a number of contradictions. Here we publish the first of a series of articles, written by a student and two teachers of Tsinghua University, in which they discuss what they have learnt in taking part in educational revolution. These articles not only reflect the new outlook appeared in the course of revolution in education but describe how some contradictions encountered were finally resolved. — Ed.

ALL students in our class are workers who have worked at least ten years in different plants. Since we have come to the university, what should be our attitude towards the tasks of "studying in the university, managing the university and using Mao Tsetung Thought to transform the university"? It took us some time to know the correct answer. When we first entered the university, as I recall, we were really quite enthusiastic! But as soon as we take up our study, many contradictions arose and our earlier enthusiasm began to cool down.

The main shaft's gear box is a key part of machine tools. This is the part where bourgeois technical "authorities" used to create obstacles for us. This time we made up our minds to master this key part in our class of machine tool designing. But no sooner had our teacher touched on it than problems cropped up. When she mentioned common multiplier φ in explaining the speed diagram of gear box in a machine tool, we didn't know what she was talking about. We passed on to her our opinion several times, but there wasn't much improvement. Then, we became impatient. Some said: "We can't even 'study' well, what's the use of talking about 'managing' and 'transforming' the university!" They also found some "grounds" to support their argument: Since there was the leadership, we didn't have to bother about "management." Since we all came from the factories and were unfamiliar with things in the university, it was difficult for us to "manage" the university. Besides, heavy load of study left us no time for dealing with matters of "management."

Precisely at that time, the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee called on us to study philosophy. Through the study of *On Practice*, *On Contradiction* and Chairman Mao's thinking on revolution in education, we realized that the idea of "only studying without taking part in management" actually reflected our inadequate understanding of the

struggle between the two lines. Proletarian revolution in education is still going on and class struggle has not yet come to an end. As to bourgeois ideology, if you do not transform it, then you will be transformed by it. While in the university, we should contribute our efforts to build a new socialist university. Therefore, neither of the three tasks of "study, management and transformation" should be neglected. *

This study helped us foster the determination to "manage" and "transform" the university. But we were still not quite clear about how to carry out these tasks. We thought that since the teacher could not give a good lecture on machine tool designing, we might as well take over the platform and give a good explanation on this subject ourselves. So we prepared the lectures together with the worker-teacher. When everything was ready, we were going to give the lecture. On second thoughts, we began to ask ourselves whether this was correct.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Without intellectuals our work cannot be done well, and we should therefore do a good job of uniting with them."** If we brushed our teacher aside just because she could not teach well and if we gave a good lecture ourselves, would not that pour cold water on her initiative? That would not be the right way. We realized that making the lecture in this class good was merely "one step," whereas the question of making the college education of hundreds of thousands of workers, peasants and soldiers in the future a success was a "ten-thousand-li" long march. We should not forget the long journey while paying attention only to the present "one step"! How could we fulfil our tasks if we failed to unite with and help the teacher. So we decided to do a good job of helping the teacher, whatever difficulties and hardships are involved.

Then we carefully analysed why this teacher failed to give a good lecture. In her subjective wish, she was enthusiastic and wanted to give us a good lecture, but as she had been under the influence of feudal, bourgeois and revisionist education for such a long time, she could not all of a sudden change her ideas. Our worker-teacher found that the things she taught had not completely severed from the stuff put up by a foreign theoretical "authority." Thus, we were faced with the problem: Where, after all, should we help the teacher? Should we help her only in giving a good lecture to our class? Certainly not. We held that we must help her make fundamental changes, that is, help her change her world outlook and liberate herself from feudal, bourgeois and revisionist spiritual shackles. This was the bounden

duty of us students coming from among the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Students of our class discussed the matter and agreed that the root cause of our teacher being unable to give good lectures was her entanglement with the system of that old "authority." It seemed that we had to help her criticize the old system which divorced theory from practice. Since she built her lectures around the common multiplier φ in explaining the speed diagram and talked from theory to theory without any connection with production practice, we told her again and again: "This multiplier was summed up from the prolonged production practice of the working people. But the bourgeoisie made it so mysterious and used it to curb us workers."

Some of us students had heart-to-heart talks with her on Sundays, patiently explaining: "In designing a gear box in factory production practice, it was necessary first of all to decide the range of speed in accordance with actual needs of production before finding out the relations between this common multiplier and the series, thereby making theory serve production. The old system, however, reversed the process like someone standing on his head, making production serve its theory. This kind of theory divorced from practice was of no use to us workers." In the end she was very much moved, saying: "This old stuff was exactly what I learnt in the past. Helping me by analysing my world outlook, you have really hit the nail on the head."

Through this period of practice, we arrived at the understanding that the struggle between the two lines was complex in the university and this struggle became more hidden in the field of teaching. We must persistently command teaching with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and eliminate the poisonous feudal, bourgeois and revisionist influence.

Another experience we gained was that we must persevere in studying through practice and taking part in physical labour. This not only enabled us to learn vocational knowledge but enhance our consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

Soon after we started our classes, our teacher taught hydraulics in connection with the oil way of a hydraulic shaper. To help us grasp the subject, the teacher drew a chart showing the oil way on the blackboard marked with chalks of different colours. He first told us what the red, blue and yellow lines represented and then proceeded with patient explanations on the platform. We listened carefully. We shook our heads showing we did not get it. He pointed at the chart, explaining "going up and up" and "going down and down." He repeated several times but we were still at a loss.

One student said: "You can't ride the horse you painted on the wall, neither can you operate a shaper on the blackboard. Unless we get in touch with reality,

it won't do." Together with the teacher, we criticized the revisionist line characterized by complete separation between book and practice and then switched to on-the-spot teaching in a machinery plant. We studied while taking part in productive labour. And within a week we dispelled the mysterious notion about hydraulics. The students commented: "This method of study which links theory with practice gives quicker and better results."

Later when we studied boring machine designing in a university-run plant, we drew from this experience and stepped out of the classroom and went to the factories to investigate and study boring machines made in China and abroad. At first our teacher gave us each an investigation outline containing questions in two full pages. He wanted us to collect such parameters like the diameter of the boring bar and the moving range, but failed to give prominence to the struggle between the two lines.

Workers of the propaganda team organized us and the teachers to embark on mass revolutionary criticism and make analysis and studies, making it clear that the purpose of this investigation was not purely for collecting technical parameters, instead, first of all, it was aimed at understanding that under the guidance of different lines, various guiding ideas in designing gave rise to diverse results. This means we must make "analysis in the light of the struggle between the two lines." Students of our class and our teachers visited eight plants, held 11 forums, investigated more than ten kinds of boring machines both Chinese-made and imported and took part in physical labour at the plants. In the course of making investigations, we analysed the problems in some foreign-made machine tools in the light of the struggle between the two lines.

For instance, one boring machine made in a foreign country was quite "stylish" in appearance and its electrical control box had plenty of fancy ornaments. The worker who operated this machine told us: "Though fancy-looking, this machine tool is more attractive than it is useful; it is flashy but impractical. It divides the main shaft box into two parts with a dozen handles. This makes you busy as hell when you put the machine into operation. After a day's work, you are completely exhausted."

Why are there so many weak points in this kind of machine tool? The basic reason is that the workers are regarded as "appendages" to the machine and "extensions" of handles. Under such circumstances workers' labour is not respected at all. Precisely as Engels criticized, the bourgeoisie "sees in them [the workers] not human beings, but hands." (*The Condition of the Working-Class in England.*) Their idea in designing is to make profit and exploit the working people.

On the basis of analysis and criticism, we conscientiously learnt those good points in foreign-made machine tools so as to make "foreign things serve China."

We also made investigations on Chinese-made machine tools and studied many machine tools up to advanced levels created by the Chinese working class.

This investigation and study helped us draw a clear line of demarcation between the two different lines of designing and shatter the mysterious notion about designing, slavish comprador idea and the thinking of trailing behind at a snail's pace. When we returned to

the university, we put forward a dozen or so boring machine designs. Both students and teachers were all of the opinion that this investigation and study was a teaching practice which gave prominence to proletarian politics. We have learnt a great deal of knowledge, but what is more important is that we have learnt proletarian thinking and method in designing and received profound education in political line, which we could not have learnt in classrooms.

Latin America

People's Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism Surges Ahead

An anti-U.S. imperialist uproar has swept almost the whole South American continent and the Caribbean region since the beginning of this year. The torrent of the people's struggle has violently pounded at the dominant position of U.S. imperialism in Latin America, giving an impetus to the struggle of the Latin American countries for defending their state sovereignty and national rights and interests.

IN their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression and economic blockade, the Cuban people have time and again dealt U.S. imperialism heavy blows. Last May, the reactionary U.S. authorities arbitrarily kidnapped four Cuban fishermen, arousing furious indignation among the Cuban people of various social strata. A torrential tide denouncing the U.S. imperialist crime engulfed the island of Cuba. Through unflinching struggles, the Cuban people compelled U.S. imperialism to release the four fishermen.

In Quito, Guayaquil, and some other major cities of Ecuador, thousands upon thousands of workers and students held demonstrations and meetings on many occasions, strongly protesting against U.S. violations of Ecuador's territorial waters. The demonstrators shouted: "We will never retreat from the position for 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit," "Unite to defend state sovereignty" and other militant slogans.

To defend national resources and interests, the Chilean Government, in accordance with the aspirations of the broad masses of the people, decided on July 11 to nationalize the copper mines which have been seized by U.S. companies for a long time. The Chilean people held impressive demonstrations and meetings in celebration of the occasion and called July 11 a "Day of National Dignity."

The Bolivian people have also unfolded violent struggles since the beginning of the year. Early this

year, university students in La Paz occupied the Bolivian-American Cultural Centre—a U.S. imperialist institution for cultural aggression. In May, more than ten mass organizations jointly sponsored a "national week against imperialism," exposing and protesting against the espionage and conspiratorial activities carried out by the U.S. "peace corps." The demonstrators shouted slogans against U.S. imperialism in front of the U.S. Embassy, and resolutely demanded that the "peace corps" quit the country. Under the impact of the gigantic mass movement, the Bolivian Government recently ordered the withdrawal from Bolivia of more than 100 U.S. "peace corps" members within 90 days and the dismantling of a U.S. air base in Bolivia and expropriated the Bolivian-American Cultural Centre in La Paz.

In Puerto Rico which has long been subjected to U.S. colonial rule, the people are also daily awakening. Since the beginning of the year, the Puerto Rican youth have waged incessant struggles for national independence and against the "compulsory military service" and the "reserve officers' training corps" imposed by the United States. On Puerto Rico's Culebra Island which has a population of only over 700, the residents demonstrated on several occasions this year, angrily protesting against the forcible occupation of the island by U.S. imperialism which has used it as a shooting range.

The Latin American people have come to realize still more clearly than ever that ruthless exploitation by U.S. imperialism and its running dogs is the root cause of their impoverishment. The working masses have further combined their economic struggle with the struggle against exploitation by U.S. monopoly capital. The spearhead of their struggles was directly pointed at the U.S. monopoly enterprises in Latin America. Last April, 6,000 Venezuelan oil workers staged a big strike in protest against the U.S. policy of discrimination and in defence of national dignity. They withheld the transportation to the United States of crude oil plundered by the U.S.-owned Creole Petroleum Corporation and brought production of the corporation to a standstill. On July 1, miners of an

affiliated company of the U.S. Bethlehem Steel Co. in Venezuela declared a general strike for an indefinite period, dealing the company a heavy blow.

In **Argentina**, the broad working masses have joined hands and taken drastic forms of struggle because of the growing impoverishment of the workers and the steady deterioration of the nation's economy under harsher U.S. monopoly capitalist domination. In a general strike called in mid-March in Cordoba, the second largest Argentine city, street barriers were thrown up at 150 points of the city and bonfires were glaring here and there. The strikers took control of eight city districts, attacked U.S. firms and set fire to 30 military and police vehicles. In all, there have been seven such strikes in the city since the beginning of the year. In **Chile**, a Ford assembly plant was occupied last May by the workers who announced that "the struggle is to assert our rights in face of the U.S. exploiters." During a recent general strike by 500,000 workers in **Uruguay**, the workers of a slaughtering and freezing works firmly opposed U.S. officials coming to the plant for sabotage activities.

Since this year, the Latin American people, in their spirit of internationalist militant solidarity, have launched anti-U.S. movements in support of the

Indochinese peoples. Before and after the first anniversary of the U.S. imperialist invasion of Cambodia to extend the war of aggression in Indochina, hundreds of thousands of people in **Cuba, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela** and other Latin American countries turned out in streets for protest marches or rallies, during which they shouted: "Yankees get out of Indochina!" "End the aggression against Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia!" and "Down with U.S. imperialism!" Angry demonstrators in the Bolivian capital held a protest march on the U.S. Embassy. Many Bolivians donated their blood to the three Indochinese peoples fighting against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. In Venezuela, half a million university and middle school students staged a powerful anti-U.S. demonstration, denouncing U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam while demanding the re-opening of the Central University.

Latin America, which was previously labelled as the U.S. "backyard," is now becoming the forefront of anti-U.S. struggle. The Latin American people are bound to win still greater victories in their struggle to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and to defend state sovereignty and national interests.

Rumour-Mongering Can Deceive Nobody

by Fan Ti

OF late, certain Israeli and Western newspapers repeatedly spread the rumour that "contacts" were under way between Israel and the People's Republic of China on the "establishment of diplomatic relations." Obviously, such lies were deliberately fabricated by persons with ulterior motives to confuse and hoodwink public opinion.

However, the efforts of these rumour-mongers are futile. It is known to all that the Chinese Government and people have always been resolutely supporting the just struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples against the U.S. and Israeli aggressors. We have been and will always be consistent in upholding this principled stand.

However, the Soviet news agency TASS which has set itself the task of making anti-China propaganda regarded such fabrications as heaven-sent and scraped them up with exhilaration. It published a special commentary on August 3, alleging that the matter could "only confirm the old saying: There is no smoke without a fire."

This is no surprise as TASS has long become a rumour-mongering and rumour-processing factory. That the propaganda machine of social-imperialism has to keep itself going with fabrications only shows how low

it has sunk. The fact is simply that TASS is all eagerness to fan up an anti-China wave with the help of the vicious fabrications.

It was with sinister aims that TASS spread the lies. In the present contention and collusion between the two superpowers in the Middle East, social-imperialism, flaunting the signboard "for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East," is doing everything in its power to make the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples give up their struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors and submit themselves to its interests in seizing and expanding spheres of influence in the Middle East. It stops at nothing in pursuing its ends. In brazenly spreading rumours to sow discord between the Chinese people and the people of Palestine and other Arab countries, TASS is manoeuvring to cover up and divert attention from the sinister activities which social-imperialism itself is engaged in, including its collusion with Israel. Here a widely-known saying may well be applied to the TASS commentary — it is a sheer case of "a thief crying 'stop thief' "!

This recalls what Lenin, the great teacher of revolution, said when denouncing the shameless slanderers in his time: "Things must be pretty bad for you, gentlemen, if you are compelled to resort to such shameless and despicable methods."

Greetings on the 50th Anniversary of Founding of Communist Party of China

From Samdech Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia

To His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung
Your Most Respected Excellency,

On the day of the glorious 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, allow me to extend to you the warmest congratulations from myself and the Khmer people, the National United Front of Cambodia, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the People's National Liberation Armed Forces of Cambodia.

Together with the great and heroic Chinese people, we, Khmers, rejoice at the grand successes recorded by the People's Republic of China in all aspects under your incomparable leadership and under the correct, courageous, clear-sighted and so effective direction of the Communist Party of China.

This great Party has the finest, most inspiring and most moving record in the history of mankind. Born in a China which was at that time seriously divided, backward, bled white and humiliated by the occupation, exploitation, aggression, and criminal war ventures of foreign imperialism and colonialism, the Communist Party of China of which Your Excellency is the venerable and beloved father and the great beacon has succeeded, at the cost of a gigantic and insurpassable amount of efforts, sacrifices, heroism, intelligence, staunchness, perseverance, clear-sightedness, faith, in one word patriotism, in freeing, contrary to all predictions of foreign observers, the motherland and the Chinese people from the very long night, the long "tunnel." Ever since then, nothing or no one has been able to stop the irresistible advance of China and the Chinese people guided by the red flag and Mao Tsetung Thought towards complete liberation, complete political and economic independence, national unification and unity, socialism, progress with complete liquidation of the sequels of feudalism and underdevelopment, towards modernization, greatness and accession to the rank of a world power mastering the most advanced technology and science. The liberation war, the national reconstruction, the socialist construction, the Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the nuclear and spatial success, the opening to the outside world in order to build, together with all the peoples, nations and governments of goodwill, peace in freedom, independence, fraternity, and absolute equality among

"big" and "small" countries, and lastly the world's most important and most decisive aid provided to all the peoples and countries struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and for independence, freedom, territorial integrity, national salvation, justice and peace, the most decisive because it is most effective, most resolute, most generous, most sincerely unconditional and the most efficacious — these are the most admirable stages and landmarks of the very glorious and triumphant advance of New China under the guidance of her Party and her venerable and beloved leader.

The 50th anniversary of the Communist Party of China is not only a great festival of the Chinese people, but also a great festival for all the peoples of the world who, like the Khmer people, are the fellow-travellers and comrades-in-arms of the Chinese people, sharing the same ideals of independence, freedom, justice, progress, peace, fraternity and anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, anti-neo-colonialist, anti-militarist, anti-bellacose solidarity, and who all greatly admire the Communist Party of China for its exemplary historic role in the emancipation, rehabilitation and lightning cultural, social, economic, technical, technological and scientific progress of the greatest nation in the world. And moreover 1971, the year of jubilee, has brought further to the People's Republic of China an extraordinary success in the political and diplomatic field of the world.

We, Khmers, wholeheartedly congratulate you with the most profound and eternal gratitude for all that Your Beloved Excellency, the great fraternal Chinese people, the glorious Communist Party, their eminent Government and heroic Liberation Army have done, are doing and will do for us, that is to say, for the just cause of an independent and neutral Cambodia.

With these sentiments I request Your Most Respected Excellency to accept my highest consideration, admiration and gratitude, and the most fervent wishes that I express both in my own name and in the name of all the patriotic and resisting Khmer people for your good health, longevity and happiness.

(signed)
Norodom Sihanouk
Head of State of Cambodia

Peking, July 1, 1971

Peking Review, No. 34

From President Ngouabi of the Central Committee Of the Congolese Party of Labour

Following are excerpts of the message of greetings from Major Marien Ngouabi, President of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, to Chairman Mao Tsetung of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China:

The Chinese Communist Party is today 50 years old. In the course of these 50 years, it has surmounted the most difficult tests, defeated numerous enemies, internal and external — the Japanese, the bureaucrat-capitalist class headed by Chiang Kai-shek, the feudal forces and their reactionary culture, the Right opportunists, the capitulationists, the dogmatist and adventurist Left opportunists and the degenerates who were traitors to the working class and being servile to foreigners, attempted to transform the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. These degenerate elements who infiltrated into the ranks of the Chinese Communist Party have spread all sorts of nonsense, peddled absurdities and attempted to reduce the masses and their initiative to an instrument. But thanks to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, they have been unmasked, punished and prevented from doing harm.

The Chinese Communist Party is today 50 years old. During this period, it has engaged in great battles in the military, political, ideological and economic fields.

It has crushed the campaigns of encirclement and suppression launched by Chiang Kai-shek and victoriously led the national struggle of the Chinese people against Japanese domination. It has defeated all the attempts of contemporary international imperialism and its accomplices with U.S. imperialism at their head to reconquer China.

It has rid China of all feudal forces and warlords as well as highwaymen and has brought into being the unity of the country.

It has made China a sovereign, united, respected and strong country. It has established the dictatorship of the proletariat over the minority exploiting classes.

It has safeguarded and developed Marxism-Leninism.

Furthermore, it has built socialism in China, and by relying on its own efforts, has developed its economy ridding it of all forms of bourgeois domination and exploitation.

All these victories scored by the Chinese people should be attributed to the Chinese Communist Party led by Chairman Mao and to Mao Tsetung Thought which is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the birth of the Chinese Communist Party, the Congolese Party of Labour warmly congratulates the Chinese Communist Party on its victories and wishes it still greater achievements in fulfilling the tasks set by its Ninth Congress.

May the co-operation between our two countries and Parties be further strengthened hereafter! We wish Chairman Mao a long life! Wish him a long, long life! We wish Vice-Chairman Lin Piao good health!

May the friendship between our two peoples flow for ever like the Rivers Yangtze and the Congo!

From President Nimeri of the Revolution Command Council of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan

Dear Friend Comrade Mao Tsetung:

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, I am happy, on behalf of the people of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the Sudanese revolutionary regime and in my own name, to extend to you, to the great Chinese people and your comrades the warmest congratulations and best wishes.

August 20, 1971

Under the leadership of the vanguard Party armed with your wise teachings, the great Chinese people have, after constant heroic struggles, won brilliant victories politically, become masters of their own affairs and destiny, scored great victories in the economic and social spheres, and realized their aspirations to lead a free and honourable life. The Chinese people have set a living example for the fighting peoples of various countries, showing the inevitability of victory in their

struggle against the enemies of liberation and progress. The Chinese people have placed their abundant potentials in the service of this struggle. They have gone and are going together with this struggle from victory to victory.

Since the May 25th Revolution in the Sudan, the relations between the people of our two countries have become daily consolidated and developed and assumed ever greater importance. The revolutionary regime born of this revolution is eager to establish the most solid militant relations with the people of your great country. The people of our two countries have, in a short period, built a solidly based and unshakable bridge for co-operation. I recall with pleasure the scenes of the grand and warm welcome accorded to us by the people of your country during our visit to your country last year, and the foundation laid by us and Chinese leaders for consolidating the genuine friend-

ship between the two friendly countries of China and the Sudan.

Dear friend,

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the birth of your great Party, please allow me to praise the achievements made by the Chinese people for themselves, for the people of Asian and African countries and for freedom and peace of the whole mankind. Wish you a long, long life! May your people score brilliant victories!

Please accept my highest respects,

(signed)

Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri
President of the Revolution
Command Council

July 3, 1971

From President Toure of the Republic of Guinea

The message of greetings from Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea, to Chairman Mao Tsetung reads:

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, I am very happy to extend to you and the marvellous Chinese people our most sincere congratulations. I avail myself of this opportunity to express, on behalf of the Guinean people and Government and in my own name, our profound joy at the great success obtained by the Chinese Communist Party in the socialist construction of your great nation.

We congratulate the Chinese people and their leaders on their contributions to the victory of world peace and security. Your Excellency, please accept our sincere wishes for your happiness, longevity and good health and the continuous progress of the valiant and friendly Chinese people in the socialist development.

With very high, fraternal consideration,

(signed)

Ahmed Sekou Toure
President of the Republic of Guinea

From Moussa Traore, Head of State of Mali

Peking

To His Excellency Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Communist Party of China

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, I am particularly pleased to extend, on behalf of the Malian people, the National Liberation Military Committee and the Government and in my own name, our warm greetings to the valiant Chinese people and their vigorous Party. We follow with keen interest your work for building a strong and prosperous country and your untiring struggle against the enemies of the Chinese people. I assure you of the constant support of the Malian people and

their Government in your struggle for the triumph of the progressive forces against the forces of reaction. Please accept our sincere wishes for the happiness and success to you personally, to the Chinese people, the Chinese Party and Government.

With the highest consideration,

Lieutenant Moussa Traore
President of the National
Liberation Military Committee,
Premier of the Government
and Head of State of Mali

July 9, 1971

SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS



Rural Scientific Experiments In Kwangtung

AGRICULTURAL scientific experiments carried out on an extensive scale by the poor and lower-middle peasants in Kwangtung Province have promoted the growth of its farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery.

Many items of such experiments have been undertaken and their results summed up in the province in the past two years. They included breeding good strains of rice, the technique of nursing rice seedlings against cold weather by timely soaking the seed and sowing, large-scale popularization of new insecticides and bacterial fertilizers, building water-turbine pumping stations suited to mountainous areas and coast plains and advanced farming techniques of changing two crops into three crops a year and of interplanting high-stalk and low-stalk crops which are being spread in densely-populated areas. These experiments have created experience in reaping high and stable yields of crops, in rationally allocating the areas for industrial and food crops and in developing mountainous regions.

In the past few years, the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee has constantly summed up and popularized the achievements gained in scientific experiments by the poor and lower-middle peasants. The revolutionary committees at various levels have helped rural communes and brigades set up agricultural scientific experiment groups. Now all the people's communes and production teams in Kwangtung have such groups with the poor and lower-middle peasants as the main force and revolutionary cadres and

educated youths participating. A network of mass scientific experiment has been formed. More than 1.3 million people are taking part in experiment activities. By engaging in various kinds of experiments, they made their contributions to local farming.

No less than 35,000 people in Tungkuan County are active in these experiment groups. Arming themselves with Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, the poor and lower-middle peasants in the county's Taochiao Commune have continuously explored the law governing the ebb and flow of water. They exploded the assertion of the bourgeois technical "authorities" that "no power generation is possible when the water-head is below one metre," and built a number of water-turbine pump power stations by using a 30 cm. water-head. At the same time, they produced after repeated experiments the pumps which can operate and generate power in both the ebb and flow of the tides instead of pumps which can operate only in ebb tide. They have thus made new contributions in making full use of the water resources in China's coast areas for power generation.

The scientific experiment groups in various places combined revolutionary drive with down-to-earth approach in their activities. Proceeding from local conditions, they carry out their work by first using indigenous methods and relying on their own efforts and persist in serving farming and seeking practical results.

In spring last year, Kwangtung Province was hit by a sustained rainy weather and low temperature which seriously affected the growth of rice seedlings. Through studying the method of nursing rice seedling,

the scientific experiment groups working hard at the farming forefront devised many methods for protecting the seedlings against cold weather. This created favourable conditions for a bumper early rice harvest last year.

12,000-H.P. Low-Speed Marine Diesel Engine Produced

THE Shanghai Hutong Shipyard recently trial-produced China's first 12,000-h.p. low-speed heavy marine diesel engine, filling in a blank in China's marine diesel engine production.

The workers adopted many new types of structure, technological processes and raw materials in making this engine. Test run proved that its quality of designing and manufacturing was excellent.

The workers of the shipyard successfully produced a 8,800-h.p. diesel engine before the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Then, they made the proposal to design and manufacture a 12,000-h.p. marine diesel engine by their own efforts. But their enthusiasm was dampened by Liu Shao-chi and his agents who energetically pushed the slavish comprador philosophy of "building ships is not as good as buying them; buying ships is not as good as chartering them."

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution shattered Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and enormously stimulated the shipbuilders' enthusiasm and creativeness. In 1969, the shipyard organized a three-in-one group composed of workers, technicians and cadres. The group started the work of designing and manufacturing the 12,000-h.p. diesel engine with the help of many plants and departments. Combining revolutionary spirit with scientific approach and through repeated practice, the workers have overcome

(Continued on p. 21.)

ROUND THE WORLD

INDOCHINESE PEOPLES

Fresh Monsoon Victories

After smashing the military adventures of the U.S. aggressors and their puppets last spring, the patriotic armed forces and people of south Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia scored tremendous victories in the rainy season.

In **south Viet Nam**, the patriotic armed forces and people time and again frustrated the U.S.-puppet "pacification" programme and have taken the initiative in attacking the enemy's rear bases.

—**Tay Nguyen Area:** From May 20 to June 15, nearly 3,400 enemy troops were annihilated, over 30 aircraft shot down and more than 180 military vehicles destroyed.

—**Northern Quang Tri Province:** Successive attacks were mounted on enemy strongholds and land and water communication lines. In June, nearly 3,000 U.S. and puppet troops were wiped out, 106 military vehicles destroyed, 77 aircraft shot down and 11 military transports sunk. In July, over 400 enemy troops were wiped out.

—**Thu Dau Mot Province:** In an assault on the command of a puppet regiment on June 19, over 400 enemies were annihilated.

—**Ca Mau and Rach Gia Provinces:** In counter "mopping-up" operations on June 8 and 10 in U Minh area, 4 puppet companies were wiped out or badly mauled.

—**Tay Ninh Province:** In an attack on Trany Lac base on July 23, 200 U.S. and puppet troops, mostly officers and technicians, were wiped out, over 20 military vehicles and 5 helicopters were destroyed and a communication centre and many pill-boxes and bunkers were demolished.

In **Laos**, the patriotic armed forces and people hit hard at the enemy forces conducting "nibbling" attacks against the liberated areas. In June and July, more than 2,800 enemies

were annihilated, including a number of Thai accomplice troops, over 20 U.S. pirate planes were shot down or destroyed and a large quantity of war materiel was captured.

—**Saravane Province:** In fierce attacks on Ban Nich and other areas from June 8 to 11, 3 battalions of Rightist troops were annihilated or badly mauled, 2 companies of Thai accomplice troops were severely trounced, over 700 enemies were put out of action, more than 200 weapons were captured or destroyed and 4 U.S. pirate planes shot down, thus the enemy scheme of attacking the Pak Song liberated area was smashed.

—**Xieng Khoang Province:** The Vang Pao bandit troops and Thai accomplice troops attacking the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang liberated area were intercepted and more than 800 enemies were wiped out since the beginning of June.

In **Cambodia**, attacks on all battlefields by the patriotic armed forces and people rendered the Saigon and Lon Nol puppet troops unable to cope with the situation.

—**Kratie Province:** From the end of May to early June, after five days of fighting in attacking the Snuol area, nearly 2,000 Saigon puppet troops were killed, wounded or captured and 200 enemy tanks, armoured cars and other military vehicles were seized or destroyed.

—**The area around Phnom Penh:** The armed forces and people in Prey Veng, Kandal, Kompong Speu, Kompong Cham and other provinces fighting in close co-ordination with each other scored tremendous victories in attacks on the enemy defence line around Phnom Penh. Incomplete statistics show that from May 29 to June 19, over 3,500 enemy troops in this area were wiped out. On both banks of Tonle Toch in Prey Veng Province, the patriotic armed forces and people tightened their encirclement around the Lon Nol puppet troops and attacked Prek Tameak, Vihea Suol, Babong, Kompong Ampil

and other places in succession to wipe out large numbers of enemy troops.

SATO GOVERNMENT

Collusion With U.S. Imperialism In "Two Chinas" Scheme

The Sato government of Japan is playing an ignominious role in the "two Chinas" plot in collusion with U.S. imperialism.

After U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers issued a statement opposing the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek gang from the United Nations and continuing to obstruct the restoration to the People's Republic of China of her legitimate seats in that organization, the Japanese reactionaries immediately came out to echo. Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato said that Rogers' statement "was made on the basis of close contacts established between Japan and the United States," while Acting Foreign Minister Kimura said that such a manoeuvre of the United States "is a result of close contacts and negotiations conducted between Japan and the United States in the past." The Kyodo News Agency held that "it can be assured that Japan and the United States will collaborate in a concerted effort, as in the past, to deal with China's representation at the coming session of the U.N. General Assembly."

The Japanese reactionaries have for a long time collaborated with U.S. imperialism in pursuing the "two Chinas" scheme. In reply to questioning in the Diet not long ago, Sato said openly that Japan would not agree to the "replacing of the nationalist government [meaning the Chiang gang] by China" in the United Nations. Towards the end of July, Chang Chun, a chieftain of the Chiang Kai-shek gang, went to Japan, and Sato held private talks exclusively with him twice. Two arch war criminals, Nobusuke Kishi and Okinori Kaya, repeatedly made contacts with Chang Chun, and Japanese Emperor Hirohito even granted him an "audience." During these contacts and private talks, the

Japanese reactionaries tried hard to "persuade" the Chiang Kai-shek gang to accept the "two Chinas" plan cooked up by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, and asked the Chiang gang to "bear the pains and remain in the United Nations" under whatever circumstances.

The Kyodo News Agency revealed that before Rogers issued his statement, Japan had had contacts with the United States on several occasions in Washington; and Japan had "readjusted" views with the Chiang gang through the talks conducted twice between Sato and Chang Chun. AP reported that upon his return to Taipei, Chang Chun said that Japan "will use all means to support" the Chiang gang.

At present, the Sato government is stepping up activities with a view to making the Chiang gang hang on in the United Nations. Kyodo disclosed that the Sato government is planning to hold talks with the United States and other countries immediately and decided to summon officials of its embassies in Asia and Central and South America to Japan for consultations in order to work out a concrete proposal to be submitted to the U.N. General Assembly and strive to collect a majority of votes.

It is by no means accidental that the Japanese reactionaries have so actively given advice and suggestions

for U.S. imperialism's "two Chinas" scheme. Their aim is not only to obstruct the restoration to the People's Republic of China of her legitimate seats in the United Nations, but also to interfere in China's internal affairs and reinvade and occupy Taiwan. However, the intrigue of the Japanese reactionaries will never succeed. This only goes to show further their ugly features as the running dogs of U.S. imperialism.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CONGO

On Guard Against Imperialist Invasion

Major Marien Nguabi, President of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and President of the State Council of the People's Republic of the Congo, in a broadcast speech on July 31, called on the Congolese people to raise their vigilance and carry out a general mobilization against the large-scale invasion being plotted by imperialism and its lackeys.

President Nguabi pointed out that the imperialists have always tried to divide the Africans and to find suitable infiltration grounds for their mercenary troops. He said: The People's Republic of the Congo has no intention of provoking a

war. But if anyone imposes an unjust war on us, we will firmly resist to stop any aggression. The people of our small country will fight back and deal the aggressors a heavy blow.

The President revealed that on July 31, three foreign planes made a low-altitude flight over a village near Gamboma and the Djambala District and a pursuit plane flew over the Pointe-Noire airport.

Earlier, Claude-Ernest N'Dalla, First Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, in a statement also exposed the plot by the imperialists and their tools for a large-scale armed invasion of the People's Republic of the Congo. The invasion attempt would include airdropping paratroops over big cities, launching massive attacks on Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, and taking control of the railway. He said that mercenaries of different nationalities had been recruited and that cadres for the troops had been trained in Israel, Portugal and U.S. imperialism's anti-guerrilla camps.

To cope with such an imperialist invasion, a nationwide military manoeuvre was held on the night of July 30 in the People's Republic of the Congo in which the National People's Army and militiamen took part.

(Continued from p. 19.)

many difficulties and finally succeeded in designing and making this diesel engine.

Notable Gains on Forestry Front

CHINA'S forestry workers and staff members and poor and lower-middle peasants have got successive new upsurges under way in forestry since the beginning of the year. On an extensive scale, the mass tree-planting movement has obtained remarkable results.

According to statistics from various provinces, municipalities and

autonomous regions up to the end of June, the afforested area reached 89 per cent of the 1971 planned figure and was 35 per cent higher compared with the same period last year. The quality of afforestation has also been enormously improved. The area sown by airplanes in the first half of the year topped all records for any corresponding period since 1949 when the People's Republic of China was founded. Tremendous progress was reported in nursing saplings and planting trees around houses and villages and along roads and waterways. Hunan, Hupeh, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kiangsi, Anhwei, Kweichow and Kiangsu in the south have either fulfilled or overfulfilled their afforestation plans for 1971.

As to timber production between January and June, 11 provinces and autonomous regions exceeded 45 per cent of the year's plans, a seven per cent increase over that of the same period last year.

While making big efforts to fulfil state targets for this year's timber, various forest regions also paid attention to reforesting felled areas and planting trees on bare mountains and waste land so as to expand forest resources. Workers in the forest regions achieved a good deal in the multi-purpose use of forest resources and in using the materials left after felling and processing to make products needed by the state and in people's daily life.

(Continued from p. 4.)

Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, as its leader and Pang Tae Ryul, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, as its deputy leader, arrived in Peking by special plane on August 8 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

After its arrival, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met the delegation and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the Korean comrades-in-arms.

On August 9, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet warmly welcoming the delegation and the assistants of the delegation.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Premier Chong Jun Taek made warm speeches at the banquet. Their speeches were warmly applauded.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li praised the heroic Korean people who, under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, have built their country into an increasingly prosperous socialist state which has become a strong bulwark at the Eastern outpost of the anti-U.S. struggle.

He said: Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered an important speech on August 6, making a penetrating analysis of the current international situation and stressing that the Chinese and Korean people have fought and will fight shoulder to shoulder and jointly cope with any enemy invasion. This is a great encouragement and support to the Chinese people. The Chinese people will always unite with the fraternal Korean people, the three peoples of Indochina and the people of other Asian countries and fight to the end to completely smash the schemes of aggression of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

To realize the unification of Korea at an early date is the national aspiration of the 40 million Korean people, Vice-Premier Li said. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Korean people's just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression

and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland.

Referring to the situation in the three Indochinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation getting ever better, Vice-Premier Li pointed out: U.S. imperialism must immediately withdraw its aggressor forces and vassal troops from the whole region of Indochina totally and unconditionally, and let the Indochinese peoples settle their own problems. The Chinese people will firmly support the three Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory is won.

In conclusion, Vice-Premier Li said: Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of China's territory. The liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair and brooks no foreign interference. The Chinese people resolutely oppose the schemes by U.S. imperialism to continue to obstruct the restoration to China of her legitimate rights in the United Nations and to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." U.S. imperialism must withdraw all its armed forces and military installations from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan.

Vice-Premier Chong Jun Taek in his speech said: The People's Republic of China is today daily developing into a strong socialist country towering in Asia and a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force. Her international status is unshakable. To recognize the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of the entire Chinese people and to establish diplomatic relations with her has now become an irresistible tide in the world.

He also said: Today, when U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism are running amuck, it is of very important significance for the peoples of Korea and China to strengthen their blood-sealed militant friendship and unity. In face of the aggressive schemes designed in collusion by their common enemies, U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, the peoples of Korea and China, as revolutionary

comrades-in-arms and fraternal allies, have all the more enhanced their determination to struggle together for ever.

In conclusion, Vice-Premier Chong said: The friendship and unity of the Korean and Chinese peoples are unbreakable. Our people will, as always, continue to hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle, closely unite with the fraternal Chinese people and wage a resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

The distinguished Korean guests visited Tientsin on August 11.

On August 15, an agreement on economic co-operation between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed in Peking.

This agreement was signed by the Chinese and Korean Governments with a view to further strengthening the militant friendship sealed in blood between the peoples of China and Korea and continuously developing the relations of mutual aid and co-operation in the economic field between the two countries on the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism and in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

Premier Chou En-lai attended the signing ceremony during which Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Premier Chong Jun Taek signed the agreement.

On August 16, the delegation left Peking for home carrying with it the militant friendship of the Chinese people for the fraternal Korean people.

National Day of People's Republic of Congo Greeted

Premier Chou En-lai on August 14 sent a message to Major Marien Nguabi, President of the People's Republic of the Congo and Chairman of the State Council, extending, on

behalf of the Chinese Government and people, warm congratulations on the occasion of the National Day of the People's Republic of the Congo.

Congolese Women's Delegation

Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. and Tsai Chang, Teng Ying-chao and Tsao Yi-ou, Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation on August 14 with Bouanga Josephine, Member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and National President of the Revolutionary Union of Women, and all members of the delegation of the Congolese Revolutionary Union of Women she is leading.

The delegation arrived in Peking on August 4. The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association gave a banquet in their honour on August 5.

Delegation head Bouanga was invited to give a talk on August 10 to Peking's women workers, commune members and militia. In her talk, she dealt with development of the women's movement in the Congo. She pointed out that the Congolese women, together with the Congolese people, have taken up arms in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, ready to smash any aggressive activities against their country. Her talk was warmly received.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ The Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria signed an agreement on economic and technical co-operation in Peking on July 27.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony.

▲ Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and a leading member of the Ministry of Public Health on August 12 met the Vietnamese Group to Investigate

Work for Protection of Mothers and Children led by Tran Thanh Quang, Vice-Chairman of the Vietnamese Commission for Protection of Mothers and Children.

▲ Comrade Keng Piao, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on August 12 met and feted the Delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium led by Comrade Sernand Lefebvre, Secretary of the Central Committee.

▲ Robert Lorne Stanfield, leader of the Canadian Progressive Conservative Party, Mrs. Stanfield and his party arrived in Peking for a visit on July 24. Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei and N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo and President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Chang Hsi-jo met them on separate occasions on July 26.

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