

PEKING REVIEW

19

May 12, 1972

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The "May 7" Cadre School

**Statement of the Chinese Ministry
Of Foreign Affairs**

May 9, 1972

Asian Table Tennis Union Inaugurated

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Chinese 4-Volume "Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Published

Prepared by the Bureau for the Translation of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin's Works Under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, a four-volume Chinese edition of the *Selected Works of Marx and Engels* was put out by the People's Publishing House to meet the needs of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals in their study of Marxism.

The edition went on sale at Hsinhua Book Stores throughout the country on May 5.

Samdech Sihanouk Begins Visit to Northeast China

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk arrived in China's border city of Tantung by special train on May 7 to begin their official visit to northeast China after their visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The distinguished guests were warmly welcomed by tens of thousands of people there.

Accompanying Samdech Sihanouk on the visit is Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Hsu Hsiang-chien, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, made a special trip to Tantung from Peking to greet Samdech Sihanouk and accompany the distinguished guests on their visit.

Li Po-chiu, Vice-Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, welcomed the visitors at the railway station.

1st Quarter's Metallurgical Successes

Bringing their socialist enthusiasm and creativeness into full play since the beginning of the year, workers, cadres and technicians on China's metallurgical front have chalked up fresh successes. Major enterprises including the Anshan, Penchi, Maanshan and Shoutu Iron and Steel Companies and steel plants in Tientsin, Shanghai and Peking fulfilled their first quarter production tasks ahead of time. Small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises in Kansu, Kirin, Liaoning, Shantung, Kiangsi, Honan, Szechuan and elsewhere also overfulfilled their first quarter quotas set by the state for steel, iron and ore.

Compared with the corresponding period last year, iron and steel output in the first three months of this year rose by a wide margin: steel 15.6 per cent, iron 18.5, ore 13.5 and rolled steel 19. Products from many enterprises were better in quality, with increased variety and lower costs and consumption of raw materials.

Compared with last year's first quarter, China's largest iron and steel centre Anshan raised its steel and pig iron production 12 and 13 per cent respectively. The quality of pig iron, steel ingot and rolled steel also improved, and profits turned over to the state rose 5 per cent. In the Maanshan Iron and Steel Company, steel output for the first quarter was 26.6 per cent of its annual production plan, iron was 25 per cent, ore 26 per cent, rolled steel 24.7 per cent and coke 25.5 per cent. Quality of all major products improved in general.

Shanghai's metallurgical industry registered a 12.5 per cent increase in total output value in the first quarter, as compared with the same period last year, and output of steel, pig iron, copper and copper products all hit an all-time high. April saw further increases for these products; compared to the same period last year, average daily output of steel and rolled steel rose over 10 per cent, with stable quality and a drop in consumption of raw and other materials. In the first four months of this year, Shanghai's metallurgical enterprises also successfully trial-produced over 60 kinds of new steels and materials and introduced over 100 technical innovations.

Production successes were also reported by small and medium-sized iron mines in various localities. Ore output for the first quarter was 27.3 per cent of the annual plan, a 56.8 per cent increase over that of the corresponding period last year.

Albanian Ballet Troupe Performs in Peking

The Ballet Troupe of the Albanian Opera Theatre gave its premiere on May 6 in Peking. After an opening ceremony, the troupe performed the two-act ballet *Cuca e Maleve* (*Girl of the Mountains*). The ballet shows how Albania's women, under the leadership of the Party of Labour, struggle against the class enemy and old forces of habit, and fight for emancipation.

Yao Wen-yuan, Kuo Mo-jo, Wu Teh and other Chinese comrades, Albanian Ambassador to China Xhorxhi Robo and his wife as well as Albanian friends in Peking were at the ceremony and the premiere.

Liu Hsien-chuan, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Head of the Cultural Group

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

May 9, 1972

On May 6, 7 and 8, 1972 warships and aircraft of the United States brazenly and repeatedly attacked two Chinese merchant ships, *Hongqi No. 152* and *Hongqi No. 160*, which were anchored off the shore of Hon Ngu Island of Nghe An Province of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, wounding Chinese crew members and Vietnamese civilians who were on board at the time and seriously damaging the bodies of the ships. This constitutes a grave provocation against the Chinese

people. The Chinese Government and people express great indignation at this and lodge a strong protest with the U.S. Government.

The U.S. Government must immediately stop its acts of provocation of attacking Chinese merchant ships and prevent the recurrence of similar incidents. Otherwise, it must bear full responsibility for all the grave consequences arising therefrom. The Chinese Government reserves the lawful right to demand compensation for its losses.

Under the State Council, spoke at the ceremony and warmly welcomed the Albanian comrades-in-arms. He said: The people and the literary and art workers of China and Albania are close comrades-in-arms. Our friendship is expressed not only in the close co-operation between our two Parties and peoples in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism and in our mutual support and assistance in socialist revolution and socialist construction, but also in the cultural exchanges between the two countries. The Albanian ballet troupe's visit to China will enable the Chinese people to see an Albanian ballet on a contemporary theme and revolutionary musical performances. It will also offer us an opportunity to learn directly from Albania's revolutionary literary and art workers.

Mantho Bala, Vice-Minister of Education and Culture, Chairman of the Arts and Culture Committee and leader of the ballet troupe, said: In order to stop any possible opening to a restoration of capitalism and the emergence of revisionism, Albania is now further revolutionizing the en-

tire life of the state and people's thinking in accordance with the resolutions of the Sixth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings. On the art front, it means strengthening the Party spirit, enhancing revolutionary zeal, enriching the content of artistic creations, reflecting on a still broader scale the heroism of the masses and portraying images of collective heroism.

The troupe arrived in Peking on the eve of May Day. It received an enthusiastic welcome from the Chinese departments concerned.

Ethiopian Anniversary

Ethiopian Ambassador Makonnen Kebret and his wife gave a reception on May 4 at the Embassy to celebrate the 31st anniversary of the triumphal return of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I to Addis Ababa on May 5, 1941.

Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei attended the reception.

In his speech at the reception, Ambassador Makonnen Kebret recalled how the heroic Ethiopian people defeated the Italian aggressors. He said that the Italian fascists, with the complete support of other colonialists, invaded independent Ethiopia in 1935. In defence of their motherland, the Ethiopian patriots, under the brilliant leadership of His Imperial Majesty, armed themselves with the meagre weapons available and gallantly fought the fascist aggressors. After a hard struggle and unendurable suffering, the victory in the struggle against imperialism was complete when His Imperial Majesty triumphantly returned to his capital on May 5, 1941.

The Ambassador also spoke warmly of the friendship between Ethiopia and China.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei said that the Ethiopian people are a heroic people with a glorious tradition of resisting foreign aggression. He spoke highly of the Imperial Government and people of Ethiopia for their unremitting efforts to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, uphold African unity and support national-liberation movements in Africa.

On May 4, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China Tung Piu-wu and Premier Chou En-lai sent a message to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, warmly greeting the National Day of the Empire of Ethiopia.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on May 1 to Lansana Beavogui, congratulating him on his assumption of the office of Prime Minister of the Republic of Guinea.

▲ The Chinese delegate Wang Jun-sheng, deputy delegate An Tung and three others to the 52nd Session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council left Peking for New York by air on May 5.

▲ The Pakistan Military Delegation led by Major-General A.B. Awan left Kwangchow for home on May 7 at the end of a friendship visit to China.

The "May 7" Cadre School

A NEW thing born in the Great Cultural Revolution, "May 7" cadre schools are all over China. Every province, municipality and autonomous region as well as many special administrative regions, counties and cities, all have this type of school. More than a hundred belong to the departments under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council.

Those who have been sent to the school include veteran cadres who went through the Long March, the War of Resistance Against Japan or the War of Liberation; cadres who joined the revolution after liberation; those who went from their homes to schools and from there to government offices and who were lacking in practical experience; and young cadres who had been Red Guards. While at cadre school, they get their regular wages and the same welfare facilities as when they are on the job. The term generally is for a year or so, the least six months, the most two to three years.

Versatile Activities

Regardless of seniority or how high a post held, everyone is an ordinary student, a "May 7" fighter. At the Chingkou "May 7" Cadre School in Kirin Province, the former director of the agriculture bureau becomes a pig-breeder, the former secretary of the city Party committee a carpenter, a department head a cart driver and a county head a cook.

Students' lives are many-sided. They do productive manual labour as well as study. They criticize the bourgeoisie and do mass work. The school also organizes militia training and cultural and sports activities. Some schools set aside time for students to study their vocations or raise their general educational level.

The "May 7" cadre school is a school for training cadres at their posts in rotation.

How does the school accomplish its tasks? How do students study? It can be generalized as follows:

Studying Marxist-Leninist Works. In the light of the revolutionary struggle and their ideology, the students study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works to raise their level of Marxism and their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, thereby raising their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxists.

The students at the Huangho "May 7" Cadre School in Honan spend half a day studying and the other half doing manual labour. In the busy farming season, they work during the day, studying in the morning or evening. Last year they studied the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, *Critique of the Gotha Programme* and *The State and Revolution* as well as *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*. They pay special attention to linking theory with practice and often organize group discussions and criticism meetings.



Discussing Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works.

Participating in Class Struggle. Students at cadre schools take part in class struggle and in criticizing the bourgeoisie to temper themselves. They often link their work and ideological problems with their mass criticism of swindlers like Liu Shao-chi, of the theory of the dying out of class struggle, the bourgeois theory of human nature, the theory of productive forces, idealist apriorism, the theory that doing manual labour is a punishment and the theory of going to school in order to get an official post. Some cadre schools carry out various political movements in step with the movements in the units they belong to. Some have sent students to rural people's communes to take part in or help local people carry out a political campaign like attacking active counter-revolutionaries, campaigns against embezzlement and theft, extravagance and waste and speculation.

Taking Part in Productive Labour.

Cadre schools devote themselves mainly to agricultural production. Where conditions allow, they branch out into forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries. At the same time they go in for small industries, such as machine-repairing, manufacturing of chemical fertilizers, insecticides, paper- and brick-making, and sugar-refining.

Every cadre school has cultivated land—much was once wasteland—ranging from hundreds to thousands of *mu*, parts of which are reclaimed tracts along sea coasts or lakeshores and on barren hillsides and alkaline slopes. Inner Mongolia's Ikh Chao League cadre school converted much sandy land into fertile fields by covering the sand with layers of mud.

“Plain living and hard struggle” and “self-reliance” is the motto of all the cadre schools.

The object of students taking part in industrial or agricultural productive labour is not only to create material wealth for the country but mainly to better their ideology and to transform their subjective world as they transform the objective world.

Cadres of the General Office of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee turned the building of their school into a process of edifying their thought. Instead of choosing a ready-made site, they preferred to build it from scratch. They turned 5,000 *mu* of lakeshore and other wasteland into fields, and built dormitories and factories on their own. They dug canals, wading knee-deep in mud. They went into icy streams to get sand and braved eye-stinging smoke to burn limestone in the kilns. They fought floods to save people's lives and property. They met all these trials head-on to gain the revolutionary spirit of “fearing neither hardship nor death.”

Going Among Workers and Peasants. Students often leave their schools for short stays in nearby people's communes or factories. Living, eating and working alongside workers or peasants, they learn from them and carry out social investigations among them at the same time. They also do mass work, such as organizing workers and peasants to study philosophy, helping them get some general education and aiding local Party organizations carry out Party rectification and Party building. All these activities aim at raising their ideological level and reforming their world outlook.

Transforming Man

Cadres come to the schools in turns. They go back to their original posts after “graduation,” or are trans-



Going to work.

ferred to new work. Practice has shown that their stay at cadre schools, brief as it is, is excellent training. The great majority of students come out of the schools changed in outlook in more ways than one.

One artist at the Kuantang Cadre School in Hunan Province who had joined revolutionary work straight from school had not liked to draw peasants because he considered their weatherbeaten faces no objects for art. After entering the cadre school, he had a chance to live and eat with peasants, and made some social investigations into their lives. He found out the tragic histories of many peasant families in the old society under the exploitation of the landlord class. His sentiments changed, and he began to have a great compassion for the once-downtrodden peasants. He said: “Before, I looked at things according to bourgeois aesthetic standards; the more I drew, the farther from the labouring people I got. Now, the more I draw peasants, the closer I feel to them.”

Lin Hsiang-wei, vice-director and chief engineer at a designing institute in Hunan, had designed a highway bridge which wasted tons of bricks because he wanted it fancy. The workers criticized him, without convincing him he was wrong. After going to the Kuantang Cadre School, he happened to be working at a brick-kiln. A rush assignment in summer had him drenched in sweat and covered with dirt in the sweltering heat day after day. Only then did he fully realize what it meant to make one brick. He said with genuine feeling: “It's only after you've taken part in labour that you get to feel akin to the workers and peasants.” During a fierce rainstorm, Lin ran to the kiln and covered up the clay molds, though he got soaking wet. He often ex-

presses his determination to continue to make revolution and thoroughly transform his old ideas, to become an intellectual welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Veteran cadres with much revolutionary experience also gain a great deal from going to cadre school. It puts them back in the war years and helps them get rid of bureaucratic airs and the inactivity that crept up on them in peace time. It rejuvenates them.

Fang Fu-chin, a veteran of the 25,000-li Long March of the Chinese Red Army in 1934-35, was one of the first to enrol at the Meitsun Cadre School under the Kwangchow Railway Bureau. Once there, he was reminded of the militant life he used to lead in the Chinggang Mountains, Yen-an and Nanniwan in the early days of the revolution. Invigorated, he joined the rank and file in climbing mountains to fell trees, and went wherever the difficulties were greatest. Out of consideration for his years, comrades often told him to take a rest. He refused, saying: "You may replace me in labour, but that'll never transform my ideology."

Yang Li-feng is a new cadre from a poor peasant family. She entered college in 1960 wearing a pair of simple cloth shoes her mother had made for her. Under the influence of the revisionist line in education, she developed the bourgeois idea of wanting to get up in the world. So she put the cloth shoes at the bottom of a chest. When schoolmates asked her to tell them her family history, she refused, ashamed of past poverty.

At the Hsiushuihotzu People's Commune in Faku County, Liaoning Province, Yang took part in peasant activities to recall past bitterness and praise the new life. She told commune members how her feelings had changed after going to college. The peasants helped her, saying: "You must understand that you've not only forgotten your family's bitter past, but that of your class. You've not only put away the cloth shoes, but the true qualities of the labouring people." Enlightened, Yang plunged into productive labour with renewed zeal and wore her cloth shoes again.

After coming out of cadre schools, most cadres are full of life, keep in close touch with the masses and have a good style in their work and way of living. The masses of workers, peasants and soldiers welcome their progress made in this period of "studying once again." They say: "We have full confidence in cadres who can work both at the top and down at the grass roots, and who keep close to the people."

Origin of Cadre Schools

"May 7" cadre schools were set up in all parts of the country according to Chairman Mao's May 7, 1966 Directive.*

In 1968, when the Proletarian Cultural Revolution was developing in depth, the question of how to carry forward the cadres' ideological revolutionization and revolutionize government institutions was discussed on a wide scale. In October that year Chairman Mao issued the call: "Going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled. Cadres at their posts should also go down in turn to do manual labour."

Cadres at every level all over the country enthusiastically responded to this call and asked to go to the most difficult places to do manual labour and to "study once again." The "May 7" cadre schools were set up to meet these needs, and in the single month of October alone new ones appeared almost every day.

The guiding thought of these cadre schools which upholds the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour was pointed out by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee long before 1968.

Cadres doing productive labour is the fine tradition of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army, as today it is the tradition of the People's Liberation Army. In an army of the people, officers and soldiers help the masses in manual labour wherever they are. After liberation, cadres in government and Party organizations have learnt to carry forward this tradition. The system of cadre participation in collective productive labour for fixed periods has been in effect since 1958, and cadres have been taking turns in going to the countryside or factories.

In 1964, after summing up the experience of revolutionary struggle in China and studying the positive and negative experiences in the international communist movement, Chairman Mao pointed out: "By taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism."

* This directive pointed out that the "army should be a great school. . . . In this school, our army should study politics and military affairs, raise its educational level, and also engage in agriculture and side-occupations and run small or medium-sized factories. . . . Our army should also do mass work. . . . Also our army should always be ready to participate in the struggles to criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie in the cultural revolution." It also called on people in other fields to "learn other things" while mainly engaging in their own work. "They should also learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs. They also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie." They must study "politics and raise their educational level." "Those working in . . . Party and government organizations should do the same."

For the Cause of Socialism

May 4th is China's Youth Day. Following are some short items written by young people holding different posts about their work and ideals. — Ed.

Finding Fountains of Happiness

*by Wang Liang, technician
of a hydro-geological team*

AFTER I graduated from junior middle school I began to think about what job I should do in the construction of my socialist motherland.

I have been fascinated by water for some time. Not only is it vital to human beings, there is so much farm work that cannot be done unless water is put to use. My mind was already turned towards the subject when I was enrolled at a vocational school in hydro-geology. And when I got into it, I grew to like what I was studying.

Like others in 1958, I graduated on May 4th, Youth Day in China, two months before the semester officially ended and was assigned work.

After taking up my job in Shansi Province I learnt much about the importance of water to the national economy. Water was short in this province and it was in real need of hydro-geological workers.

It wasn't long before I found that I needed more studying to be really adept at my job. In September 1958, while continuing my work, I enrolled

in a correspondence course from the Institute of Geology in Changchun, which I completed in 1964. The benefits of this course were innumerable.

In 1963 the leadership had suggested I do trade union work. This would have meant less activities in the open air. I said I preferred working outdoors in a more strenuous environment. When the leadership agreed to this, I looked forward to doing some hard work.

Water was as precious as oil in the Taihang Mountains in Shansi. Drinking water had to be brought in from two kilometres away. When there was a dry spell, people had to walk five or ten kilometres to get it. The county leadership organized truck and tractor contingents to get it.

Our team went to a village to prospect for water. Approaching it, we found a group of people coming near, beating drums and gongs. We thought somebody was getting married, but they were coming to welcome us.

We made some investigations. Old people in the village told us that an earthquake several years before had left a chasm in a courtyard. After careful observation, we decided on a well-site alongside the chasm. After finishing it, 200 buckets of water a day met the drinking water needs in this small village.

Yangcheng County was dry nine years out of ten. Educating the masses through Chairman Mao's teaching that "irrigation . . . is the life-blood of agriculture," the county revolutionary committee used the example of Nankuan Commune which got high grain yields by building ponds on a mountain to retain water. This generated the people's enthusiasm to build water conservancy works.

The first thing we did in the county was to find water together with members of the Chengkuan Commune which had often been hit by drought. Not long after that, we dug five wells to pump clear water for irrigating dry farmland. Several days later we were overjoyed to find that the crops had turned from yellow to green. Later we helped train a peasant-technician for each commune. After several months' training, they were able to survey and decide independently on a well-site. The county leadership was pleased that we had left a group of hydro-geological personnel who would never leave.

As a result of our deepening a well for a brigade, the quality of the water improved and the quantity increased.

Pumping for three days running couldn't dry it up. The peasants said: The Party and Chairman Mao have sent us water from Peking.

Everyone in our hydro-geological team is proud of our work which is indispensable to the national economy and the people's lives.

Making Waste Water Usable

by Feng Yi-hsin, worker at the Peking General Petro-Chemical Plant

WHEN I came to the Peking General Petro-Chemical Plant early in 1969, I was fascinated by the magnificent sight of a rising petro-chemical complex. Delighted as I was to become a petroleum worker, I felt somewhat frustrated when I learnt I was assigned to the waste-water treatment works where I had to handle dirty, stinking water all day long.

Veteran workers knew little more than I did about purifying waste water, but they thought differently about the matter. "Waste water from the plant," they told me, "is a danger to people as well as animals and crops. China is a socialist country, we must solve this problem somehow and make good use of it as part of our contribution to the people." Their words helped me realize the significance of my work.

But how could such harmful substances as phenol, sulphur and oil be removed from effluent so that it could be used for irrigation? Workers at this newly built plant lacked practical experience in this respect. We young people and technicians and veteran workers began tackling the problem with the help of scientific research departments.

A key to solving the problem is the cultivation in activated sludge of micro-organisms which are used to dephenolize the waste water. The more activated the sludge, the better the effect in dephenolizing. But someone said: "Micro-organisms are very feeble and easily die when the temperature is too high or too low or when there isn't enough oxygen or there's too much oil in the water." This did not discourage us.

We held that since everything was governed by some law, the law of the growth of micro-organisms could surely be grasped if we made careful observations and analyses. To get enough food for the micro-organisms, many comrades worked without a let-up for days on end. In spite of setbacks, we continued our experiments and finally succeeded in cultivating tougher micro-organisms which absorbed and continually reduced the amount of phenol in the waste water.

Our confidence increased, we went on with de-oiling. We carried out more than 600 experiments and greatly reduced the oil content in the waste water. This was another step ahead in purifying waste water.

I'll Study to Become a Good Doctor

by Hsu Yun-hsin, student at Peking Medical College

I WAS a "barefoot doctor"* in my village before I went to college.

I had taken a short hospital training course to start with, and then got clinical experience and learnt the use of various folk prescriptions as I went along.

Acupuncture was in great demand at my people's commune. So I studied it, learning from experienced acupuncture doctors, and applying the acupuncture needles on various points of my body to obtain experience. Through such repeated practice, I came to know thoroughly several dozen points on the human body and experienced the sensations

While experimenting with desulphurization one day, there was a hitch in an engine, and suffocating gas, hydrogen sulphide and sulphur-bearing waste water gushed out. Young workers on the spot rushed over to it and did their best to get the engine working properly. Continued experiments in desulphurization yielded the desired result.

Treated effluent, purified and clear, now flows to the fields around our plant. We are delighted to see ducks and goldfish swim in this clean water. Experiments by scientific research departments in conjunction with local people's communes show that using this water to irrigate the fields has led to a general increase in output of crops.

Three years at the waste-water treatment works has made me realize that we still have to redouble our efforts in purifying the waste water discharged from our plant and that there are other pollution problems we young people have to tackle. Constantly encouraging ourselves with the words "Working at our posts in treating waste water, we have the whole world in mind and the interests of the world's people at heart," we are determined to do our work still better.

of numbness, swelling, aching and pain at each point.

A patient with stomach ulcers came in one night. He was having spasms of excruciating pain. I gave him several different drugs, but all to no avail. He then asked me if I could do acupuncture. I told him

* "Barefoot doctors" are peasants trained to give medical and hygienic advice locally without leaving their farm work. Their main job is to popularize hygiene, improve sanitation and prevent and cure common diseases. Such doctors first appeared in the rice-growing east China region where, with their medical kits, they often went barefoot in the fields, as was the custom. Their peasant-patients fondly called them "barefoot doctors," a term now used all over China.

that up to now I had only used it on myself. He asked me to try it on him. I inserted needles at three different points in his body which could cure ulcers. After I had made two insertions, he felt the pain diminishing, and when I had left the needles in the different positions for 20 more minutes, he declared it had completely stopped. This initial success gave me great encouragement.

High blood pressure had plagued 68-year-old Uncle Chen of my village for years. In 1969, he became partially paralysed. No amount of medicine worked. He could not go often to the commune hospital because of his condition, so the hospital sent a doctor to teach me how to give him acupuncture treatment. I went regularly to Uncle Chen's, using the new acupuncture treatment method on him as well as needling the ear. The old man got better. A month later, he recovered. I was indescribably happy to have been able to ease the suffering of poor and lower-middle peasants like him.

Though I had then mastered acupuncture and knew the use of some of the simpler drugs, both Chinese and Western, and had cured some common diseases in the countryside with them, I was unable to deal with more complicated cases. I could only give such patients preliminary aid and recommend them to go to the hospital. I often thought at the time of how nice it would be if I could study to improve my medical skill and heal more patients.

My wish came true in winter 1970. I was recommended to study at Peking Medical College, and became one of its first students from worker, peasant or soldier origin.

I will never forget the night before I left for college. My home was full of people. Many poor and lower-middle peasants had come to see me off. Old Chang remarked: "What wonderful times I have lived

to see, when our children are going to college!" Another old man, Hsu, added: "There were so many epidemics in the old days. . . . How many children used to die in spring and summer! . . ." One grandmother, Li, said: "Remember 1934? Cholera must have killed dozens of people in the village that time. . . ."

So the "send-off" became a meeting in which the evils of the old society were condemned, and the good things of the new praised. It was late in the night when the gathering broke up.

Eliminating Pests

by Liu Chien-ying of the Experimental Farm of the Chouchiachuang Commune in Hopei Province

I WAS assigned to work at our commune's experimental farm three years ago. My job was to protect the crops from destructive insects. Fearing I wouldn't be up to the job, I demurred. "I'm a girl of 16," I said to myself, "and know very little about farm work, still less about pests. What can I do? Besides, dealing with insects isn't pleasant work." Aware of my reluctance, the farm director talked things over with me. "It's the same whatever you do," he said. "You can learn while you work. You'll never be able to master anything unless you actually do it."

Of all insects, the leaf miner is the most destructive to peas. For many years no effective method to combat it had been found in our native village. Experiments with several methods listed in the technical books showed little success. An investigation group was then organized by our farm and I joined it to find out the leaf miners' living habits and to work out ways of eliminating it.

Smaller than a mosquito, this insect flies off at the least movement. I waited in vain in the pea plot sev-

Whenever my studies give me difficulty now that I'm in college, I recall that night. The accusation against the old society and the hopes the village folk placed in me always give me new strength. I've finished the basic required courses, and am now taking my clinical courses at one of the college hospitals.

Like the people back home, I, too, am looking forward to the day when I will go back a competent doctor, to heal sickness and pain among my people.

eral days to observe its habits. One evening a swarm of tiny things flew towards me. As they came near, I saw they were the insects I was waiting for. But my hopes were soon dashed, for they did not settle on the peas. By luck I saw one on a leaf, but it flew off almost instantly. Failure to get any information made me feel the futility of my efforts.

Concerned about my work, the commune leadership told me to study Chairman Mao's *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* conscientiously. The Foolish Old Man's perseverance and determination to remove two big mountains deeply impressed me. Yet difficulties and fatigue seemed to have got the better of me though I had worked only a few days. The comparison made me feel ashamed of myself and spurred me on.

I continued my observations in the pea plot. It was watering time, so the ground was wet. What with the raw spring weather, it was chilly in the morning and evening, and after watching for about a fortnight I felt weak in the legs. I was worried about not having gathered much

information. But I vowed that I would find ways of combating the insect no matter what happened.

After some three weeks, I had some idea about the leaf miners' living habits on the peas: where they lay eggs, when the larvae emerge from the eggs, and when the larvae first become pupae and finally adults.

This knowledge gave me immense satisfaction. But before I could tell my mother everything I knew, she cut me short: "Leaf miners, nothing but leaf miners! What's the use of just knowing about them?" "Why," I rejoined, "knowing its habits helps me find ways to eliminate it." However, my mother's words sobered

me. Would my observations of the life-history of a generation of leaf miners hold good under different circumstances? Moreover, knowledge of their habits and growth did not mean I had found effective methods of combating them. Further observation and study was necessary.

Anxious to get quick results, I used a strong insecticide, but it yielded little result. I found this was because though I knew the general law of the leaf miners' life, I had not grasped the specific law of each stage of its growth. Taking things for granted in spraying of course could not produce the desired result. Later, using different insecticides at different stages and by making com-

parisons and careful analyses, we gradually worked out an effective method which basically eliminated the leaf miners. Popularization of this method in other villages resulted in a bumper harvest on the commune's 4,000 *mu* planted to peas in 1970, with output double that of 1969. Another good crop was harvested in 1971.

Over the past three years, I have learnt from books, from experienced peasants as well as from my own practice and have mastered the rudiments of combating several kinds of very harmful insects. With the passage of time, I have come to like my work more and more — the work about which I had qualms at first.



Students of worker, peasant, soldier origin at Tsinghua University (top).



Peking students join the local militia in Inner Mongolia (upper right).



Scientific research on a farm (right).

Peking Youth Maturing in Countryside

THE more than 200,000 educated young people from Peking who took the road of integrating with workers and peasants by going to settle in the countryside and border regions have made encouraging progress. They are maturing into a generation with both socialist consciousness and culture.

When Chairman Mao issued the call in December 1968 that "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants," young people eagerly responded. In the past few years numerous higher and lower middle school graduates have gone to settle in Yen-an, the Inner Mongolian grasslands and Heilungkiang, Shansi, Kirin and Yunnan Provinces, and on the

outskirts of Peking. Under the leadership of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in their localities, these young people are being re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. They take part in farming, read and study hard and remould their thinking. They have gained more experience in struggle and life and are playing an active role in the rural areas. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, these youngsters took part in the class struggle in the countryside and have weathered the storms and broadened their vision. Working together with commune members, they have had successes in transforming nature and in scientific experiments to improve seed strains, soil and farm tools and trial-produce new types of insecticides.

At the same time, these young people's mental outlook has undergone much change. More than 1,600 educated youth from Peking in various parts of the countryside have been admitted into the Communist Party of China while over 14,000 have become members of the Communist Youth League and more than 9,000 have been elected to leading bodies at various levels. Many also have been trained as storehouse-keepers, work-point recorders, radio announcers, book-keepers, spare-time teachers, "barefoot doctors," militia cadres, etc., in production brigades and teams. Some youngsters have been chosen by the masses and approved by the leadership to study in universities after having settled in the countryside for more than three years.

For Your Reference

The May 4th Movement

A great anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolutionary movement of the Chinese people, the May 4th Movement in 1919 took place under the influence of the October Revolution at a time when China's working class was expanding.

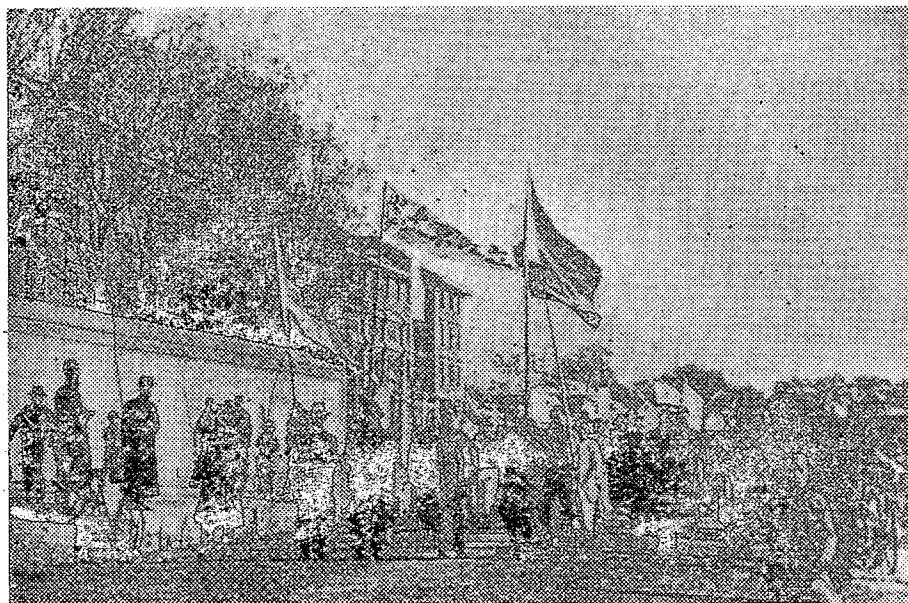
Following the end of World War I, the victorious imperialist countries, including Britain, France, the United States, Japan and Italy, held the Paris "Peace Conference" in January 1919 to redivide the colonies. It was decided that Germany's previous privileges in China's Shantung Province were to be handed over to Japan. At the same time the Chinese warlord government was ready to

sign the "peace treaty" which ruthlessly infringed upon China's sovereignty. The imperialists' shameless plunder and the traitorous action of the warlord government evoked indignation and resistance all over China.

On May 4, several thousand Peking students gathered and demonstrated in Tien An Men Square. Shouting the slogans "Uphold our sovereignty! Punish the traitors!" and "No signature to the peace treaty!", the demonstrators demanded the punishment of Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Tsung-yu and Chang Tsung-hsiang, the trio who had already signed a traitorous treaty with the Japanese imperialists

on behalf of the warlord government. (Tsao Ju-lin was the former vice-foreign minister of the warlord government; Lu Tsung-yu, former Chinese minister to Japan; and Chang Tsung-hsiang, the then Chinese minister to Japan.)

The demonstrating students surrounded Tsao Ju-lin's residence where they got hold of Chang Tsung-hsiang who was hiding there and thrashed him. Sending police and troops to crush the demonstration, the warlord government arrested over 30 students. This touched off a general protest strike by students in Peking who wired the news all over the nation. Prompt response



Patriotic Peking students marching towards Tien An Men Square on May 4, 1919.

came from students in Tientsin, Shanghai, Kwangchow and other cities, where demonstrations were also held. Patriotic activities also took place among the Chinese students studying in Japan and France and among overseas Chinese students in Southeast Asia.

Beginning June 3, the warlord government continued its mass round-up of students, arresting some 1,000. This enraged people throughout the country even more. Stepping into the political arena as a new militant force, the workers walked out of factories en masse and fought heroically. On June 5, about 70,000 Shanghai industrial workers were the first to go on a political strike; the number rose to over 100,000 when handicraftsmen and salesmen joined in. This was followed by workers' strikes in Nanking, Tientsin, Hangchow and Wuhan and in Shantung and Anhwei Provinces. Business was suspended in Shanghai and other major cities.

It was at this point that the May 4th Movement arrived at a new stage, developing from a patriotic movement participated in mainly by intellectuals into a nationwide mass patriotic movement with the working class as the main body and petty-

bourgeoisie and bourgeoisie taking part. This was known as the "June 3rd Movement." This nationwide people's revolutionary struggle forced the warlord government to release the arrested students, order the dismissal of the traitors Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Tsung-yu and Chang Tsung-hsiang and promise not to sign the "peace treaty" in Paris.

The May 4th Movement was also a great cultural revolution.

After World War I broke out in 1914, China's rapidly developing national capitalism demanded that the shackles of feudalism be shattered. In addition, advanced intellectuals hated the reactionary rule of the warlord government and urgently wanted to reform Chinese society. As a result, a new cultural movement marking the new awakening of the Chinese people gradually took shape. Publication of the journal *New Youth* in 1915 heralded the rise of this movement.

The new cultural movement at that time put forward three basic demands: Advocate democratic politics and oppose feudal and warlord politics; advocate science and oppose superstition, blindness and arbitrariness and oppose old dogmas

and the old ethical code and morality which served the feudal classes; advocate the vernacular and oppose the literary language, advocate the new literature and oppose the old.

Although the new cultural movement was at that time still within the framework of the bourgeois democratic cultural revolution, its thoroughgoing, uncompromising revolutionary spirit shook up China's ideological circles and greatly awakened the Chinese people to the need for democracy, thereby creating favourable conditions for the widespread dissemination of Marxism-Leninism at a later stage.

The October Revolution in 1917 brought Marxism-Leninism to China. Heartened by the revolution, a number of revolutionary intellectuals began studying Marxism-Leninism and became the intellectuals with initial communist ideas in China. They spread Marxism-Leninism and the historical experience of the October Revolution, developing the May 4th new cultural movement into one guided by Marxism-Leninism. After "June 3rd," they formed small communist groups in Shanghai, Peking, Changsha and other places, propagated Marxism-Leninism among workers in various ways and helped them organize trade unions. This combined Marxism-Leninism with the Chinese revolutionary movement and was ideological and organizational preparation for the founding of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921.

The victory of the Russian October Revolution brought a tremendous change to the Chinese bourgeois democratic revolution which was originally an old bourgeois democratic revolution, and made the Chinese revolution a component part of the world proletarian socialist revolution. The May 4th Movement was the turning-point when the Chinese revolution was transformed from a democratic revolution of the old type into a new-democratic revolution.

A Month in Review

— South Viet Nam P.L.A.F. Command
Issues War Communique

In one month, the armed forces and people of south Viet Nam put out of action more than 90,000 enemy troops; shot down or destroyed on the ground 530 enemy aircraft and liberated many cities and towns as well as thousands of villages. This great victory is a most heavy blow to the U.S. "Vietnamization of the war" programme.

At a press conference he gave in Hanoi on May 6, Nguyen Phu Soai, Acting Head of the Special Representation of the Republic of South Viet Nam to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, made public a communique issued by the Command of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces on the military feats made by the P.L.A.F. and people of south Viet Nam from March 30 to May 1, 1972.

The communique says that since the beginning of spring this year, the P.L.A.F. have launched all-round and large-scale offensives on all battlefronts from Quang Tri-Thua Thien to the Mekong Delta.

It says: After more than one month of relentless and extremely valiant fighting, the P.L.A.F. have won very glorious victories, scoring tremendous successes in all fields. They dealt very hard blows at the enemy, wiped out a major portion of his effective strength and a large quantity of his war means, many of his solid defence complexes and lines in important areas, overthrew the coercive machine of the U.S.-Thieu clique from the grass roots to the provincial level, foiled its "pacification" programme in many areas, and liberated vast regions.

On the Quang Tri-Thua Thien front, from March 30 to April 3, the P.L.A.F. launched violent attacks and smashed the strong defence of the enemy north and south of Highway 9. After 23 days and nights of encirclement and harassment during which they decimated and wiped out an important part of the enemy force, they launched a large-scale offensive on April 27, completely liberating Quang Tri Province.

On the High Plateaux (Tây Nguyen front), they struck hard at and wiped out many enemy positions, cutting Highway 19. On April 24, they launched a big offensive, quickly shattering the strong defence line of the enemy in Dac To-Tan Canh, liberated the greater part of Kontum Province and a number of areas in Pleiku Province. At present, they continue to encircle and attack the enemy in the Kontum provincial capital.

In the plains of central Trung Bo, the P.L.A.F. and people mounted violent attacks and uprisings on the night of April 7 to 8, wiping out the enemy's main force in many areas, and capturing one after another the key military sub-sectors and district capitals of the enemy, as well as "civil guard" posts. They struck hard at major supply bases of the enemy, cut his important strategic lines, liberated the greater part of Binh Dinh Province and many more large areas in Quang Tri, Quang Nam and Quang Ngai Provinces.

In southern Trung Bo, they attacked many enemy positions in Khanh Hoa, Binh Thuan, Tuyen Duc and Da Lat.

In eastern Nam Bo, from the night of March 31 to April 1, they captured many positions of the enemy on Highway 22. From April 5 onward, they launched repeated assaults on and captured the enemy positions on Highway 13, wiped out many task force units, regiments and armoured regiments, smashing the solid defence of the enemy there, and liberating almost the whole of Binh Long Province and most of Tay Ninh and Phuoc Long Provinces. They also made deep thrusts into the enemy rear in northern Lai Khe, Dau Tieng and Cu Chi and put heavy pressure on the inner defence perimeter of the enemy north and northwest of Saigon.

In the Mekong Delta, from the night of April 6 to April 7, they attacked in force many division and regiment headquarters and many main force units of the enemy, many military sub-sectors and district capitals, while engaging the enemy on important roads and on the Saigon River. The people in almost all the provinces in the Mekong Delta have risen up powerfully to seize control and liberated vast areas in the provinces of My Tho, Ben Tre, Kien Phong, Kien Tuong, Rach Gia, Can Tho, Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Ca Mau.

Co-ordinating their fight, the armed forces and people in the whole region have stepped up the guerrilla war, striking very hard at U.S. and puppet logistic bases, destroying many storages, airfields and harbours. They have also launched violent attacks on strategic communication lines, interdicting enemy road, air and river traffic, causing great difficulties to the enemy and increasing the predicament of the enemy forces under siege on the battlefield.

The communique points out that under the violent, continuous offensives of the armed forces and people,

the enemy's battle arrangements were upset everywhere. The frenzied war escalation against north Viet Nam by U.S. imperialism with large numbers of its air and naval forces cannot save the Saigon puppet troops from failure.

The communique says: "In more than one month from March 30 to May 1, 1972, the south Viet Nam armed forces and people killed, wounded or captured more than 90,000 enemy of whom nearly 10,000 were captured including hundreds of puppet officers and U.S. 'advisers' ranking from 2nd lieutenants to colonels."

It says: "In terms of units, we wiped out:

"The 3rd and 22nd Infantry Divisions.

"Seven brigades, regiments, task force units and multi-battalion units belonging to the 5th, 18th, 23rd, 25th Infantry Divisions, the Marine Division, the 4th and 5th Ranger Multi-Battalion Units.

"Eight armoured regiments (1st, 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 17th, 18th, and 20th), the 20th Regiment being the only one in the puppet army equipped with M-48 tanks.

"Nineteen artillery battalions.

"We heavily decimated:

"Eleven brigades, regiments and multi-battalion units of the 1st, 21st, 23rd and 25th Infantry Divisions, the Paratroop Division and the Marine Division, and the 7th Armoured Regiment.

"In terms of war means, we

"Captured or destroyed 750 tanks and armoured vehicles and 2,300 military trucks.

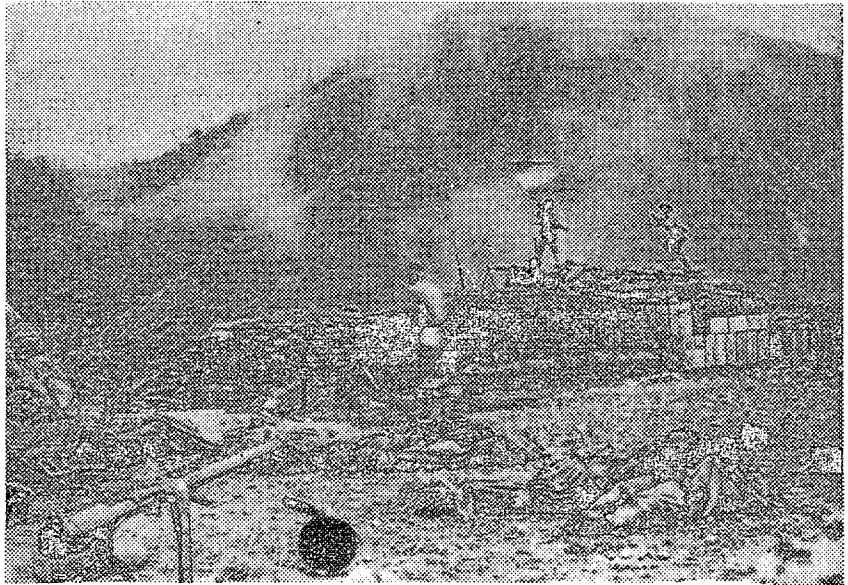
"Captured or destroyed 460 guns of 105 mm. and 175 mm. calibres and tens of thousands of guns of various kinds.

"Shot down or destroyed on the ground 530 aircraft of various kinds.

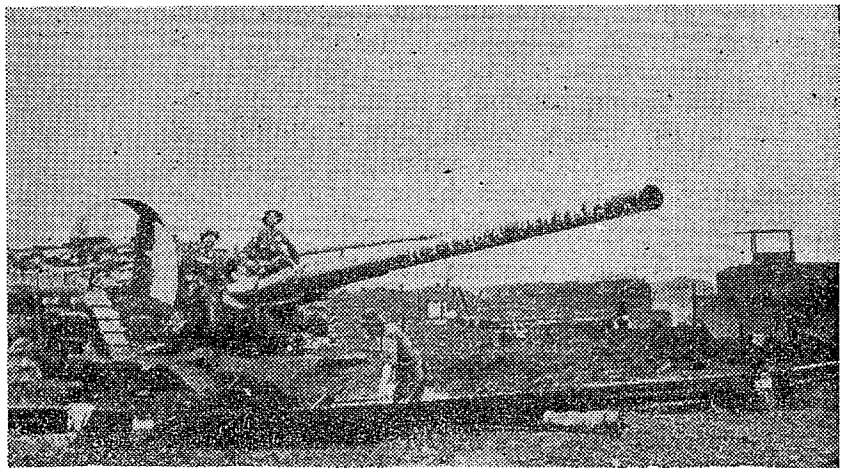
"Sank 69 war vessels.

"Seized or destroyed tens of thousands of tons of ammunition, weapons, food and war means.

"Destroyed 40 major bases of the enemy including division, brigade and regiment commands, wiped out 19 military sectors, sub-sectors and military installations in district capitals, captured or forced the enemy to withdraw from thousands of other positions. Two



P.L.A.F. fighters take Dau Mau Base in Quang Tri Province.



Long-range artillery piece captured by P.L.A.F. on the Quang Tri battlefield.

more million of our people have seized control of and liberated their native land.

"We have liberated many provincial and district capitals and towns, hundreds of villages and thousands of hamlets."

The communique says: "The great and all-round successes won by our armed forces and people in this offensive and uprising bear very important strategic significance.

"This wave of offensives and attack is a very hard blow to the 'Vietnamization of the war' strategy. It smashed the foolish illusion of the Nixon clique of saving this strategy from bankruptcy by using a maximum strength of its air and naval forces.

"The heavy setbacks of the U.S.-Thieu clique in many fields herald the irretrievable collapse of the 'Vietnamization of the war' policy,

"These brilliant victories have brought about a quick change of the balance of forces on the battlefield between us and the enemy, creating major changes favourable to us in the overall war situation in south Viet Nam, and making an important contribution to changing the situation of the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation of the peoples in the Indochinese

countries and to total victory over the U.S. aggressors and the cliques of their henchmen."

The communique points out that this is a victory of the close co-ordination of the armies and peoples of the three Indochinese countries who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with each other on the common front.

Asian Table Tennis Union Inaugurated

THE representatives of the Table Tennis Associations of Cambodia, Ceylon, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Palestine, Singapore, Syria and the People's Republic of China met in Peking from May 4 to 7 and declared the inauguration of the Asian Table Tennis Union. The meeting adopted the Constitution of the Asian Table Tennis Union and elected the A.T.T.U. leading body. It also passed the regulations of competition for the First Asian Table Tennis Championships.

The communique unanimously adopted by the meeting pointed out that there have been in recent years an encouraging development of table tennis in Asia and ever increasing friendly contacts among table tennis circles of various countries.

"However, owing to reasons known to all, the existing Asian Table Tennis Federation not only fails to suit itself to this situation, but hampers friendly contacts among table tennis circles of the Asian countries and the healthy development of table tennis in Asia. Therefore, it has become necessary to establish a new and truly representative Asian table tennis organization so as to unite on a wide scope the Asian table tennis circles and players and to promote the development of table tennis in Asia.

"To this end, the meeting unanimously agrees on the founding of the Asian Table Tennis Union and defines its aims as follows:

- (a) To enhance friendship among the people and table tennis players of the countries and regions in Asia and to develop friendly ties between the table tennis circles and players of Asia and those of other continents.
- (b) To promote the popularization, development and advancement of table tennis in Asia.

"Guided by the aims of the Asian Table Tennis Union, its member associations in various countries and

regions will actively co-operate in the spirit of equality and mutual respect among union members, big or small, as well as of democratic consultations and will exert efforts for the further promotion of friendly relations and exchange of technique with the table tennis associations of other countries. The Asian Table Tennis Union will maintain relations of co-operation with the International Table Tennis Federation."

The meeting elected Rizo Kawakami of the Japan Table Tennis Association as the President, Bae Myong Gyu of the Table Tennis Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the Deputy President, Michael Chen Wing Sum of the Table Tennis Association of Malaysia, Farooq Zaman of the Pakistan Table Tennis Federation and Rabie Hafez El Turk of the Palestine Table Tennis Association as the Vice-Presidents, Tang Tuck Wah of the Singapore Table Tennis Association as the Honorary Treasurer, Sung Chung of the Table Tennis Association of the People's Republic of China as the Honorary Secretary-General and one representative each from the Cambodian Table Tennis Federation, the Table Tennis Association of Ceylon, the Table Tennis Association of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Physical Education and Recreation Organization of Iran, the Iraqi Table Tennis Federation, the Kuwait Table Tennis Federation, the Lebanese Table Tennis Federation, the All-Nepal Table Tennis Association and the Syrian Table Tennis Federation as council members to form together the Council of the Asian Table Tennis Union. The President, Deputy President, Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary-General will form the Executive Committee.

The meeting also decided that the First Asian Table Tennis Championships be held in Peking from September 2 to 13, 1972, during which the First Congress of the Asian Table Tennis Union will be convened. The table tennis associations of the participating countries warmly welcome the table tennis associations of the countries and regions in Asia, which endorse the aims and principles of the Asian Table Tennis Union, to be affiliated

to the union and participate in the championships and the congress.

Premier Chou Meets Representatives

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo, Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Li Teh-sheng, Minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Wang Meng and others on May 7 met with the representatives from various countries and one region to the Inauguration Meeting of the Asian Table Tennis Union. Suzukō Goto, widow of Koji Goto, the late President of the Japan Table Tennis Association, and Atsushi Goto, Vice-President of the Association, attended the meeting.

Premier Chou expressed, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, warm congratulations on the inauguration of the union. He said: The

Asian Table Tennis Union was founded through consultations in Peking by the delegates of 15 countries and one region. This represented an initiative. It demonstrated the unity of the Asian people.

The Chinese Premier said: At the founding of the Asian Table Tennis Union, we cherish the memory of the late Mr. Koji Goto who made useful contributions to the development of table tennis in Asia and the founding of the Asian Table Tennis Union.

Premier Chou said: The people of Asian countries are fighting in defence of national independence and state sovereignty. All countries, big or small, should be equal. The founding of the Asian Table Tennis Union embodied this aspiration of the peoples.

Friends from various countries present at the meeting said they would strive to further strengthen the unity of Asian peoples and sportsmen and promote the development of table tennis in Asia.

American Working Class Struggle Against Monopoly Capital

THE past year saw the continued development of the American working class struggle against brutal oppression and exploitation by monopoly capital and for safeguarding the right to live. The unceasing struggle of the workers in all fields of employment has demonstrated the revolutionary strength and militant spirit of the working class in the United States.

Massive strikes by American workers took place in the steel, auto, mining, railway, dock, telecommunications and other major sectors of the economy during the year beginning May 1971. Strikes by farm workers, food processing workers, truck drivers, department store employees, taxi drivers, municipal workers and teachers have broken out one after another. According to obviously minimized figures released by the U.S. Labour Department, no less than 4,900 work stoppages occurred in 1971, costing U.S. monopoly capital 45 million man-days of work. Concurrence of an economic crisis, the fifth in the postwar period, and the steady mounting of the strike

struggle has seldom been seen before.

Reflection of Political and Economic Crises

The strikes reflect the deepening U.S. political and economic crises and are, at the same time, the inevitable consequence of the reactionary policies of U.S. monopoly ruling circles. U.S. policies of aggression and war have brought about inflation, soaring prices and growing unemployment at home. The U.S. Labour Department announced that food prices went up by 1.7 per cent. last February, a record one-month jump in 14 years. Unemployment stood at 5.2 million last March, 5.9 per cent of the work force. The U.S. Government's anti-labour economic policy of a "wage freeze" and other measures further increased the burden of the masses of working people, reduced workers' real wages and sharpened class contradictions. It was against this background that the working class went on strike time and again.

The American working class has shown the militant spirit of not fearing brute force and daring to struggle in the fight against exploitation and for the right to live. After the New York City telephone workers began their strike in mid-July last year, monopoly capital resorted to such high-handed measures as dismissals, suspensions, lay-offs, harassment and intimidation in an attempt to suppress the struggle. But the militant telephone workers were not cowed by these measures and persisted in their strike for seven months under extremely difficult conditions. They demonstrated many times against monopoly capital's attempts to sabotage the strike and fought stubbornly and bravely against the police sent to suppress them. The 135-day west coast longshoremen's strike started on July 1, last year. The U.S. Government invoked the notorious "Taft-Hartley" act to deal with the strikers and threatened them with an "emergency law" and other oppressive measures. However, the longshoremen went on strike again on January 17 this year, handing monopoly

capital a heavy blow and compelling it eventually to meet their just demand for higher wages. Inspired by the militant slogan of "No contract, no work," about 100,000 coal-miners in 25 states resisted every pressure exerted on them by monopoly capital and continued their struggle for 45 days. The struggle ended in victory for the miners.

Unity in Struggle Against Common Foe

There were many instances of militant unity, mutual support, and joint efforts against the enemy in the past year's struggle. To support the west coast longshoremen's fight, farm workers transported daily

necessities to them and teamsters in San Diego, California, decided on January 28 this year to halt transportation of cargo which had been diverted to Mexico for forwarding to the United States by truck. The telephone workers also won support from various circles during their strike.

During the past year's struggle, the American working class has gradually combined the struggle to protect its vital rights with that of American people of various strata against the reactionary domestic and foreign policies of the ruling circles. The workers were furious at the "new economic policy" the U.S. Government brought forth last

August 15 which was designed to shift the financial and economic crises on to them. Longshoremen and coal-miners launched new struggles for wage increases in September and October. Demonstrations against the wage freeze were held by workers in Washington and other cities.

The tenacious and heroic struggle of the American working class has struck U.S. ruling circles hard and was a heavy blow to the crisis-ridden U.S. economy. Some U.S. monopoly capitalists said in alarm that the strike effects range from "critical to disastrous" and that monopoly capital had suffered "tremendous losses."

The Tiaoyu Islands (Senkaku Islands) and Other Islands Are China's Territory

by Kiyoshi Inoue, Japanese historian

This article by Japanese historian Kiyoshi Inoue appeared in the February 1972 issue of the Japanese monthly "Japan-China Cultural Exchange." In it the writer cites numerous historical facts to prove that the Tiaoyu and other islands are the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China. — Ed.

I

The islands which are being called the Senkaku Islands in Japan and to which the Japanese Government claims title have historically been definitely China's territory. As the victor in the 1894-95 war with Ching (China), Japan seized these islands along with Taiwan and the Penghu Islands and incorporated them into Okinawa Prefecture as Japanese territory. The Cairo Declaration jointly issued by China, the United States and Britain during World War II stipulates the return to China by Japan of all the territory she had stolen from China during and after the Japan-Ching war, including Taiwan and Manchuria. The Potsdam Proclamation issued by the allies stipulates that Japan must carry out the clauses of the Cairo Declaration. These islands have been automatically reverted to China as its territory just as Taiwan has been automatically returned to China from the time Japan unconditionally accepted the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Proclamation and surrendered to the

allies including China. It follows that these islands are territory of the People's Republic of China, the only authority over the entire China.

But in collusion with U.S. imperialism, the reactionary rulers and militarist forces of Japan are making a clamour that the Senkaku Islands are Japanese territory in an attempt to drag the Japanese people into the militarist, anti-China whirlwind. This big whirlwind is sure to become fiercer after the return to Japan of the so-called "administrative right over Okinawa" by the U.S. armed forces on May 15 this year. We who are truly striving for the independence of the Japanese nation, Japan-China friendship and peace in Asia must smash in good time this big conspiracy of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. As a weapon for use in this struggle, I will give a brief account of the history of the so-called Senkaku Islands. For detailed and special historical research, please refer to my article published in the February 1972 issue of *Historical Research* magazine.

II

The so-called Senkaku Islands were recorded in Chinese documents in the middle of the 16th century at the latest, under the names of Tiaoyu Island (Tiaoyu Yu, Tiaoyu Tai), Huangwei Yu, etc. (*Yu* means islet. — *Ed.*) In 1532 when the emperor of the Ming Dynasty

of China bestowed the title King Chungshan of Ryukyu on Shang Ching, the ruler of Ryukyu at that time, his envoy Chen Kan travelled between Foochow and Naha. According to the *Records of the Imperial Mission to Ryukyu*, Chen Kan's ship set sail from the mouth of the Minkiang River on the 8th of the 5th moon, 1532; on a south-southwest course towards Keelung of Taiwan. (According to the preface of Chen Kan's *Records of the Imperial Mission to Ryukyu*, his trip to Ryukyu was made in the 13th year of Chia Ching, i.e., 1534. — *Ed.*) It turned eastward leaning a little to the north on the waters off Taiwan and passed by the Tiaoyu Island on the 10th of the 5th moon. He wrote in his diary: "On the 10th, the ship sailed swiftly with a strong south wind . . . the Pingchia Hill (now called Pengchia Yu), Tiaoyu Yu, Huangmao Yu (now called Huangwei Yu) and Chih Yu (now called Chihwei Yu) were left behind. . . . On the evening of the 11th, the Kumi Hill (now called Kume Island) was in sight. It belongs to Ryukyu. The aborigines (Ryukyu people) on board were elated, happy to be home."

An imperial envoy was first sent to Ryukyu by the Chinese emperor in 1372. Since then, ten imperial envoys had travelled between Foochow and Naha before Chen Kan. They took the same route as Chen Kan, heading for Keelung and the Pengchia, Tiaoyu, Huangwei and Chihwei Islands respectively, arriving at the Kume Island and finally entering Naha Port through the Kerama Islands. (In their return trips, they sailed northward directly from the Kume Island without passing the Tiaoyu Islands.) Therefore, if the records by the imperial envoys before Chen Kan were available, they would surely have mentioned the Tiaoyu and other islands. But regrettably those records have been lost. Those by Chen Kan are the oldest in existence. From the absence of any explanatory notes on the Tiaoyu and other islands, it can be concluded that the locations of these islands had been known long before, and that they had not only been given Chinese names, but had also been actually used as marks on navigation routes. What is particularly important is that in his records, Chen Kan described how he started from China's territory Foochow and passed by several Chinese islands, and not until he had arrived at the Kume Island did he write: "It belongs to Ryukyu." The records pointed out specifically that lying ahead of the Kume Island was Ryukyu. This clearly shows that the islands he passed by before reaching the Kume Island were not Ryukyu territory.

Kuo Ju-lin, the imperial envoy following Chen Kan, set sail from Foochow on the 29th of the 5th moon in 1561. In his *Re-engraved Records of the Imperial Mission to Ryukyu*, he wrote: "On the 1st of the intercalary 5th moon, we passed by Tiaoyu and arrived at Chih Yu on the 3rd. Chih Yu is a hill bordering on Ryukyu territory. Another day of favourable wind, the Kumi Hill (Kume Island) will be in sight." In other words, what Chen Kan had written — the area beyond the Kume Island was Ryukyu territory — was presented by Kuo Ju-lin in the description that Chihwei Yu was

the boundary between the Ryukyu region and China's territory.

It is clear from the above two documents that Ryukyu territory began from the Kume Island, whereas the Chih Yu Island and the area west of it were China's territory. But Toshio Okuhara, Associate Professor of International Law of Kokushikan University, argued that the records of Imperial Envoys Chen Kan and Kuo Ju-lin only mentioned that Ryukyu territory began from the Kume Island and the area they covered before reaching there did not belong to Ryukyu, but that the records did not say explicitly that Chihwei Yu and the area west of it were China's territory. Therefore, he held that they were *res nullius* or land without owner ("Title to the Senkaku Islands and the 'Ming Pao' Article" by Okuhara, *Chugoku* magazine, September 1971).

This is but to explain ancient Chinese writing by interpretation of international law of the modern times. It is sheer sophistry. True, the Imperial Envoys Chen Kan and Kuo Ju-lin had not written explicitly that all were Chinese territory as far as Chih Yu. But they set sail from China's Foochow, passed through waters off Taiwan's Keelung which self-evidently is Chinese territory, and then passed by Pengchia Yu which again self-evidently is also Chinese territory; and finally upon arriving at Chihwei Yu after passing by Tiaoyu and Huangwei, they wrote that it was the boundary with Ryukyu. Moreover, when they came in sight of the Kume Island they added that it belonged to Ryukyu. From the structural coherence of such Chinese writing, is it not explicitly clear that to them, from Taiwan and Pengchia to the Tiaoyu, Huangwei, Chihwei and other islands to the east all were Chinese territory?

Okuhara also argued that since the records of Imperial Envoys Chen Kan and Kuo Ju-lin are the oldest in existence and since there are no similar records by imperial envoys after them, it would be valueless to take such ancient records as evidence for current issues. This also is utterly groundless and runs counter to the facts. Among the records by imperial envoys after Chen and Kuo, the *Chungshan Mission Records* written by the Imperial Envoy Hsu Pao-kuang in the 58th year of Kang Hsi during the Ching Dynasty (1719) cited passages from *A Geographic Guide in Outline* written in 1708 by Cheng Shun Tse, the most renowned scholar of Ryukyu in his time, which described the navigation route from Foochow to Naha, and when referring to the Kume Island, called it "the Chen Hill at the southwest border of Ryukyu." *Chen* means garrisoning the state frontier or a village border.

The *Chungshan Mission Records* also dealt in detail with the territory of Ryukyu, which comprised the 36 islands of Ryukyu including the Okinawa Island. Chihwei Yu and the area west of it were not included. Furthermore, at the end of the explanatory notes on the Ishigaki and eight neighbouring islands of the Yaeyama Archipelago, it was written that the eight islands were "the southwestern most boundary of

Ryukyu" (the Iriomote Island of the Yaeyama group among the Ryukyu Islands being the nearest to the Tiaoyu Island).

The *Chungshan Mission Records* were based on writings by the great scholar Cheng Shun Tse and many other Ryukyu people as well as talks between Hsu Pao-kuang and high-ranking officials of the court of the Ryukyu king. Therefore, the above-mentioned descriptions of the Kume Island and Yaeyama Islands are actually the views not only of the Chinese but also of the Ryukyu people at that time.

Noteworthy is a description from the *Records of the Imperial Mission to Ryukyu* written in 1683 by Wang Chi, an imperial envoy before Hsu Pao-kuang. It said that when the ship passed beyond Chihwei Yu, a sacrificial ceremony was held to pray for safety on the sea. That area was referred to as *chiao* (outskirts) or *kou* (trough) and was clearly defined as the "boundary between China and foreign land." Here, Okuhara's wish was met; it was explicitly written down as the boundary between China and Ryukyu.

Concluding from the above-mentioned, Ryukyu territory began from the Kume Island and the area east of it, whereas Chihwei Yu and the Huangwei Yu and Tiaoyu Yu to the west were Chinese territory. Obviously, this was defined in clear terms after the middle of the 16th century at the latest. There are no records or documents whatsoever by the Ryukyu side or the Japanese expressing disagreement or doubt. Moreover, there are not even legends, not to say documents, about contacts of the Ryukyu people with the Tiaoyu Island and Huangwei Yu in ancient times. Sailing from Ryukyu to the Tiaoyu Island was particularly difficult because it was against the wind and the tide. In the middle of the 19th century, that is, the closing years of Japan's feudal period, the Ryukyu people knew the Tiaoyu Island as Yokon (or Yokun), the Huangwei Yu as "Kubashima," and the Chihwei Yu as "Kumesekishima." This was confirmed by the records of the last Chinese imperial envoy. These in no way affect the title to these territories. The map and explanations about the Ryukyu Kingdom in the book *General Illustrations of Three Countries* by Shihei Hayashi were completely based on the *Chungshan Mission Records*. The *Chungshan Mission Records* had found their way to Japan long ago and there was even a Japanese edition. This document was the most comprehensive and authoritative source of knowledge about Ryukyu for the Japanese people in the late Edo period.

III

After the Meiji Reform, in the period 1872-79 (from the 5th to the 12th year of Meiji), the Tenno government forcibly carried out the so-called "Ryukyu disposal," conquered the centuries-old Ryukyu Kingdom, and turned this former colony of the feudal lord Shimazu into a colony of the Tenno system under the name "Okinawa Prefecture." Naturally, the area of Okinawa Prefecture did not exceed the territorial limit of the former Ryukyu Kingdom.

The year when Ryukyu was turned into Okinawa Prefecture was also the year when the conflict between the Ching government of China and Japan concerning the title to these territories reached a climax. Shimazu conquered the Ryukyu Kingdom in 1609 and turned it into a colonial dependency. But all the successive kings of Ryukyu pledged allegiance to the Chinese emperor as vassal, first to the emperors of the Ming Dynasty, then to those of the Ching Dynasty, and accepted titles from them. From the point of view of the Ching Dynasty of China, the whole Ryukyu was its dependency and claimed title to it against Japan's claim.

As to the dispute between Japan and the Ching government concerning the title to Ryukyu, the democratic revolutionaries of Japan at that time held that it should be decided by the Ryukyu people themselves whether Ryukyu should belong to Japan or to Ching (China), or become independent. If the Ryukyu people wanted independence, Japan should be the first to recognize and support it, and should tell the world at large the principle that big countries should not encroach on small countries. They declared that this was also the road for Japan to win full independence from the Western powers. Isn't this an idea that we should take over and develop today?

We will leave this aside for the moment. Former U.S. President Ulysses S. Grant had in a private capacity mediated negotiations between Japan and the Ching government on the dispute. During the negotiations, the Chinese side put forward a formula to divide Ryukyu into three parts, stipulating the Amami Islands (which also belonged to the Ryukyu Kingdom before Shimazu conquered Ryukyu) as Japanese territory; Okinawa and its surrounding islands as the territory of an independent Ryukyu kingdom; and the Miyako and Yaeyama Islands in the south as Chinese territory. As a counter-measure, the Japanese side proposed to divide Ryukyu into two parts: from the Okinawa Islands and to the north were to be Japanese territory and the Miyako-Yaeyama Islands Chinese territory. Since the Tiaoyu Islands were beyond Ryukyu territory, they naturally were not treated as objects of negotiation either in Japan's or in the Ching government's proposal.

The Ching government finally compromised and in September 1880 the plenipotentiaries of Japan and the Ching government signed a treaty dividing Ryukyu into two parts in accordance with the Japanese formula. However, the Ching emperor refused to approve the treaty and instructed his government to continue the negotiations with Japan. The Japanese side then broke off the negotiations. In 1882 when Shinichiro Takezoe assumed office as Consul in Tientsin, he resumed negotiations with the Ching government on the partition of Ryukyu, but no agreement was reached. The question was thus shelved by the Japanese and Ching governments until the Japan-Ching war broke out.

In other words, even after the Meiji Reform, until the outbreak of the Japan-Ching war, Japan had not even thought of claiming title to the Tiaoyu and other islands or challenging Ching's title to the islands. It

goes without saying that all people in the world regarded the islands as territory of Ching (China).

During that time, in 1884 (the 17th year of Meiji), Tatsushiro Koga, a native of Fukuoka Prefecture who lived in Naha since 1879 and made a living by catching and exporting marine products, found innumerable albatrosses on the Tiaoyu Island and sent his employees there to collect albatross feathers on the island and marine products in its vicinity. His business grew from year to year. One month in 1894, the year when the Japan-Ching war broke out, he applied to the Okinawa prefectural government for a lease of land to develop his business on the Tiaoyu Island. But according to reports published in the *Okinawa Mainichi Shimbun* (January 1 to 9, 1910), which lauded the merits of Koga, the prefectural government did not grant his application because "it was not clear at the time whether the island belonged to the (Japanese) empire." So Koga directly applied to the minister of the interior and the minister of agriculture and commerce in Tokyo. In an interview with the ministers, he gave them an account of the island and begged their approval. His request was again turned down on the grounds that the title to the Tiaoyu Island was "uncertain."

"As the (Japan-Ching) war of 27th-28th year of Meiji had ended and Taiwan was incorporated into the (Japanese) empire, and as the Senkaku Islands were proclaimed our territory by Imperial Decree No. 13 in the 29th year of Meiji (1896)," Koga immediately applied to the Okinawa prefectural governor again for a lease of land. It was only in September of the same year that his request was approved. (*Okinawa Mainichi Shimbun*)

This is important, decisive information. Whether Koga's application to the Okinawa prefectural and central governments for a lease of the Tiaoyu Island was made before or after the outbreak of the 1894 Japan-Ching war remains unknown, but both the prefectural and central governments had declared that title to that island was uncertain. Had the Japanese Government regarded the island as *res nullius* in accordance with international law, there would have been no reason why it should not have promptly approved Koga's application. The Japanese Government was not in a position to approve Koga's application precisely because the island was clearly Ching territory, not a piece of land the title to which was uncertain.

As victor in the Japan-Ching war, Japan seized the Penghu Islands, Taiwan and other islands appertaining to it from Ching. At the same time, she also regarded as Japanese territory the Tiaoyu, Huangwei, Chihwei and other islands—Chinese territory linking Taiwan and Ryukyu.

Despite the allegation that the Senkaku Islands had become Japanese territory by virtue of the 1896 (29th year of Meiji) Imperial Decree No. 13 as mentioned above, the fact remains that this imperial decree was issued on March 5 with regard to the formation

of various districts of Okinawa Prefecture and said nothing about incorporating the Tiaoyu and other islands into Okinawa Prefecture. The "Views Concerning the Title to the Senkaku Islands and Sovereign Right Over the Development of Resources of the Continental Shelf" made public by the Ryukyu civil government in September 1970 said that these islands "have been made Japanese territory on April 1 in the 29th year of Meiji under the administration of Ishigaki Village, Yaeyama District, Okinawa Prefecture, after the cabinet decision of January 14 of the 28th year of Meiji and on the basis of Imperial Decree No. 13." But the Imperial Decree No. 13 is just as it is described above. Probably, the Tiaoyu and other islands were incorporated into Ishigaki Village of Yaeyama District on April 1 in accordance with an order issued by the interior minister to change the boundary of the Yaeyama District, an order based on Article 2 of the March 5 imperial decree.

How was the afore-mentioned January 14, 1895 cabinet decision worded? And why was it enforced 10 months after the Japan-Ching war had ended, the peace treaty had become effective (May 1895) and Japan had actually taken possession of Taiwan and other islands (June)? I have not yet completed my investigations into these problems. But one thing perfectly clear now is that, as recorded in the afore-said *Okinawa Mainichi Shimbun*, the Tiaoyu and other islands were regarded as Japanese territory only after Japan had seized Taiwan and other places from Ching through the Japan-Ching war as part of a series of territories wrested from Ching.

IV

Four years afterwards, that is, 1900, Tsune Kuroiwa, a teacher of the Okinawa Prefecture Normal School, explored the Tiaoyu Islands. He gave the Tiaoyu and Chihwei Islands and the group of reefs between them the name of Senkaku Islands, and published his report under the title of "Exploration of the Senkaku Islands" in the 140-141 issues of the 12th volume of the *Geographic Magazine*. It was only since then that these islands have been called the Senkaku Islands by Japan. The group of reefs between the Tiaoyu and Huangwei Islands was called the Pinnacle Group in British naval and navigation charts at that time, a name adopted after the contour of the group. This British name was translated as the "Sento Islands" in the navigation charts of the Japanese navy. It was also translated by some as "Senkaku Islands." It was from this enlightenment that Kuroiwa had chosen the name. As the Tiaoyu Island also looks like a rocky hill above the sea, it was given, together with the Sento Islands and the Huangwei Yu, the general name of the Senkaku Islands.

Noteworthy here is that the Senkaku Islands, named by Kuroiwa and now claimed by the Japanese Government to be Japanese territory, do not include the Chihwei Yu. Probably the Japanese Government

considers that the point at issue with China lies in the Tiaoyu Island and intends to treat the inclusion of the Chihwei Yu in Japanese territory as self-evident. Thus, it tries to get away with it by mentioning only the "Senkaku Islands" represented by the Tiaoyu Island while keeping quiet about the Chihwei Yu.

But geographically, the Chihwei Yu is one of the islands such as the Tiaoyu Island and the Huangwei Yu on the verge of the Chinese continental shelf. As mentioned in detail above, it was recognized as Chinese territory simultaneously with the Tiaoyu and other islands in history and this was recorded in documents. Therefore, one should not be concerned only about what Japan calls the "Senkaku Islands" but forget the

Chihwei Yu. Proceeding from the Japanese people's stand of opposition to militarism, one should reject the name Senkaku Islands, which was adopted by Japanese militarism after seizing them from China, and use the only correct name in history, namely, the Tiaoyu Islands or the Tiaoyu Archipelago represented by the Tiaoyu Island and including Chihwei Yu to the east and all the islands in between. This is the only correct name.

The history of the Tiaoyu Islands being as the above-mentioned, it follows that the People's Republic of China alone has title to them, as pointed out at the beginning of this article. There can be no other historical conclusion.

Despicable Anti-China Provocations

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

Of late, a handful of Japanese Right-wing fascists have repeatedly and unscrupulously made trouble in front of the Tokyo Liaison Office of the China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office of China and the office of the Chinese correspondents in Japan. Screaming anti-China slogans, they distributed anti-China leaflets, insulted China's national flag, viciously attacked the state leaders of China and even threatened murder, arson and bombing. They indeed reached the height of arrogance. Yet the Japanese police authorities made no attempt to intervene, allowing this to go on. The Chinese people are profoundly indignant at the reactionary Sato government's connivance and shielding of the Right-wingers in their anti-China provocations.

Right-wing anti-China provocations have occurred repeatedly since March. The Chinese side has made representations more than once to the Japanese quarters concerned. Japanese Prime Minister Sato has hypocritically told the Diet that such provocations "will be vigorously prohibited," and Foreign Minister Fukuda promised that "effective measures will be taken." However, the Japanese Government has kept turning a blind eye to these provocations. Far from taking any effective measures to check them, it has granted the Right-wingers so-called "permits" in a deliberate effort to shield them in their evil-doing and to feed their reactionary arrogance. Such double-dealing tactics by Sato and company show that their alleged desire to improve Japan-China relations is solely to deceive people. In fact they are stubbornly pursuing a policy of hostility towards the Chinese people.

Everybody knows that the Right-wing fascist organizations in Japan have always been a hired instrument of the Japanese reactionary ruling clique for reviving militarism and carrying out reactionary policies at home and abroad. The ever growing unbridled provocations meet the needs of the Sato government in stepping up the revival of Japanese militarism and in trying

its utmost to plot an "independent Taiwan." The struggle for Japan-China friendship has recently risen to an all-time high in Japan. The Japanese masses, the opposition parties as well as far-sighted personages in the Liberal Democratic Party strongly oppose the Sato government's policy of hostility towards China and demand the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations. Sato, Fukuda and other diehards are more isolated and hard pressed than ever before. To hold back this irresistible trend, Sato and company are obviously trying to use the despicable provocations of a handful of Right-wingers to create anti-China opinion and drive a wedge in the friendly relations between the peoples of Japan and China so as to continue their long discredited policy of hostility towards China. One cannot help suspecting the Sato government of deliberately creating new grave incidents to achieve its goal of sabotaging the existing friendly contacts and trade relations between the peoples of the two countries.

But the ugly anti-China performance of a handful of Japanese Right-wingers can in no way help the reactionary Sato government. Developing Sino-Japanese friendship is the general trend of popular feeling. No force on earth can destroy the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. In conniving with and shielding the Right-wingers in their anti-China provocations, Sato and company only reveal their reactionary features more clearly as enemies of the Chinese people, and will only arouse fiercer opposition from the Japanese people.

The Chinese people are closely following the development of the situation. The Japanese authorities must take fundamental, effective measures to stop the anti-China provocations of the Right-wingers, and guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents. Otherwise, they must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising therefrom.

(May 5)

FRIENDSHIP LOG

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation in U.S.A.

The Chinese Table Tennis Delegation got a warm welcome from the American people wherever it went in the United States on its 18-day tour from April 12-29.

Detroit, Michigan, was the first stop. The people of that city were quite proud of this. One man said: "You chose to enter America through Detroit. This is a big honour for our city."

On their second day, the Chinese players visited an auto plant. Many American workers were at the gates to greet them. Inside, streamers announced: "We welcome you to Detroit." Workers stopped to wave their greetings; a number left their work to shake hands with the Chinese visitors. One placard beside a machine said "Friendship first, competition second," in both Chinese and English.

Delegation head Chuang Tse-tung told workers present: "We salute the American working class. We have come to learn from you."

Chinese woman player Lin Hui-ching asked one American woman worker to extend the Chinese athletes' greetings to all the women workers in the plant. American workers reciprocated by extending their best wishes to the Chinese workers.

Another Chinese woman player pinned a badge showing Peking's Tien An Men Gate on a worker, who thanked her and apologized for not having something to give in return.

"The best present you could give us is the friendship of the American people," the Chinese girl replied.

In Ann Arbor, University of Michigan students gathered in front of their lecture halls, cafeterias and stadium to await the Chinese visitors. Applause followed the Chinese players across the wide university campus, which has a student body of 30,000.

At lunch in a student cafeteria, students asked questions about women, youth and sports in China. One of them said: "We welcome you to Ann Arbor. This is a rare chance for direct people-to-people contact between the United States and China. We want you to know that we Americans trust and respect the Chinese people."

As they drove into the quiet town of Williamsburg, Virginia, which had played a big part in America's War of Independence, the Chinese group was greeted with many gestures of friendship. People put their hands out of car windows and applauded, others waved in their cars. Pedestrians alongside the highway also waved.

The delegation saw a pharmacy, a hotel, windmill, printshop and paper-mill, all from the 18th century.

Bonds of friendship were established between Chinese and American players during the tour. Joint practice sessions were held. In Memphis on the Mississippi River, players of both countries took time out to go over table tennis techniques together.

The delegation's visit was eagerly awaited by patriotic overseas Chinese in the United States.

It was midnight when the Chinese players arrived at its Washington hotel. Nevertheless, a crowd of overseas Chinese was on hand to greet

them with streamers saying "Welcome to our kinsmen from the motherland!"

At Los Angeles and San Francisco airports, welcoming throngs of several hundred overseas Chinese carried among them the five-starred red flag of the People's Republic of China and portraits of Chairman Mao, and sang *The East Is Red* and other revolutionary songs.

The American people expressed a strong desire to increase their understanding of and contacts with New China. They regarded the visit as a major event in building friendship between the two peoples. Thousands of spectators watched each of the five competitions between Chinese and American teams. People stayed on after the game to congratulate the Chinese and get their autographs.

A middle-aged American woman wrote in a letter to the delegation: I wish I could speak Chinese so that I can talk directly with you. But even so, I don't think I'll be able to express in full the deep friendship and best wishes of myself, my family and the overwhelming majority of my fellow-countrymen. We will always treasure the memory of your visit. . . .

These words convey the common wish of the ordinary people of the United States: The American people welcome representatives from New China.



Bouquets for the Chinese players.

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