

PEKING REVIEW

28

July 14, 1972

Chairman Mao Meets French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann

Several Years of Persistent Effort Will Surely Produce Good Results

Commentary on cadres studying Marxist-Leninist works

A Good Beginning

"Renmin Ribao" editorial on the joint statement
of north and south Korea

Government Delegation of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Visits China

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

Vol. 15, No. 28 July 14, 1972

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

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THE WEEK

Chairman Mao Meets French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann

CHAIRMAN MAO, the great leader of the Chinese people, met Maurice Schumann, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Chungnanhai in Peking on the evening of July 10. They had a friendly and frank conversation.

Present on the occasion were Premier Chou En-lai, Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung and interpreter Chi Tsung-hua.



July 14, 1972

French Foreign Minister Schumann in Peking

A French government delegation led by Maurice Schumann, Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Peking on July 6 for a friendship visit. Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and other leading members of departments concerned welcomed the visitors at the airport.

At the banquet given by Chi Peng-fei in honour of the French guests in the Great Hall of the People on July 7, hosts and guests, toasted the continuous development of the friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations between the two countries.

Chi Peng-fei praised the brilliant achievements and glorious tradition of the French people and spoke highly of General de Gaulle, a dauntless fighter against fascist aggression and for the defence of France's national independence.

The Chinese Foreign Minister then pointed out that many countries and nations in the world are today still subjected to foreign aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying. "Such hegemony and power politics which impair the independence and sovereignty of other countries and endanger world peace should not continue," he said. "The Chinese Government consistently maintains that all nations, big or small, should be equal; big nations should not bully the small and strong nations should not bully the weak. The affairs of the people of a given country must be handled by the people of that country themselves and no other country has the right to interfere; the affairs of the world should be discussed and settled by all the countries of the world, and should not be dictated by one or two countries."

Referring to the war of aggression waged by U.S. imperialism in Indochina, he pointed out: "The only way to settle the Viet Nam and the Indochina questions is to withdraw the U.S. and its vassal forces from Indo-

china and completely cease supporting the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet government, the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique and the Lao Rightists, so that the three Indochinese peoples may solve their own problems by themselves."

Speaking of the friendship between the Chinese and French peoples, Chi Peng-fei said that the Chinese and French peoples have always been friendly to each other and that thanks to the personal concern and efforts of Chairman Mao Tsetung and General de Gaulle, the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1964, laying a new foundation for the development of the friendship between the peoples of China and France.

"The social systems of China and France are different, and the foreign policies of our two countries are not quite alike," he went on. "However, both our countries love our independence and oppose foreign control and interference; both our countries wish to develop our relations on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence."

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei concluded his speech by wishing complete success to the French Foreign Minister's visit.

Foreign Minister Schumann in his speech said that France and China have deep reasons for understanding and appreciating each other. Both are old and solid nations, the one of Europe of a thousand years, and the other of ancient and venerable Asia, who have in their respective national traditions a similar love for their independence; both are determined to equip themselves with the means for their own security and have shown their hostility to the policy of the blocs. They evidently have every interest, in mutual respect for the orientations they have each chosen, in enlarging their dialogue and the convergence

of their views on many important points, which will serve the cause of world peace.

"There are alas conflicts which no negotiations or consultations, whether inside or outside the United Nations, have yet been able to alleviate," the French Foreign Minister added. "I am thinking notably — and how can one help not thinking here with a particular intensity? — of the sad and dramatic war which is raging in Viet Nam and which has been extended to the whole of Indochina. France ardently wishes to see this conflict find, with the least delay, a political solution both just and durable."

"As you know," he went on, "France bases its policy on the concepts of detente and co-operation. She has made efforts with her neighbours towards the joint affirmation of their personality, particularly in the economic field; it is also justified for the Chinese Government to attach a great significance to the development of the European community. It also knows why we want to contribute to the service of peace by substituting, in the whole of Europe, dialogue among peoples for the confrontation of blocs. In a more general sense, the objective of our efforts is a diversified world in which every country, respecting their alliances and friendships, can live and express themselves free from compulsion and pressure."

"Between France and China, distance is not an obstacle," the French Foreign Minister said. "It is the same with the difference between our regimes, ever since we took as a principle non-interference in the internal affairs of others. On the other hand, there are obvious reasons for us to come closer to each other. Economically, our two states stand only to gain by a stepping-up of our exchanges, the volume of which should be increased."

"As for contacts in the fields of science, culture and sports, which up to now have been limited, China will find us ready to favour them, be-

cause we know the benefit which our two countries can gain from them," he declared.

In conclusion, Foreign Minister Schumann said he was convinced that the links which his visit would contribute to establish or strengthen would become ever more solid; and this corresponded to the interest, not only of the two peoples, but of international peace.

The Chinese Foreign Minister and his French counterpart held talks on July 7, 8 and 10.

On July 10, Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo met and had a friendly conversation with the French Foreign Minister and members of the French Government Delegation led by him.

On the same day, French Foreign Minister Schumann and Mme. Schumann gave a banquet at the French Embassy. "The four-day visit," the French Minister said at the banquet, "has assured me that a durable friendship is developing between France and the People's Republic of China and that our two countries can enter into a trustful dialogue conducive to the strengthening of international peace and improvement of understanding among peoples." He expressed the hope that the two sides would exert themselves so that all countries, big or small, may live together with full independence and complete equality.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, who attended the banquet, pointed out: "The talks we have held are fruitful and satisfactory." "Both you and we," he added, "treasure the foundation laid by Chairman Mao Tsetung and General de Gaulle for developing Sino-French relations; both of us have the desire to continue to develop the good relations between our two countries. Through the talks we have explored the road for further developing the friendship between our two countries."

Chi Peng-fei pointed out: "China and France have different social systems, and we hold different views on some international issues. Through a deep-going exchange of views, we have enhanced mutual understand-

ing." He said: "We have been able to find many common grounds on major issues. Thus we have the possibility of co-ordinating our efforts in many sectors of international activities."

On July 11, Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and the French Government Delegation led by him left Peking for home.

Comrade Chou En-lai Meets Minister Xuan Thuy

Comrades Chou En-lai, Keng Piao, Han Nien-lung and Li Chiang on July 7 met and had a fraternal and cordial talk with Minister Xuan Thuy, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Head of the Government Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, Ly Ban, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the D.R.V.N., Ngo Thuyen, D.R.V.N. Ambassador to China, and Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China. Minister Xuan Thuy arrived in Peking on July 6 on his way to take part in the Paris talks.

On the eve of the Vietnamese Minister's departure from Peking on July 8, Keng Piao, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, gave a banquet in his honour.

Albanian People's Army Anniversary

Avni Hakani, Military Attache of the Albanian Embassy in China, gave a reception on July 10 to celebrate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian People's Army.

The reception was attended by Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Su Yu, Hsiao

Ching-kuang and Wang Shu-sheng, Vice-Ministers of National Defence; and Yu Chan, Vice-Foreign Minister.

The People's Army, said Military Attache Hakani at the reception, had since its founding always adhered to the teachings of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha and closely relied on the masses. The mass line and the principle of self-reliance had enabled us to overcome all difficulties and obstacles.

Through implementing the resolutions of the Party's 6th Congress and fulfilling the tasks set forth by Comrade Enver Hoxha, he added, the army would further strengthen its preparedness against war and, together with all the working people of the country, was ready at all times to protect our socialist motherland from any invasion. He warmly praised the Chinese People's Liberation Army for its tremendous contributions to the defence and construction of the motherland under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung. He also extolled the revolutionary friendship between Albania and China developed in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

In his speech, Director Li Teh-sheng said that the Albanian People's Army was a new-type army of the people born in the flames of revolution and grown in strength through the tests of struggle. The Albanian people and their army resolutely opposed U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and firmly supported the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and the struggle of all the countries and peoples subjected to aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by the two superpowers—U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. This proletarian internationalist spirit had won praise and support from the revolutionary people of the world, Comrade Li Teh-sheng added.

On July 8, a report meeting was arranged by the Chinese Ministry of National Defence to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the Albanian People's Army.

Bumper Summer Harvest

China has had another abundant summer harvest following ten con-

secutive years of rich harvests. Commune members across the land are now delivering public grain (agricultural tax in kind) and selling surplus grain to the state as their contribution to the country's socialist construction.

Starting in May, reaping of wheat and other summer crops from south to north has by and large now been completed in most areas. Total output as estimated in the course of reaping and threshing was higher than last year, the post-liberation peak year. Increases of varying degrees over 1971 have been reported from Shantung, Honan, Hopei, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Hunan, Szechuan, Kweichow, Chekiang, Fukien, Kwangtung Provinces and Tientsin. Thanks to tenacious efforts by commune members to overcome drought, crop diseases and insects, Shansi, Shensi, Hupeh Provinces and Peking also had good harvests. Many low-yielding areas became high-yielding and some high-yielding areas got still higher yields, others achieved good harvests on large tracts of land. Some provinces expanded their summer crop acreage.

Winter and spring saw Party organizations in various localities organizing cadres and commune members to study with redoubled efforts the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, carrying out education in ideology and political line and strengthening leadership over farming. Study classes were run at various levels in many provinces for cadres and commune members to study Party policies and repudiate the crimes of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers in sabotaging Party policies from the "Left" and Right. This enabled them to clearly distinguish socialism from capitalism and to understand what should be done and what should not be done as well as what should be done now and what should be done in the future. In this way, the Party principle of **"taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development"** and such policies as from each according to his ability, to each according to his work, equal pay for men and women doing the same

work and others were implemented still better. This gave impetus to the mass movement to learn from the Tachai Brigade of Shansi Province, the national pace-setter in agriculture.

The country has been hit by freak weather since spring began, including sharp changes in temperature. In the south and then in the north large areas were struck by spring drought and wind and hailstorms and frost that had seldom been seen before. Crop diseases, insects and dry hot winds affected some areas just as crops were ripening. Relying on their own efforts and working hard, however, cadres and commune members overcame natural adversity and difficulties and brought in this year's rich summer harvest.

Wheat-producing areas organized city people to help with the harvest. Industrial and commercial departments sent personnel to the fields to repair farm machinery and implements and irrigation facilities and bring farm tools and consumer goods to the villages, making it more convenient for the commune members to get these supplies.

10th Anniversary of Algeria's Independence Greeted

Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, on July 4 sent a message to Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Premier of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, warmly greeting the 10th anniversary of the independence of Algeria.

The message said: "The independence of Algeria is the result of the protracted armed struggle waged by her people and a brilliant example for the national-liberation movements in Africa. Since independence, the Algerian Government and people have achieved continuous new successes in opposing imperialism, colonialism and big power hegemony, safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing

their national economy and culture. We sincerely wish the Algerian Government and people still greater victories along the road of developing their independence under the leadership of Your Excellency the Chairman."

A government and military delegation of the People's Republic of China arrived in Algiers on July 3 to attend the celebrations and pay a friendly visit at the invitation of the Algerian Government and People's National Army. The delegation is headed by Minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building Li Shui-ching, with Deputy Commander of the Peking Units of the P.L.A. Kang Lin and Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Lin Chung (already in Algeria) as deputy heads.

U.S. House Leaders in China

Hale Boggs, Democratic leader of the U.S. House of Representatives, and Mrs. Boggs, and Gerald Ford, Republican House leader, and Mrs. Ford, and their party visited China from June 27 to July 5 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

While the American guests were in Peking, Premier Chou En-lai, President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Chang Hsi-jo and Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua met and gave a dinner for them. They visited Shenyang, Anshan and Kwangchow after their stay in the capital.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ A 5-member delegation of the U.S. October League (Marxist-Leninist) with Michael Klonsky as its leader and Lynn Wells as its deputy leader visited China from June 7 to July 6.

▲ The Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe of China left Peking on July 4 to tour Japan.

▲ The Jamaica Trade Exploring Mission was on a friendly visit in Peking from July 3 to 8.

"Renmin Ribao" Editorial

A Good Beginning

A JOINT statement was issued by north and south Korea on July 4, 1972. In it both sides affirmed the three principles of the reunification of the fatherland laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and reached agreement on a number of other questions. The high-level talks between north and south Korea and their joint statement have opened the door for contacts between the north and south. This is a good beginning for the cause of the independent peaceful reunification of Korea and will have a positive impact on the development of the situation in Asia and the world.

North and south Korea were originally a united nation, but they remained in a divided and antagonistic state in the past 27 years because of man-made reasons. The realization of the peaceful reunification of Korea is the uppermost national desire of the Korean people. In recent years, the demand for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland has mounted among the people of north and south Korea. The high-level talks between north and south Korea and the joint statement of the two sides embody the common will of the entire Korean people and will bring new inspiration to their struggle for the realization of the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have made unremitting efforts for the independent peaceful reunification of the country and repeatedly expounded their correct policy and reasonable proposals to this end. Particularly in recent years, the Workers' Party and Government of Korea put forth on many occasions important positive proposals. In April 1971, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea set forth the 8-point programme for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. In a speech on August 6, 1971, Premier Kim Il Sung expressed readiness to get in touch with all political parties, including the Democratic Republican Party of south Korea, public organizations and individual personages. On January 10 and May 26, 1972, Premier Kim Il Sung expounded a series of proposals on the conclusion of a peace agreement between north and south Korea, political negotiations and establishment of a confederation. In May, Premier Kim Il Sung laid down three principles for national reunification, namely, the question of reunification should be solved independently on the principle of national self-determination, rejecting the interference of outside forces, great national unity should be promoted, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system, and reunification should be attained by peaceful means,

each side refraining from the use of arms against the other side. The three principles laid down by Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out the correct path for the Korean people to attain the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The positive result of the high-level talks between north and south Korea is a great victory of the line concerning the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland followed by the Workers' Party and Government of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, has pointed out: **"The Korean question must be left to the Korean people so they may solve it by themselves on the principle of national self-determination without any interference of outside forces."**

The affairs of each country should be handled by its own people. Interference in another country's affairs by any country is unjustifiable. The Korean people are the masters of Korea. The question of the reunification of Korea should be solved by the Korean people themselves, without interference by outside forces. The publication of the joint statement eloquently shows that direct talks between north and south Korea without interference by outside forces can achieve progress in promoting the reunification of the fatherland. The root cause of the long-term split of Korea lies in aggression and interference by U.S. imperialism. The fact that the Korean people themselves have now opened a way for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland has completely stripped U.S. imperialism of all pretexts to interfere in Korea's internal affairs. The United States should withdraw all its troops stationed in south Korea and stop introducing Japanese militarist forces into south Korea. The national will of the Korean people for the reunification of the fatherland is unshakable and no force can hold back the historic trend of the independent peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Chinese Government and people have all along resolutely supported the Korean people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and resolutely supported the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in their just and solemn stand for the realization of peaceful reunification of the fatherland. We are firmly convinced that the 3,000-ri beautiful land of Korea is bound to be unified and the more than 40 million Korean compatriots who are of the same flesh and blood will certainly come together again.

(July 9)

July 14, 1972

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Joint Statement of North and South Korea

Following is the text of the Joint Statement of North and South Korea released by the Korean Central News Agency on July 4. — Ed.

Talks were held recently in Pyongyang and Seoul for discussing the question of improving the relations between the north and the south and reunifying the divided country.

Li Hu Rak, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency in Seoul, visited Pyongyang in the period from May 2 to 5, 1972, and had talks with Kim Yong Ju, Director of the Organizational Guidance Department in Pyongyang, and Second Vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul, on behalf of Director Kim Yong Ju, visited Seoul in the period from May 29 to June 1, 1972, and had talks with Director Li Hu Rak.

At these talks the two sides had an open-hearted exchange of opinions with the common desire to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest possible date and attained big success in promoting mutual understanding. In this course, the two sides reached a complete accord of views on the following points to

dispel misunderstanding and distrust between the north and the south caused by the absence of meeting for a long period and ease the tension at its high pitch and, furthermore, promote the reunification of the country:

1. The two sides reached an agreement on the following principles of the reunification of the country:

Firstly, reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference;

Secondly, reunification should be achieved by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side;

Thirdly, great national unity should be promoted first of all as one nation, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system.

2. The two sides agreed upon refraining from slandering and calumniating the other side and from committing armed provocations, big or small, and upon taking active measures for preventing incidents of unexpected military conflicts, in order to ease the

(Continued on p. 12.)

Government Delegation of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Visits China

THE Government Delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is paying a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Led by Abdul Fattah Ismail, Member of the P.D.R.Y. Presidential Council, President of the Provisional People's Supreme Council and Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the National Front, the delegation arrived in Peking on July 9 by special plane.

The distinguished guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Hsu Hsiang-chien, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei; Wang Shu-sheng, Vice-Minister of National Defence as well as 4,000 people in the capital.

On the afternoon of the same day, Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei met with delegation leader Ismail and the members and entourage of the delegation. Hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

In the evening, Premier Chou En-lai gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People to welcome the distinguished guests from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Premier Chou on International Situation

Speaking at the banquet, Premier Chou En-lai praised the people of P.D.R.Y. for their anti-imperialist revolutionary tradition and the successes achieved since independence, and since June 1969 in particular, by its Government and people in eliminating imperialist forces, safeguarding national independence and building the country. Premier Chou then spoke about the current international situation. "At present," he said, "the international situation is excellent. The people of various countries have achieved new successes in their struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. Of late, under the promotion of the Korean people's great leader Premier Kim Il Sung, a preliminary agreement has been reached between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the south Korean

authorities on the question of the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland. This agreement manifests the ardent desire of the more than 40 million Korean people and has made a good start for the realization of the independent peaceful reunification of Korea and the easing of the tension on the Korean Peninsula. In order to further this development, 'the forces of the United Nations command' must withdraw from south Korea and the Japanese militarist forces must stop their infiltration into south Korea. On the South Asian subcontinent, India and Pakistan have through consultations reached a partial troop withdrawal agreement. President Bhutto of Pakistan upheld the reasonable position he had declared prior to the talks, and contributed to the reaching of this agreement. In Japan, the Sato government which long remained hostile towards China was eventually forced to step down ahead of time. The Tanaka cabinet was formed on the 7th of this month, and on diplomacy a statement was made that normalization of relations between China and Japan would be expedited. This merits welcome. These developments show once again that the opposition of the peoples against the superpowers' control and interference and their demand to be masters of their own country and to settle reasonably their mutual disputes have become an irresistible trend.

"However, the development of the international situation is complicated and tortuous. The superpowers will not cease their control over and interference in other countries, and the struggle between control and anti-control and between interference and anti-interference will continue. This is the root cause of the upheavals and unrest in the present international situation. At the same time, the situation in the Far East is far from truly relaxed. The fundamental reason for the non-settlement of the Indochina question is that U.S. imperialism persists in its military aggression and political interference in the three Indochinese countries and does not let the three Indochinese peoples settle their own issues according to their own will. In the past 18 years, the United States has by means of armed force and dollars imposed one puppet government after another upon the south Vietnamese people, equipped the puppet troops, sent armed forces to invade south Viet Nam and even gone to the length of spreading the flames of war to the whole of Indochina. U.S. imperialism must completely stop its armed aggression against the three Indochinese countries, totally withdraw all the armed forces of the United States and its followers and completely cease its support to the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique, the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique and the Lao Rightists. The majority of public opinion in the world, including that in the United States, is strongly demanding that the U.S. Government terminate its war of aggression against Viet Nam at an early date through serious negotiations. The United States definitely will not succeed should it think that it could intimidate and subdue the heroic Vietnamese people with a series of measures of war threats such as wanton bombing, mining and blockading. On the contrary, it will only arouse

the Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples to even more determined resistance with common hatred against the enemy and stimulate the people of China and all over the world to give even greater sympathy and support to the Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples in fighting to the end, and bring a more disastrous defeat on the United States itself.

"In the Middle East, the two superpowers are deliberately keeping a situation of neither war nor peace in order to contend for spheres of influence and using the Palestinian people's right to existence and the Arab countries' territories and sovereignty as counters to strike political deals. That is the crucial reason why the Middle East question has long remained unsettled. Such tactics of theirs are being seen through more and more clearly by the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. The Palestinian and other Arab peoples' struggles against the aggression committed by Israeli Zionism supported and connived at by the superpowers, against the interference and control by the superpowers and for mastering their own destinies are forging ahead. The Palestinian and other Arab peoples' fight for the recovery of their national rights and lost territories is just. A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. The Chinese people and all progressive people of the world stand on their side and are convinced that, through long and unyielding struggles, they will surely win final victory."

"The peoples of China and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen," Premier Chou stressed before concluding his speech, "have always sympathized with and supported each other in their long struggle against imperialism and have forged a profound militant friendship between them. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, the friendly relations and co-operation between us have made new progress. Particularly since the visit to China by His Excellency Chairman Robaya in August 1970, the relations between our two friendly countries have been steadily strengthened. We are convinced that the present visit to China by His Excellency Ismail will surely make a new contribution to the furtherance of the friendship between our two peoples and of the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries. I wish complete success to the visit of our distinguished guests."

Delegation Leader Ismail's Speech

Leader of the P.D.R.Y. Government Delegation Abdul Fattah Ismail also spoke at the banquet. He said: "Although we are separated by vast oceans, we are linked together by the militant friendship of our two peoples and the common objectives of our struggle. There exist old and long-standing relations between the peoples of Yemen and China. And it is to further strengthen and consolidate these relations that we have now come here.

"Since our independence on November 30, 1967, the People's Republic of China has given us support and assistance in the political, economic, social and

other fields. In the past, during the period from October 14, 1963, when the masses of people of our country started their armed struggle under the leadership of the National Front, to the eve of our independence on November 30, China also gave us unstinted assistance, thus enhanced our fighting capacity and inspired us to continue our struggle until victory."

The delegation leader said: "Since it undertook the correction movement of June 22, 1969, our political organization — National Front has purged from within its ranks the Right-wing forces, followed the democratic revolutionary line and carried out social, economic and political reforms in the interest of the labouring classes. Without taking this step, we would not have been able to develop contacts with the socialist camp and the militant people of all countries on such a broad scale. Such openness is directly expressed in the important measure taken by our revolution, i.e., we have given full recognition to the German Democratic Republic, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam and the revolutionary Government of Cambodia led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk."

He said: "We are still faced with the scheme engineered by the Anglo-American imperialists and the Arab reactionaries, including Saudi Arabia and the Muscat Oman regime supported by British imperialism. These people have launched one offensive after another, which are in keeping with their barbarous and cruel imperialist policy against the Arab motherland and the revolutionary regimes all over the world. The scheme against Democratic Yemen is an inseparable part of the whole conspiracy of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys against the world revolutionary front, especially against heroic Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Korea, Angola, Mozambique and South Africa. It is also an inseparable part of the conspiracy against the Arab nation and its progressive regimes, and particularly of the conspiracy to liquidate the cause of the Palestinian Arab people and their militant vanguard forces and to liquidate the struggle of our people of the occupied Arabian Gulf waged under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of the Arabian Gulf and Oman.

"As we are confronted with a common plot, a common fight and common enemies, the victory of the people of each of our countries is a common victory for the people of all our countries in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

"Of late, U.S. imperialism has repeated its despicable tactics of appealing for a false peace and brandishing the big stick of intimidation, hoping to impose submission and surrender on the heroic Vietnamese people. It has deliberately bombed the cities, villages, dams and highways, slaughtered innocent people, destroyed Viet Nam's resources, attempting to bring the Vietnamese people to their knees. However, the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and with their glorious revolutionary tradition, will, abiding by the will of the late great fighter President Ho Chi Minh and relying

on the support of the socialist camp and the people of friendly countries, continue as before to persevere in fighting till victory, defend the north, liberate the south and proceed to reunify the people and territory of Viet Nam."

Delegation leader Ismail declared:

"Please allow me to take advantage of this noble occasion to reiterate the support of our political organization and revolutionary government to the friendly Korean people in their valiant struggle for the liberation of the southern part of Korea and the reunification of the fatherland, Korea. Likewise, we reiterate our support to the National United Front of Cambodia led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk in its struggle for the liberation of Cambodia.

"As for you, we hold that Taiwan was and is China's territory, and we consider the Taiwan question to be only a matter of China's internal affairs. Through her own struggle and with the support of the justice-upholding and peace-loving peoples, China has gained her legitimate rights in the world, the United Nations included. We believe that, whatever tricks the U.S.-led imperialists may play, China will be able to liberate Taiwan by herself and secure the return of Taiwan to the motherland.

"Comrades, allow me to bring to your attention the developments in two crucial areas of our Arab motherland. Democratic Yemen is a component part of the Arab revolutionary movement. Today, this Arab revolutionary movement is faced not only with the aggression from the Arabian Peninsula, but with the additional threat posed recently by certain countries outside of the Arabian Peninsula.

"The Arab reactionaries, especially Jordan and Saudi Arabia supported by U.S. imperialism and world Zionism, are today engineering a series of schemes aimed at subjugating the progressive Arab regimes and liquidating the Palestine resistance movement. The latest notorious formula is the 'united Arab kingdom,' which is a reproduction of the U.S. and Zionist formulas to destroy Palestine and has met with condemnation and opposition of the entire Arab people. We thank the People's Republic of China for her consistent support to the Palestine revolutionary movement. At the same time, we are fully confident that final victory will surely belong to the fraternal Palestinian people, whose struggle will be crowned with victory. Another crucial area of the Arab motherland is the occupied Arabian Gulf. In the name of the political organization and the revolutionary Government of Democratic Yemen, we reiterate that we stand on the side of the revolutionary forces of the Arabian Gulf who oppose colonialism and neo-colonialism, that we will continue to assist the masses of the people of the Arabian Gulf under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf in their armed struggle until they win final victory and liberate and unify the Arabian Gulf and that we condemn all the imperialist schemes designed to disrupt revolution and negate the Arab nature of the Arabian Gulf."

China and Sri Lanka

Joint Communiqué

Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Chou En-lai and Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka Sirimavo Bandaranaike signed a joint communiqué in Shanghai on July 5. Following is its text. — Ed.

The Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike paid a state visit to the People's Republic of China from June 24 to July 5, 1972 at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

During the visit, the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung met Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike and had a cordial and friendly conversation with her. Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China Tung Pi-wu and Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China Soong Ching Ling respectively met Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

During their stay in China, the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka and her party visited Peking, Shenyang, Talien and Shanghai and went to people's communes, factories, a water conservancy project, and other places of interest and historical monuments. The warm and enthusiastic reception accorded to the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka by the Chinese people proved a visible and impressive reflection of the friendship and affection with which the Chinese people regarded the Prime Minister and the Government and the people of Sri Lanka. In the course of her visit, Prime Minister Bandaranaike noted the immense progress which the Chinese people, under the inspiring leadership of Chairman Mao, had achieved since her last visit to China.

During the visit, Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike had talks in a friendly, cordial and candid atmosphere on a wide range of subjects covering important international issues, the further development of relations and co-operation between Sri Lanka and the People's Republic of China and other questions of mutual interest. Both the Prime Ministers expressed deep satisfaction with the talks.

In the review of bilateral relations, the two Prime Ministers felt that they had every reason for satisfaction over the steady and progressive strengthening of the relations between the Republic of Sri Lanka and the People's Republic of China. It was noted that co-operation between the two Governments and peoples had expanded and advanced over a wide spectrum of areas, including political, economic, trade as well as in the fields of culture and sports.

The Prime Minister of Sri Lanka expressed her deep personal appreciation and that of her own Government for the assistance China had rendered Sri Lanka over

the years, particularly after the forming of her Government in May 1970; she also expressed her deep appreciation of China's Eight Principles in providing aid to developing countries, including the principles of equality, friendship and mutual benefit.

In discussions on continuing economic co-operation between the two countries, Prime Minister Bandaranaike acquainted the Chinese Premier with the broad objectives and strategy of the Five-Year Plan of her Government. She stressed the determination of the Government of the Republic of Sri Lanka to pursue the twin goals of economic independence and economic growth despite many obstacles and hardships. The Chinese Government expressed admiration for the active efforts made by the Government of Sri Lanka under the leadership of Prime Minister Bandaranaike in building the country. In order to support Sri Lanka in developing her national economy, the Chinese Government decided to provide the Government of Sri Lanka with a long-term loan free of interest.

The Chinese Government expressed its sincere thanks to the Government of Sri Lanka for its support for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. Prime Minister Bandaranaike expressed, in particular, her gratification over the role the Republic of Sri Lanka was able to play in bringing about the historic vote in the United Nations General Assembly at the 26th Session.

The two leaders considered that the international situation is continuing to develop in a direction favourable to the people of the world. The countries of the third world are playing an increasingly great role in international affairs. Prime Minister Bandaranaike stated that, as a non-aligned country, Sri Lanka had consistently stood for peaceful coexistence on the basis of the Five Principles between countries of different social systems and ideologies. The Chinese Government reaffirmed its firm support for the policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment pursued by the Government of Sri Lanka.

The two leaders reviewed the problem of the constantly widening gap between developed and developing countries and agreed that developing countries should strive unitedly to achieve an equitable international trading system. They particularly considered the difficulties of small developing countries and jointly took the view that a special responsibility exists on the part of developed states to ensure that the economic weakness of these countries is not exploited to encroach on their sovereignty and territorial integrity and to undermine their political independence. They also stressed the duty of developed states to support the economic independence of these countries.

Referring to Sri Lanka's proposal for declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Prime Minister Bandaranaike conveyed the thanks of her Government for the support of the People's Republic of China and, in particular, for the assistance provided in ensuring the successful adoption of the Declaration at the United Nations General Assembly in December 1971. The Prime Minister of Sri Lanka acquainted the Chinese Premier with the further steps and initiatives that have been taken by her Government pursuant to this Resolution with a view to its speedy implementation. She expressed the hope that all nations concerned would take necessary action as envisaged in the Resolution to bring about its early realization. The Chinese Government held that the proposal put forward by Sri Lanka reflects the urgent desire of Afro-Asian countries to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to oppose the aggression and expansion of the superpowers. The Chinese Government and people expressed their resolute support for this just proposition. The Chinese Government complimented the Government of Sri Lanka and Prime Minister Bandaranaike, in particular, for her personal initiative on behalf of this proposal and held that the Resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 16, 1971 at the 26th Session, entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace," should be respected.

The two sides expressed their firm support to the Indochinese peoples in their just struggle for national liberation. They held that the Indochina question must be settled by the Indochinese peoples themselves in accordance with their own desires and free from foreign interference, and that all foreign armed forces should withdraw rapidly, completely and unconditionally from this region.

The two sides expressed their firm support to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against Israeli aggression supported by imperialism.

The two sides expressed their concern over the present tension in the South Asian subcontinent and reiterated that the outstanding issues in the region should be settled through peaceful negotiations on the principled basis of complete equality, mutual respect for national independence and unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit and accommodation, and without resorting to the use or threat of force.

In a review of the developments in southern Africa, the two Prime Ministers reiterated their strong condemnation of colonialism and racism. They expressed firm support to the peoples of Asia and Africa in their national independence movements and the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and foreign aggression.

The two sides reiterated that China and Sri Lanka would, together with all peace-loving countries, continue to struggle for the objective of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons on a worldwide scale.

The two sides deemed with satisfaction that the state visit to China paid by Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike of the Republic of Sri Lanka and the exchange of views between the leaders of the two countries had made an important contribution to the increase of the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries and the promotion of the Afro-Asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism.

(signed)

**Sirimavo
Bandaranaike**

Prime Minister of the
Republic of Sri Lanka

July 5, 1972

(signed)

Chou En-lai

Premier of the State
Council of the Peo-
ple's Republic of China

(Continued from p. 8.)

- tension between the north and the south and create an atmosphere of trust.
3. The two sides agreed upon realizing versatile interchange in various fields between the north and the south to restore the national ties now severed, promote mutual understanding and accelerate independent peaceful reunification.
 4. The two sides agreed upon rendering active co-operation in bringing to an early success the North-South Red Cross Talks now in progress amid the great expectation of the whole nation.
 5. The two sides agreed upon installing permanent direct telephone links between Pyongyang and Seoul to prevent unforeseen military incidents and deal with directly, promptly and accurately the questions arising between the north and the south.
 6. The two sides agreed upon forming and operating a north-south co-ordination committee with Director

Kim Yong Ju and Director Li Hu Rak as its co-chairmen for the purpose of promoting the implementation of these points of agreement and, at the same time, improving and settling various problems between the north and the south and solving the question of the country's reunification on the basis of the principles of national reunification agreed upon.

7. Firmly believing that the points of agreement mentioned above conform to the unanimous desire of the whole nation which aspires after national reunification, feeling as if days are so many years, the two sides solemnly promise to the whole nation to honestly fulfil these points of agreement.

Upholding the intention of the respective superiors.

Kim Yong Ju

Li Hu Rak

July 4, 1972

Several Years of Persistent Effort Will Surely Produce Good Results

Following is an abridged translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial on July 6, 1972. — Ed.

THE extremely important instruction "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" was issued by our great leader Chairman Mao after summing up the Party's experience in the struggles between the two lines. Since the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China¹, the cadres, especially leading cadres of the Party committees at and above the county and regimental levels, have warmly responded to Chairman Mao's call and conscientiously studied the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works. This is becoming common practice and has brought certain results.

In the previous period of study, leading comrades in many units integrated reading and study with the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. They studied six works by Marx, Engels and Lenin and five philosophical essays by Chairman Mao² as assigned by the Party Central Committee, and penetratingly criticized the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers and its theoretical basis — idealism and metaphysics. As a result, the ability of many comrades to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism has been raised and their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines enhanced, and there has been a more widespread practice of going deep among the masses and into reality and making investigations and study. In their practical work, quite a number of comrades now adhere more consciously to dialectical and historical materialism, oppose idealism and metaphysics, and try their best to use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to analyse and solve problems. This has promoted struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and brought one victory after another for revolution and construction.

On the basis of our study in the previous period, we should conscientiously sum up our experience and draw lessons, and help all cadres to gain a deep understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching "Several years of persistent effort will surely produce good results." We should encourage those who have studied well to study still better and help those who lag behind to improve their study and do it persistently so as to achieve greater results.

The revolutionary teacher Lenin said: "Without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary

movement." At every crucial moment in the struggles between the two lines in our Party, Chairman Mao laid special emphasis on the importance of the whole Party studying Marxist theory. As far back as the Sixth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party³, Chairman Mao stressed: "So far as shouldering the main responsibility of leadership is concerned, our Party's fighting capacity will be much greater and our task of defeating Japanese imperialism will be more quickly accomplished if there are one or two hundred comrades with a grasp of Marxism-Leninism which is systematic and not fragmentary, genuine and not hollow." The famous rectification campaign in Yen-an⁴ was a widespread movement led by Chairman Mao himself to study Marxism. It was precisely in that great movement of study that the masses of cadres raised their Marxist theoretical level and penetratingly criticized the "Left" and Right opportunist lines, thereby ensuring the successful implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the complete victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation.

Compared with the past, class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the present historical period of socialist revolution in our country are far more deep-going and complicated and our Party is confronted with far more arduous tasks in revolution and construction. It is even more imperative for all cadres in our Party, especially senior and middle-level cadres who shoulder important responsibilities of leadership, to study Marxist theory systematically, in a practical manner and diligently. In the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, Chairman Mao issued the instruction that education in ideology and political line should be carried out throughout the Party, and he has repeatedly taught us that high-ranking cadres in our Party, no matter how busy they are, must find time to study some Marxist-Leninist works to raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. Only in this way can they see through and resist Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers and become more conscious in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. And this is the only guarantee that our Party and country will "practise Marxism, and not revisionism" and will always advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Most of our leading cadres on the county and regimental Party committees and above have comparatively rich practical experience as they have been tempered in revolutionary struggle over a fairly long

period of time. This is a great asset. Their knowledge, however, is inclined to be perceptual and partial, and therefore not very comprehensive. If they should content themselves with their partial experience, they are liable to make mistakes and be deceived by sham Marxists in the complex class struggle and struggle between the two lines. Therefore, a great and important task demanding urgent solution is that we read and study seriously, apply Marxist theory to analyse and sum up both positive and negative historical experience, raise our practical experience to the level of theory and proceed to use it to guide our current work and struggle. Chairman Mao said: **“Those experienced in work must take up the study of theory and must read seriously; only then will they be able to systematize and synthesize their experience and raise it to the level of theory.”** Provided our leading cadres on the county and regimental Party committees and above all follow this teaching of Chairman Mao’s, read and study seriously and keep doing so over a long period of time, our Party’s Marxist theoretical level will be greatly raised, Chairman Mao’s Marxist-Leninist line and policies will be carried out in an even better way, and still greater victories will be scored in the socialist revolution and construction of our country.

On the question of studying Marxist theory, Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers carried out many intrigues and conspiracies. They tried to undermine the theoretical foundation of our Party at its very base and opposed Chairman Mao’s proletarian revolutionary line by violating the principle of the unity of theory and practice, denying the importance of serious study and of taking part in revolutionary practice and carrying out investigations and study, and setting themselves against using the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to analyse the realities of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Their criminal aim was to hoodwink the cadres and the workers, peasants and soldiers, peddle their revisionist rubbish and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat of our country.

While it is necessary in studying Marxist theory to know its general conclusions and principles, emphasis should be laid on grasping the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method and applying them to the best of our ability to the concrete analysis and solution of practical problems of the Chinese revolution and remoulding our world outlook. Only in the course of protracted revolutionary struggles, long years of reading and study and continuous criticism of the bourgeois world outlook and methodology can we gradually acquire the proletarian stand, the viewpoint and method of dialectical and historical materialism; and an understanding and good grasp of the general conclusions and principles of Marxism, too, can be obtained only through repeated study in the course of revolutionary struggles. Study of Marxist theory is a process of **“practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge,”** which repeats itself in endless cycles, with each cycle at a higher plane; it is a process of continuously transforming the subjective world in the course of transforming the objective world.

It is an arduous task that requires long years of painstaking effort.

Some comrades hope to find ready solutions for specific problems in work when they have just begun to study Marxist-Leninist works. Their enthusiasm for reading and study will ebb if they fail to find them. It is good for such comrades to have the approach of paying attention to application in theoretical study. However, their understanding of the principle of integrating theory with practice is one-sided. Marxism is the universal truth that is universally applicable. It is the science that guides the proletarian revolution to victory and the theoretical basis of our Party in laying down its line, principles and policies. Only by arming our minds with Marxist theory can we always keep to the correct orientation in acute and complicated revolutionary struggles, have a deep understanding of the Party line, principles and policies and thereby firmly carry them out. Only when the ideological and political line is correctly orientated can we find correct and effective solutions to the concrete problems arising in practical work. To achieve this aim, we must make long and persistent efforts in reading and study.

Results of the study of Marxism are to be judged by whether we are able, and to what degree, to see through and resist adverse anti-Marxist tendencies. In the historical period of socialism there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, and the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines continues. Experience of the socialist revolution over the past 22 years tells us that these struggles **“will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute.”** We learn to master Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought precisely because we want to implement the Party’s basic line still more firmly and defeat anti-Marxist, anti-socialist ideas, trends and lines, be they “Left” or Right in form.

If we really want to learn something, we must study hard and spare no effort. Lenin put it well: **“Anyone who is afraid of work cannot possibly arrive at the truth.”** With regard to study, laziness and pre-tentiousness will not do and there is no short cut. Those who study off and on or perfunctorily and those who draw back the moment they come across a little difficulty will never be able to acquire a real grasp of Marxism. Only by reading seriously, working hard to apply theory in practice, and persisting in doing so over a period can one bring about a qualitative leap on the basis of quantitative accumulation and achieve really good results. Of course, when we say the study of Marxism requires persistent and painstaking efforts over a long period, we do not mean Marxist theory is mysterious or beyond the grasp of ordinary people. Many workers have studied Marxist-Leninist works during the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, and the more they study the greater progress they make. This is the best proof. As Chairman Mao has pointed out: **“Nothing in the world is difficult for one who sets his mind to it.” To cross the threshold**

is not difficult, and mastery, too, is possible provided one sets one's mind to the task and is good at learning." "Several years of persistent effort will surely produce good results." We must have faith in this truth.

NOTES

1. The Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was convened in August-September 1970.
2. The six works by Marx, Engels and Lenin are: *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, *Anti-Duhring*, *Critique*

of the Gotha Programme, *The Civil War in France*, *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism* and *The State and Revolution*.

The five philosophical essays by Chairman Mao are: *On Practice*, *On Contradiction*, *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, *Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work* and *Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?*

3. The Sixth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party was held in October 1938.
4. The Yanan rectification campaign was conducted in 1942 on a large scale in the Party organizations in Yanan and other anti-Japanese base areas to combat subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped writing.

Struggle of the Developing Countries

Chinese representative's speech at United Nations Economic and Social Council

Speaking at the plenary meeting of the 53rd Session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council on July 6, Chinese representative Wang Junsheng explained China's views on some questions under discussion. Following is the speech. Title and sub-heads are ours. — Ed.

IT is a pleasure for the Delegation of the People's Republic of China to be here to attend the 53rd Session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council and join you in reviewing the economic and social developments of the world and discussing economic and social problems that call for urgent attention. Now the Chinese Delegation would like to express its views on some questions of concern to all of us.

Root Cause of Developing Countries' Poverty

The elimination of poverty and backwardness of the developing countries is a question often discussed at the United Nations Economic and Social Council. We are of the opinion that in order to eliminate poverty and backwardness, it is necessary first of all to find out their root cause.

Asia, Africa and Latin America are endowed with rich natural resources and inhabited by ingenious, courageous and industrious people. But the majority of the countries in these regions have not yet freed themselves from poverty and backwardness. The root cause of this phenomenon, in our opinion, lies in the aggression, control and plunder by colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism.

For several hundred years, colonialism and imperialism have ruthlessly oppressed, exploited and trampled upon the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Since the end of World War II, the overwhelming majority of the Asian and African countries

have won independence through valiant struggles. However, the imperialists are reluctant to withdraw from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Carrying out expansion and aggression everywhere and suppressing the people's struggles to win and defend national independence in various countries, U.S. imperialism, under the signboard of "economic aid," controls the economic lifelines of other countries, plunders their resources, monopolizes the international market, forces down the prices of raw materials and subjects the developing countries to its exploitation through such means as exchange of unequal value, restrictions and discrimination. Moreover, taking advantage of its privileged monetary position, the United States takes self-seeking measures to shift its financial and monetary crisis on to others, causing serious losses to the developing countries. Social-imperialism, in order to contend with U.S. imperialism for world hegemony and using the disguise of so-called socialism, is stepping up its expansion, trampling upon the sovereignty of other countries and subjecting other countries to its political control and economic plunder. The facts are clear: it is precisely the imperialists' policies of aggression and plunder that have impaired the sovereignty of the developing countries, damaged their resources, held up the development of their national economy, and plunged them into a state of poverty and backwardness.

Struggle Against Superpowers in Economic Field

Where there is aggression there is resistance. The Asian, African and Latin American countries can no longer tolerate the superpowers riding roughshod over them. In the economic field, they have further strengthened their unity and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the plunder, exploitation and control by the superpowers. Their struggle for protecting their

land and marine resources is developing in depth. Some countries have adopted various measures to restrict foreign enterprises, up to and including measures nationalizing important imperialist-controlled enterprises and thus regaining control of their own economic lifelines. In the struggle against the imperialists' forcing down the prices of raw materials, the countries exporting petroleum and other raw materials have won new victories in succession. At the Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held not long ago, the developing countries voiced their strong determination to safeguard state sovereignty and develop national economy, expressed their firm resolve to establish international economic and trade relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and put forward many reasonable demands. Despite the many attempts on the part of the superpowers at obstruction and sabotage, the conference adopted a number of resolutions of positive significance thanks to the efforts of the developing countries. All this has fully demonstrated the tremendous power of the joint struggle of the developing countries. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this has become an irresistible trend of history. The days when big nations could trample underfoot small ones at will and strong nations could bully weak ones as they pleased are gone for ever.

China is a developing country. The Chinese people, who suffered long from imperialist oppression and exploitation, have profound sympathy for the people of the developing countries in their miseries and predicament. We resolutely support the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America, Oceania and the rest of the world in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence and to oppose aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by the superpowers. We resolutely support the people of the developing countries in their struggle to safeguard state sovereignty, protect national resources, develop national economy and oppose the superpowers' economic expansion and plunder. We resolutely support the people of the developing countries in their struggle to develop national culture and science and to oppose the cultural aggression and monopoly of science and technology by the superpowers. We resolutely support the struggle initiated by Latin American countries and peoples to defend their rights over a 200-nautical-mile territorial sea and to protect their national marine resources. We resolutely support the struggle unfolded by the petroleum- and other raw material-exporting countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America to safeguard their national rights and interests and oppose foreign plunder. We resolutely support all the developing countries in their struggle against the imperialists profiteering at the expense of others by shifting their financial and monetary crisis on to others.

Principle of Self-Reliance

It is the common aspiration of the people of the developing countries to safeguard national independence

and develop national economy. In the absence of political independence, economic independence is out of the question, and the independence of any country is incomplete and insecure without economic independence. Many developing countries have scored marked achievements in their steady march on the road of persevering in struggle against imperialism and colonialism and developing their national economy independently. Their experiences have shown that the reliable way to develop national economy and shake off poverty and backwardness lies in relying mainly on one's own country's efforts and resources and seeking as a supplement foreign aid that is based on equality and mutual benefit. The Charter of Algiers and the Declaration of Lima have rightly pointed out, "The primary responsibility for the economic development of the developing countries rests upon themselves."

Self-reliance means this: Rely mainly on the strength of each country's own people, give full play to their talents, gradually eliminate the forces and influences of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and exploit all available resources at home systematically and in a planned way; make every effort to accumulate necessary funds for development through internal sources; take effective measures to train the country's own technical and managerial personnel; in a way suited to local conditions, gradually change the "single-product economy" resulting from a long colonial rule, lift the country from dependence upon, and subordination to, imperialism and establish an independent and relatively comprehensive economic system.

In the course of independent national construction on the basis of self-reliance, we will definitely meet with numerous obstacles put up by imperialism and colonialism and face various difficulties. But, so long as we fully trust the people, closely rely on them, strengthen our unity and persevere in the struggle, we can surely surmount every difficulty and win victory.

In this regard, the Chinese people have had some experience in the practice of their own revolution and construction. The Chinese people suffered a great deal from imperialist aggression and plunder in the past, and the seriousness of China's economic and social problems was rarely seen in the world. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people waged heroic struggles wave upon wave and eventually overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism and its lackeys and won the revolution. Thereupon, the Chinese people became masters of their own country. We have abolished all the privileges enjoyed by the imperialists in China and taken the economic lifelines in our own hands. We have also carried out, systematically and in a guided way, a series of social reforms throughout the country, opening up broad vistas for the development of productive forces. Breaking through the tight blockades imposed by imperialism and withstanding terrific pressure from without, and through self-reliance and hard work, we have, according to the

priorities and guidelines in developing agriculture, light and heavy industries, gradually changed the "poor and blank" features of China and built our country into a socialist state with initial prosperity. The Chinese people, of course, will not be complacent about what they have achieved. In per capita terms, the level attained by China's productive forces is still very low. China is a comparatively poor developing country. We must learn modestly from the merits of other peoples, overcome our shortcomings and strive unremittingly for our goal.

Aid and Economic Co-operation

Independence and self-reliance do not mean seclusion and self-sufficiency. Self-reliance excludes neither the development of international economic and trade relations on the principles of equality and mutual benefit nor the mutual support and assistance given on the same basis.

As regards the question of aid, we have consistently maintained that the donor country, when providing economic aid in any form, must scrupulously respect the sovereignty of the recipient countries, treat them as equals, attach no conditions and ask for no privileges. We are resolutely opposed to the practice of control and plunder under the name of "aid." The purpose of providing aid should be to assist the recipient countries in developing their independent national economies through self-reliance. We are resolutely opposed to those countries which, in the name of "economic aid" or "international division of labour," make the recipient countries develop their economies in a lop-sided way and reduce the economies of the recipient countries to a dependent and subordinate position serving the economies of their own countries. The loans provided in assistance should be of low interest rate or free of any interest. The creditor country should make full allowance for the recipient country's difficulties, extend the time limit for repayment when necessary and never force the repayment of debt. We are firmly opposed to usury and the use of the exacting of repayment as a means of political pressure upon the recipient countries.

Aid projects should be determined according to the requirements and possibilities of the recipient countries. Every effort should be made to suit the projects to the local conditions and they should be economically justifiable, so that the recipient countries may develop production, increase income and accumulate funds. It should not be permitted that only the interests of the donor country are taken into account by turning the projects in the recipient countries into storehouses or processing mills of raw materials dependent on foreign countries.

Equipment and materials provided under aid programmes should be of high quality and at fair and reasonable prices. Never should exorbitant profits be sought, nor obsolete equipment and long-stocked ma-

terials be foisted on the recipient countries in the name of "aid."

Experts and technical personnel dispatched to the recipient countries should earnestly and conscientiously impart their technical know-how to the personnel of the recipient countries; they should not keep their technique a secret from the recipient countries. They should not make any special demands or enjoy any special amenities, still less should they be permitted to engage in activities harmful to the people of the recipient countries.

We are happy to see that fruitful economic and technical co-operation is being conducted among some developing countries in accordance with the principles mentioned above. This co-operation, though rather limited in scale at present, is a new type of international economic relations based on equality, mutual benefit and mutual support, and is of great significance. As a member of the third world, China wishes to work together with the other developing countries for the advancement of this new type of international economic relations. At the same time, we also wish to develop economic and trade exchanges with various countries of the world on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other. We, the Chinese people, are sincerely grateful to the peoples of the world and the friendly countries for their valuable support and assistance to our revolution and construction. China has also, to the best of her ability, provided some aid to the revolutionary people engaged in struggle and to friendly countries; this is our bounden internationalist duty. However, China's economy is still comparatively backward at present, and the support we give to the people of the world is mainly political and moral, while the material aid we can provide is yet scanty. We are determined to change this situation in which our ability falls short of our wish, and, with the advance of China's socialist construction, strive to make greater contributions to mankind.

Role of Developing Countries

The Economic and Social Council is an important organ of the United Nations. In the spirit of the United Nations Charter, this council should make its contributions to the efforts of the people of the world, and especially the people of the developing countries, to safeguard state sovereignty, develop national economy, oppose foreign oppression and exploitation, and establish international economic relations of co-operation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The developing countries have an important role to play in the Economic and Social Council. China supports the enlargement of the membership of this council, so that more countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America can participate in its work. The Chinese Delegation is ready to work in concert with the other delegations to see that the current session yields positive results.

On U.S. President's Statements on Viet Nam Question at Press Conference

U.S. President Richard Nixon announced at his June 29 White House press conference that the American representative would "return to the negotiating table in Paris on July 13."

The U.S. Government unilaterally suspended the Paris Conference on Viet Nam at the end of April, and afterwards repeatedly rejected the demand of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam (D.R.V.N.) and the Republic of South Viet Nam (R.S.V.N.) for the resumption of the negotiations. The majority of the world public, including the majority of the American public, have been calling for the resumption of the Paris negotiations, the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops at an early date, and non-interference in the internal affairs of the Indochinese countries to let the Vietnamese people solve their own problems by themselves.

It was in the face of this just demand that the U.S. Government agreed to resume the negotiations. But the U.S. President's statements at the press conference show that the U.S. Government will persist in its unjustifiable stand on the Viet Nam question and continue to make war threats against the Vietnamese people.

The U.S. President recapitulated his May 8 proposal for an on-the-spot ceasefire and repatriation of P.O.W.'s and the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops in four months under this condition. He went on, saying: "The only thing that we have not done is to do what the Communists have asked and that is to impose a communist government on the people of south Viet Nam against their will. This we will not do because that would reward aggression, it would encourage that kind of aggression. . . ." The U.S. President's statements once again rejected and distorted the justifiable stand of the D.R.V.N. and the R.S.V.N. to set up a coalition government in south Viet Nam. The D.R.V.N. and the R.S.V.N. have declared on many occasions that they do not demand the setting up of a communist regime in south Viet Nam. What they propose is a broadly represented, neutral government of national concord which will consist of members from the three sides and reflect the real political situation in south Viet Nam. With regard to anyone imposing his will, it is, in fact, precisely the U.S. Government that, by using large numbers of its armed forces and dollars, has for 18 years been imposing one puppet regime after another, from Ngo Dinh Diem to Nguyen Van Thieu, and the puppet troops on the south Vietnamese people against their will. This is the result of the fact that the U.S. Government has torn to shreds the 1954 Geneva Agreements, committed armed aggression against Viet Nam and expanded its aggres-

sive war to all of Indochina. It would really be encouraging aggression if one agrees that the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique, which is fostered exclusively by the United States by means of armed force, be retained and that the "Vietnamization" of the war be continued.

The U.S. President openly threatened: "The only way we are going to get our P.O.W.'s back is to be doing something to them (the Vietnamese people — *Ed.*), and that means hitting military targets in north Viet Nam, retaining a residual force in south Viet Nam, and continuing the mining of the harbours of north Viet Nam. Only by having that kind of activity go forward will they have any incentive to return our P.O.W.'s rather than not to account for them. . . ." To lightly describe the bloody acts of indiscriminate bombing and illegal blockade of north Viet Nam as "doing something" for so-called "incentive" purposes amounts to threatening words!

Such a superpower argument is intolerable to the Vietnamese people and makes the people the world over furious. This shows that the U.S. Government, while claiming it wants to end the war, is actually continuing the "Vietnamization" of the war. It thinks it can force the Vietnamese people to submit by means of such intimidation, but as the old Chinese saying goes, "The people fear not death, why threaten them with it?" If the threat creates any "incentive," it can only arouse the Vietnamese people to staunchly fight shoulder to shoulder against their common enemy to the bitter end, and arouse the Chinese people and the people of the world to greater sympathy for the Vietnamese people and to support them to the end.

On June 28, the day before the press conference, White House spokesman Ronald Ziegler announced that according to a decision of the U.S. President the United States would withdraw 10,000 more troops from south Viet Nam before September 1. At his press conference, the U.S. President bragged about the "progress" the U.S. Government has made towards ending the Viet Nam war. In fact, although it has gradually reduced its ground forces invading Viet Nam, the U.S. Government has at the same time greatly increased its naval and air strength for aggression in Viet Nam. The July 10 issue of the U.S. magazine *Time* reported that since the beginning of the year the number of American troops stationed in the Southeast Asian area and its neighbouring area has been augmented by more than 50,000, while the number withdrawn to the United States during the period totalled 40,000. Even Ziegler, while announcing the U.S. President's decision on further withdrawal of 10,000 American troops from south Viet Nam on June

28, admitted that the number of American military personnel sent to the Indochinese war zone for air and naval operations in north Viet Nam has surpassed the number of troops withdrawn from Viet Nam in the last few months. Furthermore, the U.S. President had asked Congress a few days ago for an additional military appropriation of 2,250 million dollars for U.S. aggression in Viet Nam.

Although the U.S. President has agreed to resume the Paris talks and emphasized that negotiations should be "constructive and serious," from the above fact, people still have to wait and see whether or not the U.S. Government is really prepared to end the Viet Nam war through negotiation.

(Hsinhua dispatch, July 6.)

Report From Taching Oilfield

A Women's Oil Team

by Ching Hung

SEPTEMBER 1970 saw the setting up of a 100-member oil production team in the Taching Oilfield made up overwhelmingly of women. Apart from three men workers and a few married women, the rest are all young women of about 21 who came to Taching after graduating from middle school.

One of the first things Party branch secretary Chao Ching-chih did was to take the team to the site of the first oil well drilled at Taching—the one opened by Wang Chin-hsi, the "Iron Man," and his mates ten years ago. This famous driller and his comrades literally carried the gigantic drilling equipment here from the railway station on their shoulders because of the lack of transportation in those days. When

water was needed for drilling and water pipes had not yet been installed, they used hand basins and buckets to bring water to the well. Seeing the well and hearing about these exploits left an indelible impression on the young women. They pledged to learn from Wang Chin-hsi and the other drillers and do all they could to build up the oilfield.

Hard Work

October 1, 1970 was the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, and the women's team decided to put a new oil well into production ahead of schedule in celebration.

But by the night of September 30 much work still remained to be done. It was pitch dark and electricity had

not yet been connected. The water jacket which warmed up the oil pipes needed water, but the water tankers had failed to arrive. Paraffin condensation equipment weighing several hundred *jin* were waiting at another well-site three *li* away, but not a vehicle for its transport could be found. . . . Party secretary Chao Ching-chih put the question to the team: "What shall we do?" The consensus was: Learn from Wang Chin-hsi, overcome all difficulties! We must get the well in operation today!

With the veteran workers giving directions, they went into action.

Connected electricity flooded the well-site with light. In a drizzling rain, many of them made repeated trips over a slippery path with basins and buckets to bring water from a *li* away—they succeeded in getting a big quantity of water for the water jacket. Some of the team carried the heavy paraffin condenser to the well-site by sheer force. Soaked to the skin, shoulders aching and swollen, not one of them complained. At 11:30 p.m., the new oil well went into production. Smiles lit up the faces of the young women as they heard the oil gush into the pipes.

Immediate repairs were needed for one of the team's water wells in winter 1971. The repair team, however, was on another important assignment, and could not get there for some time. The team decided to do it themselves.



The women's team at a study session. They have been devoting themselves to studying the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, and Chairman Mao's works.

A 15-metre-high hydraulic well repairing machine weighing several tons was needed for the job, but none was available. They decided to build it themselves, and promptly formed a technical group for the purpose.

Deputy team head Liu Kuang-yuan volunteered to take charge. Guided by the veteran workers, she and Li Hsiu-chih and other team members found 40 to 50 different kinds of rolled steel and other parts from a dozen waste material heaps scattered about the oilfield, which they rushed back on trucks, horse-drawn carts, pushcarts or any other vehicle they could find. With the help of the units concerned, they succeeded in building the necessary machine after 16 days and nights of hard work. It loomed over the well, red flags fluttering, the eight large Chinese characters in red for **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts"** catching everyone's eye.

The team repaired the well with its self-made equipment.

Girls With Courage

The girls have been steeled in the course of their work in the oilfield and have quickly grown in political maturity.

Huang Yao-yu was under twenty when she came, a smallish girl with a timid disposition. She and two other girls divided three different shifts. Each had to make the rounds of six wells every three hours. When Huang was on night shift, she was apprehensive whenever she had to make her way to the wells in the dark through patches of wilderness. When she heard any noise, she used to crouch down on the ground, her heart thumping. When this became known to the Communist Youth League organization, it sent Youth Leaguers to accompany her on the night shifts and study with her the bravery of the "Iron Man."

The feats of the "Iron Man" gave Huang much food for thought. Wang Chin-hsi was full of grit because

he had always had the building up of the oilfield and the people's interests at heart. Whereas she was often filled with all sorts of fears because she thought chiefly of herself. The heroic image of the "Iron Man" inspired her. To temper herself, she practised walking across the grassland at night. Gradually, she built up her courage, and now does the night rounds alone without any qualms.

Twenty-one-year-old Chang Tsai-feng is the daughter of a poor-peasant family. Studying Chairman Mao's works diligently, she loves the team as her home and always meets difficulties head-on. She is well known for her outstanding work.

One winter day, a sudden drop in temperature resulted in the water jacket getting out of order. Chang Tsai-feng was the only one there. She began to start the artificial circulation of the hot water. Jets of steam carrying beads of scorching water scalded her face and other uncovered parts. Without a single thought for herself, she poured bucket after bucket of water into the water jacket and averted the freezing of the pipe-line.

Another time, a sudden fire broke out at one well-site. Chang and other team members rushed to the spot. They put out the raging flames in one place only to see them break out elsewhere. Her head scorched, she refused to leave but stayed at the front of the fight. After almost an hour, she and her comrades finally succeeded in putting out the fire. People praised Chang Tsai-feng for being a "girl with an iron will" and the team for being a courageous collective.

Last summer, a big rainstorm sent torrents of water rushing towards the low-lying area where the team had its wells. But the girls got there first. Converging on the well-sites from every direction—the dormitories, canteen and offices—they were determined not to let the flood waters damage a single piece of state property erected by the labour of the older generation of Taching workers. They scooped out the water

from the pools where the big valves were installed and with lightning speed built an earthen embankment around each well which effectively protected them. In the rainy season, they frequently waded through waist-high water to go on shift to ensure normal production.

Happy Life

These women oil workers often put on after-work performances of cultural numbers they themselves have composed. They also have their own wall newspaper, and send in articles to the oilfield's newspaper and broadcasting station as well.

They get the same salaries as men doing the same work. Most of them are now grade two workers, receiving a basic monthly pay of 42.5 yuan.

The physical conditions of women are taken into account in work and life. Those not feeling well are exempted from night shifts and heavier types of work. They get regular medical check-ups and timely treatment for illnesses. Twenty-one-year-old Yu Kuei-lien, for instance, was sent for a rest at a workers' hot springs sanatorium on the coast this year.

Married women workers get full pay during a 56-day maternity leave. Oilfield creches and nurseries take in month-old infants to pre-school-age children. Monthly fees are only eight yuan, including board. Wang Shu-fang, the mother of two children, was transferred from the night to the day shift after the birth of her second child. She is given time off twice daily during the eight-hour work-day to feed her baby at the creche.

The women oil workers are highly respected politically. Twenty-one-year-old Communist Li Hai-feng became a member of the oilfield's Party committee in 1970. Young worker Lu Hua was sent by the women oil extractors as their representative to join the National Day festivities in Peking, where she happily had the chance to meet Chairman Mao, the Chinese people's great leader.

ON THE HOME FRONT

people's communes have utilized their collective strength to build 7,000 km. of country roads.

From the Tapa Mountains in the east to the Tatu River in the west the 189 counties and towns have a bus and transport service. Motor road mileage is 50,000 km., well over ten times the pre-liberation figure.

Last year 23 million tons of goods were hauled over the motor roads, a striking contrast to the meagre 200,000 tons per year before liberation.

A Worker-Engineer

A MODEL worker in a vegetable oil mill in Szuping City in Kirin Province, northeast China, Li Chuan-chiang is now an engineer and concurrently vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee at the mill. Persisting in breaking new ground for more than the last 20 years, he has made big contributions to increasing oil output.

Born in a poor-peasant family in Shantung Province, Li fled with his parents from his native village to Kirin because of a flood at the age of eight. At eleven, he became a pig-keeper for a landlord and then an apprentice in a capitalist's oil-pressing workshop. In both cases he was harshly exploited and oppressed.

The liberation of Szuping in 1948 made Li and his fellow workers masters of their mill. Overjoyed beyond description, he made up his mind to increase oil production.

Oil pressing had been done by sheer manpower with an average yield of only 4 to 4.5 kg. out of 50 kg. of soya beans. In an effort to raise the oil extraction rate by every possible means, he and other workers made innovations to equipment and improved methods of operation. As a result, the extraction rate was steadily raised and reached 7 kg. per 50 kg. of soya beans, an all-time national high by hand-pressing.

(Continued on p. 23.)

Expanding Glass Fibre Industry

CHINA'S 15-year-old glass fibre industry has grown rapidly since the beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution and is now firmly established or in the process in 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Last year's gross national output of glass fibre was 54 per cent more than in 1969. Quality has continued to improve. Specifications and varieties have increased considerably. The range of reinforced plastics glass fibre alone has exceeded a thousand.

In co-operation with other departments over the last two years, the industry has successfully trial-produced many new products for new fields of application and its role in socialist construction grows daily. Apart from use in electrical insulation, filtration, thermal insulation and packaging, glass fibre is also replacing steel in the form of reinforced plastics glass fibre which, being light and erosion resistant and having high heat resistance and high tensile strength, is used in shipbuilding and the automobile industry, in making various erosion-resistant pipes, shells and various machine parts, mobile houses and props for coal-mines. Wider use of glass fibre and reinforced plastics glass fibre have freed a significant amount of metal, timber, cotton yarn and cloth for other purposes. Glass fibre and its associated products are playing an indispensable and valuable role in the national economy.

Highways in Szechuan

SZETCHUAN Province in southwest China is nearly all hills or mountains, which led Tang Dynasty poet Li Po (701-762) to say —

*"It is easier to climb to Heaven
Than take the Szechuan Road."*

Roads then were few and perilous and remained much the same for the next thousand or so years. The people's desire for more and better roads in this mountainous province was

capitalized on by the Kuomintang reactionaries who imposed a host of exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies ostensibly to "build roads" but actually to line their own pocket. By 1949 when the country was liberated there were a few more roads, most of them hopelessly in disrepair.

After liberation the Party committees and governments at various levels mobilized the people (there are many nationalities in the province) and skilled workers to develop communications and build roads. Bridges were thrown up across torrential rivers, gullies and dangerous fords. Highways were pushed out to remote mountain areas. Roads began to web the length and breadth of Szechuan, branching out to join highways in other provinces.

The Apa Tibetan Autonomous Chou which had no highway before 1949 now has some 2,800 km. Roads today cut through snow-clad mountains and the vast grassland over which the heroic Red Army traversed during its epic Long March.

Hand in hand with the state-financed building of arterial highways,



Li Chuan-chiang (second from left) and worker comrades working on a technical innovation.

ROUND THE WORLD

CAMBODIA

New Successes

A commentary released by AKI (Kampuchea news agency) on June 30 pointed out that during the month the patriotic armed forces and people of Cambodia had continued to have a firm hold on their position of superiority and initiative in launching offensives against the enemy in all fields, putting him in a state of total military passivity, extreme political isolation, and a grave economic recession.

Militarily: The Cambodian people and the People's National Liberation Armed Forces opened a series of attacks on the enemy, wiping out large numbers of troops. They annihilated two Saigon puppet troop battalions in Prey Veng Province at the beginning of June; badly mauled two enemy companies in Kompong Rau, Svay Rieng Province, on June 16; put 400 officers and men of the puppet 13th infantry brigade out of action in Kompong Speu Province on June 4; battered two enemy battalions and four companies in Kandal Province on the night of June 7 and on June 8; and killed or wounded over 300 enemy troops in Kompong Cham Province on those two days.

Politically: Powerful political struggles were set off by people of all strata, including workers, monks, youth, students, intellectuals, professors, teachers, and even employees and soldiers in the puppet regime in areas temporarily occupied by the enemy. They demanded freedom, democracy, justice and better living conditions and opposed the fascist dictatorship of Lon Nol, Sirik Matak and Son Ngoc Thanh.

On the other side of the coin, Mr. Hou Yuon, Minister of Interior, Communal Reforms and Co-operatives of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, recently inspected liberated areas and the outskirts of Phnom Penh. Thousands of people at many meetings en-

thusiastically welcomed the representative of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the National United Front of Cambodia, expressing their determination to fight to the end for the liberation of Cambodia under the banner of the National United Front of Cambodia.

Diplomatically: Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has been paying friendly official visits to a number of European and African countries (Romania, Albania, Algeria, Mauritania and Yugoslavia) beginning June 19 and received a warm welcome from the leaders and mass organizations of these countries. The government leaders of these countries hailed the great victories by the Cambodian people and their People's National Liberation Armed Forces under the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech Penn Nouth as Prime Minister and Mr. Khieu Samphan as Deputy Prime Minister. They expressed the full support of their governments and people for the Cambodian people's struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the Saigon and Bangkok puppets and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitors. These visits have increased the prestige of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the international arena.

JAPAN

Tanaka Forms New Cabinet

A new Japanese cabinet with Kakuei Tanaka as the Prime Minister was formed and took office on July 7.

Holding the first cabinet meeting the same day, Prime Minister Tanaka spoke on domestic and foreign affairs. He said: "I take office at a juncture when the domestic and

international situation is very critical." "On diplomacy, I will expedite the normalization of Japan's relations with the People's Republic of China and promote peaceful diplomacy in this fast changing world situation."

Earlier, at a press conference on July 5, Tanaka said: "The time is ripe for Japan to tackle the task of normalizing relations with the People's Republic of China," "I will conscientiously strive for the normalization of Japan-China diplomatic relations." He also said that "friendship with the United States is the primary task in diplomacy. This point should be affirmed." In addition, he expressed the intention to strengthen economic co-operation with the Soviet Union and solve the northern territory issue.

Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, State Minister Without Portfolio Takeo Miki, International Trade and Industry Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone made statements to the press after the first cabinet meeting.

Ohira said: "Japan's relations with the United States, China and the Soviet Union are all related." "The days are over for Japan to follow in the footsteps of the United States. Japan should now make independent decisions to take responsible action." He said: "Determination should be made to tackle the work of normalization of Japan-China diplomatic relations." He said that "it is inconceivable" that the Japan-Chiang treaty "will still exist when normalization of relations with China is completed." Concerning Japan's relations with the Soviet Union, Ohira said that the matter would be studied together with Japan's relations with the United States and China.

Miki said: "Diplomatic normalization with China and adjustments of relations with the United States are the most imminent tasks to be tackled by the new cabinet."

Nakasone said: "I believe that now is the time for Japan to march ahead of the times and deal with the China question."

After the formation of the new cabinet, the opposition parties issued statements commenting on the Tana-

ka cabinet. General Secretary of the Komei Party Junya Yano said: "The appointment of Ohira and Miki can be regarded as an expression of Tanaka's positive attitude towards the China question. Some progress may be expected in the policy towards China." He added that the composition of the new cabinet "shows consideration for the balance of strength among the party factions, thus it cannot be regarded as a cabinet of entire party concord. It is a weak one and the political situation will remain unstable." The Socialist Party's statement said: "Because of political bankruptcy and running into snags, the Tanaka cabinet, even by spreading the illusion of a 'new policy,' cannot change the essence of the political trend of the Liberal Democratic Party." The statement of the Democratic Socialist Party said: "Although the Tanaka cabinet advocates deviation from Sato's line, yet it is in any case difficult to revise the Liberal Democratic Party's line in a big way and meet the people's aspirations."

PAKISTAN-INDIA

Simla Talks

President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India held talks in Simla, India, from June 28 to July 2. They signed an agreement on bilateral relations between the Governments

of India and Pakistan at the end of their talks.

The agreement signed in the small hours of July 3 says that the Governments of India and Pakistan agree "progressively to restore and normalize the relations between the two countries step by step." Both Governments agree that "Indian and Pakistani forces shall be withdrawn to their side of the international border." "In Jammu and Kashmir the line of control resulting from the ceasefire of December 17, 1971, shall be respected by both sides without prejudice to the recognized position of either side."

The agreement states that the two heads of government will meet again in the future and that in the meanwhile representatives of the two sides will meet to discuss further the questions of the repatriation of prisoners of war and civilian internees, a final settlement of Jammu and Kashmir and the resumption of diplomatic relations.

President Bhutto returned to Lahore from Simla on July 3, according to a report by Associated Press of Pakistan. He said at a mass rally welcoming him that two major issues had been discussed at the Simla summit: First, withdrawal of forces and second, repatriation of prisoners of war. He was successful in solving the first problem. With the co-operation and support of the people of Pakistan, the second problem, too,

would be solved. He declared that he would not be content until the Pakistan prisoners of war were repatriated. India would not be able to keep Pakistan prisoners of war in captivity for long. He asked: How long could India keep them and what would world public conscience say about this? It is the desire of the Pakistan people that no compromise should be made on any fundamental principle. He stressed that he had lived up to the 5-point pledge he had made to the people of Pakistan before his departure for Simla: no basic decision would be taken on Indian soil by him, and whatever proposal came out of the Simla summit would be submitted to the people of the country for approval through the National Assembly; he would never be a party to a second "Tashkent Declaration"; he would never be a party to a secret pact; the East Pakistan issue would not be discussed on Indian soil and no compromise would be made on any fundamental principle.

President Bhutto was back in Islamabad on July 4. Speaking to an airport crowd, he said that the Simla decisions were the first step, and the path on which they were treading was beset with difficulties. President Bhutto said that China has always stood by Pakistan. He reiterated his gratitude to the countries which had supported Pakistan during last December's India-Pakistan conflict.

(Continued from p. 21.)

Li, however, did not rest on his laurels. In order to better the oil extraction rate and lessen manual labour, he investigated how to mechanize oil pressing. Some people with conservative ideas said: Complex techniques are required for mechanization. Failure to do so would be a loss of face. Paying no heed to this, Li thought to himself: As a Communist Party member, I must keep in mind the interests of the country instead of personal fame and gain. Supported by the Party organization, he and other workers with rich practical experience joined efforts in making innovations to the oil-producing equipment. Studying

new techniques while working on the job, they overcame one difficulty after another and finally succeeded in building a mechanized shop with self-made and reconstructed equipment, some from waste materials. This saved a great amount of manpower and raised the extraction rate from 7 to 9 kg.

Known as a province which abounds in soya beans, Kirin boasts of a large number of oil-pressing mills. Upon Li's suggestion that his experiences be passed on to other mills, the provincial department in charge of oil and fat production appointed him head of its technical group to help renovate the equip-

ment of the province's oil and fat mills. Travelling all over the Changpai Mountain area and the plain along the Sunghua and Liao Rivers, Li and his mates, tools-kit on back, have brought about mechanized production in 24 mills over the past year and more.

Always brimming with a vigorous revolutionary spirit, Li and other workers have in recent years successfully trial-manufactured a shell-kernel separator for sunflower seeds and experimented on methods of extracting oil from wild sesame and seeds of a dozen other wild plants. Workers praise him as a veteran model worker who always goes forward.

ELEMENTARY

CHINESE

(In two volumes)

This book is intended for beginners learning Chinese. In two volumes, it consists of 66 lessons (including 12 lessons in phonetics and oral practice). There is a vocabulary table at the end of volume 2.

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Vol. 1 254 pp

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20.3 × 14 cm

soft cover

Published by: **COMMERCIAL PRESS**, Peking, China

Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

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