

# PEKING REVIEW

34

August 22, 1975

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**Deputy Prime Ministers Khieu Samphan  
And Ieng Sary Visit China**

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**New Turmoil Is Brewing in Southern  
Europe**

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**35 Countries Table Draft Resolution on Korea  
At United Nations**

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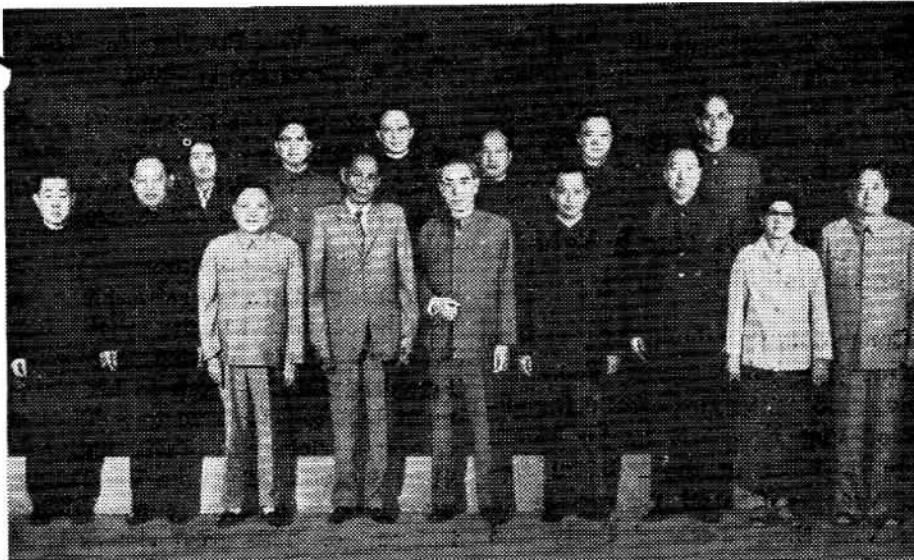
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## Deputy Prime Ministers Khieu Samphan And Ieng Sary Visit China

**T**HE Delegation of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Khieu Samphan, Deputy Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation, as leader and Deputy Prime Minister

Ieng Sary as deputy leader arrived in Peking on August 15 on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Chinese Party and government leaders Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Hua Kuo-feng and Wu Teh, and several thousand people in the



Premier Chou En-lai meets Deputy Prime Ministers Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary and other distinguished Cambodian guests.



Deputy Prime Ministers Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary receive a rousing welcome at Peking Airport.

Chinese capital welcomed the guests at the airport.

Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Prime Minister of the R.G.N.U.C., and Madame Penn Nouth were at the airport to greet them.

Samdech Penn Nouth and Chinese Party and government leaders came forward and shook hands warmly with Deputy Prime Ministers Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary and embraced them after they alighted from the plane. A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping hosted a grand banquet that evening in the Great Hall of the People in the name of Premier Chou En-lai.

He and Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan spoke at the banquet which was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere. (For full texts of their speeches see pp. 9 and 10.)

Premier Chou En-lai on August 16 met in a hospital with the delegation led by Deputy Prime Ministers Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary. Prime Minister Penn Nouth was present at the meeting.

Deputy Prime Ministers Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary gave a grand farewell banquet on August 18. Chinese Party and government leaders attended.

Speaking at the banquet, Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan said: "Our talks with the Chinese Party and government leaders proceeded in a most congenial atmosphere, and together we reached a consensus of views on further consolidating and developing the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries and on the current international situation and questions of common interest. The joint communique clearly sums up the happy outcome of this visit of our delegation."

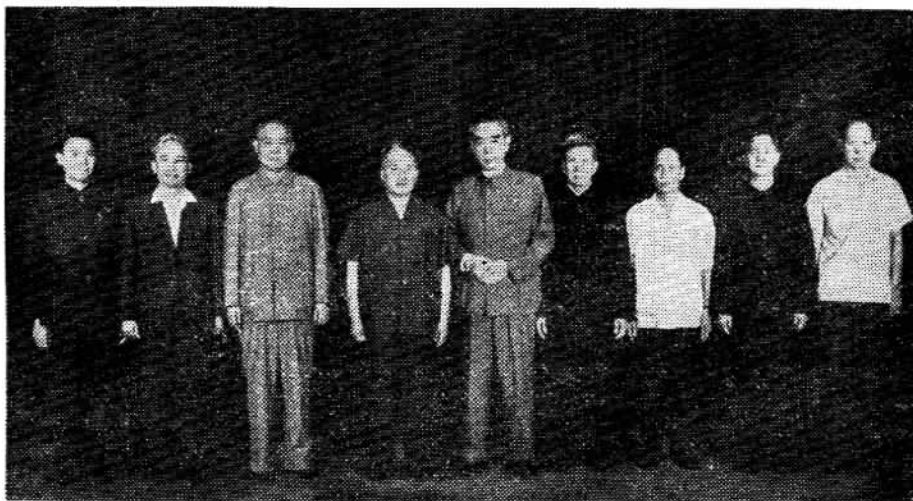
He said: "Our current visit will be an important contribution to strengthening and developing the great militant unity and friendship between the Cambodian and Chinese peoples and to the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries."

He expressed the belief that "the great militant unity and friendship between us the Cambodian and Chinese peoples is unbreakable and ever-lasting under whatever circumstances."

He said: "The Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation signed a moment ago is an expression of the mutual assistance and support between brothers and comrades-in-arms based on equality and mutual respect. We are very glad that China renders Cambodia unconditional and gratis aid. We express our deep gratitude to the Chinese people, the Chinese Government and the great Chinese Communist Party headed by the outstanding leader Chairman Mao Tsetung."

In his speech at the banquet, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said: "Our two sides held sincere and friendly talks on further strengthening the close co-operation between the two countries and the two peoples and on the current international situation and questions of common interest, and achieved satisfactory results. Our two governments have signed the Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation, and a joint communique of the two countries is soon to be issued. All this once again gives vivid expression to the profound revolutionary friendship between us. This visit of the delegation has surely made a new and important contribution to further strengthening and developing our great friendship and militant unity."

The Vice-Premier requested the delegation to convey to the fraternal Cambodian people the cordial greetings and best wishes of the Chinese people and to tell them that the Chinese Government and people are resolved to continue to support the fraternal Cambodian people in the



Premier Chou En-lai meets Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi and other Vietnamese comrades.

common struggle ahead. "Let our two peoples unite still more closely, support each other and march together from victory to victory," he concluded.

### Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi Ends Visit

Concluding its 5-day official visit to China, the Government Economic Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam led by Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the D.R.V.N. Government, left Peking on August 17. Among those who saw them off at the airport were Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Li Chiang, Minister of Foreign Trade; and Fang Yi, Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries.

Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Premier of the State Council, met with Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi and other Vietnamese comrades in a hospital on August 16.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet to welcome the delegation the day following its arrival in Peking.

He and Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi spoke at the banquet.

On behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and people, Vice-Premier Li expressed a warm welcome to the delegation.

He said: The Vietnamese people who persisted in armed struggle under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party carried out what President Ho Chi Minh in his testament had taught them to achieve — complete victory in their national-liberation war. Thus the Vietnamese revolution is entering a new historical period. This great victory is of tremendous international significance and historic importance.

He said: The Vietnamese people in the north, displaying the spirit of self-reliance, are launching a labour emulation drive to expand production and actively building socialism. Productivity in various economic departments has further increased. Encouraging and remarkable achievements have been won on the industrial and agricultural fronts. The Vietnamese people in the south, in the spirit of being the masters of their own destiny and with the firm determination to rebuild their homeland, have achieved positive success in healing the wounds of war, rehabilitating and developing production, and thus quickly stabilizing the people's livelihood and meeting the needs of the market. We heartily rejoice at the

above-mentioned achievements of our fraternal Vietnamese people.

Referring to the present excellent international situation, Vice-Premier Li said that the situation in Indochina is even more inspiring. The victories of the Cambodian, Vietnamese and Lao peoples are the heaviest blows dealt at imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The people of various countries, particularly the third world countries, will become still more united, persevere in struggle and win new victories in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

He went on: Under the correct leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the Chinese people are deepening the nationwide mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Inspired by the fighting tasks set at the Tenth Party Congress and the Fourth National People's Congress, they are striving with confidence to fulfil the Fourth Five-Year Plan and proceed to "accomplish the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology before the end of the century, so that our national economy will be advancing in the front ranks of the world."

He continued: The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples have all along sympathized with and supported each other in the protracted revolutionary struggles. Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people will, as always, firmly support the just struggles of the Vietnamese people. He expressed the conviction that the fraternal Vietnamese people will be able to build their country into a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and prosperous country.

Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi who spoke next said: Viet Nam and China are close, socialist and fraternal neighbours. The revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people is closely linked with the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people. The people of our two countries have both experienced trials and tribulations. We have always supported, helped and

encouraged each other in times of hardship and victory.

He added: The Vietnamese people are proud to have as their close comrades and brothers the Chinese people who always regard it their bounden internationalist duty to give support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. The Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Vietnamese Government and people have unswervingly and consistently treasured the great friendship and militant unity between our two peoples and made ceaseless efforts to foster it so that it will be constantly strengthened and developed.

He praised the Chinese people for their victories in socialist revolution and construction.

He said: The course the people of our whole nation just had traversed was replete with hardships and difficulties, sacrifices and brilliant victories. The road forward will likewise teem with difficulties, yet it is one radiant with infinite brightness. We Vietnamese are facing countless heavy and important new tasks.

The D.R.V.N. Vice-Premier said in conclusion: The whole Vietnamese people are determined to develop the spirit of revolutionary heroism, self-supporting and hard striving. We will make efforts to overcome the aftermath of war, rehabilitate and develop economy, develop culture, engage in national construction and stabilize and improve the people's livelihood.

### **China-Japan Relations**

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and Japanese Ambassador to China Heishiro Ogawa exchanged notes on August 15 in Peking concerning establishment of consulates-general in each other's countries by the Governments of China and Japan. The Chinese Government agreed to the Japanese Government setting up a consulate-general in Shanghai, and the Japanese Government agreed to the Chinese Government setting up a consulate-general in Osaka.

A Sino-Japanese fishery agreement was signed in Tokyo on the same day by Chinese Ambassador to Japan Chen Chu and Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. Both made speeches at the signing ceremony.

Foreign Minister Miyazawa said: "The fishery agreement signed here today is the last of the four administrative agreements mentioned in Article 9 of the Japan-China joint statement. I believe that this reflects the steady progress of friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of the Japan-China joint statement."

Ambassador Chen Chu said: "The signing of the Sino-Japanese fishery agreement will help to consolidate and develop the traditional friendship between the people, particularly fishery circles, of the two countries and will have a positive impact on the development of the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries. We hope to bring the agreement into effect as early as possible to meet the common desire of the fishery circles of the two countries, and make joint efforts for complete implementation of the joint statement of the two governments and for development of friendly relations between the two countries and two peoples."

### **Restoration of China's Legitimate Seat in FINA Demanded**

Restore to the People's Republic of China its legitimate seat in the Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur (FINA) and expel the Chiang clique — this is the pressing demand put forward in a letter sent to the President of the FINA Bureau by delegation leaders and representatives of 18 countries and one region which participated in the Peking International Swimming and Diving Friendship Invitational Meet. They are Albania, Algeria, Burma, the Congo, Iraq, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Palestine, the Philippines, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the

*(Continued on p. 14.)*

# JOINT COMMUNIQUE

AT the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Delegation of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia headed by His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Deputy Prime Minister of R.G.N.U.C. and Commander-in-Chief of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia and His Excellency Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister of R.G.N.U.C., paid an official goodwill visit to the People's Republic of China from August 15 to 18, 1975.

During the visit, the delegation was accorded a grand and enthusiastic welcome and an extremely cordial and friendly reception by the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people. This fully demonstrates the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between China and Cambodia and between the peoples of the two countries.

During the visit, Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council of the People's Republic of China met in hospital with Deputy Prime Ministers Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary and other distinguished guests from Cambodia. Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia was present at the meeting. The meeting proceeded in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere.



Vice-Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Hua Kuo-feng hold talks with Deputy Prime Ministers Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary.

The Chinese and Cambodian sides held talks on further strengthening and developing the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries and on the current international situation and issues of common concern.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Teng Hsiao-ping and Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Premiers of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Fung Yi, Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; Han Nien-lung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Shen Chien, Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Chen Chieh, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Ko Hua and Chu Chuan-hsien, Departmental Directors of the Foreign Ministry; and Sun Hao, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Cambodia.

Taking part in the talks on the Cambodian side were Khieu Samphan, Deputy Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and Commander-in-Chief of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia; Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; Sarin Chhak, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ieng Thirith, Minister of Popular Education and Youth; Keat Chhon and Thiounn Prasith, Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee; and Toch Kham Doeun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cambodia to the People's Republic of China.

The talks proceeded in a very cordial and warm atmosphere. The two sides expressed great satisfaction with the results of the talks.

The Chinese side highly appraised and acclaimed the great victory won by the Cambodian people in

their national-liberation war and extended to them its warmest congratulations.

For more than five years, under the banner of the N.U.F.C., the Cambodian people and revolutionary armed forces, persisting in the correct line of independence, initiative and self-reliance and of the people's war and upholding national unity, fought dauntlessly with supreme revolutionary heroism and utter fearlessness, defeated the barbarous invasion and wanton bombing perpetrated by U.S. imperialism, completely overthrew the traitorous reactionary rule of the Lon Nol clique and won the great victory of their national-liberation war.

The Cambodian people's victory is a shining example showing that a weak nation can defeat a strong and a small nation can defeat a big. It is not only a major contribution to the united anti-imperialist struggle of the third world and the people the world over, but also gives a powerful encouragement and impetus to the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world.

The Chinese side is happy to note that the N.U.F.C. with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, as its Chairman and the R.G.N.U.C. with Samdech Penn Nouth as its Prime Minister and Messrs. Khieu Samphan, Ieng Sary and Son Sen as its Deputy Prime Ministers are enjoying an ever higher international prestige and playing an ever greater role in international affairs.

Now the Cambodian people's revolution has entered a new historical stage. In active response to the call of the Special National Congress of Cambodia and further persisting in the line of independence, initiative and self-reliance, the Cambodian people have carried forward the spirit of arduous struggle and are making tremendous efforts to build an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral, non-aligned and democratic Cambodia with territorial integrity. Displaying high political enthusiasm and rousing revolutionary zeal, they have achieved, within the short space of a few months, very remarkable successes in consolidating the revolutionary political power, rehabilitating the economy, safeguarding state sovereignty and in other endeavours.

The Chinese side heartily rejoices over the new victories of the Cambodian people, regarding these as their own and feels certain that the courageous and staunch Cambodian people, who have been tempered in war, will surmount the difficulties on their road of advance and steadily win greater victories in their struggle to defend and build a new Cambodia.

The Cambodian side rejoices over the great victories won continuously by the Chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise and correct leadership of the Communist Party of China with Chairman Mao Tsetung as its outstanding leader. The Great Cultural Revolution and the campaign

to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, which are of far-reaching significance, have gone deep into the political life and ideology of the broad masses of the Chinese people, smashed the old reactionary superstructure and further strengthened the socialist revolutionary political power. China's socialist economy is developing vigorously. China is becoming a country whose industry and agriculture are being steadily modernized. The international prestige of the People's Republic of China has become even higher. All the countries fighting for national independence and all the peoples engaged in revolutionary struggles in the world look upon China as a steel bulwark of national liberation, democracy and socialist movement. The Cambodian people and the Royal Government of National Union extend their warmest congratulations to the fraternal Chinese people on these great victories.

The Cambodian people and the R.G.N.U. unswervingly support the Chinese Government's position on the liberation of Taiwan, sacred territory of the People's Republic of China.

In the struggle to accomplish the sacred cause of the people's national liberation, the Cambodian people have constantly received genuine support and assistance provided by the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the fraternal Chinese people under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, in conformity with the principles of internationalism. The Cambodian nation and people, the N.U.F.C. and R.G.N.U.C. express their deepest thanks for this.

In the talks, the two sides pointed out with satisfaction that there is a profound revolutionary friendship between China and Cambodia and between the peoples of the two countries. In recent years, in particular, the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between China and Cambodia and their peoples have grown in strength and made further progress. The two sides are determined to unite still more closely, support each other and advance together in their common struggle ahead against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

Both sides are of the view that the current international situation is excellent. The revolutionary people of the world are fast awakening and their forces are growing stronger. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this is an irresistible current of history. It is pounding away at the old order built on colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, accelerating the disintegration and collapse of all decadent reactionary forces. The whole world is in turbulence and unrest. All the basic contradictions in the world are further sharpening. The contention for world hegemony between the superpowers is becoming more and more intense. The factors for a new world war are increasing. The people of all countries must get prepared. If the imperialists dare to unleash a new war, it will surely hasten their own doom

and lead to new victories in the revolution of the people of the world. Whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, in either case the future of the world will be infinitely bright.

The two sides note with gratification that the numerous third world countries are increasingly awakening and growing in strength; they are playing an ever more significant role in international affairs. Small nations and poor nations that suffered greatly from enslavement, plunder, control and exploitation have stood up; they have launched a massive concerted struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and are winning brilliant victories. Both sides are determined to stand together with the other third world countries and render them full support in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty and develop the national economy.

The two sides warmly congratulate the Vietnamese people on the complete liberation of south Viet Nam and on their great victory in Viet Nam's national-liberation war, and sincerely wish them new successes in building a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and prosperous country.

Both sides warmly congratulate the Lao people on their major victory in the struggle to expel the ultra-Rightist reactionaries and the U.S. neo-colonialists and firmly support the just struggle of the Lao people. The two sides are convinced that the revolutionary cause of the Lao people will win complete victory.

The two sides express their firm support for the Korean people in their just struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and strongly condemn U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique for concocting the scheme of "two Koreas." U.S. troops should withdraw completely from south Korea and the Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference.

The two sides express their firm support for the Arab people in their just struggle to oppose superpower

interference and Israeli aggression and expansion, recover their lost territories and restore the Palestinian people's national rights.

The two sides warmly congratulate Mozambique, the Cape Verde Islands, the Comoro Islands and Sao Tome and Principe on the glorious birth of their nations and the triumphant achievement of their independence. They warmly hail the successful conclusion of the 12th Session of the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity. The two sides firmly support the people in southern Africa in their just struggle to win national liberation and combat imperialism, colonialism and white racism.

The two sides firmly support the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and all other countries of the world in their just struggle against imperialist aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying.

The two sides note with great satisfaction that the official goodwill visit to the People's Republic of China by the Delegation of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia led by Head of the Delegation Khieu Samphan and Deputy Head of the Delegation Ieng Sary is crowned with success. The Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation signed by the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia is yet another vivid manifestation of the friendship and unity between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples. This visit has made an important contribution to strengthening the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two peoples as well as to further developing the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

The Delegation of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia expresses its warmest thanks to the Chinese Government and people for their fraternal comrades-in-arms' reception.

Peking, August 18, 1975



Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan sign an agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the Governments of China and Cambodia.



## Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

Respected Prime Minister Samdech Penn Nouth and  
Madame Penn Nouth,

Your Excellency Khieu Samphan, Respected Head of  
the Delegation,

Your Excellency Ieng Sary, Respected Deputy Head  
of the Delegation,

Distinguished Guests of the Delegation,

Friends and Comrades,

The Delegation of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan as its Head and Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary as its Deputy Head has arrived in Peking today on an official goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Your coming to China as envoys of the heroic Cambodian people in the wake of their great historic victory is a major event in the ever growing friendly relations between China and Cambodia. It is particularly heart-warming and joyful to have the opportunity to be with our Cambodian friends on this happy occasion tonight and cordially renew the militant friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I wish to extend our warm welcome and high esteem to our visiting Cambodian comrades-in-arms and express our heartfelt thanks to Prime Minister Samdech Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth for honouring this evening's banquet by their presence.

The Cambodian people are a valiant and indomitable people with a tradition of revolutionary struggle against imperialism. They waged a protracted and unswerving struggle against colonialist and imperialist aggression. Especially in the last five years and more, under the guidance of a revolutionary line and rallying around the National United Front of Cambodia with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman, the entire Cambodian people persisted under extremely difficult conditions in a people's war with dauntless heroism and tenacious fighting will to win the independence of their motherland and their national liberation and finally defeated U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, overthrew the reactionary rule of the traitorous Lon Nol clique and won the complete victory of the national-liberation war. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I wish once again to express to you our warmest congratulations.

Friends and comrades,

Cambodia, a country with a population of only seven million or so, dared to take up arms and resist the

aggression and attacks of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and finally won the great victory of her revolutionary war and achieved complete national liberation. This is an outstanding event of major importance in the world today. It has not only advanced the revolutionary struggle of the Cambodian people to a new historical stage but also exerted a far-reaching influence on the development of the revolutionary struggles of the people of Asia and the rest of the world against imperialist aggression and in defence of national independence. It has thus set to all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world a brilliant example showing that a small nation can defeat a big and a weak nation can defeat a strong.

The Cambodian people succeeded in winning such a great victory because they pursued a wise and correct revolutionary line, adhered to the principles of independence, initiative and self-reliance, persisted in armed struggle and upheld the great national unity. At the same time, they built amidst the flames of revolutionary war a revolutionary army maintaining a flesh-and-blood relationship with the people. Their just struggle has won the widespread sympathy and support of the people of the world.

Continuing to adhere to the line of independence, initiative and self-reliance and in active response to the call of the Special National Congress, the Cambodian people, after nationwide liberation, are striving to build an independent, peaceful, neutral, sovereign and non-aligned Cambodia with territorial integrity. Happy in their victory and full of confidence, the Cambodian people threw themselves with rousing enthusiasm and boundless vigour into the surging movement to rehabilitate and promote production. In the short span of a few months since their liberation they have achieved very remarkable successes in consolidating the revolutionary people's power, rehabilitating and developing industrial and agricultural production, restoring lines of communication and transportation and in other endeavours. The face of Cambodia is undergoing a tremendous and profound change. The Chinese people heartily rejoice at this. We fully believe that the Cambodian people who have been tempered and tested in the trials of war will certainly be able to surmount the difficulties on their road of advance, perform even more brilliant exploits and build Cambodia into a prosperous and strong country.

Friends and comrades,

The current international situation characterized by great disorder under heaven continues to develop in a direction favourable to the people of the world. Like

a torrential tide, the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonic struggle, in which the third world is the main force, is pounding away at the old world order. The great victory won by the Indochinese people in their revolutionary struggle is a very heavy blow at imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. But when one superpower was compelled to withdraw its forces from Indochina, the other superpower seized the opportunity by hook or by crook to extend its evil tentacles to Southeast Asia and interfere in the internal affairs of countries in this region in an attempt to carry out expansion there. While making Europe the focus of their contention, the two superpowers are also contending for hegemony in Asia. This is precisely the cause of intransigence in this region. The peoples of Asia have come to realize through their experience in struggle that, upholding unity and persevering in struggle, they will certainly frustrate all schemes of superpower aggression and expansion and successfully defend their independence and sovereignty. China is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. We must continue to strengthen our unity with the other third world countries and the people of the world and stand together with them in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

Friends and comrades,

There is a profound revolutionary friendship between the peoples of China and Cambodia. Sharing weal and woe, our two peoples have encouraged and supported each other in the long revolutionary struggle against imperialism. Particularly in recent years, the militant unity and great friendship between us have grown in strength and developed further. The Chinese people greatly admire the fraternal Cambodian people for their revolutionary fighting spirit and are proud of having such a heroic people as their comrades-in-arms.

## Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan's Speech

Your Excellency Teng Hsiao-ping, Respected Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council,

Samdech Penn Nouth, Respected Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Prime Minister of the R.G.N.U.C. and Madame Penn Nouth,

Your Excellencies Li Hsien-nien and Hua Kuo-feng, Respected Vice-Premiers of the State Council,

Your Excellency Wu Teh, Respected Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress,

At present, both our two peoples face the task of combating imperialism and hegemonism, and safeguarding and building our own countries. We firmly believe that in the days to come our two peoples will unite even more closely and march together towards new victories in the common struggle. We wish success to the visit of His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Head of the Delegation, and all the other distinguished Cambodian guests.

Now I propose a toast

to the great victory of the national-liberation war of Cambodia,

to the continuous new successes of the Cambodian people in their struggle to defend and build their country,

to the great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples,

to the health of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk,

to the health of Prime Minister Samdech Pen Nouth and Madame Pen Nouth,

to the health of His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Head of the Delegation,

to the health of His Excellency Ieng Sary, Deputy Head of the Delegation,

to the health of all the distinguished guests on the Delegation,

to the health of all the Cambodian friends present,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all comrades and friends present here!

Your Excellencies Respected Party and state leaders of China,

Excellencies, Ladies, Gentlemen and Friends:

It is most exciting for us, the Delegation of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, to be here in Peking, the great capital of the People's Republic of China. This is our first visit abroad since the Cambodian nation and people liberated Phnom Penh and the entire country. Hence, they regard this visit by the Delegation of the N.U.F.C. and the R.G.N.U.C. as a treasured chapter in the annals of our relationship of revolutionary brothers and close comrades-in-arms between the two countries and peoples. We on the delegation have brought with

us the warmest, deepest, dearest and purest revolutionary sentiments of the Cambodian people and revolutionary armed forces for Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government, the heroic People's Liberation Army and the great fraternal Chinese people.

Upon our arrival in Peking, we recalled with deep emotion the most enthusiastic and cordial reception accorded to us during our 1974 visit. Now, our delegation has again been welcomed by outstanding Chinese Party and state leaders, by the Chinese People's Liberation Army and by the broad masses of the Chinese people as their revolutionary brothers, kinsmen and close comrades-in-arms in an atmosphere of extreme warmth and cordiality and amidst songs of great victory. This evening's grand banquet in our honour and the high appraisal of the heroic Cambodian people's struggle and their great victory made in Your Excellency's cordial speech constitute the greatest honour endowed on the Cambodian nation and people and their revolutionary armed forces by the great Chinese Communist Party, the People's Liberation Army, the Chinese Government and the great fraternal people of China conveyed through our delegation. It is a most illustrious and magnificent manifestation of the militant unity and fraternal friendship between our two countries, peoples and armed forces. It is with deep emotion that our delegation expresses our most sincere thanks.

Excellencies, ladies, gentlemen and friends,

The Cambodian people and their revolutionary armed forces deeply rejoice over the continuous great victories won by the Chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise and correct leadership of the Communist Party of China with Chairman Mao Tsetung as its outstanding leader. The Great Cultural Revolution and the campaign to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, movements of a far-reaching significance, have gone deep into the political life and ideology of the broad masses of the Chinese people and smashed the old reactionary superstructure while at the same time ensuring a lasting consolidation of the socialist revolutionary political power. China's buoyant socialist economy is developing by leaps and bounds. China has already become a country with an increasing degree of modernization of industry and agriculture. The international prestige of the People's Republic of China is also growing steadily. All the countries fighting for national independence and peoples engaged in revolutionary struggles throughout the world look upon China as a steel bulwark backing national liberation, democracy and socialist movement. The Cambodian people, the National United Front, the Royal Government of National Union and the revolutionary army of Cambodia are immensely elated over the great victories scored by their fraternal Chinese people and the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party. We regard these great vic-

tories as our own and would like to take this opportunity to extend our warmest congratulations.

At the same time, the Cambodian nation and people, the N.U.F.C. and R.G.N.U.C. reaffirm their full support to the position of the Chinese Government on the liberation of Taiwan, sacred territory of the People's Republic of China. We wish and firmly believe that Taiwan will return to the embrace of its motherland in the near future.

Excellencies, ladies, gentlemen and friends,

After the fierce, arduous and tortuous struggle in the revolutionary war for national liberation in the past five years, our heroic Cambodian people and the heroic revolutionary armed forces, under the leadership of the revolutionary organization of Cambodia, completely and thoroughly accomplished the task of liberating the whole country on April 17, 1975, and are now seizing historic victories in building a truly democratic new society in Cambodia. All these victories are of very far-reaching significance and are unprecedented in the history of Cambodia. Emerging as victors over U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and as people truly taking their destiny into their own hands, we find ourselves in an era shining with even more brilliance than that of the Angkor period.

This great victory is of course due to the fact that we have wise leadership and a line of independence, initiative and self-reliance. It is the outcome of the great and unprecedented revolutionary heroism displayed and sacrifices and efforts made by the broadly and solidly united Cambodian nation and people under the banner of the N.U.F.C. But this great victory is inseparable from the tremendous support and assistance rendered to us by the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the fraternal Chinese people in our sacred struggle for the people's national liberation as well as the solid militant unity and the fraternal revolutionary friendship shown to us. This support and assistance have always been in conformity with the principles of internationalism and are many-sided, extensive, concrete and very pure. As our reliable and strong rear area, the People's Republic of China received in Peking Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of N.U.F.C., Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of R.G.N.U.C. and the other members of N.U.F.C. and provided them with most favourable conditions for carrying out all kinds of patriotic activities in an all-round way. For this, we wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the Chinese Communist Party with Chairman Mao as its great leader, the Chinese Government, the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army and the fraternal Chinese people.

Moreover, the Cambodian people have united most firmly with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples in their struggle for national liberation to realize their respective sacred causes of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. In the past it was precisely owing to such equality, unity and mutual respect that

Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos were able to win their victories. The third world countries and particularly the non-aligned countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the countries in the world that love independence and justice, including the American people, have rendered most resolute support to the struggle of the Cambodian nation and people. This is a very important factor contributing to the accomplishment by the Cambodian nation and people of their just cause of completely liberating their fatherland on April 17, 1975. In the name of the Cambodian nation and people and on behalf of the N.U.F.C. and R.G.N.U.C., our delegation wishes to extend the most sincere thanks to the friendly countries you here represent.

Excellencies, ladies, gentlemen and friends,

Having accomplished our national task, got control of the revolutionary power in the whole country and taken the destiny into our own hands, our people and army are determined to fulfil the new tasks of defending the state, rehabilitating the economy and building the country in an all-round way and at a rapid speed. At the same time, we will make contributions to the struggle of the people of the world to win independence, democracy and progress.

Therefore, the Delegation of N.U.F.C. and R.G.N.U.C. would like to stress again that our strategic political line in foreign affairs is based on the principle of non-alignment. We adhere to the principles of mutual equality, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, peaceful coexistence, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, co-operation and mutual benefit. This strategic principle is a long-term one and not a matter of expediency. In regard to the relations with our neighbour countries, we consistently hold that we should settle problems and build friendship with our neighbours so that our people can live and work in peace and happiness. In accordance with these principles, we express our particular support to the solemn position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. In addition, we support the request of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to join the family of the non-aligned countries.

At present, the Cambodian people, united as one, are concentrating their efforts on building their country in all fields. In the economic field, the whole country has become a big construction site. Scenes of vigorous revolutionary activities are seen everywhere. Our achievements so far make us believe that it will not be long before Cambodia becomes a progressive and prosperous country where the people lead a truly happy life.

In the new phase of Cambodia's history, we are faced with very noble but extremely difficult tasks, and there are bound to be many hardships ahead.

Now, in addition to their subversive and disruptive activities, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are persist-

ing in a vile propaganda campaign against the Cambodian nation and people, in a vicious attempt to hamper our reconstruction. We are determined to clear away and surmount all difficulties and to adhere to the line which has independence, initiative and self-reliance as the key. But it is our hope too that our friends far and near in the world and particularly our very close Chinese friends will continue to give us energetic support and assistance.

Excellencies, ladies, gentlemen and friends,

Our two countries have always co-operated with and supported each other with the utmost sincerity on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. This is a good and valuable example of relations between countries and peoples in the contemporary world.

Our delegation is confident that this visit of ours will enable the militant unity and the fraternal revolutionary friendship of our two countries and peoples to become more consolidated, grow in strength and last for ever!

It is with these sentiments that we request you to join in a toast

to the militant unity and revolutionary fraternal friendship between Cambodia and China and between our two peoples,

to the new victories of the great Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party,

to the health and long life of the most esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung,

to the health and long life of the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai,

to the health and long life of the esteemed and beloved Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Chairman of the N.U.F.C.,

to the health and long life of the esteemed and beloved Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping,

to the health and long life of Samdech Penn Nouth, the esteemed and beloved Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Prime Minister of the R.G.N.U.C. and Madame Penn Nouth,

to the health and long life of the esteemed and beloved Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien,

to the health and long life of the esteemed and beloved Vice-Premier Hua Kuo-feng,

to the health and long life of the esteemed and beloved Vice-Chairman Wu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress,

to the health and long life of the Party and state leaders of China,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of the excellencies, ladies, gentlemen and friends present here!

# 35 Countries Table Draft Resolution On Korea

ALGERIA, China and 33 other member states on August 8 sent a letter to the U.N. Secretary-General asking to include in the agenda of the forthcoming 30th Session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting the Armistice Into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea."

Together with an explanatory memorandum and the draft resolution, the letter was released by the United Nations on August 11 as an official document of the 30th Session of the General Assembly.

The draft resolution says: "Considering that it conforms with the principles of the U.N. Charter to encourage the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their country at the earliest possible date on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and to create favourable conditions for it," the General Assembly hopes "that the north and the south of Korea promote their dialogue to accelerate the reunification of the country in accordance with the spirit of the joint statement of 4 July 1972 and with the decision adopted by the General Assembly at its 28th session, on 28 November 1973, which welcomed the joint statement."

It also says: The General Assembly considers "that a durable peace cannot be expected so long as the present state of armistice is kept as it is in Korea," and that, "in order to guarantee a durable peace in Korea and accelerate its independent and peaceful reunification, it is urgently necessary to take new decisive measures for terminating foreign interference in its internal affairs, removing tension and preventing armed conflicts in that region."

The General Assembly, the draft resolution points out, "considers that it is necessary to dissolve the 'United Nations command' and withdraw all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations"; "calls upon the real parties to the armistice agreement to replace the Korea Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement as a measure to ease tension and maintain and consolidate peace in Korea in the context of the dissolution of the 'United Nations command' and the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations"; and "urges the north and the south of Korea to observe the principles of the North-South Joint

Statement and take practical measures for ceasing arms reinforcement, reducing the armed forces of both sides drastically to an equal level, preventing armed conflicts and guaranteeing against the use of force against the other side, and thereby remove the military confrontation and maintain a durable peace in Korea, conducive to accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

## Korean Government Statement Expressing Full Support

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on August 11, fully supporting the draft resolution.

It points out that the draft resolution correctly reflects the present situation in Korea and proposes a fundamental measure for a practical solution to the Korean problem.

The statement says: It is owing to the continued occupation of south Korea by the United States and its aggressive policy that the reunification of Korea has not yet been achieved and tension in Korea still persists although 30 years have elapsed since Korea was divided into the north and the south and 22 years since the establishment of armistice in Korea.

The statement exposes the fact that the United States keeps bringing illegally up-to-date weapons and military equipment including nuclear arms into south Korea and is reinforcing the U.S. army and the south Korean army, instigating the south Korean authorities to kick up war rackets without let-up, deliberately stimulating north-south confrontation and aggravating the tension in Korea.

Under these conditions, the statement declares, it is impossible either to guarantee a durable peace in Korea or to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country so long as the U.S. troops in the helmets of "United Nations forces" are kept in south Korea as they are.

The statement says: Originally an armistice agreement is no more than a temporary ceasefire agreement in any case; this can neither terminate the state of war nor guarantee a durable peace. It is more so under the present conditions in which the Korean armistice agreement cannot fulfil its original function owing to the ceaseless violations of the armistice agreement by the United States side. Therefore, it has

become a more urgent matter to replace the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement either in the light of the requirements of the armistice agreement itself or in view of the present situation. In order to firmly guarantee peace in Korea, along with the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, the north and the south should observe the North-South Joint Statement and take a decisive measure to remove the military confrontation between the north and the south.

It refutes the "draft resolution" proposed by the United States and some other countries on June 27 to the United Nations. In this "draft resolution" the United States offers to dissolve the "United Nations command" and in this connection, to let the officers of the United States and south Korean armies ensure the enforcement of the armistice agreement in place of the commander-in-chief of the "United Nations command," provided that the parties directly concerned in the Korean armistice agreement "agree that they will regard all provisions of the armistice agreement as continuing in force."

The statement notes: The United States, while paying lip-service to the dissolution of the "U.N. command," does not even make a mention of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag. This reveals its intention to keep the U.S. troops in south Korea indefinitely. This is also proved by the fact that the U.S. authorities are now jabbering openly that even if the "United Nations command" is dissolved, the U.S. troops will remain as ever in south Korea under the so-called "ROK-U.S. mutual defence pact."

The statement says: The United States is trying to justify the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops on the plea of so-called "threat of southward aggression." The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has time and again made it clear that it has no intention of "invading the south."

The statement further points out: "In a nutshell, the U.S. side's 'draft resolution' is no more than an outcome of its machinations to hoodwink the world public opinion and justify the continued occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops under the specious name of maintaining the armistice agreement continuously in Korea, fabricate 'two Koreas' and perpetuate the division of Korea with the name of the United Nations. This is a more deceptive document than any other 'draft resolutions' it put forward to the United Nations in the past."

The statement adds: "The two opposite draft resolutions submitted to the United Nations General Assembly this year in connection with the Korean question reveal to the full who are endeavouring to establish a structure of durable peace in Korea and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and who are manoeuvring to perpetuate the division of Korea by freezing the present unstable situation in Korea."

The statement says: In an attempt to cook up "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea, the United States and the south Korean authorities went so far as to stage the farce of filing the so-called "application for United Nations membership" of south Korea which has no qualification whatsoever for U.N. membership from the outset; but their "application" was turned down at the doorstep of the Security Council, without so much as being placed on its agenda.

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demands that the United Nations General Assembly this year must administer due blows at the machinations of the United States to continue its aggression against Korea and intervention in her internal affairs, and must take positive measures to create favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea," the statement says in conclusion.

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(Continued from p. 5.)

Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia and Zaire.

The letter pointed out: FINA cannot continue violating its constitution by having two members from one country; it has no reason to continue ignoring the People's Republic of China with 800 million people. Quoting in full the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly at its 26th Session on the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek

clique, the letter demanded the expulsion of the Chiang clique from FINA.

Fifteen FINA member countries which attended the Peking invitational meet wrote another letter to the President of the Bureau of FINA. It pointed out that their participation in this meet is motivated by a strong desire to develop swimming in various regions and promote friendship among the countries represented.

The letter stressed that since the People's Republic of China has regained her rightful seat in the United Nations, the Swimming Association of

the People's Republic of China became the national organization governing swimming, diving, water polo, and synchronized swimming in the whole country including Taiwan Province. "Your continued recognition and retention of Taiwan in the FINA therefore violates the provisions of the FINA Constitution," the letter pointed out. It concluded with a demand for revising Rule 53 of the FINA Constitution on banning competitions between members and non-members. It pointed out that the rule is no longer in keeping with the current world situation in the field of swimming.

# U.S. Blocks U.N. Membership for the Two Parts of Viet Nam

WHEN the U.N. Security Council met on August 11 to discuss the two draft resolutions which recommended U.N. membership for the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the United States used its veto to block the move.

The two draft resolutions were jointly sponsored by nine member states of the Security Council, including China, Guyana, Iraq, Mauritania, Sweden, Cameroon and Tanzania. Voting was 13 in favour, one against with one abstention. A negative vote by the United States, a permanent member of the Security Council, constituted a veto of the draft resolutions.

Tanzanian Representative Salim Ahmed Salim denounced the United States for arrogantly abusing the right of veto in a statement right after the voting. The U.S. veto, he pointed out, was "a classical example of the perpetration of the tyranny of the minority" in the United Nations. "The absolute disregard of what clearly constitutes the general will of the members of this organization is another painful reminder how far we have to go to improve the effectiveness of our organization," he said.

Speaking at the meeting, Chinese Representative Huang Hua sternly refuted the absurd points of view advanced by the U.S. representative in defence of the U.S. Government's unreasonable position. He pointed out: The United States, trying to strike a so-called "package deal," had arbitrarily tried to link the completely irrelevant question of the admission of south Korea to U.N. membership with that of the admission of the two parts of Viet Nam. This was in complete violation of the explicit provisions of the U.N. Charter and the relevant resolution of the General Assembly. It was only natural that the preposterous idea had been rejected by the Security Council, he said.

The Chinese representative said: "After the Security Council has rejected the inclusion of the so-called application of the Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea in the agenda, the representative of the United States, in continued disregard of the U.N. Charter and the relevant resolution of the General Assembly and the will of the overwhelming majority of the member states of the Security Council, has used the Council's legitimate rejection of its proposed 'package deal' as a pretext for resorting to the veto to obstruct the admission of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam into the United Nations. Such a practice is most unreasonable. The Chinese delegation cannot but express deep regret at the above act, and we

deem it necessary to point out that such an unreasonable act on the part of the United States, far from doing any harm to the Vietnamese people, can only land itself in greater isolation before the people of the world."

During the debate before the voting, Huang Hua strongly supported the admission to the United Nations of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. He said that in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter, both the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam are fully qualified for membership in the United Nations.

The representatives of Guyana, Algeria, Yugoslavia, Sweden and other countries expressed firm support for admitting to the United Nations the two parts of Viet Nam. The representatives of France, Japan, Britain and Italy voted in favour of the two draft resolutions.

## Vietnamese Observers' Statement

A joint statement was issued on August 11 by Dinh Ba Thi, permanent observer of the R.S.V.N., and Nguyen Van Luu, permanent observer of the D.R.V.N., to the United Nations. The joint statement points out, "Almost all the members of the Security Council have voted to recommend the applications of the Republic of South Viet Nam and of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the General Assembly. This constitutes a new victory for the just cause of the Vietnamese people. However, the U.S. Government has decided to veto them. This act is obviously contrary to the Charter of the United Nations."

The statement says: "In order to justify its veto, the U.S. Government has tried to link the question of south Korea to the admission of the R.S.V.N. and the D.R.V.N. But this is an illogical, absurd and unjustifiable position."

The statement points out: "All fair-minded people can conclude that the aim of the United States is to deliberately prevent the admission of the R.S.V.N. and the D.R.V.N. to the United Nations. The question of south Korea only serves as a pretext to justify its action."

The statement says that the U.S. action is "a discrimination today against the R.S.V.N. and the D.R.V.N., and tomorrow against all other countries which victoriously fight against the U.S. neo-colonialist aggression."

The statement says: "The more the U.S. Government pursues its policy hostile to Viet Nam, the stronger the protest it will meet."

## New Turmoil Is Brewing in Southern Europe

*Southern Europe has become an area hotly contended between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet Union is relentlessly on the offensive. Not to be outmanoeuvred in confrontation, the United States is readjusting its military posture to stop the breach. A new turmoil is brewing there as a result of their scramble for domination. This is an important development in the European situation.*

**K**NOWN as the "soft under-belly" in Western Europe's defence, the southern flank of Europe — an arc stretching from the Iberian Peninsula looking out on the Atlantic to the Aegean Sea via the Mediterranean — is a weak link in the defence of Western Europe despite its strategic importance. It commands the vital passage from the Black Sea and the Red Sea to the Atlantic Ocean, and the shortest Middle East-Gulf oil supply route to the West European countries. With the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the U.S.-led NATO bloc confronting each other in Central Europe, the southern part of the continent naturally becomes NATO's strategic rear. For years the Soviet Union has been on the offensive against this "soft under-belly." Every Soviet move unnerves the United States and its West European allies and puts them on guard.

The Soviet tactics towards the southern flank of Europe have been a combination of military threats and political division, complemented by attempts to make a breach from within.

The Soviet Union has been building up its military strength in the Mediterranean in the last few years. Its naval force in the area has outstripped that of the U.S. Sixth Fleet. In its global naval exercise last April, more than a dozen vessels of the Soviet Mediterranean Fleet manoeuvred as far as to the north of Sardinia, a second-line U.S. base in the Mediterranean, and further on through the Strait of Gibraltar to the central Atlantic, simulating an operation to cut off Western Europe's oil supply line and outflank it from the south. The Soviet Union has gone all out in its search for new bases on the southern coast of the Mediterranean and on the Iberian Peninsula in order to extend the sphere of constant operations for its naval vessels.

With their armed forces deployed north of the Balkans, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact bloc under its thumb staged frequent war manoeuvres as a

form of military blackmail against those Balkan countries which refuse to bow to Soviet hegemonic domination. On the western coast of the Black Sea, the Soviet Union is doing all it can to establish a "military corridor" to the Balkans. Like a tiger ready to pounce on its prey, it is watching for the first opportunity to open a way from Central Europe to the Adriatic Sea.

Moscow exploits to the full the national contradictions between the South European countries as well as the disputes among the neighbouring countries, which are left over by history. By sowing discord among them, it seeks to fish in troubled waters. It seized on the Cyprus crisis, which broke out in July 1974, as a chance to drive a wedge between Greece and Turkey and between the two countries and the United States and NATO. Soviet manoeuvres were designed to make a breach in NATO's southern flank since Greece and Turkey are the latter's vital strategic strongholds against Soviet southward penetration into the Mediterranean.

Buffeted by the economic crisis which has engulfed the capitalist world, some South European countries are plunged into a situation of worsening economic conditions, sharpening class contradictions and growing social unrest. Employing the tactic of "progressive advance" by grooming pro-Soviet forces in these countries, the Soviet Union tries to undermine them from within and sweep them into its sphere of influence. The Western press revealed that after the downfall of the fascist regime in Portugal last year, the Soviet Union gave its agents in that country at least 40 million U.S. dollars in financial aid. For good measure, it has kept up a steady flow of Soviet officials, "correspondents" and what not to Lisbon.

In the rivalry for hegemony, the Soviet Union is relentlessly on the offensive while the United States refuses to budge an inch. Militarily, the United States is readjusting and strengthening its military bases in the Mediterranean area. It has held naval and air exercises on varying scales jointly with some West European countries in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. It is also trying to repair the breach in the southern flank of NATO and energetically exercising its influence on some South European countries in order to counteract the Soviet offensive and its tactic of "progressive advance."

As the contention between the two superpowers in Southern Europe is developing in depth, a new turmoil is brewing in the area.



# In Praise of Unity Between Army And People

— The revolutionary modern dance-drama "Ode to the Yimeng Mountains"

A DANCE-DRAMA of medium length with the Chinese People's War of Liberation (1946-49) as its background, *Ode to the Yimeng Mountains* depicts how a peasant woman in the revolutionary base area of the Yimeng Mountains in Shantung Province saves the life of a wounded soldier of the People's Liberation Army (P.L.A.). Drawing on the experience gained in creating the model revolutionary theatrical works, it has successfully brought out in its unique, terse and penetrating way the theme of unity between the army and the people. A colour film of this dance-drama is on show throughout the country.

The time is the autumn of 1947 when the P.L.A. had switched from strategic defence to strategic offensive in the War of Liberation. In their last-ditch struggle, the Kuomintang reactionaries massed a large force and hurled it at the Yimeng Mountains base area. In order to completely wipe out the invading enemy, the P.L.A. took the initiative and effected a temporary strategic retreat. Meanwhile, under the leadership of the Communist Party and with the support of the masses, the local armed forces and the people's militia persisted in their valiant struggle against the reactionaries until final victory.

When the curtain goes up, a despotic landlord and a band of armed thugs under him are scouring a mountain village for a wounded P.L.A. platoon leader. A peasant woman named Ying-sao found him lying unconscious in a bush, dying of thirst. Unable to find water anywhere, she feeds him with milk from her own breast. When he comes to, she leads him to a cave where he takes shelter. Defying the white terror then on the rampage, she brings him food and helps him recuperate.

The enemy continues with the search. Ying-sao is subjected to torture and cross-examination. She is being shadowed and threatened with the killing of her unweaned baby. She withstands the ordeal, remains unyielding and carries on the struggle with resourcefulness and courage until a contingent of Party-led armed peasants fought back and wiped out the landlords' armed thugs. The red sun shining over the mountain village, the platoon leader, now fully

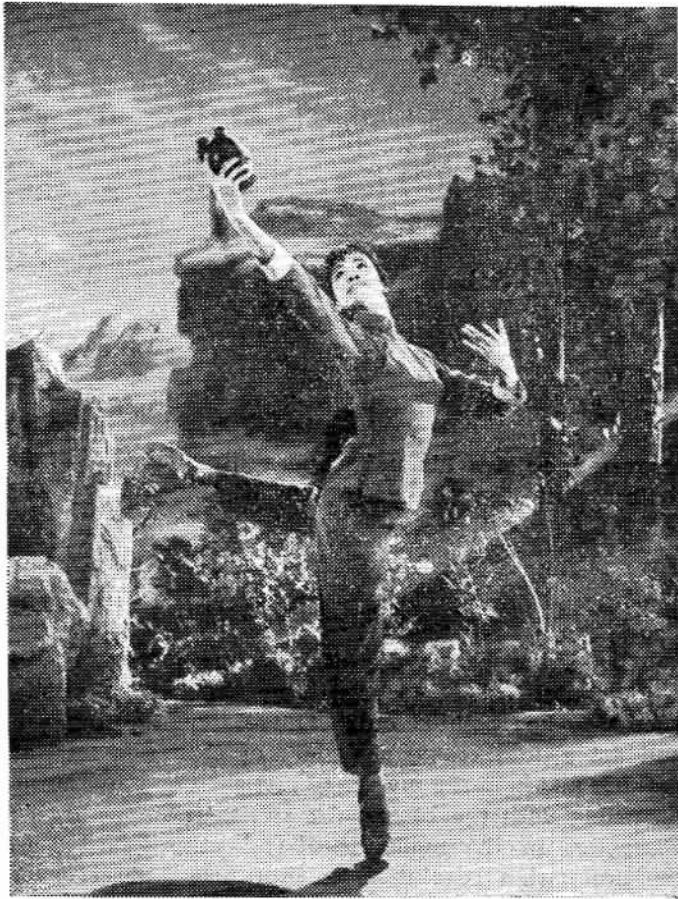
recovered, rejoins his units and returns to the front, taking with him the deep love of the villagers for the P.L.A.

## Portrayal of Heroic Images

To create prototypes of proletarian heroes is a fundamental task of socialist literature and art. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Revolutionary literature and art should create a variety of characters out of real life and help the masses to propel history forward." Sparkling with the communist spirit, the many heroic characters in the model theatrical works created in the proletarian revolution in literature and art over the past decade or so have set examples for the nation's millions to follow in carrying out socialist revolution and construction. The choreographers of *Ode to the Yimeng Mountains* have succeeded in designing dance movements based on the people's actual struggles and used to advantage music, stage decor and other artistic means to delineate with finesse and profundity the images of the peasant woman Ying-sao and platoon leader Fang—the former a fine representative of the local inhabitants and the latter a typical army cadre who cherishes great love for the people and is imbued with the spirit of self-sacrifice.

The heroine Ying-sao who is a poor peasant woman has bitter hatred for the old society and the reactionaries and holds the Communist Party and the people's army dear to her heart. The scene "Saving the Wounded With Milk" is highly expressive of her character; it brings into bold relief one main facet of her fine qualities—her strong love for the people's army and her dedication to the revolutionary cause.

The scene begins with Ying-sao spotting some bloodstains on the ground while she is on her way to the mountains to dig edible wild plants. Tracing the stains to a thicket, she finds the P.L.A. platoon leader Fang lying there unconscious from a serious wound. Ying-sao quickly bandages up the wound and removes the bloodstains so that the enemy will lose track of him. The wounded soldier is dying of thirst, moaning for water in delirium, but there is not a single drop



Ying-sao giving her own milk to the wounded P.L.A. soldier.

left in his canteen. Ying-sao looks around, but no water is available anywhere in the vicinity. To go home and fetch water up to the mountain is too far and, moreover, it is not safe to leave the wounded soldier alone. In great anxiety she touches her breast and it dawns upon her that her own milk can save her patient. Her worries dispelled, she beams with joy.

At this moment, the harp in the orchestra pit is heard playing a melodious tune suggesting a bubbling brook. From backstage comes the vocal accompaniment: "The comradeship between the army and the people is loftier than the mountain, and milk is sweeter than water from the fountain." Instantly, the stage lights up as the sunshine seeps through the trees. Ying-sao disappears behind a rock and re-enters with the canteen full of her own milk. Lifting it high above her head, she leans forward and, looking in the direction of the wounded soldier, slowly raises one of her legs in an arabesque penche, like a swallow flapping its wings in the air. This poetic and lovely posture not only demonstrates the heroine's joy but symbolizes her genuine proletarian feelings and noble revolutionary qualities.

The whole scene, breathing with life, epitomizes the close ties between the army and the people in the revolutionary war years. Here, blood, water and milk are symbolic of the army-civilian relationship: the

fighters shed blood for the people and the people nurture them with their own milk. This class sentiment is everlasting. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?" This is precisely one of the fundamental causes for the victories won in the people's war under the leadership of our Party in the last few decades. Herein lies also the significance of the important theme in this dance-drama.

### Higher Than Life

An important feature of the model revolutionary theatrical works is that though they get their materials from life, they are on a higher plane than life itself. This has been achieved by implementing Chairman Mao's teaching: "Life as reflected in works of literature and art can and ought to be on a higher plane, more intense, more concentrated, more typical, nearer the ideal, and therefore more universal than actual everyday life." By combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, our literary and art workers worked meticulously on the raw materials they had amassed from real life and, through artistic processing, succeeded in presenting the themes in such a penetrating way as to hold the audiences spellbound.

In creating this dance-drama, the choreographers, dancers and other artists went to villages of the Yimeng region on many occasions to live among the working people there, get acquainted with their life and customs and their feelings and mental outlook. They saw for themselves the new spirit and new look of the folks in this old base area brought about by the Great Cultural Revolution. All this inspired the artists more than ever to present on the stage the unity between the villagers and the people's army in their struggle against the enemy. They did their best to find and extract materials from real life from the height of the present-day era, and succeeded in designing dancing movements that are highly expressive and characteristic of those war years so as to inspire and encourage the audiences now persisting in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Since it is from life and yet on a higher plane than life itself, *Ode to the Yimeng Mountains* is like a flower deeply rooted in the soil of people's life.

In the scene showing how Ying-sao looks after the wounded soldier, the artists introduce to the stage scenes of everyday occurrence to depict Ying-sao's innermost feelings, her revolutionary consciousness and mental outlook in helping the wounded and saving his life.

This is a monodramatic scene of solo dance. Late one night, after the armed thugs have ransacked Ying-sao's hut, she is lulling her baby to sleep. Her graceful and light dance movements show that she

is patting the child listlessly, while her eyes keep looking outside, concerned as she is with the safety of the wounded soldier in hiding.

When her baby has fallen asleep, Ying-sao comes out to the courtyard in quick steps. Accompanied by brisk and lively music, she moves forward and backward with alacrity as she gives a rendition of acts of calling and going after a chicken and finally catching it.

Immediately afterwards, Ying-sao lights up a stove to make chicken broth for her patient. Here she performs a lyrical dance that integrates the free and easy movements of the local *yangko* folk dance with the pirouettes of ballet dancing. This is followed by a joyous whirl and twirl and ends with the dancer on tiptoe, gazing meaningfully at the mountain in the distance.

These dance movements depicting the everyday life of the working people, however, are by no means mere replicas but something more beautiful and heart-stirring. They therefore have effectively given expression to Ying-sao's feelings which are best described by the vocal accompaniment rich with the flavour of a local folk song: "May you, soldier of the people, quickly recover and return to the front to fight for the people and for liberation."

### Creating Heroic Images in the Thick of Struggle

The face-to-face struggle against the enemy has proved the lasting comradeship between the people and their own army. The latter part of the dance-drama is highlighted by Ying-sao's unflinching fight against the enemy in her effort to save the wounded soldier. It extolls her daring and adeptness in struggle, and her fine qualities are unfolded in depth and breadth through typified and mounting conflicts.

The first round of the struggle against the enemy takes place when Ying-sao is making chicken soup for the platoon leader. Several lackeys of the landlord enter, and they whip her in the hope of wringing from her the wounded soldier's whereabouts. Ying-sao refuses to give in. In fact, the first thing she does when she comes to is to seize a cleaver and point it at the thugs.

The enemy then sets up a trap for Ying-sao in order to track down the wounded soldier. However, with the help of an old grandmother who is her neighbour, Ying-sao manages to put the enemy off the scent before she leaves the village with the chicken broth and other food for her patient.

The landlord's lackeys later set the mountain on fire, hoping in this way to impel the wounded soldier in hiding to come out. Though alarmed, Ying-sao keeps a cool head. She exposes herself, throws some twigs at the thugs and leads them away from the place.

Exasperated, the reactionaries finally herd the villagers together in an attempt to force them to hand over the wounded soldier. One of the thugs snatches the baby from Ying-sao, threatening to throw it down the mountain. In this hour of severe trial, this peasant woman remains firm and composed. She performs a dance expressing her indignation, bitterly denouncing the enemy while encouraging the villagers to carry on the fight. Without tears or any sign of grief, Ying-sao is fired with mounting hatred for the enemy and greater resolution to accept any sacrifice in order to save the wounded soldier.

The dance-drama comes to a climax at this critical juncture. Platoon leader Fang appears on the scene and snatches the baby back from the enemy's hands. His chin up, he walks towards the lackeys who are armed with big swords, ready to sacrifice himself in order to save the villagers. Here the stage presents a stirring scene showing how the army cherishes the people and the people support the army. With Ying-sao at their head, the villagers surge forward wave upon wave, keeping the platoon leader out of harm's way while the platoon leader time and again tries to step forward in an effort to shield the villagers. Finally the Party-led armed peasants arrive in the nick of time. Fighting shoulder to shoulder, the army and the people succeed in wiping out the enemy.

\* \* \*

*Ode to the Yimeng Mountains* is another successful endeavour after *Red Detachment of Women* and

(Continued on p. 23.)



Chicken soup for the wounded soldier.

# ROUND THE WORLD

## CAMBODIA

### Excellent Situation

Khieu Samphan, Deputy Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, dealt with the excellent Cambodian situation in an interview with the Kampuchea Information Agency on August 12.

Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan said: "Soon after the liberation of Cambodia, the Royal Government of National Union, the National United Front of Cambodia, the entire Cambodian people and the people's army came face to face with serious problems caused by the destructive war launched by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys."

He said: We unite with all the forces that can be united with — the entire people and the whole army — and have overcome all the new difficulties in the spirit of lofty patriotism, independence, self-reliance and being masters of our own fate.

He added: Now three months have elapsed. We have fundamentally solved these serious problems. We have managed to supply food to the people throughout the country. Of course, it is not abundant but it is enough. This is a great victory we have scored in such a short span of time.

We have mobilized forces all over the country and unfolded a vigorous production campaign to tackle the problems concerning people's livelihood at present and in future. All of us — from ministers down to village cadres, from high-ranking officers to the men and women fighters — merge with the people from all walks of life and go in for production wholeheartedly so that food production will be increased this year and next year, he said.

He pointed out: It can be said with certainty that within one or two years Cambodia will be ample in the

economic field, particularly in the supply of food, rice and other grains, and will be able to export some of her products.

On the restoration of communications and transport, he said: "By mid-July, we had repaired all the major highways, especially Highways 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Traffic has also been resumed on medium and small highways. We have basically solved the question of transport of rice, salt, cloth and farm tools."

He said: Rail and water transport is to a great extent under our control. Despite the grave damage done to industry by the enemy, a great number of factories and workshops have resumed production.

He said that hospitals and schools had also reopened. "In a word," he went on, "our people and people's army have overcome various difficulties in the spirit of independence and with a high sense of responsibility. Now, we have basically surmounted many difficulties and great changes have taken place in our country. The development of the situation will be more favourable to us."

The Deputy Prime Minister said: "The political situation in our country is stable and excellent. In such an excellent political situation, the domestic security is also excellent."

He pointed out that the Cambodian people and their army are full of optimism and confidence in the future of their country. With great enthusiasm, they are striving to restore the economy and build and defend the country.

## MEXICO

### 200-Mile Patrimonial Sea

Mexico will proclaim a 200-mile limit of patrimonial sea, or exclusive economic zone, to put all the marine, seabed and subsoil resources within the area into Mexican possession. This exercise of Mexican sovereignty

was announced by Foreign Minister Emilio Rabasa on August 5.

He said that one outcome of the establishment of the exclusive economic zone would be the closing of the Gulf of California, and all the resources there would belong to Mexico.

The Minister pointed out that it was the United States, the Soviet Union as well as other maritime powers who were opposed to the establishment of the exclusive economic zone, or patrimonial sea, but this could not and should not prevent Mexico from exercising its right over the sea.

Speaking to the Mexican press the following day, Secretary Cervantes del Rio of the Presidency said: "For a long time in the past we could not but watch foreign fleets, such as those of Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States, entering the Gulf of California." Therefore, the decision of the Mexican Government "will be able to change this situation." He added: "The proposition on patrimonial sea which has been accepted by many countries offers a solid basis for Mexico's full utilization of the resources in this sea area (Gulf of California) in the fields of fishing and petroleum. Therefore, this will benefit the region and the country."

## PANAMA

### U.S. Denounced for Delaying Canal Negotiations

Gen. Omar Torrijos, leader of the Panamanian Government, recently went on record again to reaffirm Panama's determination to recover its sovereignty over the Panama Canal zone and have the U.S. military bases there dismantled.

Gen. Torrijos stressed that the struggle to regain Panama's rights over the canal is "a struggle for independence." "We hope we are also entitled to sovereignty over the 500 square miles in the heartland of our country." "We want to do away with the 14 military bases which the United States, authorized by no agreement whatsoever, has built on our territory," he noted. "It has been 130 years that the United

States has troops here. This is longer than necessary," he said.

The general denounced the United States for delaying the negotiations, saying that "we will not accept partial negotiations, because sovereignty is one and indivisible."

He said that if the canal zone is not returned and the 14 military bases are not dismantled in the near future, then Panama will have no alternative but to take a long road for which it will pay a price of blood.

#### THE THIRD WORLD

### Nationalization of Foreign-Owned Enterprises

Asian, African and Latin American countries are taking resolute measures to nationalize foreign-owned enterprises and their assets. It is a step to safeguard national sovereignty and win economic independence.

**Sri Lanka.** The Sri Lanka Government on August 1 decided to take over two foreign-owned estates totaling 3,395 acres. Thus by now altogether 34 foreign-owned estates with a combined area of some 40,000 acres have come under state management. News reports also say the government is scheduled to nationalize all foreign-owned companies registered outside or in Sri Lanka in the near future so as to bring all estates under a long-term development plan for better management, production and diversification.

**Ethiopia.** The Ethiopian Provisional Military Government has recently nationalized all privately-owned airlines in the country as well as all light aircraft owned by private individuals. The government has also decided to nationalize a number of big department stores owned by foreigners in Addis Ababa because the owners have been engaging in activities detrimental to the nation's economic interests.

**Peru.** The Peruvian Government in July nationalized the Marcona Mining—Metallurgical Complex. An affiliate of the U.S. Marcona Mining Company, the complex yearly produces 10 million tons of iron ore,

which are exported mainly to the United States and a number of countries in Asia and Europe. Peruvian President Juan Velasco stressed that it is the sovereign right of Peru to nationalize the U.S.-owned enterprise. He said: "We are not, and will never be a colony or a new colony of anybody, still less will we be such a thing of any transnational enterprises which do not know how to respect our laws and are ignorant of the profound justice of our cause."

**Panama.** The Panamanian Government announced at the end of July the nationalization of all banana plantations and the installations of the U.S.-owned United Brands Company in Panama. The Panamanian Government is expected to pay 40 million U.S. dollars as compensation to United Brands. In exposing exploitation of the Panamanian people by this U.S.-owned company, Gerardo Gonzalez, Minister of Agricultural Development, said that Panama gets only 11 cents out of every dollar paid by banana buyers.

#### UNITED STATES

### Workers Go Into Action

Since the beginning of the year, the U.S. working class and other labouring people have been waging struggles of various forms against monopoly capital's attempts to shift its economic crisis.

According to U.S. official figures which are obviously watered down, there were over 2,600 strikes in the first half of the year with more than 880,000 taking part.

Lay-off is generally the monopolists' important way to shift their economic crisis on to the working class. Official figures put the U.S. unemployed at 8.6 million, the highest since World War II. Among them are industrial workers, shop assistants and public service employees. According to data released by a black organization, 25.7 per cent of the black work-force are out of work—three times as high as the national rate of unemployment.

To fight against lay-off and for employment is the main part of the U.S. workers' struggle this year.

Sixty thousand people from various states staged a mammoth demonstration in Washington on April 26, protesting dismissal and demanding jobs. The labouring masses from all walks of life in New York City held many rallies and demonstrations against lay-offs. Thousands of hospital workers in that city turned out on May 23 to protest against the closure by the municipal authorities of five hospitals out of the city's 19. This was followed by a demonstration staged by several thousand of working masses on June 4, and another by 25,000 teachers, students and workers on June 9. The first three days of July witnessed an all-out strike waged by 10,000 garbage men.

To let the full effect of the crunch fall on the working people, the capitalists, in league with some trade union ringleaders, inserted new provisions for oppression and exploitation of the workers into new labour contracts which actually cut back the workers' real wages. The U.S. magazine *Fortune* reports that in contract settlements, the real wages of oil workers decreased 11 per cent, railway workers 13 per cent, and clerks in retail shops five per cent.

The U.S. working class fought back resolutely against the monopolists' onslaught. For instance, 600,000 U.S. postal workers carried out a well-prepared struggle in June and July before their contract expired on July 20. The postal authorities were forced to meet the workers' demand.

The monopolists also worked out overtime, speed-up and other measures to further exploit the workers. This aroused more workers to join the strike struggle. In early July 10,000 workers at a plant in Groton, Connecticut, which builds nuclear submarines for the U.S. Navy downed tools. This was the biggest strike in the state for the past 15 years.

Many strikes lasted a long time. For example, meatcutters in Milwaukee have been strike-bound since last January. Engineers of the Burroughs Corporation, the second biggest computer company in the United States, have walked out for over 42 weeks.

# ON THE HOME FRONT

## **An Important Measure in Preventing Silicosis**

**F**OUNDRIES used to make moulds out of quartz sand. This material contains a large amount of silicon dioxide — the main cause of silicosis which commonly affects casting workers.

Since liberation Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee have paid great attention to workers' health and have repeatedly instructed departments concerned to speed up research in the prevention of silicosis.

Under the influence of the revisionist line, scientific personnel dared not come out against the old ways of doing things. Moreover, divorced from production and the workers as they were, they considered that the more silicon dioxide in the quartz sand used for moulds, the better. Although some measures had been taken to counteract its harmful effects, they by no means solved the fundamental problem posed by the constant exposure of workers to silica dust.

In 1970, Wang Tao-nien, deputy chief engineer of the Chishuyen Locomotive and Vehicles Plant in Kiangsu Province, took the road of integrating with the workers. He returned to the steel-casting shop where he had worked for over ten years in the past. While there, he once again saw the harm done to the workers' health by silica dust. He was moved by their strong desire to change the conditions of production, and was determined to overcome this health hazard. Together with the veteran workers in his squad, he conscientiously summed up the experience of several dozens of years, and recalled that, 20 years before, quartz sand had once not been used in casting. It was clear that a substitute for quartz sand could be found.

With the support of the factory Party committee, a "three-in-one" combination experimental group comprising cadres, workers and technicians was soon set up. They brought into full play their revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act,

adopting, at the same time, a careful, scientific approach. Whatever equipment they lacked, they produced by indigenous methods, relying on their own efforts. In the course of over 400 experiments in two years, they made nearly 1,000 tons of steel castings ranging from small articles of 1 kg. to big ones of several dozen tons. Through repeated comparison and analysis, they finally brought out a substitute for quartz sand. This was a new kind of moulding material which they called "sand 70."

This new material, which does not cause silicosis, has been popularized in more than 200 factories and mines in over ten provinces, cities and autonomous regions throughout the country. The experimental development of "sand 70" and its successful use are important achievements in China's casting industry and attest to the superiority of the socialist system.

## **Recovering Waste and Worn-Out Materials**

**I**N China waste and worn-out materials discarded in all trades and professions are collected from widely scattered centres where they are placed, and turned into articles and materials of value. This is one of the important measures in implementing the principle of building the country through diligence and frugality. Conspicuous achievements have been chalked up in retrieving worn-out materials in our country this year.

These so-called waste and worn-out materials, in fact, have not completely lost their use-value. One ton of waste steel can be turned into 800 kg. of steel, and one ton of waste rubber into 790 kg. of regenerated rubber. From 1956 to 1974, the waste and worn-out materials retrieved through state commercial departments alone were worth 16,000 million yuan. These included 35 million tons of waste steel, one million tons of non-ferrous metal and 11 million tons of materials for paper-making. The above-mentioned waste steel can be recycled to make steel for building

280,000 kilometres of railways, or making 8 million trucks, or 4.17 million tractors, or over 835 million bicycles. Obviously it is possible to create a huge amount of wealth for the country by fully utilizing discarded materials.

Recovery and utilization of waste is significant not only economically but also politically. Chairman Mao teaches us: "**To make China rich and strong needs several decades of intense effort, which will include, among other things, the effort to practise strict economy and combat waste, i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality.**" Work hard and build our country through diligence and thrift are the fine qualities of the proletariat; extravagance and waste mark the corrupt style of work of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes. Recycling waste and worn-out materials fosters the people's revolutionary spirit of working hard and perseveringly, and promotes a style of work characterized by diligence and thrift. In general, factories refrain from buying equipment which can be made by the workers and the staffs, and refuse to replace any equipment which can be repaired. In hospitals, doctors and nurses take care not to waste even one needle or one cotton swab. Some children on their way to school always pick up nails or wires which they see lying on the ground. This sort of behaviour indicates how the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle is being taken over and brought into full play today.

## **Revolutionary Grandmothers Still Young in Spirits**

**T**HERE are a group of revolutionary grandmothers living in the western mountain area of Fukien Province, east China. During the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-37) some of them took up arms to fight against the white troops and local despots, and joined in the struggle to distribute land to the poor. Some, after sending their kith and kin off to join the Red Army, remained in the rear, working with all their might at production in order to aid the frontline.

They are now living a happy life; the Party and state show every concern for their welfare. Although these women are physically old, they still aspire to continue to do their utmost for the revolution.

The grandmothers live in the Lungyen Prefecture where Chairman Mao personally set up one of the revolutionary base areas during the Second Revolutionary Civil War. Grandmother Wang Chiu-lien was then a woman delegate to the Soviet of Tsaihsi Township. She dedicated herself wholeheartedly to the revolution. During the day she took part in agricultural production, and at night made straw sandals for the Red Army. Her husband who had joined the Red Army sacrificed his life in battle. Wang Chiu-lien is now one of the leaders of the Tsaihsi Production Brigade in Shanghang County. She is also a member of the standing committee of the Women's Federation of the Lungyen Prefecture and a delegate to the Tenth Party Congress. Though now over 60 she still maintains the revolutionary vitality of her youth. She refuses to accept any special consideration shown by the Party and people, but persists in taking part in collective productive labour. She is deeply concerned about the collective interests. On stormy nights she is sure to be among the first to rush to the threshing ground to gather in the grain. The masses call her the "ever youthful pine tree on the banks of the Tsaihsi River."

Li Chiu-feng and Chang Su-ngo of Hsinchuan Production Brigade, Liencheng County, were young students in the "Women Workers' and

Peasants' Night School" set up after Chairman Mao's arrival at Hsinchuan to open up a revolutionary base area in 1929. It was here that they first came in contact with revolutionary teachings and realized that only when the working class is liberated and national liberation achieved can working women be emancipated. Li later joined the guerrillas and was seriously wounded in battle. Working enthusiastically in the rear base to aid the front-line, Chang also made contributions to the revolution.

Cared for by the state, both Li and Chang now are living happily, but they repeatedly asked that they be given work. After many requests Li was assigned the task of giving guidance to young children. She often gives the younger generation education in revolutionary traditions. Chang is a volunteer teacher in a kindergarten. During the Great Cultural Revolution, when the Hsinchuan Production Brigade opened up a night school for women at the old site of the "Women Workers' and Peasants' Night School," Chang promptly volunteered to teach. She often relates the heroic deeds of revolutionary martyrs to inspire the women to study and work for the revolution. Up to now 80 per cent of the women in this production



An old grandmother in the Ching kang Mountain region telling militiawomen how Chairman Mao led the people in revolutionary struggles there.

brigade have attended this night school.

Another old grandmother, Tu Lien-tzu, is a member of the Hopu Production Brigade, Changting County. In the old days she was a squad leader of the Women's Red Guards and a very good folk singer. She is still full of revolutionary vigour despite her 81 years. She has composed many folk songs based on revolutionary struggles which she herself has seen or heard of, and has sung them on the stage. Some of her newer songs praise our new life, and criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Many of her compositions have been published in collections of folk songs and are very popular with the masses.

**CORRECTION:** In issue No. 33, page 21, left-hand column, the sentence under (*Continued from p. 12.*) should read: "There were 29 events, contested by athletes from 17 countries and one region; 13 countries and one region qualified for the first eight places."

(Continued from p. 19.)

The *White-Haired Girl* to present a revolutionary theme and create heroic personages through the medium of ballet dancing. Here we see a coalescence of foreign dancing and traditional Chinese stagecraft (folk dances and Peking opera acting). Here the melodies of revolutionary folk songs are incorporated in the instrumental music of the West and the leitmotif is played by Chinese musical instruments so that the whole dance-drama has a unique and strong local flavour and a national style of its own.

Chairman Mao taught us long ago that we should "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new." Guided by these instructions, our literary and art workers have done their best to create new socialist and original proletarian works. This is a goal in creating China's socialist art of dancing and a task common to all other art forms undergoing a proletarian revolution. The efforts made in this respect by the artists in producing *Ode to the Yimeng Mountains* have the wholehearted support of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

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