

# PEKING REVIEW

30

July 28, 1972

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報

## **A Just Cause Is Invincible**

— "Renmin Ribao" editorial on the 18th anniversary of signing of Geneva Agreements on Indochina

## ***Grasp the General Trend of Historical Development***

— Notes on studying "On the Chungking Negotiations"

## **Prime Minister Tanaka on Question of Normalization Of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations**

## **People of Egypt Cannot Be Bullied**

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# THE WEEK

## Egyptian National Day Greeted

Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message on July 22 to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Aziz Sidky, warmly congratulating them on the 20th anniversary of the National Day of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The message said:

"The great Egyptian, Palestinian and other Arab peoples are now waging an unremitting struggle for the recovery of the national rights of Palestine and of the lost territories. His Excellency the President's speech of July 18 at the urgent session of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union expressed once again the strong determination of the Egyptian Government and people to fight for justice. The Chinese Government and people firmly and consistently support you in opposing the aggression committed by Israeli Zionism with the connivance and support of the superpowers. We are deeply convinced that, by strengthening their unity and persevering in a long struggle, the Egyptian, Palestinian and other Arab peoples will certainly win final victory.

"May the Arab Republic of Egypt enjoy prosperity. May the friendship between the Chinese and Egyptian peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries develop further."

## Kozo Sasaki in China

Kozo Sasaki, former Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party and Member of the House of Representatives, arrived in Peking on July 14 for a friendly visit at the invitation

of the China-Japan Friendship Association. He was accompanied by House Member Toshiaki Matsuzawa, General Secretary of the Chofu Branch (Metropolitan Tokyo) of the Japanese Socialist Party Washichi Inose and Secretary of the Socialist Research Institute of Japan Tadasu Kikuchi.

The Japanese guests were welcomed at the airport by Liao Cheng-chih, President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and responsible members of departments concerned.

Premier Chou En-lai and Liao Cheng-chih met and had photographs taken with them on July 16. Premier Chou and Liao Cheng-chih then had a friendly talk with Kozo Sasaki and Toshiaki Matsuzawa.

On July 19, Premier Chou and Liao Cheng-chih gave a banquet in honour of the Japanese visitors and had another friendly conversation with them.

Kozo Sasaki and Toshiaki Matsuzawa left Peking for home on July 20. Liao Cheng-chih and responsible members of departments concerned saw them off at the airport.

## Hsiao Hsiang-chien and Sun Ping-hua in Japan

**Sun Ping-hua, Hsiao Hsiang-chien, Masayoshi Ohira Meeting.** Sun Ping-hua, head of China's Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe, Hsiao Hsiang-chien, Chief Representative of the Tokyo Liaison Office of the China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office, and Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira of the Japanese Government met on July 22 at the Okura Hotel in Tokyo.

Masayoshi Ohira heartily welcomed them. Both sides exchanged views in a friendly manner on the

normalization of China-Japan diplomatic relations.

The three expressed the hope that Japan-China relations will be normalized as soon as possible and unanimously agreed to hold talks again if required.

## Aiichiro Fujiyama Gives Reception.

A reception was given on July 20 in Tokyo by Aiichiro Fujiyama, Japanese Liberal Democratic Party Dietman, to warmly welcome Hsiao Hsiang-chien and Sun Ping-hua.

At the reception on invitation were Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, State Minister Takeo Miki and International Trade and Industry Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of the Tanaka Cabinet.

Other guests were: Tomisaburo Hashimoto, General Secretary, Zenko Suzuki, Chairman of the Executive Council, and Yoshio Sakurauchi, Chairman of the Policy Affairs Council, of the Liberal Democratic Party; and Zentaro Kosaka, President of the National Council for the Normalization of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations.

Kenzo Kono, Speaker of the House of Councillors, also attended.

Also at the reception were Tomomi Narita, Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party; Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Chairman of the Komei Party; Ikko Kasuga, Chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party, and other well-known figures.

Aiichiro Fujiyama who spoke first on the occasion said that the gathering might help open the way for friendly Japan-China relations. "Particularly, Foreign Minister Ohira is present at the reception today. It is an epoch-making event that a minister in office, even a foreign minister, attends the reception. I think that today will become the day when the relations between our two countries advance a step forward.

In this respect, a new significance is added to the gathering." He continued: "The Foreign Minister has said that the Foreign Ministry will open the way for contacts with the Tokyo Liaison Office of the China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office so that when they hold talks on future problems, both sides do not have to go to Paris or Geneva. I am greatly inspired by these words. In short, the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations will come true in the immediate future, in the most immediate future, perhaps tomorrow or the day after. This is our hope."

Hsiao Hsiang-chien and Sun Ping-hua in their speeches thanked Mr. Fujiyama for his hospitality.

Hsiao Hsiang-chien said: "The gathering together of so many friends here today and such an atmosphere indicate things very clearly. We are convinced that the matter will not remain in the scope of such an atmosphere but will certainly move forward. I myself, together with the entire staff of the Tokyo Liaison Office, am willing to work side by side with all our friends for the normalization of China-Japan diplomatic relations at an early date."

Sun Ping-hua noted: "Here, I see our old friends once again and meet a number of new friends. The presence of so many friends mirrors the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people and the development of the current situation."

A warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

**Japanese Trade Circles Give Cocktail Party.** On July 19, a cocktail party welcoming the Tokyo Liaison Office of the China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office's Chief Representative Hsiao Hsiang-chien and Representative Hsu Tsung-mao on assuming their posts was given jointly by the Japan Liaison Council of Japan-China General Trade and the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade.

Kaheita Okazaki, Chairman of the Japan Liaison Council of Japan-China General Trade, and Teiji

Hagiwara, Managing Director of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade, spoke on the occasion. In his speech, Hagiwara said: "Restoring Japan-China diplomatic relations has won popular support and approval. Now it is not time to talk about specific procedures but it is time to make a decision and put it into action." "Now Japan-China friendship and trade have become an irresistible trend," he added. "We will make further efforts for their development."

Hsiao Hsiang-chien said: "Old friends in Japanese economic circles have made big contributions to China-Japan trade through their continuous efforts over the past years. Many new friends have joined in this effort recently. We wish to see such a prospect develop daily so that the cause of China-Japan friendship and trade may advance in big strides."

A reception was also given by Wataru Tajitsu, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Mitsubishi Bank Ltd., Japan, to welcome Hsiao Hsiang-chien and Sun Ping-hua.

### **Premier Chou's Friendly Talk With Yutaka Maeda**

Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Liao Cheng-chih and Minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China Wang Meng on July 22 watched the friendly matches between the visiting Japanese men's and women's volleyball teams and Chinese men's and women's teams at the Capital Gymnasium. Prior to the matches, they had met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Yutaka Maeda, leader of the Japanese Volleyball Delegation; Seigo Nakamura, adviser to the delegation leader; Toshizo Hasegawa, secretary-general of the delegation; and Hiroshi Kishida, secretary to the delegation leader.

Yutaka Maeda said: We were received by Prime Minister Kakuei

Tanaka before our departure. He urged us to act as a bridge for Japan-China friendship. Premier Chou said: You are fulfilling your task very well. You, indeed, have played the role of a bridge and promoted the development of friendly relations between China and Japan. What is more, you have warmly and sincerely passed on your skill to Chinese volleyball players. For all this, I express my thanks to you. Please convey my thanks to Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

The 37-member Japanese Volleyball Delegation arrived in Peking on July 15 for a friendship visit and the Chinese Volleyball Association gave a banquet in its honour the following evening. A welcome ceremony was held on the evening of July 18, which was followed by friendly matches between Chinese and Japanese men's and women's teams. The spectacular play was warmly applauded by the 18,000 spectators.

During their stay in Peking, the visiting teams won all three friendly competitions. The delegation left for home on July 23.

### **Premier Chou Meets Gerhard Schroeder**

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and Vice-President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Chou Peiyuan on July 19 met Gerhard Schroeder, Chairman of the Foreign Political Committee of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany, and his wife, and Hermann Jung, Secretary of the Foreign Political Committee, and 16 accompanying reporters.

After being photographed with the guests, they had a frank and friendly talk with Gerhard Schroeder and Hermann Jung.

Schroeder and his wife came to China on a friendly visit at the

(Continued on p. 23.)

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# Grasp the General Trend of Historical Development

— Notes on studying “On the Chungking Negotiations”

by Hung Yuan

**F**OLLOWING the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), there were profound changes in the international and domestic scenes, and the Chinese revolution entered a new historical period. With a view to correctly analysing the revolutionary situation and its development during that period so as to work out the policy and tactics for the Party in its struggle, Chairman Mao wrote a series of important Marxist-Leninist works, *On the Chungking Negotiations* among them.

Having penetratingly analysed the basic situation in that period, Chairman Mao pointed out that China after defeating Japanese imperialism still faced two destinies, two futures — either to become a new China or to remain the old China. Fierce struggles over the two possible destinies and futures made up the important content of that historical period. And what would the prospects and road of that struggle be like? Based on the viewpoint of historical materialism, Chairman Mao pointed out most explicitly in *On the Chungking Negotiations*: **“The general trend of China’s development is certainly for the better, not the worse. The world is progressing, the future is bright and no one can change this general trend of history. We should carry on constant propaganda among the people on the facts of world progress and the bright future ahead so that they will build their confidence in victory. At the same time, we must tell the people and tell our comrades that there will be twists and turns in our road.”** His conclusion was: **“In a word, while the prospects are bright, the road has twists and turns.”**

## Law of History Is Irresistible

The history of human society advances amid the struggle between contradictions in society itself. The contradictions between the relations of production and the forces of production and between the superstructure and the economic base are the basic contradictions in human society. In class society, such contradictions find expression in the struggle between revolutionary and reactionary classes. The development of these

contradictions and struggle inevitably leads to social revolution which pushes forward the supersession of the old society by a new one, the development of human society from lower to higher stages, and the progress of history. The development of history, however, does not take place along a straight road but along a road with twists and turns. Its process as a whole is advancing and upward; its actual process is tortuous, moving ahead in waves. **“While the prospects are bright, the road has twists and turns”** — this scientific thesis has correctly reflected the nature of historical development, advancing as well as tortuous, which is a dialectical unity.

**“The supersession of the old by the new is a general, eternal and inviolable law of the universe.”** (Mao Tsetung: *On Contradiction*.) In mankind’s class society, the revolutionary class is a new-born force: it represents the advanced forces of production which are crying for development; it is identical with the direction of historical progress; it has great vitality and a bright future. Though for a while looking very weak and small and, suffering disruption and suppression by the forces of the old as it grows, it, as far as the general trend is concerned, is sure to gradually grow up, gain strength and finally become the dominating force in the course of struggle. The reactionary class, on the contrary, represents what is decadent; it tries to preserve the backward relations of production and, though appearing to be powerful for a while and even occupying the dominant position, it is eventually destined to destruction.

The great teachers Marx and Engels were the first to scientifically bring to light the objective laws governing the development of mankind’s history, to analyse the basic contradictions in capitalist society and to define the historic mission of the proletariat. At a time when capitalism still ruled the whole world and real communists were few, they already foresaw the inevitability of capitalism’s doom and the proletariat’s victory. To the whole world they solemnly declared: **“Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to**

lose but their chains. They have a world to win." (*Manifesto of the Communist Party.*) The history of the international communist movement in the 100-odd years since has again and again borne out this irrefutable truth.

In leading the Chinese revolution, every time it met with difficulty or came to a big turning-point, Chairman Mao invariably adhered to the Marxist-Leninist stand, made a scientific analysis of the revolutionary situation and pointed to the bright future ahead so that the people would build up confidence in victory. After the failure of the great revolution in 1927, when the revolution in China was at a low ebb and there was a reign of white terror all over the country, he went beyond the appearance of things and looked into their essence, and, by making an analysis in the light of class relations, criticized both the mistakes of those suffering from "Left" revolutionary impetuosity who **"overestimate the subjective forces of the revolution and underestimate the forces of the counter-revolution"** and the mistakes of those suffering from Right pessimism **"underestimating the subjective forces of the revolution and overestimating the forces of the counter-revolution."**

Through his wise thesis **"A single spark can start a prairie fire,"** he scientifically foresaw the great promising future for the small surviving revolutionary force and noted that there would soon be a high tide of revolution, which **"is like a ship far out at sea whose mast-head can already be seen from the shore; it is like the morning sun in the east whose shimmering rays are visible from a high mountain top; it is like a child about to be born moving restlessly in its mother's womb."** (*A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire.*) The development of the Chinese revolution entirely confirmed this scientific prediction, and the single spark on the Ching Kang Mountains finally set the whole country aflame.

### The Road Is Tortuous

The reason why the development of history and the revolutionary road are tortuous, never straight, is that each and every revolution is a life-and-death struggle in which one class tries to overthrow the other. A reactionary class will certainly not easily withdraw from the stage of history and is bound to put up desperate resistance against the growth, development and victory of the forces of revolution, coupled with brutal suppression and frenzied counter-attacks. This is especially so in the case of a proletarian revolution whose aim is to wipe out the capitalist system and all other systems of exploitation. After the proletariat has seized political power, the struggle between it and the bourgeoisie, between the masses and class enemies both at home and abroad who vainly attempt to topple the socialist system, will last for quite a period of time. The toppled reactionary classes invariably try by various ways to stage a come-back, and every several years ghosts and monsters step out without fail to make a show of themselves. This is determined by their reactionary class nature.

In every phase of development in human society, the forces of revolution always have to go through a long-continued process of repeated contention to sweep clean the forces of counter-revolution. In the course of such a struggle two diametrically opposed logics take shape: **"Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic"; "fight, fail, fight again, fail again, fight again . . . till their victory; that is the logic of the people, and they too will never go against this logic."** (Mao Tsetung: *Cast Away Illusions, Prepare for Struggle.*) Anyone who supposes that one fine morning the reactionary class will "lay down their butcher knives and immediately become Buddhas" is not likely to become a true revolutionary.

Every suppression and sabotage of the revolution by the reactionary classes, however, further evokes the fighting will of the people and enables them to learn things from a negative example and draw useful experience and lessons from counter-revolutionary attacks so as to carry on their fight. In 1871, the Paris Commune, the first proletarian regime in the history of mankind, was suppressed by the bourgeoisie with its counter-revolutionary army of tens of thousands. But all they could do was to put down one uprising of the proletariat, they could never block the road of proletarian revolution pioneered by the Paris Commune. The glorious movement of March 18 was **"the dawn of the great social revolution which will liberate mankind from the regime of classes for ever."** (Marx: *Resolutions of the Meeting in Honour of the First Anniversary of the Paris Commune.*)

The experience and lessons of the Paris Commune, summed up by Karl Marx, have thus been turned into the scientific theory that the proletariat must destroy the bourgeois state machinery with revolutionary violence and set up a proletarian dictatorship; these, too, have prepared conditions for the still greater victories of the cause of world proletarian revolution. Representing China's big landlord and big capitalist classes, Chiang Kai-shek, by means of foreign-made rifles and guns sent him by imperialism, had attacked and tried to suppress the Chinese revolution many times. During the world-renowned 25,000-li Long March of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army (1934-35), Chiang Kai-shek every day sent scores of planes to carry out reconnaissance and bomb the Red Army, and a huge force of several hundred thousand men to encircle, pursue, block and intercept it; but, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's correct line and his direct command, the Long March ended with victory for us and defeat for the enemy. After the Long March, our Party and the armed forces under its leadership, though smaller in numerical strength, became stronger than ever qualitatively. After the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan, Chiang Kai-shek, supported by U.S. imperialism, threw in more than 4 million fully armed troops in his wild

attacks on the poorly equipped million-strong Liberation Army and the people in the fragmented Liberated Areas. However, instead of averting their doom, they were buried in the grave dug by themselves.

All reactionaries in history who acted counter to the historical current invariably thought they could change the direction of historical progress by their intrigues and conspiracies. But all of them ended up lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. Chiang Kai-shek is one of these old hands at intrigues and conspiracies. A year before the "April 12" coup, he was saying: "For anyone to wish to kill Communists, it is tantamount to killing himself." How moving his words were! But only a year later he showed his counter-revolutionary colours in his unprecedented massacre of Communists and other revolutionary people, and built the Chiang Kai-shek dynasty, a dictatorship of the big landlord and big capitalist classes, on the corpses of revolutionaries. But what happened after that? His dynasty did not last very long; it managed to keep things going for only some 22 years before it was driven to a few islands of China by the revolutionary forces of the Chinese people led by Chairman Mao. This shows that the objective law governing historical development is independent of the will of any reactionary, that the destiny of history is certainly not decided by a handful of intriguers and careerists representing the reactionary classes and engaging in counter-revolutionary plots.

Throughout history there had been counter-revolutionary restorations and coups which temporarily put back the clock of history, but these were merely small counter-currents in the long river of mankind's history as a whole. They could never change the general trend in the development of history.

### Essence and Main Aspect

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**When we look at a thing, we must examine its essence and treat its appearance merely as an usher at the threshold.**" (*A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire.*) Only when the various complex phenomena in the course of the revolution are analysed in an all-round and concrete way and the essence of things is grasped, can we correctly size up the revolutionary situation, always remain sober-minded and maintain a vigorous revolutionary spirit, so as not to be misled by superficial phenomena. In appearance, the reactionary forces seem powerful at a certain time, but actually they are not. Looked at in essence and from a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful.

All reactionaries are paper tigers. The situation in which the enemy is strong and we are weak in a certain period of time is bound to turn into its opposite after tortuous struggles. When the reactionary forces on the verge of extinction put up a last-ditch struggle against

the revolutionary forces, some revolutionaries are apt to be deluded for a while by this phenomenon of outward strength but inner weakness, and so fail to grasp the essential fact that the enemy is nearing extinction while they themselves are approaching victory. They do not understand this principle of dialectical materialism: What runs counter to the demand of historical development is bound to come to naught, it is of no avail for anyone to try to prop it up; what conforms to the demand of historical development is bound to be victorious, and no one can succeed in destroying it.

Taking the reactionary stand of the landlord and capitalist classes, Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers like him knew nothing about the objective laws governing the development of history; therefore, they could not possibly see the general trend of historical development. Their way of thinking being idealistic and metaphysical, they invariably confounded essence and phenomenon as well as the principal and secondary aspects. After the 1927 revolution failed, they were scared out of their wits by the enemy's transient and outward strength and completely lost confidence in the future of the revolution. Basing themselves on a pessimistic appraisal of the existing situation, they wondered "how long can we keep the Red Flag flying?" and opposed the establishment of rural revolutionary base areas; instead, they called for "roving guerrilla actions," which in essence meant roving rebel bands and turning tail. They saw only the appearance of the revolutionary forces being temporarily weak and small and did not or were unwilling to see the possible and inevitable growth of the revolutionary forces from weak to strong. They saw only the appearance of the enemy being strong for a time and did not or were unwilling to see the possible and inevitable development of the enemy from strong to weak. Seeing only the temporary ebb of the revolution, they did not or were unwilling to see the possible and inevitable advent of the revolutionary high tide. These swindlers were utterly ignorant of the objective laws governing the development of the revolution, i.e., from small to big, from weak to strong and from failure to victory. Agreeing with them at that time actually meant agreeing with the big landlords and capitalists. This was bound to lead the revolution to failure. Upholding the Marxist-Leninist line, Chairman Mao repudiated these erroneous ideas when he pointed out: "**Their [the Chinese revolutionary forces] growth is not only possible but indeed inevitable.**" "**All China is littered with dry faggots which will soon be aflame.**" (*A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire.*)

"**The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history.**" (Mao Tsetung: *On Coalition Government.*) We have full confidence in the victorious future of the revolution, because we believe the people are the makers of history and all causes they support are sure to win. Revolution means a great activity of the masses in their millions making history. Each era, whether past or future, has

separate or local movements which sometimes move forward and sometimes backslide, as well as tendencies alienated from the general movement or its general tempo. Whatever the era, however, the revolutionary masses constitute its centre and determine its main content and its main direction of development. So long as we have firm faith in the inexhaustible creativeness of the masses and are at one with them and closely rely on them, we can surmount any difficulty instead of being held in check, we can vanquish any enemy instead of being vanquished. It is precisely because our Party represents the fundamental interests of the proletariat and other working people and the people support our Party that imperialism and reaction failed to defeat us, but were defeated by us. It is precisely because the Party members and the people want unity and oppose a split that the opportunist and revisionist chieftains in the Party failed to split our Party and were spurned by the revolution. Proceeding from the reactionary idealist concept of history, Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers regarded the masses of the people as a "mob" at the mercy of the exploiting classes and thought that a few "special" figures like themselves could turn back the wheel of history at will. This was a pure dream and could never succeed. They could not escape punishment by history for their perverse actions and ended up in total ruin and self-destruction.

### **Marxist-Leninist Line Is Guarantee For Victory in Revolution**

We Chinese people groped a long way before we won our emancipation through struggles. Take modern times, for instance. After the Opium War of 1840, the Chinese people, in an effort to find a way for national salvation, made attempts in different forms and waged heroic struggles. In the absence of a correct guiding thought, a thoroughgoing revolutionary programme and a correct revolutionary line, however, their efforts were of no avail and ended in one failure after another, including the 1911 Revolution, a nationwide movement. It was only after the 1917 October Revolution that the Chinese people found the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and combined it with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution to produce great Mao Tse-tung Thought. Only then did the Chinese revolution take on a new look and the Chinese people enter a new period, that of consciously fighting for the advent of a bright future.

Integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao, in leading the Chinese revolution, has formulated a Marxist-Leninist line for our Party at every historical stage of the revolution. This is a fundamental guarantee for seizing victories and advancing to the bright future. The history of our Party shows that "Left" or Right opportunist lines invariably inflicted losses on the revolution. But when Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line became predomi-

nant in the Party, the losses caused by erroneous lines were kept down to the minimum. Each triumph of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line over the opportunist line brought the Chinese revolution new advances.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line over the past 50 years, we have seized great victories in the new-democratic revolution and in socialist revolution and construction. As socialist revolution deepens, we have won great victory in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on foreign affairs has guided us to win one new victory after another in our struggles in the international arena. We have friends all over the world.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists."** The downfall of a few representatives of the bourgeoisie does not mean the extinction of the whole reactionary class; nor does one victory in the struggle between the two lines mean the end of that struggle. Ours is a developing country. We must work still harder to carry out the revolution well in the realm of the superstructure, consolidate and develop the socialist economic base and develop the forces of production, so as to build our country into a socialist state with a modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture. There are still obstacles and difficulties along the road of revolution and we must redouble our efforts to fight on. Chairman Mao has formulated for our Party the basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. This basic line is: **"Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line."** Following this line and under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people are firmly determined to take the socialist road and fight for carrying the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

*(Abridged translation of an article published in "Hongqi" No. 7, 1972. Subheads are ours.)*



*"Renmin Ribao" Editorial*

# A Just Cause Is Invincible

**J**ULY 20, 1972 is the 18th anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Indochina; the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Laos is on July 23. In his July 14 appeal, President Ton Duc Thang of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam vehemently condemned U.S. imperialism for its crimes of grossly trampling underfoot the Geneva Agreements and demanded that the U.S. Government immediately end its aggression and intervention against Viet Nam. He called on the Vietnamese people to carry forward the spirit of firm resolve to fight and win so as to bring complete victory to the cause of struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Chinese Government and people hereby express their firm support for this.

In 1954 when the Geneva Agreements on Indochina were signed, the U.S. Government declared that it would refrain from the threat or the use of force to disturb them. But the ink was hardly dry before the United States embarked on the road of completely violating the Geneva Agreements. It backed up a puppet regime in south Viet Nam with the bayonets of an aggressor, obstructed general elections in Viet Nam and prevented peaceful reunification of Viet Nam. In violation of the Geneva Agreements, it brought large quantities of weapons and military materiel into south Viet Nam and set up military bases there. It even sent large numbers of troops to invade south Viet Nam and extended the flames of war to north Viet Nam. Moreover, it carried out armed interference in Laos, provoked a civil war in that country and instigated the Lao Rightist troops and Thai accomplice troops to attack the liberated zone of Laos. It repeatedly encroached on the sovereignty of Cambodia, carried out subversion and even openly sent large numbers of U.S. troops to make an armed invasion of that country. All this shows that the U.S. Government has completely violated and grossly trampled upon the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

To justify its total violation of the Geneva Agreements, U.S. imperialism alleged that its invasion of south Viet Nam was to meet its "commitments." It is known to all that as a participant in the Geneva Conference, the U.S. Government's commitments on the Viet Nam issue should be respect for the sovereignty, independence, unification and territorial integrity of Viet Nam and guarantee against interference in any form in the internal affairs of Viet Nam. The "com-

mitments" asserted by the U.S. Government are diametrically opposed to this, namely, refusal to give up military occupation of south Viet Nam and support to the south Vietnamese puppet regime and, in the final analysis, the desire to turn south Viet Nam into a U.S. colony. The U.S. Government's argument provides the very proof of U.S. imperialism's complete sabotage of the Geneva Agreements and its large-scale aggression in Viet Nam.

It is plain to all that U.S. imperialism has invaded and occupied south Viet Nam, while falsely accusing north Viet Nam of "invading" south Viet Nam. But such lies can never cover up the facts. The Vietnamese nation is an integral whole, the people of south and north Viet Nam are fellow countrymen in flesh and blood. No one can deprive them of their sacred right to support each other and to resist aggression. The final declaration of the Geneva Conference stipulates that the 17th Parallel provisional demarcation line of Viet Nam "should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary." It is for no other purpose than to perpetuate its aggression and occupation of south Viet Nam that the U.S. Government has fabricated various pretexts to use this provisional demarcation line to prevent the people of south and north Viet Nam from supporting each other in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

As President Ton Duc Thang said in his appeal, "Viet Nam belongs to the Vietnamese, Viet Nam's affairs must be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves, without any foreign interference." The Saigon puppet regime, propped up by the U.S. Government single-handedly, is completely illegal and has long been spurned by the south Vietnamese people. The seven-point proposal put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the two key questions of which have been elaborated, stands for the formation of a three-segment government of national concord in south Viet Nam and the subsequent establishment of a government of south Viet Nam by election. This is completely reasonable and just. The U.S. Government not only refuses to cease its support to the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique but spreads the lie that the Vietnamese side is bent on setting up a "communist regime" in south Viet Nam. This merely shows that the United States is out to obstruct a genuine solution of the Viet Nam issue and to sabotage the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam.

The struggle of the Vietnamese people and the Indochinese people as a whole is just and a just cause is invincible. The peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, now fighting shoulder to shoulder in closer unity, are winning ever greater victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The situation on the Indochina battlefield is most favourable to the three Indochinese peoples and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. If the U.S. Government really wants to settle the Viet Nam problem and the Indochina problem, it should put an end to its armed aggression against Viet Nam and other countries in Indochina, unconditionally and totally withdraw its aggressor troops and those of its vassals from south Viet Nam within a definite time limit, cease supporting the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique, the Lon Nol traitorous clique and the Lao Rightists, and

let the three Indochinese peoples settle their problems themselves in accordance with their own will.

A profound revolutionary friendship and unbreakable militant solidarity have been forged between the Chinese people and the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples in the course of protracted anti-imperialist struggle. The 700 million Chinese people provide powerful backing for the Indochinese peoples, the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area. The Chinese people regard it as their bounden internationalist duty to give all-out support to the three Indochinese peoples' struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. As long as the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Viet Nam and Indochina goes on, the Chinese people will resolutely support the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples to fight to the end until they win complete victory.

(July 20)

## Check the U.S. Aggressors' Barbarous Acts

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

**T**HE Foreign Ministry and the Water Conservancy Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have in their recent statements indignantly charged and vehemently condemned U.S. imperialism for continuing its criminal bombing of water conservancy works in north Viet Nam. The Chinese people resolutely support the solemn and just stand of the D.R.V.N. Government and strongly demand that the U.S. Government immediately stop such barbarous undertakings.

While escalating its war in Viet Nam in the last three months or more, U.S. imperialism has made more than 100 bombing raids on 58 important sections of major dyke systems and 46 water conservancy works along the Red River and other main rivers, causing grave damage and exposing the north Vietnamese people to the danger of floods in the coming rainy season. The U.S. aggressors have resorted to such savage means in a vain attempt to subdue the Vietnamese people and save themselves from defeat in the war of aggression against Viet Nam. This not only shows the brutality of U.S. imperialism but also reflects its feebleness.

The fresh serious crimes committed by U.S. imperialism against the Vietnamese people have aroused strong opposition from the Vietnamese people and universal indignation among the people all over the world. To cover up the crimes, U.S. official quarters asserted at one time that "it is contrary to our policy to target dams and dykes in north Viet Nam" and, at another, that destruction of dams and dykes were done "by error." However, facts speak louder than lies. Many

foreigners in Hanoi are eyewitnesses of the destruction of water conservancy projects in north Viet Nam by U.S. planes. There were also reports on this by many foreign correspondents. The U.S. Government can in no way deny its crimes of bombing and destroying such installations in north Viet Nam, iron-clad proofs of which are obvious to all.

The Vietnamese people are a heroic and indomitable people. They have stood up to all kinds of tests in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and, fighting dauntlessly and valiantly, have won one great victory after another. Even if the bombs, in tens of thousands of tons, dropped on Vietnamese soil by the U.S. aggressors may have rocked the mountains and clogged the rivers, they can never shake the iron will of the Vietnamese people or hold back their victorious advance. Just as Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, pointed out: "The U.S. Government is trying to bring the Vietnamese people to their knees by brute force. But the Vietnamese people will not knuckle under in any circumstances." "For independence and freedom, the Vietnamese people are determined to fight the U.S. aggressors through to complete victory, whatever the hardships and sacrifices may be." It is certain that the Vietnamese people will be able to carry out the will of the late President Ho Chi Minh, foil all aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism and win complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!

(July 25)

Facts and Figures

# Three Months of War Escalation

## — Report by D.R.V.N. Commission for Investigation of U.S. Imperialists' War Crimes in Viet Nam

To commemorate the 18th anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreement on Viet Nam, the Commission for Investigation of the U.S. Imperialists' War Crimes in Viet Nam of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam held a press conference in Hanoi on July 18. A document entitled "The Nixon Administration's Criminal War Escalation Against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam," which exposes U.S. imperialism's towering crimes against the Vietnamese people since the beginning of April, was made public there.

**U.S. Forces Involved in the War.** The first part of the document exposes U.S. imperialism's crime of concentrating huge air and naval forces to wildly escalate the war against the Vietnamese people.

The document says that at the end of 1971, the United States had 45 B-52 strategic-bombers, some 350 tactical jet aircraft, 2 aircraft carriers and over 20 other types of warships in the Viet Nam theatre. The Nixon administration has now increased the number of B-52s in the area to nearly 250 (nearly six times that in 1971), the number of improved tactical jet aircraft has gone up to some 1,300 planes, aircraft carriers have been increased to 6-9 and the number of destroyers which regularly shell the coastal areas is now more than 60, not counting all the many other vessels which have joined the 7th Fleet.

The document says that with regard to the number of U.S. troops involved, though Nixon announced in April that by the beginning of July this year there would be only 49,000 U.S. troops still in south Viet Nam and U.S. soldiers are said to have been "withdrawn," the fact is that the bulk of these troops have been sent to various U.S. bases in Thailand where they can be sent back into the fighting at a moment's notice. Actually there are still 160,000 U.S. troops taking part in the Viet Nam war, including some 60,000 men in the 7th Fleet and more than 40,000 in Thailand.

The document cites numerous facts to show that the bellicose clique in the United States, having beefed up its air and naval forces, has brought the attack against north Viet Nam to its highest level so far. "In the past three months and more," it says, "20,477 sorties

by warplanes were flown in 4,987 air attacks on north Viet Nam."

"Besides, all the coastal areas from Haiphong to Vinh Linh were shelled day and night by U.S. warships stationed offshore," it points out.

**Attacks on Water Conservancy Works.** The second part of the document denounces the criminal U.S. imperialist attacks on water conservancy works in north Viet Nam. It says: "In the past 3-odd months alone, U.S. aircraft on 135 occasions attacked 58 important dyke portions of large rivers, including the Red River, and 46 irrigation works of various sizes, with nearly 1,000 high-calibre demolition bombs. Many sea dykes in coastal regions were also hit during air and naval bombardments." U.S. bombs and shells not only pounded the main bodies of the dykes, but also their buttresses, "digging craters and provoking geological seisms which crack the dykes and the surroundings, shake the foundation of the dykes, creating serious dangers in the spate season."

"More savage still," it continues, "U.S. aircraft not only attack dykes but also kill people who repair bombed dykes."

**Densely Populated Areas Bombed.** Part three of the document denounces the U.S. imperialists' crimes of most savagely attacking densely populated areas and economic and cultural establishments in north Viet Nam.

The document says: "North Viet Nam is composed of 23 provinces, 6 cities and a special area. Up to now, 17 provinces, all the 6 cities, including Hanoi and Haiphong, and the special area, namely Vinh Linh, have been subject to intensive attacks. Hundreds of provincial and district capitals, villages and hamlets were hit continuously and intensively."

The document notes: "U.S. aircraft also attacked over 60 schools of different grades, 32 health establishments, over 30 churches, Buddhist temples and pagodas, dozens of state farms, afforestation centres and dozens of factories catering to the daily needs of the popula-

## Eyewitness Account of U.S. Bombing of Dykes in Viet Nam

**D**URING a recent visit to Nam Sach District in Hai Hung Province, foreign journalists in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam saw with their own eyes the wanton bombing of the river dyke system there by U.S. aircraft. Following is a Hsin-hua correspondent's eyewitness account.

*Accompanied by comrades of the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry's Press and Information Department, we went to where U.S. planes had attacked the Nam Sach District's dykes. Chairman of the District Administrative Committee Nguyen Huy Tan first gave us a description of the situation.*

*In the Red River Delta, he said, Nam Sach is laced with waterways and circled by the Thuong and Kinh Thay Rivers. The industrious Vietnamese people have built many water conservancy projects here, including 54 kilometres of strong dykes which are used to irrigate the fertile fields in the dry season and to prevent floods in the wet season. The U.S. imperialists, however, have repeatedly attacked the dykes here in their large-scale bombing of north Viet Nam. Their July 9 attack was particularly vicious. Dozens of bombs were dropped on the Cach Hac, Doat Hang, Minh Tan and Lai Vu sections of the dyke. The Cach Hac section which is most important during peak*

*flood periods was destroyed by a U.S. bomb, which left a crater 15 metres in diameter and 8 metres in depth. A 62-year-old man planting trees on the dyke was killed.*

*We correspondents then went to see the damage done to the Cach Hac section of the dyke. While we were there, two U.S. planes hedgehopped with dozens of others closely following above them. As they dived and dropped bombs in turn and fired many missiles, deafening explosions resounded over the whole area. Twenty-eight heavy bombs were dropped a few hundred metres away from where my car was parked. One section of the dyke was destroyed and nearby paddyfields were covered with craters.*

U.S. imperialism's criminal acts in savagely bombing irrigation works in north Viet Nam, including dykes, have been indignantly condemned by the Vietnamese people and denounced by the people of the world. U.S. official circles, however, do their utmost to cover up and deny these events, asserting that they have not singled out dykes or sluices as targets. But what the foreign correspondents themselves saw on July 11 completely exposes the lies of the White House and Pentagon. The evidence is there and cannot be denied.

tion. U.S. air raids on civilian targets caused many casualties, mostly women and children."

**Blockading Ports and Territorial Waters.** Part four of the document denounces U.S. imperialism for mining the harbours and blockading the territorial waters of the D.R.V.N.

The document points out that these actions crudely encroached upon the D.R.V.N.'s sovereignty, security and territorial integrity, and blatantly violated international regulations on freedom of shipping and trade. Along with the mining and blockade, the document says, the Nixon administration ordered unrestrained attacks on all lines and means of communication and transport inside the D.R.V.N. U.S. planes have deliberately bombed and attacked ships in D.R.V.N. ports

and territorial waters. U.S. warships have extended the range of their attacks to shell coastal villages day and night from the Vinh Linh area to Haiphong.

The document calls on the governments and peoples of peace- and justice-loving countries and international peace and democratic organizations to step up the struggle to effectively stay the criminal hand of the U.S. aggressors.

In conclusion, the document says that with "the active support and assistance of all progressive people the world over, the Vietnamese people are persisting in and stepping up the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and giving the U.S. aggressors due punishment. They will carry out their just struggle for independence and freedom to complete victory."

Japan

# Prime Minister Tanaka on Question of Normalization of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations

## Japanese Cabinet Document

THE Tanaka Cabinet of Japan at its July 18 meeting approved written replies to questions submitted by opposition Dietmen. The document containing the replies points out that the Japanese Cabinet expresses its full understanding of the three principles for restoring Japan-China diplomatic relations put forward by the Chinese side and holds that the time is ripening for normalization of Japan-China diplomatic relations.

Excerpts from the document published in Japanese newspapers say: "To seek normalization of diplomatic relations, it is imperative for the Japanese and Chinese Governments to start responsible talks. As for the Government, it has become aware that the time is ripening for the normalization of Japan-China diplomatic relations, and it should, on this understanding, work out a concrete plan to promote the normalization of diplomatic relations.

"The Government can fully understand as a basic concept the three principles for the normalization of Japan-China diplomatic relations advanced by the People's Republic of China. Therefore, it wants to take the broad opinion of the people of various strata into full consideration, so as to work out a concrete plan which may be approved by both sides. The Government holds that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the only orthodox government representing China and will participate in government-to-government talks with this as a pre-condition.

"The Government holds that normalization of Japan-China diplomatic relations is the hope of the majority of the people of our country and is conducive to the relaxation of tension in Asia. Starting from this point of view, the Government will take up its responsibility to carry out concrete policies on a firm footing.

"The Government holds that government-to-government negotiation is indispensable for the realization of normalization of Japan-China diplomatic relations."

The document says that the clause on Taiwan in the Japan-U.S. joint declaration was an elaboration of the situation there by the leaders of the two countries at that time. The situation underwent a tremendous change later on, and the understanding of the Japanese

Government had changed in accordance with this new situation. This is the Government's view.

## Press Conference Statement

In his first press conference on the afternoon of July 19 since the formation of the new cabinet, Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka said: "The China question is the biggest diplomatic question. China is a neighbour of Japan and there is a long history of contacts for over 2,000 years between the two countries. Japan was nurtured by Chinese culture and this is a fact independent of man's will. Such were the mutual ties in which Japan and China had lived. I am of the opinion that it is best for Japan and China to return to normal circumstances, and I believe all the Japanese think likewise. I believe the time is ripe, and this single sentence is sufficient to cover all that there is to be said."

The Prime Minister said: "The Taiwan question is an important question" which "should be settled together with such a big question as the normalization of Japan-China diplomatic relations."

## Speech at Meeting of National Council for Normalization of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations

The National Council for the Normalization of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan held its first meeting at the party headquarters on July 24. Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka made a speech on the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations at the meeting.

Prime Minister Tanaka said: "The time has ripened for the normalization of Japan-China diplomatic relations, that is to say, the time has come. This is my basic understanding."

He said: "The [Japanese] Government has no different views whatsoever with regard to seeking the normalization of diplomatic relations in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence maintained by the Chinese side. Besides, it can fully understand China's position on the basic question of the three principles for the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations."

He continued: "The party and Government should act prudently, courageously and resolutely [in connec-

(Continued on p. 16.)

Egypt

## President Sadat Announces Termination Of Mission of Soviet Military Advisers

**P**RESIDENT Sadat of Egypt on July 18 announced the decisions to terminate the mission of the Soviet military advisers in Egypt as from July 17 and said that personnel of the Egyptian armed forces will replace them in their work. This was reported by MENA on July 18.

These important decisions were announced by President Sadat in his political speech at an urgent session of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union (A.S.U.).

The President declared: "1, ending the mission of the Soviet military advisers, who came here at our request, as from July 17 and that our men from the armed forces will replace them in all the work they have been doing.

"2, all installations and military equipment built inside Egyptian territory after the June 1967 war will be the total property of the Arab Republic of Egypt and under the administration of our armed forces.

"3, within the framework of the friendship and co-operation agreement with the Soviet Union, we call for a Soviet-Egyptian meeting, the level of which will be subject to agreement, to hold consultations concerning the forthcoming stage."

President Sadat said: "The first and the second decisions have already been carried out yesterday completely and consultations are under way to decide a more effective method of co-operation in the future."

Reviewing the political situation and the development of the Egyptian-Soviet relations, President Sadat defined at the beginning the primary line being followed in Egyptian foreign policy. This was the basic line followed by the July 23 revolution initiated by the late leader Nasser two decades ago, he said. "That line, in essence, is that all our decisions emanate from our own will and are drawn from our Egyptian personality and from Egyptian soil, and serve the interests of the people of Egypt who have never accepted to be included into spheres of influence," he added.

President Sadat then gave an account of the development of Egyptian-Soviet relations and spoke in detail about the many talks he had held with Soviet

leaders. The larger part of the talks, he said, dealt with supplying the Egyptian armed forces with the equipment and arms required to wage a battle of liberation and to remove the traces of aggression.

"These talks were not always free of differences in viewpoints," he said, "but I always considered that these differences were natural. The Soviet Union is a big power with a world role that we cannot ignore, and as such it has its special strategy. As for us, part of our territory is occupied and our basic objective, on the Egyptian and Arab level, is to remove the consequences of this aggression. We are convinced that this removal, with the Israeli obstinacy and the U.S. continued support for this obstinacy, cannot be materialized except by fighting."

President Sadat noted that at the discussion with the Soviet leaders during his first visit to the Soviet Union as President in early March, 1971, differences of viewpoints emerged as to arms, types and dates of delivery. He pointed out that Egypt rejected any limitation on her use of the arms, whatever the type, on the basis of Egypt's unshakable principle that political decisions in Egypt must remain with the Egyptian political leadership and the Egyptian people alone, without asking permission from any circles.

It seemed to him at the discussions held immediately after the conclusion of the agreement. President Sadat said, that the Soviet Union would deliver certain types of weapons necessary for battle and "suitable to the timing I set on the basis that 1971 was the year of decision, but those weapons failed to arrive on the dates agreed upon."

He said: "A basic development took place in the world, namely, the Indo-Pakistani War in which the Soviet Union was somewhat involved. All this took place in 1971 which made us, as I said before, re-examine our calculations, since it was imperative to reassess the situation."

President Sadat said that shortly before U.S. President Nixon visited the Soviet Union (in May) for talks with the Soviet leaders, "it was time to make new calculations together and review our methods of action (with the Soviets)."

He said that he visited the Soviet Union for the third time in February 1972 for talks on the supply of arms. He visited the Soviet Union a fourth time in April "to define our political stand with the Soviet leaders before Nixon visited Moscow."

President Sadat said that he had told the Soviet leaders clearly that Egypt rejected three things:

"1, we refuse limitation of arms supplies during this period because it serves Israel which possesses stacks of arms while it continues to occupy our land.

"2, we refuse any agreement which permits the continuation of the state of no peace, no war, because this means that Israel wins in the long run.

"3, we refuse to forgo any Arab land."

President Sadat said that the Soviet leaders sent "clarifications" on the talks they conducted with U.S. President Nixon and "I felt the need, in the light of all this, to define our stand with our friends."

"We take our decisions and define our stands by our own will and our freedom is in our own hands. We take our decisions at the appropriate time," he said.

## People of Egypt Cannot Be Bullied

President Sadat's July 18 speech again demonstrated the determination of the Egyptian Government and people to carry to the end their struggle against Israeli aggression which has the support and connivance of the superpowers. It has won sympathy and support of the people the world over.

**J**ULY 23, 1972 was the 20th anniversary of the overthrow of the feudal Farouk monarchy by the Egyptian people under the leadership of the late President Nasser and the National Day of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The 20 years following the 1952 revolution were marked by the Egyptian people's staunch struggle to defend their national independence and state sovereignty from imperialist and Israeli Zionist aggression.

This year, the Egyptian people celebrated this festive day of historic significance amid the struggle they are persevering in against imperialist and Zionist aggression to recover their lost territories. On July 18 — a

few days before the anniversary — when he spoke at an urgent session of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, President Sadat announced that the mission of the Soviet military advisers had come to an end and that all installations and military equipment built inside Egyptian territory will be the total property of the Arab Republic of Egypt and under the administration of the Egyptian armed forces. He also stressed that Egypt's basic objective is to remove the consequences of aggression and that Egypt refuses any agreement which permits the continuation of the state of no peace, no war, and she refuses to forgo any Arab land.

President Sadat pointed out: "There is nothing strange about these decisions. I told you several times before, and I told the Soviet leaders in our four meetings, that the battle will be ours, that we will not fight except with our own men, and that we are not trying to bring the Soviet Union into confrontation with the United States. I presented these as fundamental lines of our policy.

"These decisions do not mean any delay in our battle. No one had any intention that our adviser friends should fight alongside us. No one can imagine that any other soldier should fight our battle for the sake of our land, our rights and our dignity."

The A.S.U. Central Committee on the evening of July 18 declared its full support for the decisions taken by President Sadat regarding the termination of the mission of the Soviet military advisers in Egypt.

Among the Cairo citizens who thronged the streets listening to the President's decisions over Radio Cairo, some people said: "What have the Russians really done for us?"

The speech by President Sadat once again expressed the strong determination of the Egyptian Government and people to fight for justice and carry through to final victory the struggle against the aggression committed by Israeli Zionism with the connivance and support of the superpowers. It received warm support from the people at home, evoked worldwide repercussions and won the sympathy and support of the people of the world.

To safeguard national independence, the Egyptian people in 1956 took over the Suez Canal occupied by the imperialists. But the Republic was soon rewarded with a joint military attack by imperialism and Zionism. The heroic Egyptian people rose in resistance, frustrated enemy attacks and successfully defended the Suez and state sovereignty as a whole from aggression. Supported by U.S. imperialism, the Israeli Zionists launched another armed aggression against Egypt and other Arab countries in 1967, and occupied the Sinai Peninsula — Egyptian territory — and

large territories of other Arab countries. The Egyptian, Palestinian and other Arab people are now waging an unswerving struggle to recover the lost territories and the national rights of the Palestinian people. President Sadat reaffirmed repeatedly this year that the occupied territories shall be recovered in battle. The Egyptian people's persistent struggle against imperialism, colonialism and aggression has also won sympathy and support from the world's people.

The Egyptian Government and people stand by the oppressed nations and peoples in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. They support the Palestinian people's struggle for national liberation, the three Indochinese peoples' struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, as well as the African people's national-liberation movement against imperialist and racist domination. The Egyptian people have thus made an important contribution to the Arab and Afro-Asian people's unity against imperialism and for national liberation.

To consolidate national independence, the Egyptian Government and people have made great efforts in developing the national economy in the past 20 years. Though in the

five years following the 1967 "June 5" war large amounts of manpower and financial resources were devoted to preparations for a battle to recover the lost territories, industrial and agricultural production has made a considerable headway compared with 20 years ago.

To develop its national economy since the July 23 revolution of 1952, Egypt has taken such positive measures as restraining foreign capital, taking over the imperialist-controlled Suez Canal Company and nationalizing some major enterprises and firms, including banks and insurance companies owned by foreign capital. All this has laid a foundation for the development of the national economy. Later the Egyptian Government took further steps to bring the bulk of key industrial and mining enterprises and other economic sectors into the orbit of state capital. Industrially, Egypt had only some textile mills and repair shops before the revolution. Today, not only has the traditional textile industry considerably developed, new industries — oil, chemical, machine-building and others — have also come into being. The annual output of crude oil has reached 15 to 20 million tons compared with 2.34 million in 1952.

Egypt is known for its cotton production, but she used to import cotton fabrics while exporting cotton. This abnormality typical of a colonial economy has disappeared. The 1971 output value of the textile industry was four and a half times that of 1952. Cotton textile products not only meet the needs of the domestic market but also have become an export item.

The revolution has ensured the growth of agriculture. Active efforts have been made to build water conservancy projects, reclaim wasteland and transform deserts. Nearly 900,000 acres of desert have been turned into farmland and another 800,000 acres of farmland have been shifted from the single-crop to multi-crop system. This has resulted in a substantial growth of agricultural production. The growth of industry and agriculture in Egypt has played a great role in maintaining national independence and raising people's living standards.

History has proved that the heroic Egyptian people cannot be bullied. Right now they are closing their ranks, surmounting difficulties and persevering in a protracted struggle to defeat Zionist aggression and recover their lost territories.

*(Continued from p. 13.)*

tion with Japan-China diplomatic relations] and I hope that such an action will begin well and end well."

"A favourable condition for the normalization of Japan-China diplomatic relations," the Prime Minister added, "is the fact that a way has been paved to some extent as result of the efforts made so far by the opposition parties and the Dietmen's League for Promoting the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations. These efforts should be appreciated and I hope that they will give assistance and help, too, in the future. As for the Liberal Democratic Party, I hope that the National Council for the Normalization of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations will play the role of the centre and that the matter should be fully studied and judged."

He said that the Japanese "Government must deal with this important matter seriously and prudently, and make contacts with all friendly countries. Yet bold actions should be taken sometimes."

He went on: "To have this matter successfully solved, it is absolutely necessary to obtain consensus of views within the Liberal Democratic Party and its powerful support." "This National Council is aimed at reaching consensus within the party."

He declared: "Foreign Minister Ohira and I will contact President Kosaka and, with a view to normalizing Japan-China diplomatic relations, work out concrete measures and procedures for the talks between the Governments of Japan and China."

He said: "As to the visit to China by the Foreign Minister and me, it should be decided by the National Council. The visit, I hope, will be studied by the Government and the ruling party with prudence."

The Prime Minister continued: "I and President Nixon will hold talks in Hawaii on August 31 and September 1. There are many problems which both Japanese and U.S. sides need to fully negotiate on. Therefore, I would like to have a heart-to-heart exchange of views with him. During the talks, I want to know the U.S. attitude and ideas on China."



## Workers in Socialist China

# Masters of New Harbour

by Hsin Kung-wen

**T**IENTSIN'S New Harbour at Tangku, which I visited recently, is a north-south transportation hub. On the shores of the Gulf of Pohai southeast of the city, it is an important port and the closest point to Peking from the sea.

The wharves were bustling with activity. Motor vehicles carrying goods went back and forth, and cranes droned as they loaded or unloaded big freighters moored alongside the piers. A huge overhead crane was moving merchandise marked "Made in the People's Republic of China" on to outward-bound vessels.

At the harbour administration bureau, Comrade Lu gave me a brief account of the harbour before liberation.

For half a century, he recounted, Tientsin was under imperialist rule. British, U.S. and Japanese imperialist warships and vessels could enter or leave the port at will, carrying away large quantities of iron, coal, salt and other products and dumping their surplus consumer goods on the Chinese market. While the imperialists batted on the blood and sweat of the Chinese people, China's national industry and trade were stunted. Stepping up their plunder of China's resources, in 1939 the Japanese invaders dragooned thousands of workers from various parts of our country to build a new harbour at Tangku as an outlet for Tientsin. The project continued for more than six years, in the course of which many Chinese labourers died, but it was still not completed by the time the Japanese surrendered in 1945. Before they departed, they sank ships in the harbour, made a bonfire of related construction data and destroyed what equipment and installations they could lay their hands on. When the Kuomintang reactionaries took over, they plundered the remaining installations and sold them to line their own pockets. On the eve of liberation in 1949, the port of Tientsin was in ruins: sunken ships jammed the harbour which had, in addition, silted up; the wharves and warehouses badly needed repairs; sheet iron, machine parts and tools and odds and ends lay around in utter confusion. The harbour was virtually dead.

Tientsin was liberated from reactionary rule in January 1949. The People's Government decided to rebuild the new harbour at Tangku in August 1951, and the first stage of the project was completed in

14 months. In October 1952, 10,000-ton ocean-going vessels steamed in for the first time in history. A new era dawned on New Harbour which now belongs to the people.

### Testimony of History

From the office of the harbour administration bureau, I went to the *Peitang*, a lighter lying at the far end of a wharf.

In the past, vessels upwards of 5,000 tons could not steam into Tientsin harbour but had to anchor at sea, dozens of kilometres away. The *Peitang* was one of the lighters the Japanese invaders had used. Ma Feng-tsai, a coolie under the Japanese and one of the few surviving veteran workers, told us of their wretched life on the lighter. His story was illustrative of the terrible plight of Chinese workers in the old society.

A small mechanically propelled vessel, the *Peitang* had a crew of about 900. Berths were jammed into some 300 square metres on the lower deck — the only passage to the main deck was a narrow flight of steps — which was dark, damp and stinking, and was infested with mosquitoes and bedbugs in summer and lice in winter. Most of the workers were peasants who had been forced to flee their villages because of famine or some other adversity. Wandering in search of a living, they came to the harbour and took whatever work they could



Veteran worker Ma Feng-tsai tells young workers visiting the *Peitang* about his terrible plight in the old society.

get. Once they started working on the lighter, they were not allowed to go ashore for months. They wore patched-up pieces of gunny and their food was no better than swill. They were often clubbed or whipped by Japanese gendarmes and foremen. Ground down by back-breaking toil and tyranny, many died prematurely and their bodies were thrown into the sea. Small wonder the crew cursed the *Peitang* as a "water dungeon" and a place "worse than hell."

When New Harbour was rebuilt, the *Peitang* had a new role to play, serving as a place of class education where Ma Feng-tsai, an eyewitness of past cruelty, told visitors what life was like under reactionary rule before liberation. For young workers at Tangku, Ma said, their first lesson was a visit to the *Peitang*, and this has now become a rule here.

The dockers fared no better than the crew on the *Peitang* before liberation. Japanese gendarmes, carrying rifles with fixed bayonets, kept watch everywhere in the harbour those days, and dockers could only enter or leave in files under the escort of their foremen. Manual labour was the order of the day, and the workers earned only two *jin* of coarse grain after a day's back-breaking toil. Revolting as the situation was, large numbers of unemployed men waited outside the harbour every day for work. "Dockers have three precious things: a hand hook, a shoulder pad and a tattered cotton-padded jacket" was a saying in those days. The first two were indispensable for moving and carrying goods while the cotton-padded jacket was their only clothing against the cold. This was the plight of dockers at that time.

### Dockers Today

New Harbour has shouldered an increasingly heavy task in foreign trade since liberation. The volume of trade handled last year was ten times as much as in the early post-liberation days, and four times as many foreign ships called at Tangku. New wharves have been built and put into commission, and new warehouses and open enclosures for cargo cover an area of 190,000 square metres.

The dockers' status in society and their life have changed drastically. Since they could hardly maintain a living in the old society, nine out of ten could not afford to marry and have a family.

Things changed after liberation. They now have their own families and live in new spacious dwellings. In addition to a secondary vocational school and five secondary and primary schools, Tangku has a hospital and many health centres. Formerly illiterate, many veteran workers have learnt to read and write, and some have distinguished themselves in making technical innovations. The harbour administration has also built a small library and a club for the dockers.

Many veterans have been promoted to leading posts. Some have been elected secretaries of Party committees, others chairmen of revolutionary committees. Li Chang-fa, a child labourer at the wharf when he was only 12, is deputy secretary of the Party committee in the 4th work-zone. Veteran dockers Mu Teh-hsien and Chang Chia-hsi, secretaries of their Party branches, were elected delegates to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 1969.

Ma Feng-tsai had already reached the retiring age and could get a pension — 70 per cent of his wages. But instead of spending his old age in a leisurely way, he was determined not to leave the wharf. Now in charge of the class education exhibition on the *Peitang*, he said: "In the old society, old workers like me would have been sacked long ago. Today we are respected and have a secure life. In fact conditions get better and better." Once at a banquet for foreign visitors, whom he often meets nowadays, someone asked him: "How are relations between leading cadres and rank-and-file workers in your socialist country?" With a smile he pointed to the man sitting by his side busy helping him to some more food, and said: "See him? He's our senior leading cadre in Tangku."

Chinese dockers have won complete emancipation politically and economically, no longer oppressed or discriminated against as they had been in the past. They may not hold responsible posts, but they are respected just like others. They are the real masters of New Harbour.

As masters of the country, the dockers are working selflessly and with great enthusiasm, constantly in-



Li Chang-fa (second from left), deputy secretary of the Party committee in the 4th work-zone, chats with veteran workers during a work-break.

novating and producing loading and unloading machines, and introducing improved working methods to speed up transport and build up the harbour.

Deputy secretary Li Chang-fa told us why the workers were so full of enthusiasm. "The dockers," he said, "were cruelly oppressed when the harbour was in the hands of the imperialists and feudal gang-masters. Since liberation, workers manage harbour affairs and everyone feels that the more work he does the happier he is. We all want to do things to the best of our ability." In conclusion, he said what every veteran worker felt: "Men have changed because the world has changed. Oppressed and bullied in the past, we are our own masters today. Different worlds, different approach!"

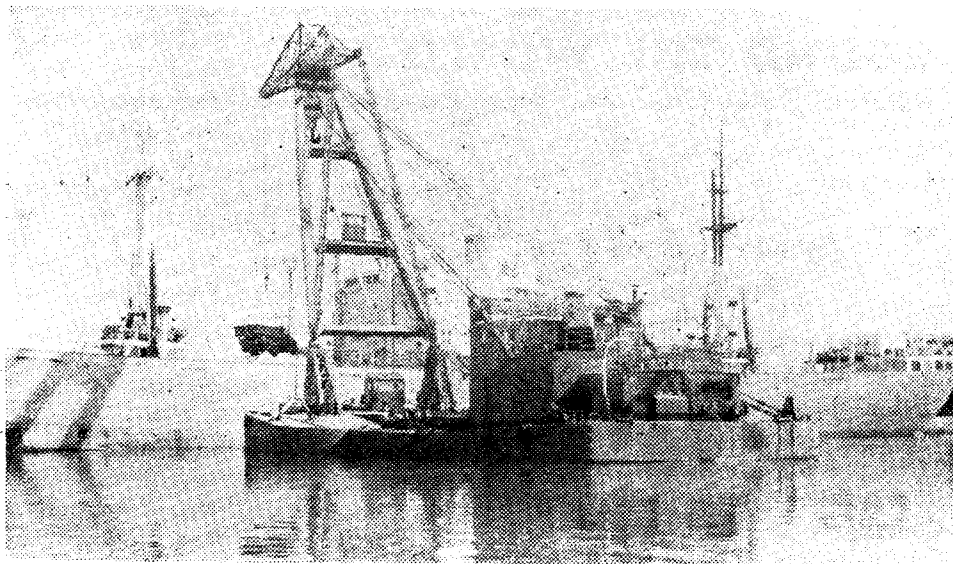
It is their unprecedented fervour that has spurred the workers to accomplish their tasks in a remarkable way and build up the new harbour at top speed.

Once they had to do a rush job—unloading a foreign freighter in four days. After careful study, the harbour administration bureau decided that it could be finished in three. When the task was assigned to a work-zone, the Party committee discussed the matter and decided that two days were enough. But when finally the work was given to the squads and groups, the dockers concentrated their forces and finished unloading in 18 hours.

When I went to see the wharves, various types of machines were at work, loading or unloading several foreign freighters. Some workers were blowing whistles and waving flags as they gave directions to the crane operators. Looking around, I failed to see the old scene of workers carrying heavy loads on their backs and walking cautiously down the gang-planks.

Veteran workers were particularly anxious to show me the machines they had designed and made themselves. One was a floating crane, and the other was a loading machine which they called *kun lung chi* (meaning revolving dragon machine). Salt takes up a big proportion of New Harbour's exports, and loading used to depend entirely on manual labour. Though two conveyer-belts were installed later, shovelling the salt on to the belts still depended on physical labour. With 280 men working non-stop, three days and three nights were needed to load a 10,000-ton vessel. The introduction of the *kun lung chi* solved the problem.

On Wharf No. 2, I saw what it was like. As the machine moved easily over the mounds of salt, revolving scoops continually ladled out and sent the salt to a conveyer-belt which carried it up the ship. Based on the principle of a treadmill, it was the fruit of painstaking



Floating crane.

study and experiments by veteran workers Chang Teh-chin and Chien Chun in conjunction with their mates. Introduced in 1967, a *kun lung chi* needs only 18 workers and less than 8 hours to load salt on to a 10,000-ton-class vessel.

I also watched the big floating crane which, high as a nine-storeyed building, had a main hook and a supplementary one. Thirty metres apart, the former had a lifting capacity of 150 tons, the latter 25 tons. Electrically driven, this crane lifts merchandise from large freighters on to the wharves, or moves out to sea to load or discharge cargo when necessary.

Making the floating crane was a struggle. As exports and imports continued to increase year after year, New Harbour's dockers urgently needed a large floating crane to handle the increasing amount of bulk cargo weighing over 40-50 tons apiece. But when they decided to make one themselves, the harbour leadership which was influenced by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line smothered their proposal as it had faith only in a few "specialists" but overlooked the strength of the workers. That was before the Great Cultural Revolution. After 1968, the new-born revolutionary committee of New Harbour gave the workers firm support, and a designing and manufacturing group consisting of veteran workers, cadres and technicians was quickly formed. Together with the masses of workers, the group overcame numerous difficulties arising from lack of equipment and technical knowledge and eight months later succeeded in making a floating crane which cost them only one-tenth the amount needed for buying one.

With their own hands, the dockers have brought tremendous changes to New Harbour, continually raising its capacity to handle an increasing volume of cargo. They are now designing and making new machines to replace manual labour so that New Harbour can play a still greater role in the motherland's socialist construction.

## ROUND THE WORLD

### UNITED NATIONS

#### New Agenda Item on Korea Proposed

The permanent missions of Algeria and 12 other countries to the United Nations jointly addressed a letter to the U.N. Secretary-General on July 17 requesting the inclusion of the item entitled "Creation of Favourable Conditions to Accelerate the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" in the provisional agenda of the 27th Session of the U.N. General Assembly scheduled for September 19. An explanatory memorandum was attached to the letter.

The letter was jointly addressed to the U.N. Secretary-General by the permanent missions of Algeria, the People's Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The explanatory memorandum attached to the letter points out:

"The Korean question directly involves the responsibility of the United Nations:

"Which intervened militarily in the events of 1950 in Korea;

"Which established the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea;

"Which still gives the cover of its flag to the United States troops and other foreign troops stationed in south Korea."

The memorandum continues that the General Assembly, however, basing itself on the ground that discussions had commenced between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea through the intermediary of their respective Red Cross Societies, decided at its 26th

Session to postpone the debate on Korea to the 27th Session.

"It is now known that more important developments have occurred between these two Governments, which have declared in a joint communique their willingness to join efforts with a view to the reunification of Korea by peaceful means and without foreign intervention," the memorandum says. Therefore "it is the duty of the United Nations to take note of this development of the situation in Korea, to encourage it and to accelerate it by every means at its disposal."

The memorandum stresses, "It is therefore necessary for the 27th Session of the United Nations General Assembly to study ways of creating favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea." It points out, "The proposed debate is not and cannot be designed to make the United Nations interfere in the discussion of problems which the two Governments concerned wish to solve without foreign intervention."

The memorandum says, "In the light of the new elements which exist in the region, it is now more than ever necessary to reconsider the terms of reference and activities of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and the presence of the United Nations Military Command in Korea.

"It would therefore be highly desirable for the United Nations to respond favourably to the wish of the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to discuss the problems posed by the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea without foreign intervention."

Huang Hua, Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, sent a letter to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on July 19, expressing

the Chinese Delegation's support for the request of Algeria and 12 other countries to include the item entitled "Creation of Favourable Conditions to Accelerate the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" as an urgent subject in the agenda of the 27th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, and informing him of the Chinese Delegation's decision to become one of the co-sponsors.

Ion Duma, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations, in a letter to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on July 21, informed him that Romania had decided to become one of the co-sponsors for the proposal.

Up to now there are 15 sponsors for the proposal.

### KOREA

#### Agreement of Red Cross Organizations

An agreement was reached at the 23rd meeting of the preliminary talks between the North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations held on July 19 at Panmunjom on the composition of the delegations to the full-dress talks.

This was the first fruit of the talks held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust after the publication of the Joint Statement of the North and the South.

The points of agreement on the question of the composition of the delegations to the full-dress talks are:

1. The two sides agreed upon forming the delegation of each side to the full-dress talks between the North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations with 7 members and definitely appointing either chief or deputy chief of each Red Cross Organization as the head of the delegation, the rank of the heads of the two delegations being equal;

2. The two sides agreed upon letting an entourage comprising 7 or less advisers and around 70 personnel ac-

company each delegation to the full-dress talks.

The advisers shall be appointed by each side as it sees fit and the number of personnel shall be increased or reduced according to necessity.

Other procedures for the full-dress talks were also discussed at this meeting.

Kim Tae Hui, Head of the D.P.R.K. side, proposed to have the first meeting of the full-dress talks held in Pyongyang at 10 a.m. on August 5, 1972.

The south Korean side agreed in principle to this proposal.

## CAMBODIA

### June Battle Results

According to AKI, 7,200 Phnom Penh and Saigon puppet troops, including 25 high-ranking officers, a general from Saigon and a general from Phnom Penh, were wiped out or captured in June by the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces.

In terms of units, 18 battalions, 13 companies and one armoured squadron were annihilated or badly mauled. Twenty-three military vehicles, including 9 tanks, were destroyed or damaged; 7 aircraft shot down or hit; 65 strongholds blown up or occupied; 7 storages destroyed and large quantities of arms and military supplies captured.

During the month, some areas, especially in Takeo and Kompong Speu Provinces — with a total population of 70,000 — were liberated. The liberated areas now cover 85 per cent of the total land of Cambodia and have a population of more than 5 million.

## WESTERN EUROPE

### Ten Finance Ministers' Meeting

The finance ministers of the six present (France, West Germany,

Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg) and four future members (Britain, Denmark, the Republic of Ireland and Norway) of the West European Common Market have met to discuss a long-term plan for the reform of the capitalist world's monetary system, which has the U.S. dollar as its centre, and to coordinate their positions on this problem.

The meeting in London on July 17 and 18 reflected the West European countries' common desire to overthrow the privileged position of the U.S. dollar and to escape from the dollar crisis. An AP report said that the Common Market finance ministers were holding a two-day meeting "to plan a joint front against the United States in the development of long-term currency accords."

This was the first time the finance ministers of the Common Market nations discussed the long-term reform of the present monetary system in the capitalist world. After presiding over the opening session of the two-day meeting, Anthony Barber, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the 10 countries had agreed on eight points, including the following: The new system should continue to be based on fixed but adjustable currency parities; it should be designed to re-establish general convertibility of currencies; it should provide for effective international regulation of the supply of money "liquidity" in the world; it should provide for securing the necessary adjustments in the balance of payments of participating countries; it should have regard to the need to reduce the destabilizing effect of short term capital flows; it should conform to the principle of equal rights and obligations of all participating countries.

Giscard d'Estaing, French Minister of Economy and Finance, said that the eight-point agreement was important because it marked a con-

vergence of views within the West European Common Market.

Details of the eight basic objectives were discussed on July 18. After the meeting, Barber said there had been discussion of what the accounting value to take the place of the dollar in a new monetary system should be, how the worldwide flow of money could be controlled and what should be done about unwanted dollars now held by other countries. He said that in seeking a common position on the reform of the monetary system, the 10 countries have taken "a major step forward." The meeting unanimously agreed that in a new monetary system of the capitalist world all participating countries should have "equal rights and obligations" and a new accounting value should replace the dollar.

The meeting was unanimous in demanding a return to the convertibility of the dollar into gold. It held that the United States should not be allowed to ignore the mass of dollars which it had dumped into the hands of the West European central banks. A U.S. news agency noted that the meeting's demand for convertibility drew attention to the fact that the dollar has not been convertible.

The French Minister of Economy and Finance said at the meeting that the United States should restore gold-dollar convertibility and that this would help in handling American debts by creditor countries. Karl Klasen, Director of the Bundesbank, voiced similar views and called for a negotiated settlement with the United States on the convertibility question.

A few days before the meeting, a new big selling of the dollar occurred in exchange markets in the West, forcing West European central banks to take in several thousands of millions. The finance ministers of the 10 countries made frequent contacts outside the meeting for ways to curb dollar inflows.

July 28, 1972

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## FRIENDSHIP LOG

### Common Fight

Whenever and wherever the Chinese technical personnel working on the Zambian section of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway ran into difficulties, the Zambian people were always ready to come to their assistance.

On checking the route surveyed in 1969, Chinese technicians found that some of the wooden markers had rotted and it was difficult to locate the exact course. Zambians passing by would stop to help them. They often painstakingly covered dozens of kilometres and refused to leave until they had picked up the route again.

Sometimes pupils in nearby schools were of real help in tracing the original course. These lively children had followed the Chinese surveyors during the preliminary survey. Their voluntary service enabled the technicians to finish checking the route in good time.

Trucks in the rainy season often got stuck in the mud. Whenever the construction works' trucks got bogged down in the neighbourhood of the Kasama Timber Yard, the manager of the timber yard, Kaika,

was sure to come to the rescue with a tractor.

When the Chinese engineers and technicians thanked him, he replied: It's a pleasure to be able to contribute one's share to the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway.

Last January it became necessary to solve the problem of timber and water supply before a sawmill could be built in the vicinity of Mundu-wantaga village for the Zambian section of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway. As newcomers, the Chinese personnel didn't know where to find these two essentials. Shimukumba, the 70-year-old village chief, volunteered to lead them through a big stretch of jungle to the needed materials. Braving the scorching sun and pouring rains, they finally achieved their object.

### At Montreal's International Cultural Fair

As part of the 1972 "Man and His World" International Cultural Fair, the Chinese Paintings, Arts and Crafts Exhibition opened July 20 on Saint Helens' Island in Montreal, Canada. It was warmly welcomed by about 9,000 visitors from Canada and other countries.

Modern paintings reflecting New China, classical paintings and handicrafts — jade, ivory and wood

carvings — rich in national characteristics and specimens of embroidery and porcelain are on display. Paintings, wood carving and woollen needle-point work in praise of Dr. Norman Bethune, the great internationalist fighter, are prominent. The huge woollen needle-point work in the centre of the exhibition hall depicting the great unity of the people of various nationalities of China has evoked much interest from visitors, many of whom had their pictures taken in front of it. Many visitors wrote down their impressions which expressed their high appreciation of China's long-standing rich culture. One Canadian wrote in the visitors' book: This exhibition is "interesting and beautiful, also educational!" An American wrote: It is a "marvellous exhibit of a courageous people's art."

At a press conference at the Chinese pavilion, Head of the Chinese Delegation Shao Yu said: "This exhibition provides us with an opportunity to learn from the people of Canada and to exchange experience in culture and art with our friends."

### Chinese Films in U.S.

Sponsored by the United States-China People's Friendship Association of New York and that city's Museum of Modern Art, 19 showings of Chinese films were presented in the latter half of June. They were seen and warmly applauded by an audience of more than 10,000. The films include: *The Red Detachment of Women*, *The White-Haired Girl*, *The Red Lantern*, *Shachiapang*, *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy* and a documentary *Warmly Celebrate the 22nd Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China*.

### Norway — China

The founding of a national Norway-China Friendship Association was proclaimed at the First National Congress of Norway-China Friendship Associations held recently in Oslo. M. Husby was elected Chairman of the Association.



Chinese personnel and Zambian workers drain marshy land to build the railway.



invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. They arrived in Shanghai on the afternoon of July 14 and came to Peking by air the following day. The Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs gave a banquet in their honour in the evening. Hermann Jung and the accompanying reporters also were at the banquet.

Schroeder and his wife left Peking on July 21 by plane to visit Shenyang and other places. Jung and the reporters were on the same plane.

### Mass Swimming

Every year on July 16, the day Chairman Mao again swam the mighty Yangtze River at Wuhan in 1966, mass swimming activities reach a peak.

This year saw 10,000 people swim across the Yangtze at Wuhan on July 16.

An Albanian swimming team visiting Wuhan was applauded enthusiastically by onlookers when it joined the masses in crossing the river. Taking part in the cross-river swim were workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the militia, young Red Guards and people engaged in physical cultural work. There was also a contingent of 500 Little Red Soldiers. The oldest was 14, the youngest eight years old. When they reached the confluence of the Yangtze River and the Han River the waves were over 3 metres high, but these young swimmers were not daunted. Showing their combativeness, they reached the other bank as spectators applauded them.

The 5,000-metre crossing took two hours.

In the capital, Peking, more than 70,000 workers, peasants, soldiers and young people took part in swimming activities, which included crossings, distance swimming, aquatic sports and diving exhibitions in the city's many swimming pools.

Many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions also held separate

mass activities in swimming and diving.

The years following July 16, 1966, saw mass aquatic activities develop further. More and more people are taking part in swimming since the beginning of this summer.

Swimming in the Peking Valve Plant is very lively. In some workshops 60 per cent of the workers frequently take part.

In Tientsin quite a number of units hold swimming classes to train a group of stalwarts to further promote swimming activities. Many middle and primary schools pay attention to physical training, getting their pupils while they are young, developing swimming and other sports activities on a wide scale to enable the youngsters to build their physiques.

Kwangtung Province on the south coast recently held big competitions for youngsters in swimming, diving and water polo. Participants were all under 17 years. The great majority were middle and primary school pupils. Many workers, students and other masses in Chan-chiang city go in for diving after work and after school. Since 1958 more than 40 divers trained in this city have represented the country and province in competitions.

On the shores of the Gulf of Pohai, Luta city has utilized the natural conditions of the locality and also repaired and built many new seaside swimming pools.

Swimming activities are also very lively in Nanning city in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, with thousands upon thousands of people swimming in rivers and streams every day.

Mass swimming activities not only help promote body-building, they also enable participants to temper themselves in storm and stress so as to have the will power to triumph over hazards and difficulties.

### Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits Singapore

A Chinese table tennis delegation headed by Chen Yuan-kao, with

Cheng Chi-hung and Wang Chuan-yao as deputy heads, received a warm welcome from the people of Singapore during its eight-day friendly visit there recently.

A total of six friendly and exhibition matches were played in a packed 7,000-seat stadium. Entering and leaving the stadium, the Chinese players were greeted with cheers of "Long live friendship" by the spectators, many of whom asked for their autographs.

On July 14, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew received the delegation and had a friendly conversation with its leaders and players. This was followed by a dinner given for the Chinese guests by Lim Kim San, Singapore Minister of Education and President of the Singapore Table Tennis Association.

### NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou En-lai sent messages of greetings on July 19 and 22 to Albin Nyamoya on his assumption of the office of Prime Minister of the Republic of Burundi and to Abdel Salam Jalloud on his becoming Premier of the Government of the Arab Republic of Libya.

▲ Ethiopian Ambassador to China Makonnen Kebret gave a banquet on July 23 to celebrate the 80th birthday of His Imperial Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie I. Kuo Mo-jo, Chi Peng-fei and others attended.

▲ Polish Ambassador to China Franciszek Stachowiak gave a reception on July 22 in celebration of the 28th anniversary of the National Liberation Day of Poland. Kuo Mo-jo, Pai Hsiang-kuo and others were present.

▲ The Red Cross Society of China on July 24 sent a message to the Red Cross Society of the Philippines expressing sympathy and solicitous regards to the Philippine people suffering from the recent typhoon and rainstorms. The Chinese Red Cross Society has decided to donate R.M.B. one million yuan worth of materials to help the people in the stricken areas overcome difficulties.

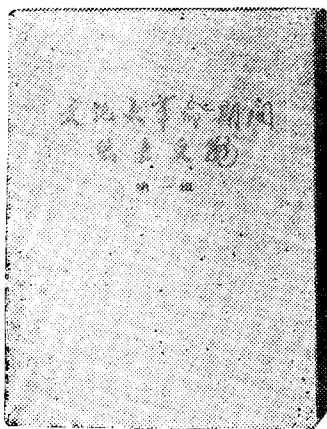
JUST OFF THE PRESS

# Cultural Relics Unearthed During the Great Cultural Revolution

*Large-Sized Album in Chinese*

(Vol. I)

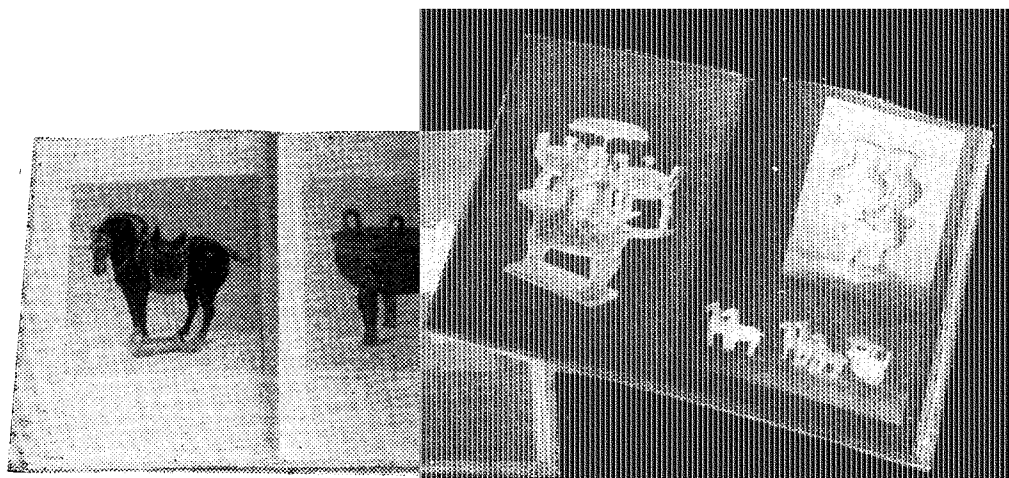
*Edited by the Group in Charge of  
the Exhibition of Cultural Relics*



A large number of valuable historical relics were unearthed in various places during the Great Cultural Revolution. In line with Chairman Mao's principle of "making the past serve the present," an exhibition was held at the Palace Museum in Peking to educate the masses in historical materialism and to display the new achievements in archaeological excavation and the protection of cultural relics.

This album contains photographs of historical relics selected from the late period of primitive society to the Ming Dynasty, numbering 250 in all with captions, found in Hopei, Hunan, Shensi, Hupeh, Honan, Anhwei, Shantung and Shansi Provinces, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and Peking.

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