

# PEKING REVIEW

12

March 24, 1972

## Speeches by Premier Chou And Samdech Sihanouk

Chinese Government gives banquet celebrating 2nd anniversary of coming to China of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth and founding of N.U.F.C. and P.A.F.N.L.C.

## New Label, Old Conspiracy

"Renmin Ribao" Commentator on the "Hussein Plan"

Shanghai: In a New Workers' Quarter

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## Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets Arab Diplomatic Envoys to China

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei on March 18 met with the Ambassadors to China of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, the Arab Republic of Yemen and the Algerian Democratic People's Republic, the Charges d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassies in China of the Republic of Iraq, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Kingdom of Morocco and the Head of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking.

On behalf of the Arab diplomatic envoys to China, Youssef Shakra, Ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to China, told of the plan put forward recently by King Hussein of Jordan to set up a "united Arab kingdom."

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei thanked the diplomatic envoys for the briefing. He stated: The Jordanian reactionaries brought up the plan of the "united Arab kingdom" at a time when the anti-imperialist struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples is growing in depth day by day. This is a plot aimed at splitting the unity of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and undermining their struggle against imperialism and Zionism in a vain attempt to ultimately liquidate the revolutionary cause of the Palestinian people.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei said: The Chinese Government and people have always supported the Palestinian people and the people of all the Arab countries in their just struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression. It is our consistent stand that the national rights of the Palestinian people must be restored and Israeli Zionism must withdraw from all Arab territories it has occupied. We firmly believe that so long as they persist in unity and struggle, the great Arab people and Palestinian

people will surely win in their struggle against aggression.

## Communique on Talks Among Representatives of Korean, Japanese and Chinese Table Tennis Associations

The representatives of the table tennis associations of Korea, Japan and China recently held talks in Peking on the current situation and future development of table tennis in Asia, and other matters of common concern. A communique was issued on March 15. It said: "The three sides unanimously hold that the 'Asian Table Tennis Federation,' as is known to all, is at present controlled by a tiny number of persons. They use the 'Asian Table Tennis Federation' to obstruct friendly exchanges among table tennis circles of various Asian countries and the healthy development of table tennis in Asia. For this reason, the majority of member associations of the 'Asian Table Tennis Federation' have long lost interest in it. This is an indisputable fact. It has become the common desire in Asian table tennis circles to form a new organization truly representative of table tennis in Asia.

"The three sides unanimously point out that the so-called extraordinary general meeting of the 'Asian Table Tennis Federation' recently held in Bangkok was called by the tiny number of persons for the sole purpose of continuing to obstruct the healthy development of table tennis in Asia. The number attending was so small they dared not even make public the list of participants. At the meeting they proclaimed that they would comply with the constitution of the International Table Tennis Federation. This is an out-and-out deception.

"The table tennis associations of the three countries hold that it is necessary to found as soon as possible a new organization truly representative of Asia table tennis in order to enhance the friendship among table

tennis circles and players of various Asian countries and help popularize and promote table tennis in Asia and raise its standard. For this purpose, the table tennis associations of the three countries will consult with other table tennis associations in Asia on the convocation of a preparatory meeting at the earliest possible date, in order to make concerted efforts for the founding of a new Asian table tennis organization.

"The table tennis associations of the three countries believe that this proposal will win positive approval and support from table tennis circles and players in Asia."

On the evening of March 15, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Kuo Mo-jo and Chairman of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Wang Meng met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegations of the table tennis associations of Korea and Japan.

The Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission gave a banquet the same evening to welcome the guests from Korea and Japan. Wang Meng and representatives of the table tennis associations of Korea and Japan Choi Gi Uk and Yaichiro Yamamoto spoke at the banquet, hailing the success of the talks among the representatives of the table tennis associations of the three countries and the issuing of the communique. They pledged to work hard to found a new Asian table tennis organization at an early date to further promote the friendship among table tennis circles and players of the Asian countries.

## Kiangsu's Grain Target Exceeded

One of China's main grain producing areas, Kiangsu Province in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River has had successive good harvests. Last year's average per-mu yield exceeded the target set for

(Continued on p. 11.)

# Government of People's Republic of China Gives Grand Banquet

Celebrating Second Anniversary of Coming to China of Samdech  
And Madame Sihanouk, Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth,  
And Founding of N.U.F.C. and P.A.F.N.L.C.

THE Government of the People's Republic of China gave a grand banquet on the evening of March 19 at the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People to warmly celebrate the second anniversary of the coming to China of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk, and Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and Chairman of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee, and Madame Penn Nouth, and the second anniversary of the founding of the National United Front of Cambodia and the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia. Premier Chou En-lai and Samdech Sihanouk spoke at the banquet. (For texts of their speeches see below.)

Attending the banquet on invitation were Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of Cambodia; Sarin Chhak, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the R.G.N.U.C., and Madame Sarin Chhak; and all the other distinguished Cambodian guests in Peking.

Attending the banquet on invitation were Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China; Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China; and Hyun Jun Keuk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and Madame Hyun Jun Keuk.

Present were Chinese Party and government leaders and leading members of departments concerned, including Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing, Kuo Mo-jo, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chi Peng-fei, Wu Teh, Chang Tsai-chien, Teng Ying-chao, Chang Hsi-jo, Wang Kuo-chuan, Lin Chia-mei, Yu Li-chun and Hsu Han-ping.

The banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the peoples of China and Cambodia.

## Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

Respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk,

Respected Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth,

Respected Special Envoy Ieng Sary,

Distinguished Guests from Cambodia,

Comrades and Friends,

Two years ago today, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and the Chinese people's

closest friend, and Madame Sihanouk, and Samdech Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth came to China and were accorded a warm welcome by the Chinese Government and people. That was the time when foreign aggressive forces had instigated their lackey, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique, to stage a reactionary coup d'etat, and a critical juncture when the national existence of Cambodia was in peril. Arriving in Peking, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk resolutely and determinedly held aloft the glorious banner of defending national independence and plunged himself into the great struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys; he issued his sublime five-point declaration, founded the National United Front and the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia, established the Royal Government of National Union

and called upon the Cambodian people to take up arms and unfold a vigorous war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, thus advancing the Cambodian people's anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle to a new historical stage. Meanwhile, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk initiated the convocation of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, which issued a joint declaration of great historic significance, and a solid united front of the three Indochinese peoples against U.S. aggression was formed. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has not only performed great deeds for the Cambodian people, but also made outstanding contributions to the three Indochinese peoples' cause of unity against U.S. aggression. On this memorable occasion, we are particularly glad to gather here joyously to celebrate together the great victories of the Cambodian and other Indochinese peoples and the 2nd anniversary of the founding of the National United Front and the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia.

Please allow me to take this opportunity to extend, on behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Government and people, warm congratulations and high respects to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk, to Samdech Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth, to Special Envoy Ieng Sary, to the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and to the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia and the fraternal Cambodian people, who are fighting in the forefront of struggle against U.S. aggression.

The past two years are most uncommon years in the history of Cambodia. In these two years, the Cambodian people, under the brilliant leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the National United Front of Cambodia, have persisted in a people's war, fought heroically and staunchly against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and won great and splendid victories.

In the past two years, the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia have continued to expand and grow stronger through fighting, and have become indestructible people's armed forces worthy of their name. The liberated areas in Cambodia have been increasingly consolidated and expanded, and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia is exercising highly effective leadership over eight-tenths of the territory and seven-tenths of the population. Internationally, Cambodia's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has won extensive sympathy and support among the people of all countries, and the prestige of Cambodia has increasingly grown. The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique, which was rigged up two years ago by U.S. imperialism with the help of bayonets, is beset with contradictions and fallen into chaos, with its members scrambling for power and gains. The practice of Cambodia over the past two years is another eloquent proof that U.S. im-

perialism is nothing to be afraid of and that so long as the people of a small country unite and persist in struggle, they can certainly grow from weak to strong, defeat aggression by a big country and win complete victory.

At present, the three Indochinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is developing vigorously and winning continuous victories. However, U.S. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeats and is stepping up its programmes of "Khmerization," "Laotianization" and "Vietnamization" to prolong and intensify its war of aggression in Indochina. In the meantime, it has dished up its so-called "eight-point peace proposal" in a political scheme to dupe the people of the world and attain its criminal aim of forcibly occupying Indochina. What calls for special attention is that at the present time certain powers are creating a so-called "Khmer third force" to carry out activities for a compromise in a vain attempt to split the National United Front of Cambodia and undermine the militant unity of the Cambodian people and the Indochinese peoples. But this is no longer the time of Munich, and these splitting activities will certainly meet with the firm opposition of the Cambodian people. In their appeal of February 12 this year, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth solemnly declared that the Cambodian people are determined to carry on the "resolute struggle without compromise or retreat until final victory." This is a forceful reply to all conspirators. We believe that the three Indochinese peoples, long tempered in revolution, are invincible and that no military threats or political schemes can divert them from the road of struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Victory surely belongs to the three Indochinese peoples who are united in fighting.

It is the bounden internationalist duty of the Chinese people to render all-out support and assistance to the Cambodian and other Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. We have been doing so in the past and we will continue to do so in the future. This stand of ours is firm and unshakable. Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people resolutely support the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. We are firmly opposed to any international plot to split the Cambodian and Indochinese peoples and sabotage their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Chinese people resolutely support the three Indochinese peoples in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end. Whatever forms the war of aggression may assume, so long as the just war of the Indochinese peoples goes on, we will render it our support. The Chinese people will always unite together, fight together and win victory together with the Cambodian, Vietnamese and Lao peoples.

Now, please raise your glasses and drink a toast

to the great victories of the Cambodian and Indo-chinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation,

to the independence, peace, democracy, neutrality, territorial integrity and national prosperity of Cambodia,

to the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples of China and Cambodia,

to the health and long life of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk,

to the health of Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front and Prime Minister of the Royal

Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth,

to the health of Special Envoy Ieng Sary,

to the health of all the distinguished guests from Cambodia,

to the health of Comrade Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang,

to the health of Comrade Ambassador Ngo Thuyen,

to the health of Comrade Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk, and Madame Hyun Jun Keuk,

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

to the health of our friends and comrades present here!

## Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech

Your Excellency Respected Mr. Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China,

Allow me to express to you, in my own name and in that of all my compatriots present here, our heartfelt gratitude for such a warm and magnificent speech which you have made just now, of which every word goes direct to the hearts of all the Khmer patriots and arouses their enthusiasm, and for this very splendid banquet given so kindly by Your Excellency and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

It was on March 19, 1970, just two years ago today, that our beloved friend, Your Excellency, welcomed us, myself and my first companions in the Khmer resistance (headed by Samdech Penn Nouth), in Peking and gave us, in the name of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung, most respected and beloved leader of the glorious Chinese people, not only a fraternal hospitality but also a complete support, which afterwards has never failed and is again reaffirmed this evening in the most solemn and clearest fashion.

This complete support of the P.R.C., of her most illustrious leader, of her great people, of her Party, of her Government and of her armed forces has, since that historic date of March 19, 1970, played an extremely important role in the new turn taken in the destiny of our Kampuchea.

The immense and multifarious assistance given by China to our people, to their N.U.F.C., to their

R.G.N.U.C. and to their P.A.F.N.L.C. has made a decisive contribution to the successes in all the fields of our historic struggle waged for national salvation and the complete liberation of our fatherland.

We request His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung, Your Excellency, the Government of the P.R.C. and the entire Chinese people to accept the assurances of our immeasurable and eternal thanks.

Your Excellency Respected Premier Chou En-lai,

Respected Madame Chiang Ching,

Your Excellencies respected national civil and military authorities of the P.R.C., and respected mesdames,

Esteemed Excellencies, mesdames, mesdemoiselles, messieurs,

Dear friends,

Dear brothers and sisters,

We, anti-imperialist Khmer patriots, believe that if the prestige of the P.R.C. does not cease to grow on the international plane and among all the peoples of the world, it is because she remains infallibly faithful, in all circumstances, to her revolutionary ideal and to her ideal of justice.

It is this unshakable and indomitable fidelity that is reflected in the unforgettable speech which His Excellency Chou En-lai has made just now.

With regard to the Indochinese and Khmer questions, the position of the P.R.C. has always been the following:

First, the P.R.C. will remain completely united with the three Indochinese peoples (Khmer, Vietnamese and Lao) and will give them all the support and assistance desirable and necessary to their struggle until their total victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressor and his puppets.

Second, so far as Cambodia in particular is concerned, the P.R.C. recognizes and will recognize only the R.G.N.U.C. as being the sole legitimate and legal government of the Khmer people and country.

Third, as far as Indochina is concerned, China will always give her complete support to the three Indochinese peoples in their just demand not only for a complete withdrawal of the non-Indochinese armed forces of aggression in Indochina, but also for a complete cessation of support, in whatever form, given by the U.S. imperialists to the puppet regimes in Saigon, Phnom Penh and Vientiane with the aim of perpetuating U.S. aggression and neo-colonialism in south Viet Nam, in Cambodia and in Laos. As far as Cambodia in particular is concerned, China will remain always and completely united with the N.U.F.C. and the R.G.N.U.C. in their just rejection of all compromise with the clique of Phnom Penh traitors (mercenaries and puppets of U.S. imperialism); rejection of the so-called "political solution" put forward by certain powers with the aim of obstructing the N.U.F.C. and the R.G.N.U.C. from a complete military victory in Cambodia which will not fail to materialize in the medium or long run; refusal to negotiate with a so-called "Khmer third force," which is the creation of certain foreign powers hostile to the revolution of the Khmer people and to the establishment of the Khmer people's power in Phnom Penh; and finally, rejection of a new "1954 Geneva" type conference, whose preconceived results would turn Cambodia into a land divided into two "states" and where U.S. imperialism could perpetuate its neo-colonialism on a part of our national territory.

Contrary to the P.R.C. and 27 other countries, which have justly given their de jure recognition to the R.G.N.U.C., certain powers claiming to "love peace, freedom and justice" are increasing their hostility to and hostile acts on the international plane against the N.U.F.C. and R.G.N.U.C. as the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia and the people's power established by the N.U.F.C. and the R.G.N.U.C. inside Cambodia develop and consolidate their position on our national territory, of which eight-tenths are today completely liberated.

These powers, which are accomplices of U.S. imperialism, are using the least honourable political, diplomatic and other means, on the one hand, to discredit in a thousand ways the N.U.F.C., the R.G.N.U.C. and the P.A.F.N.L.C. and, on the other hand, to weave crowns of "laurel," that is, (undeserved) praises, to

put on the head of the illegal, anti-constitutional, anti-popular, anti-national, pro-imperialist, fascist and arch-criminal regime of Lon Nol in Phnom Penh, deceitfully presenting this regime as being a symbol of "patriotism" in face of a "foreign communist invasion" and a "model of legality, legitimacy, democracy, national unity and non-corruption."

But on the very occasion of the second anniversary of their coup d'etat on March 18, 1970, the Phnom Penh traitors present to the world a picture totally different from that painted by the above-mentioned powers, different as black is from white.

The best "painter" of the real situation of the illegal "republic" in Phnom Penh is without doubt Mr. Sim Var, one of the chief authors of the putsch of March 18, 1970 and an acknowledged agent of Japanese imperialism and militarism. Here are a few extracts from his articles published recently in his journal which is called, ironically, the *Independent Khmer*:

"We should admit that at present (in our republic) anarchy reigns in all fields. . . diversion of public funds is openly practised, whether in the civil government or in the armed forces. Contraband and corruption are indulged in . . . anarchy is developing more and more. . . (in these circumstances) we will never win the war, and the people will no longer have any faith in the government" (extract from an AFP cable from Phnom Penh, February 16, 1972).

"International opinion laughed at us. . . In France, *l'Express* (a weekly magazine) made fun of us. . . Based on all this, will the (Lon Nol) government dare. . . continue to harbour the evil forces of gambling, corruption, economic sabotage?" (extract from a UPI cable, February 15, 1972).

"We are living in illegality" (extract from a UPI cable, March 15, 1972).

"The present regime has lost all reputation through the dissolution of the assembly (parliament). . . Not only the students but also I myself will deny it all confidence" (extract from an AFP cable, March 15, 1972).

On March 9, 1972 Reuters gave the following information on the revolt of students of which Sim Var spoke: "Discontent among Phnom Penh's students flared again this morning. . . Speakers accused the (Lon Nol) government of letting business considerations enter public life and dividing power between a small ruling clique. Posters outside the hall demanded 'don't carve up power like a cake' and 'we want freedom of speech. . .'"

And the No. 1 journal of Phnom Penh, called *Nokor Thom* — the *Great City* —, judging its "republic" from the point of view of its deceitful slogan "justice-happiness-equality-fraternity," said: "Only the combatants and the poor die in this war. The wealthy, the high personages are looking on with folded arms or indifferently at the destruction of the country."



And it is such a fascist, arch-criminal and arch-corrupt "republic," described as illegal by Sim Var, one of its founders himself, that certain powers claiming to "love justice, freedom and democracy" still dare to consider as being the "Khmer state," although it is today rejected by the majority of its own supporters of March 18, 1970!

How can the Lon Nol clique still embody the state of Cambodia when:

— Firstly, after two years of "absolute power" it has proved incapable of coming out of Phnom Penh to organize the least semblance of "public expression of opinion" after the fashion of the election farces recently put up by the other two puppet regimes of the U.S.A., that is to say, those of Saigon and Vientiane.

— Secondly, it is not even capable of "getting out" of its own "constituent assembly" a "republican constitution" and has to hastily dissolve this "assembly" on the charge of too much independence with regard to the supreme dictator Lon Nol.

— Thirdly, of the four "great" putschists of March 18, 1970, three have been politically "beheaded," that is, "head of state" Cheng Heng, "president of parliament" In Tam, and "prime minister' delegate" Sirik Matak.

— Fourthly, the "Khmer state" created by U.S. imperialism has today neither a constitution nor a head of state, Lon Nol having conferred upon himself the title of "president of the republic" at a time when there is no possibility to consult the people nor hold a "plebiscite," no matter how trumped up, and no parliament or even a government.

A characteristic fact is that only the puppet Chiang Kai-shek dared ridiculously to extend congratulations to Lon Nol on the occasion of his self-appointment as "president of the republic"!

— Fifthly, even the patrons of Lon Nol in Saigon admit that "80 per cent of the territory of Cambodia is under the control of the enemy," that is to say, the N.U.F.C., the R.G.N.U.C. and the P.A.F.N.L.C. In fact, an AP dispatch from Saigon dated December 10, 1971 signed by Richard Blystone reads as follows: "Highly placed official sources in Saigon estimated that enemy forces now control as much as 80 per cent of Cambodia."

Your Excellency respected Mr. Premier,

Respected Madame Chiang Ching,

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

Mesdemoiselles,

Dear friends, dear brothers and sisters,

You can thus see that two years after the coup d'état fomented on the orders of U.S. imperialism in Cambodia on March 18, 1970, the U.S. plot of neo-colonizing our fatherland has totally failed now and for ever.

Eighty per cent of Cambodia is liberated for good. In the remaining 20 per cent, the traitorous regime is in a state of advanced decomposition and will never again be able to control the population, of which all social strata and different circles including the Buddhist clergy are assaulting that regime of national treason.

In order to save the skin of that regime, U.S. imperialism has again sent in 50,000 mercenary forces from Saigon and hundreds of aircraft of the U.S. air force against our P.A.F.N.L.C. But you can rest assured that our heroic fighters, because they are supported and aided by all the Khmer people, will be able to continue their irresistible march towards the liberation of the last cities still under the control of the enemy, including Phnom Penh, and that, united as one man with the glorious and heroic people's armed forces of Viet Nam and Laos and having the P.R.C. as our vast reliable rear, our P.A.F.N.L.C., under the banner of the N.U.F.C. and the leadership of the R.G.N.U.C., will win total victory over U.S. imperialism and its puppets and sweep clean from the sacred soil of our Indochina the armed forces of aggression of the U.S.A. and its satellites. The N.U.F.C., the R.G.N.U.C. and the P.A.F.N.L.C., whose second anniversary the Government of the P.R.C. is celebrating tonight, with such a great, fraternal and warm friendship, will fully merit your confidence, your esteem, your support and your assistance, which are accorded us by the valiant people whom you solemnly represent in this noble capital of China, Peking.

It is in these sentiments that I allow myself, together with my compatriots present here, to raise my glass and propose a toast

— to the health, longevity and happiness of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung and Madame,

— to the health and longevity of His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai and Madame,

— to the health of Their Excellencies the national civil and military authorities of the P.R.C. and mesdames,

— to the health of Their Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen of the diplomatic corps,

— to the health of all our hosts, friends, brothers and sisters present here,

— to the greatness, prosperity and new great successes in all fields of national construction of the P.R.C.,

— to the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity and indestructible unity of Cambodia and China,

— to the complete victory of the Khmer, Vietnamese and Lao peoples over U.S. imperialism and its valets and sub-valets, and

— to the common victory of all the peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, militarism and racism!



# Statement of Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China issued a statement on March 16, 1972. Full text of the statement follows:

Of late, U.S. imperialism has brazenly sent large numbers of south Vietnamese puppet troops to make another flagrant intrusion into Cambodian territory with the support of U.S. air force units. This is a new military adventure of aggression against Cambodia by the U.S. aggressors and their Saigon lackeys. It shows that U.S. imperialism is clinging to its tactics of "using Indochinese to fight Indochinese" and obdurately stepping up and dragging out its war of aggression in Indochina.

The spokesman of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia issued a statement on March 15, strongly condemning the Nixon government and its Saigon lackeys for this new criminal operation and voicing the firm militant resolve of the Cambodian people and the Cambodian People's Armed Forces of National Liberation not to compromise or retreat. The Chinese Government and people express their indignation at this act of aggression on the part of the U.S.-puppet clique and their resolute support to the just stand of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Cambodian people.

The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Cambodian people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. U.S. imperialism must stop its aggression against Cambodia, withdraw immediately, totally and unconditionally from Cambodia the armed forces and military advisers of the United States and its vassals, stop its air raids and all other acts of war against Cambodia, cease supporting the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitorous clique, and let the Cambodian people settle their own affairs without any foreign interference on the basis of the declaration issued by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on March 23, 1970 and of the Political Programme of the National United Front of Cambodia.

At the present time, the situation of Cambodia's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is excellent. The U.S. aggressors and their lackeys in Phnom Penh have suffered disastrous defeats, and the Lon Nol traitorous clique is beset with contradictions and reduced to chaos, with its members scrambling for power and scheming against each other. We are firmly convinced that the Cambodian people, uniting closely and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the other Indochinese peoples, will certainly be able to frustrate all plans of their enemies for aggression and win new and still greater victories.

## New Label, Old Conspiracy

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

Jordan's King Hussein has recently brought out a plan to set up a so-called "united Arab kingdom." Under this plan, the west bank and the east bank of the Jordan River will be formed into a federal kingdom with Hussein himself as self-styled king. This is a wicked conspiracy by the Jordanian reactionaries to try to liquidate the revolutionary cause of the Palestinian people, split the unity between the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and undermine the struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression.

The plan to set up a so-called "united Arab kingdom" is in reality a refurbished version of the "kingdom of Jordan and Palestine" project put forward by the Jordanian reactionaries in 1970 and also a reproduction of the notorious "Allon plan" worked out by Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon in 1968. It is nothing but a new label attached to the old conspiracy: The "kingdom of Jordan and Palestine" the Jordanian reactionaries wanted to set up was to confine the Palestinian guerrillas to a designated narrow strip of land so as

to strangle the revolutionary armed struggle of the Palestinian people. Israel's so-called "Allon plan" was meant to secure permanent control and occupation of the entire west bank of the Jordan River by "returning" part of the land Israel had occupied. In the face of the resolute opposition of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, both Israel and Jordan failed in their conspiracy. Colluding again, they have now come up with the conspiracy anew in a disguised form. But this absolutely cannot deceive the people of Palestine and other Arab countries and is doomed to fail.

Since 1948, Israel has launched several wars of aggression and occupied large tracts of Palestinian territory, reducing nearly one million Palestinian people to refugees living in exile. In his "united Arab kingdom" plan, Hussein completely ignores the legitimate demand of the Palestinian people for returning to their homeland. He aims not only at preventing the hundreds of thousands of Palestinian people on the west bank of the Jordan River from enjoying their right to national sur-

vival by turning them into subjects of the reactionary Hashemite dynasty, but also at making peace between Jordan and Israel alone in further selling out the national interests of the Palestinian, Jordanian and other Arab peoples. The Jordanian reactionaries' plan is jointly hatched by imperialism and Israeli Zionism. Therefore, it cannot but be firmly opposed by the Palestinian people and strongly condemned by the people of all Arab countries.

The Chinese people have consistently supported the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors and always held that the Palestine question must be settled by the

Palestinian people themselves in accordance with their desire and interests. No force on earth can hamper the struggle of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and to win their right to national survival. They have persevered in the struggle for more than 20 years. We are deeply convinced that the Palestinian people, with the support of the people of other Arab countries and the whole world, will certainly be able to surmount difficulties on their way forward, foil all enemy military suppression and political deception and win ultimate victory.

(March 18)

## Sabotaging Arab People's Struggle

# "Hussein Plan" Strongly Condemned

King Hussein of Jordan formally brought forth a carefully worked-out plan on March 15 to set up a so-called "united Arab kingdom" in an attempt to liquidate the Palestine liberation cause, split the unity of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and sabotage their struggle against aggression.

### How the "Plan" Was Put Together

According to Amman reports, Hussein announced the plan at a special meeting in his palace. Under it, the "region of Palestine," which consists of the west bank of the Jordan River and some other Palestine territories now under Israeli occupation, will form with the region of Jordan, which comprises the east bank area, into a "united Arab kingdom" with Jordan's Amman as the capital. Hussein will take political and military authority into his own hands as the king of the "united kingdom" and supreme commander of the unified armed forces.

Hussein's plan was worked out after the two large-scale bloody suppressions of the Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan in September 1970 and in July 1971. It was finally brought forth in the wake of Israel's recent incursion into Lebanon to attack the Palestinian guerrillas. Reports revealed that while the plan was being hatched, Hussein had secretly conspired with Israel. The Egyptian press reported on March 15 that Jordan and Israel had reached a secret "peace accord" before the plan was made public and that the Jordanian king and a number of his special envoys had had contacts with Israeli officials on this.

### Big Conspiracy

The "Hussein plan" was strongly condemned by the Palestinian guerrillas and Arab public opinion as soon as it was announced. Arab opinion pointed out

that the plan is a big conspiracy aimed at sabotaging the just cause of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people for unity against aggression and at liquidating the Palestinian resistance movement.

The Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization said in a statement on March 16: "The proposed kingdom is Arab in name and Israeli in fact." It said: "The Palestinian revolution is committed to resist Hussein's project."

A spokesman of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fateh) pointed out on March 15 that Hussein's plan is aimed at "liquidating the Palestinian cause." He stressed that Hussein has no authority to determine the destiny of the Palestinian people. In a statement the same day, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine denounced the plan as being worked out in a "secret conspiracy with Washington and Tel Aviv." The statement called on the Palestinian resistance movement and the patriotic and progressive Arab forces to firmly hit back at this imperialist-Zionist conspiracy. A spokesman of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said that the front will use "revolutionary violence and every means to destroy that conspiracy."

In their statements issued in Cairo on March 16, six Palestinian organizations of workers, lawyers, teachers, students, youth and women strongly condemned the Hussein plan. They made it clear that the Palestinian masses will react strongly to Hussein's conspiracy.

Some Arab governments also have shown strong opposition to Hussein's plan. The Presidential Council of the Confederation of Arab Republics issued a statement on March 18, pointing out that the plan represents

"practical steps in the imperialist and Zionist movement's plans for liquidating the Palestine cause, splitting the Arab nation and dealing a blow at nationalism." The statement voices the pledge of the Confederation of Arab Republics to devote all its abilities and potential to the liberation battle and do everything in its power to thwart all imperialist plans against the Arab nation. The statement urges the Arab heads of state and people to turn down the project and be steadfast against Zionist and imperialist plans designed to liquidate the Palestine question. A spokesman of the Algerian Foreign Ministry in a March 16 statement reaffirmed Algeria's unconditional support for the Palestinian resistance movement. The statement said: "At present, consultations are being held between Arab capitals on the one hand and the Palestinian resistance

movement on the other to seek the best means to foil the new manoeuvre directed against the Palestinian people, their unity and the integrity of their national territory."

Premier Ali Nasser of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen stated on March 16 that Hussein's plan is part of the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary conspiracy against the Arab peoples of the region and their national-liberation movement.

In an announcement on March 15, the Iraqi Government denounced Hussein's plan as "a defeatist idea advanced by a hireling regime" and an imperialist trap.

For many days, students and masses in the Arab countries held rallies and demonstrations in denunciation of the "Hussein plan."

(Continued from p. 3.)

the province. Two-thirds of the province's land is south of the Huai River where the set target is 800 *jin* per *mu*. For the remainder of the farmland, which is north of the river, the target is 500 *jin*.

Following similar achievements in Shanghai, Peking and Tientsin and Chekiang and Kwangtung Provinces, Kiangsu has raised its grain output over a large area to become one of those provinces whose average per-*mu* output has topped the set target.

In Kiangsu's Soochow and Nantung areas where yields have always been fairly high, the average per-*mu* figure is over 1,000 *jin*, with a number of brigades and teams there topping 2,000 *jin*. Having broken through its slow development in agricultural production in the past few years, the hilly Chenchiang area last year reaped 20 per cent more grain than the previous year. The Hsuechow and Huaiyin areas in the northern part of Kiangsu where for a long time output was low and unstable have also seen big changes.

Since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and particularly since the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee convened in 1970, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in Kiangsu have deepened education in political line. Rural areas throughout the province have made further efforts

in setting off a high tide to learn from the Tachai Brigade—a national pace-setter in agriculture—and implemented step by step the Party's various policies. All this has brought the peasants' enthusiasm into full play and promoted the development of farm production. Leading members of the provincial Party committee have on many occasions gone to the grass-roots level to help sum up and popularize the experience of those brigades with stable high yields in achieving still higher yields and those brigades which have gone from low to high yields. The Yangchow area has sent out a large number of cadres to brigades and teams which lagged behind in their work. Through careful work they helped these brigades and teams to catch up, and one-third of them now rank among the advanced units.

Large-scale construction of water conservancy projects has been undertaken every year all over the province. As a result, farmland giving stable high yields despite drought or waterlogging has increased by five million *mu* and irrigated farmland expanded by six million *mu* last year. In the light of local conditions, various places have improved farming systems and popularized good strains. Some communes and brigades on the banks of the Yangtze River have switched from double cropping—one rice and one wheat—to triple cropping.

The 3,600,000 *mu* of paddyrice fields in the middle part of Kiangsu used to reap once a year. Now these fields give two crops a year, one rice and one wheat. While doing a good job in cultivating its other grain crops, the northern part of the province has put over one-third of its farmland into producing paddyrice. Many places use tractors and power-operated drainage and irrigation equipment on a large area and popularized mechanized or semi-mechanized farm implements. Half the province's farmland is now irrigated and drained by power-operated machines.

## NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China, gave a press conference on March 17 to mark the 22nd anniversary of the "Day of Viet Nam National Resistance to U.S. Aggression."

▲ The 14th session of the Sino-Romanian Joint Commission on Scientific and Technical Co-operation signed a protocol in Peking on March 14.

▲ On the occasion of the 51st anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Army, the Revolutionary Committee of Changpei County in north China's Hopei Province on March 18 laid a wreath at the monument to the fallen heroes of the Soviet-Mongolian allied forces in the war against Japanese fascism.

## In a New Workers' Quarter

CHANGMIAO Street in Shanghai's suburbs is a new workers' residential area built in 1959. About 200 four- or five-storeyed buildings line the wide street. Nearly 5,000 families live here, most of them families of iron and steel workers in the nearby industrial district. Before liberation, the vast majority lived in primitive windowless mud huts that were so low one could not stand erect, and some lived in small attics. Today each family has an apartment of pleasant rooms equipped with running water, electricity, gas and toilet facilities. Everyone leads a happy life.

What do the workers' families here think? What are they doing? What about the relations between them?

### Housewives Get Out of the House

"Unite and take part in production and political activity to improve the economic and political status of women." This teaching of Chairman Mao's has inspired housewives to walk out of their houses and do their bit in socialist construction.

More than 10 years ago over 900 of the housewives now living in this workers' new village joined in the voluntary labour to expand it. Then they set up teams to process products for the nearby factories and service centres to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers in the vicinity. With the expansion of welfare services such as nurseries, kindergartens, canteens, more housewives joined in socialist construction.

The publication of Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive further emancipated women's minds. More than 700 others under 45 in Changmiao have joined the neighbourhood factories during the last two years. They have set up or expanded factories to process machine parts and glassware, and

make new cement bags from old ones and labour protection articles, providing raw materials and other items for nearby big factories. At the same time, service centres and transportation teams were also organized. What they produced last year alone was valued at more than 210,000 yuan.

It was only after a violent struggle in their minds that these women left their houses to join in socialist construction. When preparations for building the machine parts plant were being made, some housewives said: "We are women around 40 and we're not lacking in food or clothing, why bother about setting up a factory?" However, most of the women took it another way. They said: "As Chairman Mao has taught us: 'Times have changed, and today men and women are equal. Whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too.' We should emancipate our minds so as to contribute our efforts to socialist construction."

Under the leadership of the neighbourhood Party committee, 24 housewives, with Communist Party member Chen Ling-ti taking the lead, went to a big factory to learn production techniques. As soon as they finished their apprenticeship, they returned to set up a factory building and install equipment in it. With the support of the Shanghai No. 2 Textile Machinery Plant and other factories, they got the factory going in a month or so. They processed 6,000 pairs of bearing bushes for textile machines in the first month. Output rose to 14,000 pairs the next month and they fulfilled their task ahead of schedule.

The establishment of this machine parts plant greatly spurred the initiative of the housewives to run factories on their own. In 10 months,

housewives in Szutangli Lane built a factory to process six kinds of glass, including glass for ships and pumps. A workshop to remake cement bags out of old ones in Kehsinli Lane produced more than 70,000 per month. In a service centre in Hutsunli Lane, men's work of repairing shoes and mending kettles, pots and pans was all taken over by women.

Housewives taking part in collective productive labour not only improved their economic situation. More important, it also improved their political status. In the practice of revolution and production, their thought was revolutionized and ability developed. Quite a number of women became leading members in some work.

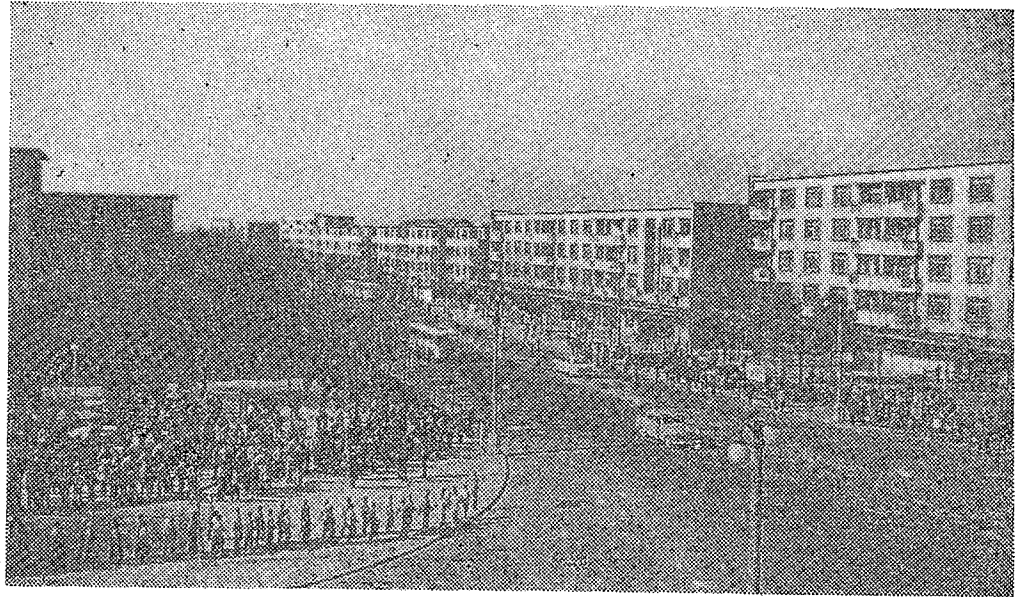
### New Neighbourhood Relations

A story of how three orphans have grown up is making the rounds in Changmiao. Both Chu Lin-hung and his wife who lived in No. 619 on the street died early in 1967. They left three boys aged 8, 10 and 13. This situation was immediately taken into consideration by the neighbourhood committee (a self-governing neighbourhood mass organization).

The neighbours said: In the old society, there were only three ways out for the orphans: to be cared for by others, go begging or starve to death. But in today's new society, the government gives them each 15 yuan a month for subsistence. We will certainly bring them up by relying on collective efforts.

Workers and their families living in the same building showed great concern for their maturing politically, and gave them enthusiastic help. They took good care of the boys' living and helped with such chores as sewing and mending clothes and cooking. On holidays and festivals,

their neighbours gave them special dishes, cakes and fruits. Over the last five years, the three orphans have grown up sturdily with the help of their neighbours. Last year, the eldest boy began to work in a factory and soon afterwards became a member of the Communist Youth League. A boarding student, the second is studying in the middle school attached to Chiaotung University after finishing primary school early this year. In primary school the youngest has become a member of the Little Red Soldiers (a mass organization of young children).



Workers' quarters on Changmiao Street.

There was an accident in the neighbourhood in the summer of 1970. While the five-year-old daughter of Li Shang-wen, a worker in the Shanghai No. 1 Steel Plant, was playing, an 8-year-old boy inadvertently hit her with a stone, injuring her right eye. The girl was rushed to a hospital immediately.

The boy was the son of veteran worker Hsu. When the parents heard what their son had done, they were very worried and hurried out to see the girl.

When the girl's mother learnt that her daughter was hurt, she felt very sad. After Li Shang-wen got home and learnt how the accident took place he remained calm. He thought: The boy injured our daughter by accident; we'll never let this affect class feelings between neighbours. Then he soothed his wife. It was at this moment that the Hsus arrived to offer their apology. The wife and husband warmly received the visitors and said: "We are all workers and this matter should not affect our unity." The Hsus were very much moved. After careful treatment by the doctors, the girl's eye soon healed. Formerly strangers, the two families have since then become good friends.

### A New Generation Growing Up

Both parents in most of the families are working. To help the schools and families educate the children, neighbourhood cadres, retired workers and school teachers formed "three-in-one" educational teams which give youngsters after-school education. The children are organized into over 800 after-school self-study groups for carrying out useful activities such as reviewing lessons, reading newspapers, singing revolutionary songs, and learning to perform model revolutionary theatrical items.

Inspired by Mao Tsetung Thought, the Little Red Soldiers in this residential area enthusiastically serve the people and take an active part in collective labour. Whatever useful things they pick up on the way, they return to the owners. There are many moving stories about this.

On his way home the day before the Spring Festival last year, primary school pupil Tu Pen-ling saw one end of a black leather strip sticking out of a pile of earth. Picking it up, he found it to be a Shanghai brand watch. He immediately gave it to a nearby police station. The owner was much moved on regaining his lost watch and wrote a letter of

thanks to Tu Pen-ling care of the people's police. On receiving the letter, the boy said: "I just did what I should do."

The educated youth, who are slightly older than the Little Red Soldiers, are also growing up sturdily under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought. Lu Hai-ming is an example. His father, an old worker who suffered greatly in the old society, always told him about the family's miserable life in the past, and this helped him raise his political consciousness. Early in February 1970, he volunteered to settle in the countryside in response to Chairman Mao's call, "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants."

In the countryside, he always went to where the difficulties were greatest, whether working in the fields or building water conservancy works. He was twice cited as an activist. There are many educated youth like him now in the countryside. Some have been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party or Communist Youth League, while others have become production team leaders or militia company commanders in the people's communes.

## Li Chih-chi and His Scientific Experiment Group

THE Chingchuan People's Commune in Yumen, Kansu Province, is in a high and cold area in northwest China. At one time it had only poor farmland. It is enclosed by large sandy areas on three sides, and the snow-capped Chilian Mountains border it on the fourth. Extensive farming and low yields had long been the practice here. In pre-liberation days per-*mu* grain yield was about 80 *jin*.

Led by the Party after liberation, the peasants organized their collective economy and doubled their grain output. But for a decade or so the average per-*mu* yield stagnated at around 200 *jin*.

Inspired by what he had learnt from Chairman Mao's *On Practice*, Li Chih-chi, leader of the commune's No. 4 Production Team, led the commune members in 1963 to engage in scientific experiment, soil improvement and cultivation of fine strains. Thanks to their efforts, the per-*mu* yield of winter wheat — the locality's major grain crop — topped 800 *jin*, ten times what it was before liberation, in three years between 1967 and 1971. In another year during the same period, the per-*mu* yield reached 770 *jin* despite an unusually long dry spell.

### Knowledge Comes From Practice

Fleeing a famine, Li Chih-chi left Honan Province and settled in Kansu before liberation. He gradually matured on the road of agricultural co-operation in the post-liberation years. After being elected leader of a production team in 1959, he thought that soil amelioration should be the first requirement in raising grain

yields. What was the soil like in his team? Following Chairman Mao's teaching "If you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality," he and other commune members investigated the different kinds of soil and carried out experiments by planting crops on them. After repeated study they had a clear picture of soil conditions. When wheat seeds were sowed in alkali-saline soil, many became rotton. In some places, the red clay layer under the topsoil prevented irrigated water from getting through. In other places, irrigated water seeped out of the sandy layer under the topsoil. These three kinds of soil seriously affected grain yields.

Organizing a scientific experiment group, Li Chih-chi and several experienced old peasants gradually worked out through experiments measures

for soil improvement. Every winter and spring they removed sandy soil and filled in the space with earth, used water to wash away alkali elements and put green manure in the soil. They removed altogether more than 60,000 cubic metres of earth and stone from 1963 to 1965. All this enormously raised grain output.

In 1965 the group introduced Ah-po wheat, a fine strain, which yielded 800 *jin* per *mu* on the experimental plots. When this strain was planted in the fields the next year, it produced only 190 *jin* per *mu*. Some people began to have doubts about it.

Li Chih-chi pondered this matter again and again. He got clues from the group's experience in trial planting sesame a few years earlier. The local peasants used to broadcast the sesame seeds and applied no manure at all. He tried sowing the seeds in 1964 but the seedlings failed to come up. He then tried out two methods — deep sowing and shallow sowing. The first method failed while the second ensured seedlings. This helped him understand that sesame could be



Li Chih-chi (second from the left) and other members of the scientific experiment group are studying a fine wheat strain they have bred themselves.



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## Breeding and Popularizing Fine Sorghum and Maize Strains

Working together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, China's agricultural scientific and technical personnel have been active in scientific experiments and breeding hybrid crop strains. Notable results have been achieved in breeding and popularizing hybrid sorghum and maize in the last few years. These have contributed to changing low yields in north China and raising yields on hills, slopes and dry land in the south.

The breeding of a variety of hybrid sorghum began in China in 1958. First planted on a trial basis in 1962, it has yielded much more than ordinary strains. Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and scientific and technical personnel have experimented with, multiplied and improved good strains and simultaneously popularized them. Scientific research units in different places have bred more than 40 new outstanding strains in a few years. All-round development has also taken place in breeding hybrid maize. A number of newly-bred strains of such maize have been planted in Heilungkiang, Kirin and Sinkiang.

As a result of the popularization and planting of hybrid sorghum over large areas, the per-*mu* yield of sorghum which had been considered a low-yielding crop has jumped from 200 or 300 *jin* to 600 or 700 *jin*. In some cases it went up to 1,500 *jin* and even exceeded 2,000 *jin*. For instance, the per-*mu* yield on 890,000 *mu* of hybrid sorghum in the Hsinsien area, Shansi Province, averaged more than 500 *jin*. Ten thousand *mu* of such sorghum in Hsiyang County averaged 892 *jin* per *mu*. One brigade in Tinghsiang County planted hybrid sorghum on 101 *mu* and got an average of 2,025 *jin* per *mu*. Apart from giving high

and stable yields, this sorghum is resistant to drought, waterlogging and saline and alkali elements, and adaptable to poor soil and many other conditions. A fairly high yield is maintained even if there is drought or waterlogging. A brigade in Chucheng County in Shantung Province sowed hybrid sorghum on 650 *mu* last summer. Despite four floods during the growing period, the per-*mu* yield still reached 390 *jin*.

Hybrid maize generally produces 25-30 per cent higher than ordinary strains, and with good management it can even double the latter's yields. In the Tungfanghung Brigade in Chihfeng County, Liaoning Province, the 38 *mu* sown to a hybrid maize strain averaged 1,450 *jin* per *mu*. The 60 *mu* of such maize in the Tungchai Brigade, Chinsien County, Shansi Province, yielded more than 1,670 *jin* per *mu*.

Many places have changed their cultivation system in popularizing hybrid sorghum and maize. A number of places in the north sowed maize and sorghum in summer, instead of in spring, or intercropped them. This changed the one-crop farming system into a two-crop one. The method of planting one crop of spring wheat before sowing hybrid sorghum or maize not only increased the per-*mu* yield by large margins, but produced both coarse and fine grain crops. In the Hsuliang People's Commune in Poai County, Honan Province, the poor and lower-middle peasants adopted the method of nursing maize seedlings and transplanting them to the fields, which raised the per-*mu* yield of summer-sown hybrid maize to 1,216 *jin*.

Hybrid sorghum and maize give high and stable yields and most stems and leaves are fresh and green when their grain ripens. This provides good substance for fresh, preserved or saccharified green fodder.

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sowed but seedlings came out only when the seeds had been sowed at the proper depth. After grasping this law, they sowed sesame in the fields and thus boosted yields from 100 *jin* to 350 *jin* per *mu*.

Recalling how the sesame had been sowed, Li Chih-chi was encouraged to try out the Ahpo wheat again. Since this strain could yield 800 *jin* a *mu*, he thought, it must have a high-yielding nature. Lowered yields over large areas must be affected by external conditions. In other words, the laws of planting this strain had not yet been fully mastered. By continuous experiment and careful

observation and comparison, he finally concluded that this strain's strong points were resistance to lodging, wind and rust. However, he also found out its weaknesses—the seedlings had little ability to get through the topsoil and were unadaptable to deep sowing. With these features in mind, they planted 90 *mu* of Ahpo wheat in 1968 and harvested 800 *jin* per *mu*.

### Masses' Wisdom

Every scientific experiment carried out by Li Chih-chi's group is integrated with the efforts of the masses.

The No. 4 team's wheat field had had quite a large number of wild oats. Sometimes they were four or five times that of the wheat on a *mu*. By competing with wheat for water, fertilizer and sunlight, they seriously affected its growth. On a dozen or so *mu* of the team's wheat fields in a certain year, the wild oats outnumbered wheat and per-*mu* yield was merely 200 *jin*.

Li Chih-chi went to the masses to make his investigations. He found out that wild oats generally sprout and come out of the soil early every May and their seeds cannot sprout and grow if they are buried fairly



deep or too shallow or do not get adequate temperature and humidity.

Keeping these characteristics of the wild oats in mind, they concentrated their efforts to wiping them out in early May and then sowed wheat. After the wheat emerged from the soil, they hoed and weeded them out in time and thus overcame the effects caused by the wild oats.

A commune member once told Li Chih-chi that in wheat fields hit by disease there were also wheat plants with big ears. This reminded him that wheat plants which grew well in such fields should be able to resist the particular disease. He selected some of the grains from these plants and tried them out. The experiment was successful, yielding 1,080 *jin* per *mu*. Such wheat became a fine strain resistant to both viruses and insects.

### Knowledge Is Never Ending

A young woman commune member discovered and labelled a wheat

plant with a strong stalk and a big ear in 1965. In the summer harvest the experiment group stored the 62 grains of this plant and later cultivated a new strain from them. The strain gave a high and stable yield of more than 800 *jin* per *mu* and was named Yumen No. 1.

In the following five years, this fine strain was popularized in many places. It took root, bloomed and gave good results wherever used, yielding over 1,000 *jin* per *mu*.

This encouraging news from other places raised a question in Li Chih-chi's mind: Why did the strain give no more than 800 *jin* per *mu* in its native place? Comrades from the experiment group told him: "We've had some success in our experiments over the last few years, but do we think our knowledge has come to the end?" These words gave him much to think about. In the past few years, he recalled, they had only tried to prevent strain degeneration, but had not made further progress

and used new practice to break with old knowledge. Didn't this reflect self-complacency in their minds?

Li Chih-chi was determined to make new experiments and find ways to raise Yumen No. 1 wheat yields.

To get this strain up to 1,000 *jin* per *mu*, it was necessary to increase the number of good ears. This called for appropriate increases in water and fertilizer and more soil improvement. So they carried earth to replace sandy soil in the slack farming seasons and added adequate organic fertilizer and irrigated the fields rationally after sowing. As a result of these measures, the per-*mu* yield of the 30 *mu* sowed to Yumen No. 1 wheat averaged 1,025 *jin*.

When people congratulated Li Chih-chi and the group he led on their success, they said: "We've only taken the first step in the long march of knowing the truth."

## Albania Achieves National Electrification

**T**HE realization of electrification in Albania is a grand epic of heroism, which demonstrates in a concentrated way the fearless revolutionary spirit of the Albanian people and the great might of the socialist system.

Albania was one of the most backward countries in Europe before it was liberated. Only a few cities in the country in 1938 had small diesel generators with a total capacity of more than 3,000 kilowatts. Plundered and ravaged by the Italian and German fascists, the small power stations were out of commission in 1944, some in ruins.

### Bright Road

In 1947 when the war wounds had not been completely healed, the Party of Labour of Albania — then called the Communist Party of

Albania — to speed up the establishment of socialist industry, decided to construct Albania's first hydroelectric power station — the Lenin Hydroelectric Power Station. There were tremendous difficulties to overcome. Only about a dozen of all the staff members of the construction departments were engineers and technicians. Needed machines and equipment were lacking. But the Party remained confident that it was invincible as long as it relied on the people who were rallying closely round it. Coming from many parts of the country, the builders of the station learnt their skills while doing their job. They got explosives by searching hills and fields for unexploded shells and bombs left by the German and Italian hordes. In the absence of pneumatic drills, they used hammers and chisels to bore holes in

excavating a seven-kilometre-long tunnel. The station was thus completed in 1951, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan. This was followed by the completion of the Marx Hydroelectric Power Station and some heat and power stations during the First and Second Five-Year Plans, further increasing the power-generating capacity.

When the Albanian people were advancing from victory to victory and constructing the Engels Hydroelectric Power Station on the Mati River and the Stalin Hydroelectric Power Station in the Saranda Region in southern Albania, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in 1960 tore up the agreements for supplying part of the equipment and withdrew all its experts in an effort to bring the Albanian people to their knees. The Central Committee of the Party of

Labour and the Albanian Government issued a call to the builders and technical personnel to continue the projects by self-reliance and never stop half way. The call won the enthusiastic response of the people throughout the country. Group after group of workers and youths came to the construction sites to take part in the battle. At the site of the Stalin Hydroelectric Power Station, a tunnel under construction was filled with gushing underground water ten times because of the lack of pumps. Ignoring the biting cold, workers jumped into the water to repair equipment and move materials. Difficulties were thus overcome one after another. At a time when the Soviet revisionists were repeatedly asserting over the radio the inability of the Albanian people to build the two projects they were completed in 1963 and 1965 respectively. This was followed not long after by the commission of the Fieri Heat and Power Station whose generating capacity was twice as much as planned. Giving the Soviet revisionists a resounding slap on the face, the heroic Albanian people won by their own efforts the splendid victory of the Third Five-Year Plan.

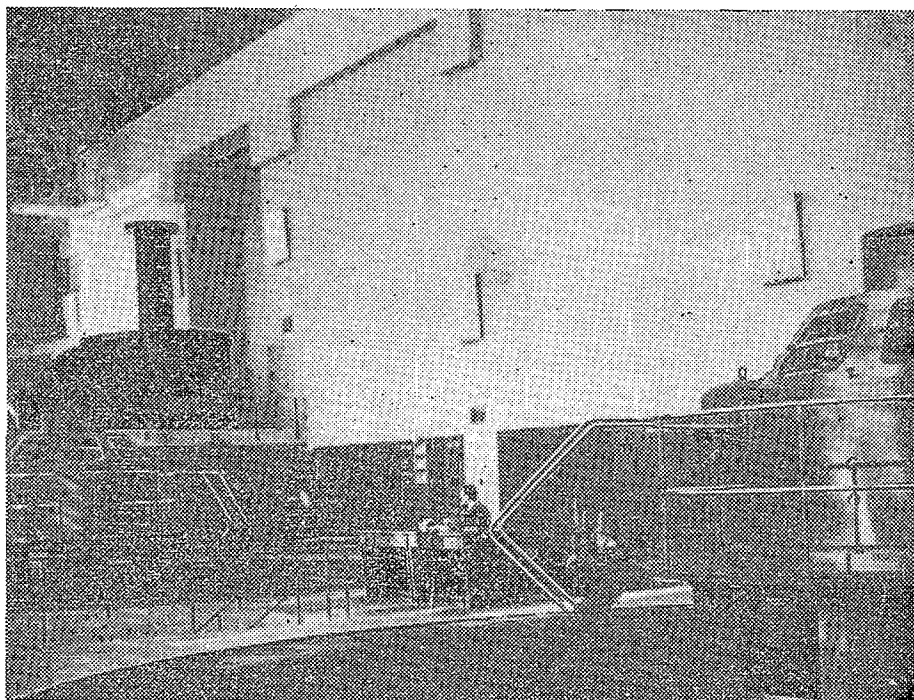
During the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1966-70), Albania's power industry developed even faster, at an average annual rate of 21.3 per cent. Albania's generating capacity and power output in 1970 were 62 times and more than 100 times respectively what they were in 1938. The Mao Tsetung Hydroelectric Power Station, the biggest in the country, began operation in 1971. When completed, the station will have a generating capacity greater than the total capacity of all the power stations completed before 1970. The Albanian people are proud of the speedy development of their power industry.

### Party's Light Illuminates Every Village

Whether it was in mountains 2,000 metres above sea level, or in swampy areas inaccessible to vehicles, or even on the plains, none of Albania's more than 2,500 villages had elec-

tricity before liberation. In 1960, the Party and Government decided to bring about national electrification by 1985 when every village will have electric lights. Efforts by the people of the whole country have enabled the work on electrification of rural areas to proceed far faster than planned. The Fourth Plenary Session of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party at the end of 1967 issued

mountains, more than 3,000 peasants and 500 workers joined the electrification shock work. To bring electricity to a mountain area, workers battled day and night in windy and snowy weather for 17 days on end until a small hydraulic power station was completed. On September 21, 1969, Gjinokastrá became the first region in the whole country to realize electrification.



Two of the water turbine generating sets at the Mao Tsetung Hydroelectric Power Station going into operation on eve of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party of Labour of Albania.

the great call to realize the nationwide electrification on November 8, 1971, 14 years in advance of the original long-term plan.

The people of the country responded with greater vigour than before to the Party's great call. Factories, agricultural producers' co-operatives, schools and offices all set up a department in charge of electrification. Taking part in the battle, the people's air force used helicopters to move generators, other equipment and materials to remote mountain areas not reached by roads. Where helicopters could not land, the local peasants and workers and students from other areas shouldered the heavy electric poles up steep cliffs. In the Gjinokastrá Special Region where there are towering

The electrification plan was also completed ahead of schedule in other regions. On October 25, 1970, electric lights illuminated not only every village in all Albania, but also scattered households.

Small factories and workshops are now to be found in regions with lofty mountains. The sound of electric saws has awakened forests from centuries-old slumber. Co-op members gather at brightly lighted cultural clubs at the end of a day's work, studying the Party's documents or enjoying recreational activities. With the realization of electrification, socialist Albania has become a pearl beside the Adriatic Sea. Moved by the contrast between today and yesterday, the working people have an even greater love than before for the Party of Labour.

## A Visit to Chuquicamata

**T**HIS correspondent has visited the world's largest open copper mine, the Chuquicamata Mine in Chile. It was nationalized by the Chilean Government last year.

"The copper now belongs to Chile!" inscribed on a large banner at the top of one of the buildings is what first caught my eye when I arrived at the mine area. Despite the heat of the Chilean summer, miners in the area were working industriously. Ore-loaded lorries went by continuously, and the noise of the digging machines could be heard everywhere.

### "The Copper Now Belongs To Chile"

The miners told me that the U.S. bosses did their best to make "a sick giant" out of Chuquicamata before they left. After nationalization the Chilean copper miners worked hard to overcome the difficulties the imperialists made for them.

Shortly before nationalization the U.S. copper company intensified its plunder and also sabotaged the mine. It feverishly worked the high copper content seams. At the same time 36,000 tons of rock were piled up in the mine gangways so that the work-face became narrower and narrower and normal work was impossible. All this waste had to be moved out for normal production to be restored.

It was estimated that it would cost 30 million U.S. dollars to clear away the rocks. Determined to defend their national resources, the Chilean miners made up their minds to overcome the difficulties created by the U.S. capitalists. They time and again organized voluntary labour to move the rocks. Valdivia, who has worked at Chuquicamata for 28 years, told

me he took part in voluntary labour six times. When asked what inspired him to do this, he patted me on the shoulder and said: "My friend, the copper now belongs to Chile."

On the plateau in the Atacama desert 2,800 meters above sea-level in northern Chile, the Chuquicamata Mine consists of mining, ore dressing, fire refining, electrolytic refining and other departments. Over 9,000 workers and staff members are employed at Chuquicamata which produces more than 250,000 tons of copper a year. It was forcibly occupied by the U.S. Anaconda Copper Company in 1923. The company carried out a policy of ruthless exploitation and plunder. Profits from Chile comprised 80 per cent of its total profits from investments abroad, but actual investment in Chile was only 17 per cent of its total foreign investments. This company and another U.S. company, the Kennecott Copper Company, controlled 90 per cent of Chile's copper production and had a monopoly in exports of copper from Chile. In the last 60 years, U.S. copper companies acquired a total of 10,800 million U.S. dollars through plunder of Chilean copper mine resources. This was more than the total value of capital accumulated by Chile during the last 400 years.

On July 11 last year, the Chilean Government nationalized Chuquicamata and four other big copper mines owned by U.S. capital. This action in defence of Chile's national interests is supported by the copper miners as well as other sections of the Chilean people. The day the copper mines were taken over is called "The Day of National Dignity."

### Not Forgetting the Past

Chuquicamata is now nationalized, but the miners have not forgotten

how the U.S. copper company exploited and enslaved them. In the past, the Chuquicamata mining area was called "a state within a state" governed by the U.S. capitalists. The residential area formerly occupied by the U.S. exploiters was where they wallowed in luxury and dissipation. A special strict "guard" operated around the area. Miners living in the vicinity were deprived of personal freedom. Even to celebrate a wedding or arrange a funeral, workers' families had to get the company's permission.

The Chilean people have fought a long unremitting struggle against plunder by U.S. monopoly capital and for the recovery of their national resources. Veteran miner Torres told me the heroic story of the struggle of the Chuquicamata miners. One night in 1948, there were large-scale arrests of workers by the U.S. capitalists who hoped that this would put out the sparks of strike. Over 400 workers were sent to concentration camps and their families cruelly driven out of the mining area. But the Chilean copper miners, said the old miner emotionally, did not submit to this bloody suppression, they instead carried on the struggle more heroically than before. In 1966 there was a nationwide strike involving tens of thousands of copper miners. Lasting over a month, it dealt the U.S. capitalists a serious blow.

### Struggle Still Going On

The copper miners in Chuquicamata are deeply aware that nationalization of copper is a victory resulting from the Chilean people's long struggle. But this struggle is not yet ended. A Chilean friend said when we parted: "We have had some achievements, but there are still difficulties. We will persist in struggle."

(Hsinhua Correspondent)

# Japanese Monopoly Capital Infiltrating and Expanding in Latin America

Japanese monopoly capital is stepping up economic infiltration and expansion in Latin America, seeking to seize the abundant natural resources and vast markets there.

## Big Investment

Describing this Japanese monopoly capital trend, the paper *La Estrella de Panama* said: Latin American countries "have been turned into preferable targets of Japanese infiltration. Bankers, mine owners, technicians of giant electronic equipment factories and fishery firms have moved into the industrial and investment circles. At the outset, they only made investments of a small amount, but now one may see that under the signboard of 'international co-operation,' they are carrying out a giant programme and some governments have openly called it an offensive of imperialist expansion."

According to official Japanese statistics, private direct investment in Latin America in fiscal 1969 was more than eight times that of fiscal 1960. In those ten years, it rose from over 62 million to 513 million U.S. dollars. The 1969 figure was about one-fifth of Japan's total overseas investment and close to Britain's or West Germany's investments in Latin America. New Japanese private investment in 1969 was over 100 million U.S. dollars. It is noteworthy that Japan has feverishly stepped up capital exports to Latin America since the beginning of the 1970s. Some Japanese monopoly firms are making new investments — some are as much as 100 million U.S. dollars — in Brazil and other countries rich in strategic materials.

More than 200 Japanese monopoly firms, including those affiliated with

the Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Sumitomo systems as well as the Ishikawajima Harima heavy industries, the Nissan and Toyota motor companies and Hitachi, Ltd., now have subsidiary companies or set-ups with staff members totalling more than 3,500 in Latin America. The number of such organizations is four times as many as in 1965. The New York Times News Service quoted an Ecuadorian as saying that "there are an awful lot of Japanese around. They are very actively looking for business."

## From Single Trade to "Regional Development"

These Japanese monopoly firms are producing in many Latin American countries ships, motor cars, rolled steel, machines, semi-conductor radios, watches, textile fabrics, grease and many other commodities, thus striking at local national enterprises. In recent years, they have stretched their claws from manufacturing industries to exploitation of oil and metal mining and other basic industries and even to agriculture, from single trade to so-called "regional development programmes" comprising many economic sectors. This marks a new stage in the economic infiltration and expansion by Japanese monopoly capital in Latin America. For example, in Colombia, four Japanese oil companies and the U.S. Gulf Oil Co. have jointly exploited off-shore oil. In Brazil, the biggest cotton-producing country in Latin America, the Japanese Ito Chu Co. has begun planting cotton on 2,370,000 acres of "selected" land in Minas Gerais State. According to an agreement reached between the company and the state authorities, all products will belong to the company and will be transported to Japan and

exported to other countries. Japanese enterprises are making vigorous efforts to set up an alumina factory in Puerto Rico and go into mining operations in Argentina.

Brazil is the Latin American country Japan is investing in most heavily. Japanese monopoly capital has infiltrated many important economic sectors of the country. Japan's direct private investment there in 1969, it was reported, totalled 213.5 million U.S. dollars, and rose to 360.6 million in 1970. Japan controls 33 per cent of the total shares of the Minas Steel Company, one of Brazil's three important steel firms, which is now one of Japan's three main overseas investments. Japanese monopoly capital is running automobile factories, chemical fertilizer plants and textile engineering factories in Brazil, and has even incorporated one of Brazil's mining companies. Three important Brazilian firms in the electrical and electronic equipment sector and a textile factory have fallen into Japanese hands.

## Plundering Strategic Materials

While making direct investment to exploit the Latin American people by using the cheap local raw materials and labour power, Japan's monopoly capitalists, through expanding trade with Latin American countries, are selling industrial goods at high prices and buying raw materials, particularly strategic materials which they lack, at low prices.

According to official Japanese statistics, the total volume of foreign trade between Japan and Latin America rose from 615 million U.S. dollars in 1960 to 2,560 million dollars in 1970, which accounts for 7 per

# FRIENDSHIP LOG

## *Chinese Exhibition In Peru*

An exhibition on China's achievements in economic construction was held in Lima, capital of Peru, from February 16 to March 3. It attracted nearly 120,000 visitors.

Alberto Jimenez de Lucio, Minister of Industry and Commerce of Peru, said that this first Chinese economic exhibition in Peru will further strengthen trade relations between the two countries. A Peruvian friend said: "We feel the warmth of your affection while we are together. In shaking hands with you, we feel we are establishing profound friendship with the 700 million Chinese people." Another visitor recited to the Chinese friends at the exhibition the Chinese saying "A bosom friend afar brings a distant land near" to express

his friendship for the Chinese people. He said that he had read quite a number of books on China so that he could understand China better. Several thousand entries in the visitors' book showed that the exhibition has further promoted the friendly ties between the two countries and mutual understanding between the two peoples.

## *Ice Hockey Team In Sweden*

Just before the 1972 World Ice Hockey Championships, the Chinese Ice Hockey Team was in Sweden in February on a friendly visit and to practice for over ten days. It received a warm and friendly reception.

Upon the team's arrival in Mariestad, the paper *Mariestad Tidningen* front-paged a welcome to the Chinese visitors. In Roma, the visit was described as "a happy festival." Wherever they went, the players

were cordially greeted by friendly people. At every match in Sweden, many spectators spontaneously cheered them by shouting "China! China!"; some hailing them in newly learnt Chinese words. The Swedish people's warm and friendly attitude towards the Chinese players reflected the profound friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

## *Chinese Carrier-Pigeon*

The Activists' Delegation of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) brought a Chinese carrier-pigeon with them when they came to China at the end of last November.

How did this Chinese carrier-pigeon get to Japan and return to China?

One day in mid-October last year when a vessel of the Murayama Marine Products Company in Fukuoka was fishing in the East China Sea, a pigeon, unable to fly further, suddenly fell on board and was caught by the cook Hiroshi Kojima. On its foot was an aluminium ring engraved with the Chinese characters: "564 Hofei red flag." Hiroshi Kojima realized that it was a Chinese carrier-pigeon, and, out of his warm feeling for China, he kept and fed it.

When the ship was back in port, he brought the pigeon home and asked his wife Yukiko Kojima to feed it. She liked the pigeon very much, but it struck her that it was a sad loss for some Chinese friends. She made up her mind to send the pigeon back to China. It was given to the delegation. In a letter, Yukiko Kojima wrote: "May the friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples grow daily like the feathers of the pigeon, and may it soar freely as the bird does."



Delegation Leader Sokichi Ushikubo tells the story of the Chinese carrier-pigeon

cent of the total volume of Japan's foreign trade. Of Japan's ten major items of imported strategic materials, four (copper ore, iron ore, salt and cotton) are imported in large amounts from Latin America. The greedy Japanese monopoly capital groups have sought long-term agreements through every means with enterprises

in Brazil, Guatemala and some other countries to purchase minerals so as to further control and plunder the strategic materials of these countries.

These unbridled activities of Japanese monopoly capital are directly supported and instigated by the reactionary Sato government. In the

name of "international co-operation" and "assistance," it does all it can to cover up the imperialist and colonialist nature of its plunder and expansion. Japanese monopoly capital's economic infiltration and plunder in Latin America are arousing the strong anger of the people in a number of countries there.

# ROUND THE WORLD

## THAI PEOPLE'S ARMED STRUGGLE

### New Battle Results

Since its so-called November 17, 1971 "coup d'etat," the Thanom-Praphas clique has strengthened fascist rule at home and intensified the suppression of the people, while externally actively serving as a U.S. accomplice in invading Indochina. But where there is oppression, there is resistance. The clique's frantic reactionary policies can only promote the vigorous development of the Thai people's armed struggle.

Last January the Thai People's Liberation Army successively attacked the clique's reactionary troops and police and local reactionary armed forces and their strongholds in the southern, northern, central and northeastern parts of Thailand. They wiped out more than 150 enemy troops, destroyed three enemy posts, demolished four military vehicles, shot down or damaged many planes and captured large quantities of weapons and material.

Beginning from the end of January, the Thanom-Praphas clique mustered 10,000 reactionary troops to launch feverish "mopping-up" campaigns against the liberated areas in northern Thailand's Phisanurok, Loey and Phetchabun Provinces under cover of aircraft, tanks and artillery. Containing high mountains and forests, the area is an important passage-way leading to Laos from Thailand. United as one, the patriotic armed forces and people fought back against the "mopping-up" campaigns. They besieged enemy posts and laid mines and traps, killing and wounding many of the enemy. In Phisanurok Province's Nakorn Thai District alone, more than 230 enemies were killed and wounded in five weeks.

Besides these three provinces, the patriotic armed forces and people also attacked police patrols, ambushed police forces and reinforcements and destroyed police stations in

northern Thailand's Nan and Chiang Rai Provinces, northeastern Thailand's Buriram, Nakorn Phanom and Udon Thani Provinces, central Thailand's Phetchaburi Province, southern Thailand's Surat Thani, Songkhla and Phatalung Provinces and in other areas. According to incomplete statistics, the Thai People's Liberation Army and people in various areas last February wiped out more than 500 enemy troops, shot down or damaged 24 planes of various kinds, destroyed 14 enemy "village guards" strongholds and police stations, demolished many military vehicles and captured quantities of weapons, ammunition and material.

The great victory in the Thai people's armed struggle has dealt the Thanom-Praphas clique a heavy blow. Fully confident of victory, the Thai people are persisting in their struggle for independence and democracy in Thailand.

## OKINAWA "REVERSION" FRAUD

### Japanese People's Rallies And Demonstrations

The Japanese masses held rallies and demonstrations on March 15 in over 100 places throughout Japan, including Okinawa, to protest against the exchange of the Okinawa "reversion" agreement instruments of ratification between the Governments of Japan and the United States that day. They also pledged to continue their vigorous struggle to smash the Okinawa "reversion" fraud and oppose Japanese militarism.

About 20,000 workers in Tokyo gathered in Meiji Park. Addressing the rally, Masashi Ishibashi, Secretary General of the Japanese Socialist Party, strongly denounced the Sato government for carrying out in advance the fourth "defence build-up programme," sending "self-defence forces" to the Tachikawa base, shipping equipment to Okinawa for the "self-defence forces," and sending

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Hayao Kinugasa to visit south Viet Nam.

In his speech, Makoto Ichikawa, Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, opposed the Sato government's militarist policy and demanded the immediate resumption of diplomatic relations with China. He also pledged to strengthen support for the three Indochinese peoples. The rally adopted a resolution demanding that the Sato government cease deploying "self-defence forces" on Okinawa, stop the requisition of land for military use, abrogate the fourth "defence build-up programme" and stop all other plots to step up the revival of militarism.

After the rally, the workers demonstrated in front of the "Defence Agency" and the Diet, carrying numerous red flags and placards and shouting slogans.

Meanwhile, more than 2,000 students also held rallies and demonstrations in several places in metropolitan Tokyo against the Sato government's expansionist policy. A student representative at one of the rallies strongly denounced the Japanese Government for trying to use the Okinawa "reversion" fraud to annex the Tiaoyu and other islands. He pointed out that these islands are Chinese territory seized by the Japanese imperialists during the Sino-Japanese war of 1894.

A meeting was held the same day in Naha City, Okinawa, by the military base workers, who had been striking since March 7, and workers from other trades as well as peasants, teachers, government employees and students, numbering about 10,000 in all.

All the representatives of trade unions and other organizations speaking at the meeting angrily condemned the Okinawa "reversion" fraud and expressed the determination to further strengthen their struggle to smash the Okinawa "reversion" agreement and win complete reversion of Okinawa to the fatherland.

After the meeting, the participants marched through Naha City late into night, shouting slogans on the way.



# ON THE HOME FRONT

## Cultural Troupes on the Grasslands

THE Ulanmuchi, as the Mongolians call the mobile red cultural troupes, are active on Inner Mongolia's vast grasslands. Tempered in the Great Cultural Revolution, these troupes which bring socialist art to the herdsmen are making even greater contributions than before.

Ulanmuchi members enthusiastically make the rounds of herdsmen's settlements and yurts regardless of sweltering summers or bitter winters. Lights in front of yurts in the evenings often are indicators that they are performing. Every banner (or county) in the region now has its own Ulanmuchi.

After performing in the Payinchientamen Commune, the Urad Middle and Rear Joint Banner's troupe was preparing to go to another commune. However, the troupe changed its mind when it learnt that more than 20 herdsmen of a production brigade some 80 kilometres away had not seen their show. It decided to go there first. The troupe had to go through a desert to get there and camels were the only way to travel.

It was summer and the camels, having just shed, could not stand the scorching daytime heat. So the members decided to set off on their trip at night, pressing their way ahead with the help of the lodestar. Weather in the desert changes quickly. The members sweated profusely when they started on their journey, but a few hours later they began

shivering with cold. At dawn they were caught in a downpour. In spite of the howling wind and lashing rain, they doggedly went towards their destination. When the troupe arrived at the brigade, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen were moved to tears as they clutched the members' hands, unable to find words to express their gratitude for the troupe's wholehearted service to the poor and lower-middle herdsmen.

The Chenglan Banner's troupe has over the past dozen years travelled



Performing for herdsmen.

all over the banner's more than 11,000 square kilometres, covering a distance of 39,000 kilometres. With the grassland as their stage and the blue sky overhead, they have put on over 630 performances for audiences totalling more than 100,000. Practically everyone in the banner—in communes or brigades and on the pastures or in the settlements—has been able to see their performances.

The mobile troupes in Inner Mongolia have not only popularized the model revolutionary theatrical works

but have done their best to create literary and art works portraying worker, peasant and soldier heroes and reflecting actual struggles. Over 80 per cent of what they perform are their own works, many quite popular among the masses.

In May 1971, a mass movement to improve the pastures, build water conservancy works and plant trees swept the Ordos Highlands. Carrying their luggage and musical instruments, the Ulanmuchi of the Otokand Banner walked 45 kilometres to the Suchi Brigade—an advanced unit in animal husbandry after learning from Tachai. Besides performing, members of the troupe did manual labour and went deep among the masses. With the rich material they thus gathered, they composed a revolutionary song called *Tachai Red Flowers in Full Bloom on the Grasslands* which was warmly acclaimed by the herdsmen.

A 17-year-old Mongolian shepherdess is a new member of the Urad Middle and Rear Joint Banner's troupe. Since joining the troupe a year ago, Patama has not only learnt how to play the *szuhu* (four-stringed musical instrument) and read musical scores but also how to speak the Han language. This gives her the advantage of being able to sing in Mongolian or Han in places where the two nationalities live together. Chimuteh, a member of the Chenglan Banner's troupe, has learnt to play 12 musical instruments in the last few years. Now he is good at singing and dancing as well as in composing songs and writing plays and other kinds of theatrical items.

Integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, the Ulanmuchi of the Inner Mongolian grasslands have gradually evolved a special style of their own. Versatile, many of them can perform the Peking opera or the ballet and sing solos on one occasion and play the *matouchin* (two-stringed musical instrument with a horse head) the next. Small as each troupe is, it plays a big role with its varied repertoire. What with its simple paraphernalia and mobility, the Ulanmu-



chi is truly worthy of the name "Cultural Cavalry."

## Postal Service in Frontier Regions

POSTAL service in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region have progressed rapidly in recent years. Mail routes in the vast pastoral areas and countryside now extend everywhere. Herdsmen and peasants as well as factories, government offices and schools can get newspapers, magazines, parcels and letters promptly.

Before liberation, postal service in the two regions was very backward. In Sinkiang, there was an average of only one branch post office in three counties. There was no postal service at all in half of the counties and in the vast countryside and pastoral areas. Postal bags were delivered by motor vehicle only along some main highways, other postal routes depended on horses, camels and other draught animals for delivery. A letter from Urumchi, capital of the region, to Altai, some 450 kilometres away, took nearly a month to reach its destination, and 40 to 50 days were needed for letters to reach Urumchi from remote areas in other parts of the country.

Since liberation, great progress has been made in postal delivery in the two regions. Urumchi is now linked with other parts of the country by airlines and railway. In Sinkiang itself, Urumchi is the hub of a developing postal service by air and motor routes linking Urumchi with Altai, Ining, Hotien, Kashgar, Aksu, Kuche and other places. Most of the people's communes in the farming and pastoral areas now have postal service centres with routes to the majority of the production brigades. Last year, eight motor postal routes totaling 1,500 kilometres were built in Sinkiang. Total postal routes in the region today is 11 times that of the

early post-liberation days, and motor postal routes built with the region's own investments have increased 25-fold in length compared with the early post-liberation days.

Postal delivery was poor in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region in the days immediately after liberation. Mail from Paotow city to Tungsheng, the seat of government of the Ikhchao League 120 kilometres away, was carried entirely on men's shoulders.

A postal service was set up in the pastoral areas in Inner Mongolia in 1953, thereby ending age-long backwardness. Now postal delivery in areas at and above the banner (county) level is done by trains and trucks, while mail from the banners to communes and brigades are delivered mostly by motor vehicle. Over 70 per cent of the communes in the farming and pastoral areas have postal centres, and mail routes extend to 94 per cent of the production brigades and 63 per cent of the production teams. Inner Mongolia today has more than 77,600 kilometres of postal routes and over 21,000 kilometres of these are motor postal routes.

## Output of Medicinal Herbs

THE past few years have seen a great increase in output of medicinal herbs and crude drugs made from them. Outstanding successes have been achieved in the north in transplanting medicinal herbs which originally grew in the south and planting in south China herbs usually grown in the north as well as cultivating wild herbs. Compared with 1965, acreage sown to medicinal herbs in 1971 was 50 per cent higher, total value of state purchases of crude drugs last year increased 60 per cent and total value of sales rose 64 per cent.

With production concentrated in certain areas in the past, some of China's medicinal herbs could not meet the needs of various provinces.

The trade departments in medicines, technical personnel of health work in various places and local people did their best to try to transplant herbs. Now Honan Province's Chinese yam, *di huang* (*Radix Rehmanniae*), *niu xi* (*Radix Achyranthis Bidentatae*) and chrysanthemum are planted in more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Some people believed that ginseng, which likes to grow in shady, cool and moist soil, could only grow and be planted in northeast China. After many years of experiments, it now can be planted in some counties in Shansi, Hopei and Hupeh Provinces and has been reaped. In the past, it was thought that the valuable *san qi* (*Radix Pseudoginseng*) could be grown only in Yunnan and Kwangsi. Now many provinces in central-south, east and southwest China plant it and some supply it to the state.

Apart from producing medicinal herbs domestically, China imports some crude drugs from southeast Asian countries annually. These are called "southern drugs." In the last few years, various places in China has begun to plant these herbs and there has been initial success. For example, *mu xiang* (*Saussurea lappa Clarke*) is planted over a large area in certain provinces in southwest China.

Medicinal herbs, 80 per cent of which grow wild, are subjected to the elements and output is unstable. To ensure high and stable yields, many provinces have spared no effort in cultivating wild medicinal herbs. *Tian ma* (*Rhizoma Gastrodiae*), a valuable wild plant whose tubers are used as a drug, is not sturdy. They were found less and less. It has now been successfully trialled and planted in many provinces.

In addition, people in various areas have discovered in the last few years a number of new medicinal herbs to enlarge China's varieties of crude drugs.

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