

PEKING REVIEW

14
April 7, 1972

北
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周
報

**Prime Minister Mintoff of Malta
Welcomed in China**

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

March 31, 1972

Mass Physical Training

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

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Peking Pays Last Respects to Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih

Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih, Member of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Member of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and concurrently Minister of Public Security, Member of the National Defence Council, First Political Commissar of the Peking Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, First Secretary of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee, Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and First Political Commissar of the Peking Garrison, died of cancer of the stomach on March 26, 1972 in Peking at the age of 63 despite long medical treatment.

A solemn ceremony to pay a last tribute to the late Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih was held in Peking on the afternoon of March 29. Flags flew at half-mast in mourning in Tien An Men Square, Hsinhuamen and other places.

The ceremony took place in the Great Hall of the People where a portrait of the deceased hung in the middle and an urn containing his ashes was covered with the flag of the Chinese Communist Party.

A wreath from our great leader Chairman Mao and a wreath from the C.P.C. Central Committee were placed in the hall.

Other wreaths were presented by Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Ho Hsiang-ning, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Liu Po-



cheng, Hsu Shih-yu and Chen Hsi-lien, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and other Party and state leaders. There were also wreaths presented by various Party, government and P.L.A. leading organs.

Attending the ceremony were:

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee Chu Teh, Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan and Li Hsien-nien; and Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee Chi Teng-

kuei, Li Teh-sheng and Wang Tung-hsing;

Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China;

Hsu Hsiang-chien and Nieh Jung-chen, Vice-Chairmen of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee;

Kuo Mo-jo and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress;

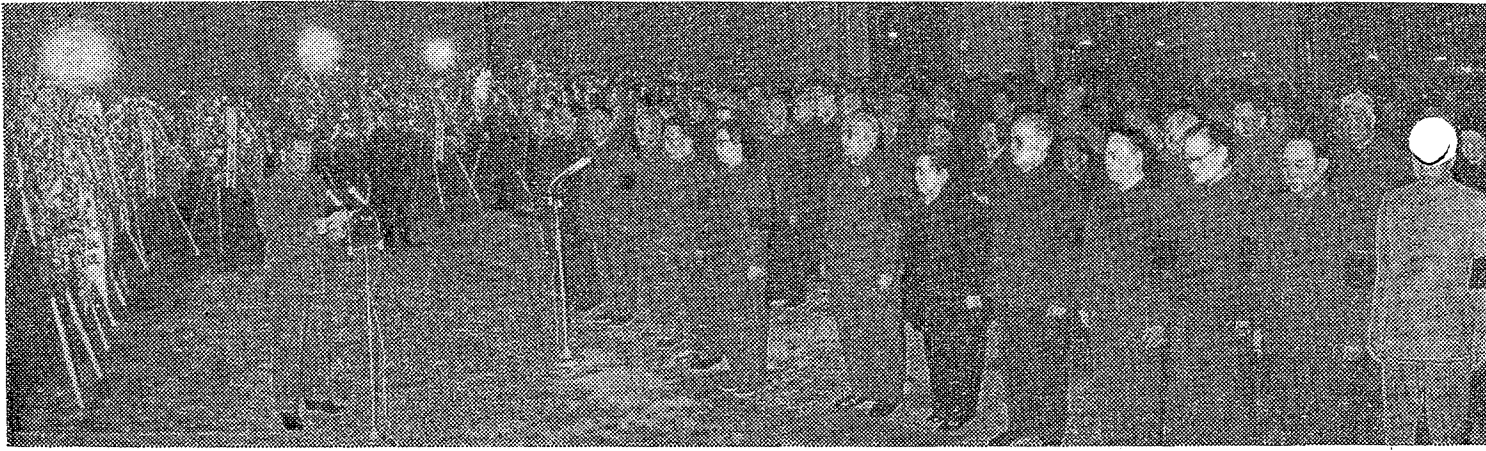
Hsu Teh-heng and Pebala Gelieh-Namje, Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and

Fu Tso-yi, Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien presided over the ceremony. Comrade Chou En-lai made a memorial speech. (Full text see p.4.)

Leading members of the Party and state at the ceremony expressed their deep sympathy to Comrade Liu Hsiang-ping, widow of the late Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih, and to their children.

Also present were: Members and Alternate Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee now in Peking;



Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; leading members of various departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee and government departments; leading members of various general departments, services and arms of the P.L.A., the P.L.A. Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, military academies, the P.L.A. Peking Units and the Peking Garrison; Members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Members of the National Defence Council; leading members of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; representatives of the Peking masses as well as medical workers, totalling more than 2,500.

After Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih's death, leading comrades of the Party Central Committee Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Liu Po-cheng, Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng and Wang Tung-hsing, and leading comrades of the Party, government and army organs as well as representatives of the masses paid their last homage to the remains of the deceased.

Comrade Chou En-lai's Memorial Speech

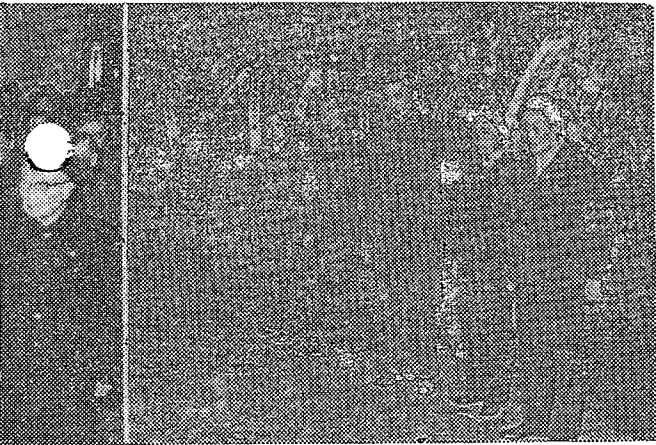
Filled with grief, we pay last respects to Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih, an outstanding member of the Communist Party of China and a staunch fighter of the Chinese people.

Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih was Member of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, a member of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and concurrently Minister of Public Security, a member of the National Defence Council, First Political Commissar of the Peking Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, First Secretary of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee, Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and First Political

Commissar of the Peking Garrison. Comrade Fu-chih suffered from cancer of the stomach two years ago. After a surgical operation, doctors and nurses did their best to give him medical treatment and care and members of his family worked in active co-operation. Comrade Fu-chih himself, in particular, put up a persistent and tenacious struggle against the disease. Yet the long medical treatment was to no avail in the end because of an extensive metastasis of the cancer. His heart stopped beating at 13:37 hours on March 26, 1972, at the age of 63.

Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih came from a poor peasant family. He was a carpenter in his teens. He had been in the revolutionary ranks ever since his youth. He joined the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in 1929. He was admitted into the Communist Party of China in 1931. During the Red Army period, he served as a fighter, squad leader, platoon commander, deputy company commander, company political instructor, head of regimental, divisional and corps political departments and worked on a county committee and a provincial committee of the Chinese Communist Party. During the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, he was political commissar of a regiment, a brigade, a military sub-area and a column of the Eighth Route Army and acting commander of a military area and concurrently secretary of a regional committee of the Chinese Communist Party. During the War of Liberation, he served as political commissar and commander of a column of the Second Field Army and political commissar of an army. After liberation he became Secretary of the Eastern Szechuan Area Party Committee, First Secretary of the Yunnan Provincial Party Committee, and Commander and concurrently Political Commissar of the Eastern Szechuan and Yunnan Military Area and the Kunming Units of the P.L.A., and Commander and concurrently Political Commissar of the Public Security Forces of the P.L.A.

Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih's life was one devoted to the revolution. In the course of the protracted revolutionary wars and in the course of socialist revolution and construction, especially during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih, loyal to the Party and the people, fought unremittingly



in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, he, over the decades, fought heroically, worked selflessly, re-

mained modest and prudent, gave play to the style of plain living and hard struggle; he was open and above-board and served the people diligently and conscientiously. He devoted his whole life and energy to the liberation of the Chinese people and the cause of communism.

The death of Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih is a great loss to our Party and our army. The people throughout the country feel deeply grieved. As we express our condolences on Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih's death, we must learn from him his revolutionary spirit and fine qualities of the proletariat, transform our grief into strength and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Chairman Mao and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, unite to win still greater victories!

Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih, may you rest in peace!

Rwandan Government Delegation Visits China

Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Sha Feng on April 1 met and had a friendly conversation with Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Pierre Damien Nkezabera and all members of the Government Delegation of the Republic of Rwanda led by him.

The delegation arrived in Peking on March 29 and left for visits to other places on April 2. Upon its arrival in Peking, it was accorded a warm welcome at the airport by leading members of the departments concerned and more than 3,000 people of the capital. Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and diplomatic envoys of African countries to China were also present at the airport to welcome the delegation.

In the evening of March 29, Minister Chi Peng-fei gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

Speaking at the banquet, Chi Peng-fei praised the Rwandan people for their unremitting efforts to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and to develop their national economy and culture under the leadership of President Gregoire Kayibanda.

He said: At present the world is in an epoch of great upheaval. Countries want independence, nations

want liberation and the people want revolution — this has become an irresistible historical trend. The situation in Africa is also excellent, he continued. The African countries and people have been scoring continuous victories in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence, oppose racial discrimination and the aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, resolutely support this just struggle of the African peoples.

He expressed the conviction that the friendly visit to China by the first Government Delegation of the Republic of Rwanda led by Minister Nkezabera would surely make a useful contribution to the friendship between the Chinese and Rwandan peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

In his speech Minister Nkezabera said: Our visit to the People's Republic of China indicates the desire of the Government of Rwanda to strengthen the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries. This co-operation has already been manifested on more than one occasion. This proves how our two countries are determined to join their efforts with a view to co-operating for the well-being of their peoples.

He added: Our two peoples are guided by the same objectives. Our two countries bend our efforts to fighting against neo-colonialism for safeguarding national independence. Our two countries wish to see all the peoples enjoy full freedom. Our two countries are convinced that international co-operation would be endangered if the problems of colonization and of racial discrimination remain unsettled.

He finally expressed the hope that the friendship of the Rwandan and Chinese peoples and the solidarity of all the Afro-Asian peoples will be continuously strengthened in the struggle against neo-colonialism.

During its stay in Peking, the delegation held talks with Minister Chi Peng-fei and Minister Sha Feng.

Palestine Liberation Organization Delegation in Peking

Shouting slogans of "Salute to the heroic Palestinian people!" "Long live the militant unity of the people of China and Palestine!" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!", more than 2,000 people in Peking warmly welcomed the Delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the airport on March 30. They expressed their firm support for the Palestinian people's just struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression.

In the evening, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei gave a banquet in

honour of the delegation, at which the Foreign Minister and delegation leader Abu Nidal spoke.

In his speech, Chi Peng-fei spoke highly of the Palestinian people's glorious tradition of waging protracted struggles against imperialism.

He pointed out: In league with imperialism and Israeli Zionism, the reactionary authorities of Jordan have recently dished up a so-called Hussein's plan for creating a "united Arab kingdom." This is an out-and-out political plot.

He said: The Palestinian people's liberation cause is a just one. You enjoy abundant support in your just cause. The revolutionary people throughout the world are on your side. I wish to reaffirm to you that the Chinese Government and people will, as always, resolutely support you in your just struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression and for returning to your homeland. We have always held that the Palestinian people's right of national existence must be restored, that the Israeli Zionist aggressors must withdraw from all the Arab territories they have invaded and occupied, that the destiny of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples must be decided only by themselves, and that the aggression, subversion, control and interference to which the one or two superpowers subject them must be resolutely opposed. We are firmly convinced that by constantly strengthening their militant unity, guarding against the schemes of imperialism and its partner to sow discord and disintegrate their ranks and persisting in a protracted people's war, the Palestinian people and their armed forces will certainly be able to overcome the temporary difficulties confronting them on their road of advance and win final victory in their struggle for national liberation.

In his speech, delegation leader Abu Nidal said: Our Arab liberation movement is a common struggle waged together with the liberation movements of the rest of the world, the progressive forces and the anti-imperialist forces in all countries.

He said: The trend of history is irresistible. Countries want independ-

ence, nations want liberation and the people want to make revolution. Wherever there is aggression, there is revolution.

He said that the new trick now being used by the Jordanian puppet regime is still the same old wares, only with a new label. This puppet king has dressed up the "Allon plan" in the cloak of a "united Arab kingdom." Their aim is to liquidate the Palestine revolution and the Arab liberation movement, to create the false legality of being the so-called representative of the Palestinian people, to split the Arab ranks and disintegrate the unity of the Arab peoples, to consolidate colonialist politics and economic exploitation, and to prop up and protect the Arab reactionaries and help them avoid the indignation and hatred of the masses. But the masses of the Arab people in all cities and villages from the Atlantic to the Arabian Gulf unequivocally declare: Only the Palestinian people themselves have the right to determine their own destiny. No domination or patronage by others.

He added: The Palestinian people believe that armed struggle is the only way to liberate all Palestine—from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean Sea. We are determined to hold high our fighting banner and never relax or waver no matter what obstacles and briars and brambles are on the revolutionary road.

Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation on March 31 with Abu Nidal, leader, and Abu Dawod, member, of the delegation.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei held talks with the delegation the previous day. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling Gives Dinner For Mrs. Snow

Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, gave a dinner in honour of Mrs. Lois Wheeler Snow, Kashin Wheeler and Christopher Snow, on the evening of April 1.

Among the guests of honour were Rewi Alley and Dr. Ma Hai-teh (George Hatem), friends of the late Edgar Snow.

The hostess and guests had a cordial and friendly talk during the dinner.

Chou En-lai and Others Give Dinner for Japanese Friends

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Teng Ying-chao, Liao Cheng-chih, Wang Kuo-chuan, Yu Li-chun and Ching Pu-chun on April 3 met Japanese friends Mr. Nobuyuki Araki, university professor, and his wife and gave a dinner in their honour. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

The Japanese friends arrived in China on a friendship visit on March 22. While in this country, they visited Kwangchow, Hangchow, Shanghai, Sian and Peking.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China Tung Pi-wu sent a message on April 3 to President Leopold Sedar Senghor of the Republic of Senegal, congratulating him on the Republic's National Day.

▲ Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei met and had a friendly conversation with D.A. Davies, Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization on March 23.

▲ A 20-member delegation of the Black Panther Party of the United States led by Raymond Hewitt and Emory Douglas, leaders of the Party, arrived in Peking on March 8 on a friendly visit. During their stay in Peking, Keng Piao, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, gave a dinner in honour of the delegation.

▲ After concluding his friendly visit to China, Haruo Okada, former Diet Member of the Japanese Socialist Party, left Peking for home on April 1. While in Peking, he met Premier Chou, Kuo Mo-jo and Wang Kuo-chuan.

Distinguished Maltese Guests Warmly Welcomed

ONE hundred thousand people in Peking on April 2 gave Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff and the Maltese Government Delegation he led a warm welcome. They expressed firm support for the Maltese Government and people in their just struggle for safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence.

The members of the delegation were: Lorry Sant, Minister of Public Building and Works; Dr. Edgar Mizzi, Crown Advocate General; Joseph Forace, Maltese High Commissioner in Australia; and Joe Camilleri, Private Secretary to the Prime Minister and Secretary to the Cabinet.

Chou En-lai, Premier, and Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier, of the State Council; Li Teh-sheng, Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chi Peng-fei, Foreign Minister; and Wu Teh, Acting Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, were among those present at the airport to welcome the distinguished Maltese guests.

Present was Sarin Chhak, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

The national flags of China and Malta and multi-coloured banners fluttered over Peking Airport and the main thoroughfares, and welcome streamers trailed from tall buildings. Everywhere there were expressions of friendship between the peoples of China and Malta.

On April 2, *Renmin Ribao* carried an editorial welcoming the visitors from Malta. The editorial pointed out that the friendship visit to China of the Maltese Government Delegation led by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff at the invitation of the Chinese Government "is another great event in the annals of Sino-Maltese relations following the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries not long ago."

At the Airport

Prime Minister Mintoff and the other Maltese guests stepped down from the plane at 2:30 p.m. amid the beating of drums and cymbals. A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. Accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, Prime Minister Mintoff reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese P.L.A. and militiamen and Red Guards. Then the Maltese visitors walked round to meet the 5,000 welcomers at the airport. Filled with jubilation, the welcomers shouted: "Warm welcome to Prime Minister Mintoff!" "Warm

welcome to the Maltese Government Delegation!" "Firm support to the Maltese Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard their state sovereignty and national independence!" "Long live the friendship between the peoples of China and Malta!" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!"

After the ceremony, the distinguished Maltese guests left for the Guest House in the company of the Chinese leaders. When the motorcade passed through Tien An Men Square, over ten thousand young amateur artists danced to the strains of music to greet the visitors from afar. Holding coloured bouquets, people on the reviewing stands spelled out "welcome" in Chinese. Loudspeakers relayed Chinese and Maltese songs. Lining Tien An Men Square and the street leading to the Guest House, the welcomers waved the national flags of China and Malta, bouquets and multi-coloured ribbons to warmly greet the Maltese Government Delegation. Prime Minister Mintoff and other members of the Maltese delegation kept waving to the crowds in acknowledgement.

Grand Banquet

Premier Chou En-lai gave a grand banquet in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People on the evening of April 2 to warmly welcome Prime Minister Mintoff and the members of the delegation.

The banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the peoples of China and Malta. Hosts and guests chatted cordially, and repeatedly toasted the further development of the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries and constant victories in the united struggle against imperialism by the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the whole world.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

Premier Chou En-lai made a speech at the banquet. He said: "The Maltese people are a heroic people, who waged a long and tortuous struggle in order to win national independence and shake off foreign control. In 1964 Malta formally proclaimed her independence. Today, under the leadership of Prime Minister Mintoff, the Government and people of Malta are exerting themselves to consolidate national independence, safeguard state sovereignty and develop a self-contained economy devoted to peace. The Chinese Government and people sincerely support this just struggle of the Maltese Government and people."

Premier Chou went on: "Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese Government and people



always maintain that all countries, big or small, should be equal. We are firmly opposed to the bullying of small nations by big ones and of weak nations by strong ones and to the power politics and hegemony practised by the superpowers. The superpowers are contending for spheres of influence everywhere in the world, from land to the seas and oceans. Wherever they contend, there is no tranquillity. Of late, many Mediterranean countries have expressed grave concern over the increasing tension created by the two superpowers contending for hegemony in the Mediterranean Sea. One after another, they have stated that the Mediterranean should belong to the Mediterranean countries. This is a cry of the people and a just demand, which we Chinese people firmly support."

The Premier pointed out: "Although China and Malta are far apart, our two peoples were both subjected to prolonged imperialist aggression and oppression, and we have sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and both cherish the strong desire of continuously increasing our mutual understanding and strengthening our friendship. Not long ago, the Chinese and Maltese Governments decided upon the establishment of diplomatic relations on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit. That was in full accord with the common desire of our two peoples. Now His Excellency Prime Minister Mintoff has personally led a delegation to our country for a visit, providing an opportunity of direct exchange of views between the leaders of the two countries on questions of common concern to the two sides.

This will surely further promote the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries."

Prime Minister Mintoff's Speech

In his speech at the banquet, Prime Minister Mintoff first pointed out: "The welcome which the Government and people of China have today given to my colleagues and me was as moving as it was unexpected."

Speaking of things in common between China and Malta, the Prime Minister said: "The people of Malta are just now finding their independence, after many hundreds of years in the service of foreign dominators, after participating in many wars out of which my people won only tears, blood and hunger. The people of Malta, like the people of China, have known at first hand and only recently the bitter humiliations of colonialism and long years of life without dignity."

He continued: "At long last, the people of Malta have been able to fulfil some of their aspirations. With the agreement which we have signed with Britain last Sunday, the people of Malta have brought to an end an era where foreign dominators could capriciously and for gain make use of our island-fortress for warlike purposes.

"By the new agreement, we have gained the most important assurance that the British base in Malta will not, under any circumstances, be used against any Arab state. We have also gained the right to have and enjoy economic and trade relations with any country of the world and to establish all the cultural and the diplomatic ties which we believe to be in the interests of our people."

He said: "Malta in the next seven years will strive to change its economy so that at the end of this period it will not be necessary for her people to live out of the earnings of a foreign military base."

He pointed out: "Whilst in the past foreign dominators have turned our island into the most savage and blood-thirsty base for waging war, today the people of Malta, supported by the moral and material solidarity of the people of the Libyan Arab Republic, are consciously constructing a new Malta as a centre of peace and one from which a new campaign will be launched for a free Mediterranean controlled only by the Mediterranean peoples.

"We have no illusions. We live in one of the most delicate and most difficult regions of the world where for many years now, the superpowers have been contending for supremacy. We live in a Mediterranean Sea which has been successfully split north and south, where a war between Arabs and Israelis has unscrupulously been exploited for shameful political ends.

"As this smallest nation in the world, unarmed and almost bankrupt, we know what little chance we

have when we measure our own material strength against the might of the giants who criss-cross along the Mediterranean Sea in their mighty fleets. But we also know that many nations of this world are now realizing how futile it is for big powers to try to impose their will upon the free peoples of smaller nations.

"Fortunately, not all the big countries of today want to engage in the old colonialist power game. China is today one of the biggest and most powerful countries and yet China has repeatedly given evidence of wanting to establish an international system in which it will be impossible for one nation to subjugate another economically, politically or ideologically. This is why only a few days after signing the agreement in London, . . . we have hastened to accept the invitation of the Government of China to visit this wonderful and heroic country and to work out together a programme of co-operation which would assist Malta

to reach as quickly as possible her objective of economic independence."

Prime Minister Mintoff said: "Our meeting tonight is not only a celebration marking the meeting together of the leaders of the two countries on opposite sides of the globe, enjoying identical moral aspirations and planning for new victories after national emancipation. It is also a meeting between the most populated country of the world and the smallest, the most potentially powerful and the weakest, in a spirit of complete friendship and absolute trust.

"When the smallest nation and the largest nation can meet without preconditions, without fear of exploitation, in honour and in dignity, as we are doing here today, the occasion becomes symbolic and gives the world the hope that we can succeed in the final objective, when all nations become equal and colonialism of whatever form comes to an end."

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

March 31, 1972

The Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam issued statements respectively on March 28 and 29, 1972, sternly condemning the U.S. Government for its unreasonable action of indefinitely stopping attending the meetings of the Paris Conference and deliberately sabotaging the Paris talks, reiterating their solemn and just stand on the settlement of the Viet Nam question and expressing once again the Vietnamese people's iron-like determination to firmly persevere in and vigorously step up the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory. The Chinese Government and people express their resolute support for this.

It is noted that the Paris talks on the Viet Nam question have been going on for nearly four years and that the fundamental reason why no progress has been made is that the United States has not abandoned its stand of carrying on its war of aggression but vainly attempted to gain at the conference table what it cannot get on the battlefield. Although the U.S. Government has tiresomely boasted about its desire for a negotiated settlement of the Viet Nam question, its deeds are totally different from its words. On the battlefield it has been stepping up its "Vietnamization" programme, incessantly creating pretexts for air bombardments against northern Viet Nam and doing its utmost to prolong and intensify its war of aggression; in the negotiations it has refused to accept the series of peace proposals put forward by the Provisional

Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, particularly the 7-point peace proposal and the further elaboration on its two key points, obstinately insisted upon its truculent terms which virtually demand that the Vietnamese people accept a compromise and surrender, and played every kind of tricks to deceive world opinion and cover up the continuation of its war of aggression. Now, the Nixon government has brazenly and unilaterally declared the indefinite suspension of the Paris talks, thus laying bare the falsehood of the so-called readiness of the United States to hold "serious" discussions.

The U.S. Government attempts to use suspension of the Paris talks as a threat to force the Vietnamese people to accept the terms it has laid down for their compromise and surrender. This is futile. For over a decade, the heroic Vietnamese people have shed blood and fought in a war against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys in order to attain the sacred goal of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of their fatherland, and they will never give up until they achieve this aim. As is said in the Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, "No force on earth however brutal, no threat however insolent, no machination however perfidious, can shake the iron-like determination of the Vietnamese people."

The U.S. Government must stop its war of aggression in all its forms, stop pushing its "Vietnamization"

programme, stop playing all tricks to sabotage the Paris talks and honestly accept the 7-point peace proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the elaboration on

its two key points. Otherwise, it will only sink deeper and deeper in the quagmire of its war of aggression, suffer even heavier blows at the hands of the Vietnamese people and come to a still more dismal end.

U.S. Aggressors Pretend to Be Kind-Hearted

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE U.S. Government recently proclaimed March 26 to April 1 "national week of concern for Americans who are prisoners of war or missing in action." During the week, the U.S. authorities were to hold all kinds of activities to secure the "safe return to home and freedom" of U.S. prisoners of war. This was an abject trick of the U.S. Government to cool down the American people's struggle against the war of aggression in Viet Nam and to deceive world public opinion. This is added proof that U.S. imperialism is bent on continuing the war of aggression in Viet Nam and other countries of Indochina.

It is quite absurd for the U.S. Government to have made such a fuss about the "P.O.W." question. In its war of aggression against Viet Nam and other countries of Indochina for more than ten years, U.S. imperialism has committed innumerable towering crimes against the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples by savagely slaughtering countless innocent and peaceful inhabitants and causing uncountable losses in life and property. Shutting its eyes to its own bloody crimes, the U.S. Government pretended to be kind-hearted by devising a so-called "P.O.W." week, and talking glibly about "humanitarianism" and "fair treatment" for "war prisoners." This is really the height of hypocrisy.

The so-called "P.O.W." question is entirely the product of the war of aggression launched by U.S. imperialism. Since U.S. imperialism has sent an enormous number of aggressor troops to kill the Vietnamese people and occupy their land, the heroic Vietnamese people certainly have the right to firmly resist and severely punish the aggressors. The Vietnamese people's struggle will not cease for a single day so long as U.S. imperialism does not stop bombing north Viet Nam and committing aggression against south Viet Nam. The U.S. Government is wholly responsible for the fact that the U.S. "P.O.W.'s" cannot return home at an early date and their number is increasing daily. If the U.S. Government really took the strong desire of the American people into consideration, and really "cared" for the fate of the U.S. "P.O.W.'s" and their families, it would have withdrawn the U.S. aggressor troops and ended the Viet Nam war long ago. But the U.S. Government has not done this. Instead, it has used all kinds of tricks, trying to divert public attention, and even arbitrarily suspended the Paris talks

on the Viet Nam question, in a vain attempt to force the Vietnamese people into submission by expanding the bombing. There is an old saying in China: "The people are not afraid of death, why threaten them with it." This outrageous act of the U.S. Government can only arouse the Vietnamese people to stouter resistance and bring more ignominious defeat to the U.S. aggressors.

The so-called "P.O.W." question is only part of the Viet Nam question. The 7-point peace proposal put forward last year by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and its elaboration on the two key points not long ago have pointed out the correct way to solve the Viet Nam question, the "P.O.W." question included. If the U.S. Government really wants to solve the Viet Nam question, it must conduct serious negotiations with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and seriously consider and accept the fair and reasonable proposals of the R.S.V.N. Provisional Revolutionary Government. The war in Viet Nam can really come to an end only when the U.S. Government immediately stops the war carried on by its air force in Viet Nam and all its other military activities, when it speedily, unconditionally and completely withdraws all its aggressor troops before a set terminal date and when it discontinues all support to the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique of south Viet Nam. It is only when all this is done that American soldiers will suffer no more casualties and get a "safe return to home," and the Viet Nam question, including the "P.O.W." question, can be solved.

The Chinese people strongly condemn U.S. imperialism's new intrigue on the so-called "P.O.W." question, firmly support the just stand and reasonable proposals of the R.S.V.N. Provisional Revolutionary Government and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and stand steadfastly by the Vietnamese and other people of Indochina in carrying their war against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys through to the end. We are deeply convinced that the heroic Vietnamese and other people of Indochina will defeat all the war adventures and political deceit and intrigues of U.S. imperialism and win complete victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

(March 30)

Mass Physical Training

by Our Correspondents

Many readers have recently written to us for information about mass physical training in China. The general principles guiding such activity are Chairman Mao's teachings "Promote physical culture and build up the people's health" and "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." The following two reports show, in some respects, how Chinese physical culture workers put these principles into practice. — Ed.

Physical Training in a Middle School

IN last February's round-the-city race, a traditional mass sports activity in the capital during the Spring Festival, the Peking No. 26 Middle School had the most participants. Many gave a good account of themselves, and its girls' relay team placed fifth. Prior to this, more than 100 boys and girls in the school formed some 20 teams to take part in a middle school cross-country run held by the city's Chungwen District. One of the girls' teams won the championship while three others came fourth, sixth and eighth, and the boys' teams came second, third, eighth and tenth. Curious over these successes, which have won widespread acclaim, we paid the school a visit.

Upon our arrival at 6:30 in the morning, we saw some 500 students training on the sports grounds — some practising throwing the javelin, discus, hand-grenade and other objects, some running or practising the high jump and long jump, and some playing ball games. At 7:30, the students gathered on the large field or in the courtyards, doing setting-up exercises to music broadcast over the radio. Classes began at 8. From 8 through 4 p.m., we saw over a dozen classes taking physical training lessons on the grounds. During the interval after lunch and after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the students played ball games and engaged in various other activities. So keen are the youngsters on the ball games that they throng the sports grounds even on Sundays.

The No. 26 Middle School has 3,070 boy and girl students in 54 classes. With five full-time and three part-time physical training teachers, the school has

adequate sports facilities, including nine basketball courts, one volleyball court, one football field and ten table tennis tables. Apart from school teams for football, boys' and girls' basketball, volleyball, table tennis and track and field, many grades and classes have their own teams.

How to organize such large contingents in regular training? What ideology should be used to guide their activities? What results have been obtained from mass physical training? And what is the relationship between moral, intellectual and physical development? Answers to these questions were given by a physical training teacher whom we interviewed.

Through the Great Cultural Revolution, the teacher began by way of introduction, we have come to understand that in physical training there is also the question of "For whom?" Since the purpose is to build up the people's health, we should stress the mass character of such training. It is wrong to train just a few "stars"; our duty is to help the majority of students take an interest in physical training and actively participate in sports activities.

Having made this clear, we have bent our efforts in this direction.

First of all, we do our best to popularize those sports which give a comparatively large amount of exercise but require no particular skill, such as running, tug of war, skipping and throwing the hand-grenade. We have introduced a kind of relay race with the participants running back and forth on a 60-metre-long track. With 20-30 on a team, as many as 40-60 can take part in each race. Everyone can run, so if we make proper arrangements, the students will all be willing to join. Tug of war also gives the body quite a lot of exercise. With 20 on each side, 40 can join in each contest.

Secondly, we pay proper attention to combining athletic meets with everyday sports activities, using competition to stimulate training. It is natural that an upsurge in mass activity precedes every such meet. However, we used to only stress getting good results and did not combine competition with everyday training. The result was students started training only a few days before a competition and laid off when it was over. The accent now is on popularization. Before an athletic meet starts, every grade and class is re-



Students of the Peking No. 26 Middle School doing setting-up exercises.

quired to hold trial competitions to select its representatives. To do this, it has perforce to start training two or three months in advance, and the net result is there will be many small-scale athletic meets before the actual school meet is held, with over 90 per cent of the students having taken part.

To induce more students to take an interest in track and field, which lays a good foundation for other sports, we have made due arrangements in the rules of competition. Since placings are determined by the total number of points won by a team which can field only a definite number of contestants, we have stipulated that points be given to everyone who has competed according to the rules, with only one point difference for each placing. In this way, all the contestants are encouraged to do their best for the team. Both in making preparations and in holding the school athletic meet, we have done away with the past practice that only a few are kept busy while the majority look on unconcerned. Now we mobilize the non-contestants to do various work, such as serving as umpires, judges and timekeepers, and we ask the teachers to explain the rules to them beforehand. All this makes them doubly enthusiastic about learning the rules. Thus an increasing number of working personnel are trained, and more and more students take a great interest in athletics.

Matches in various ball games are quite common between classes or grades and between teachers and staff members and students. In addition to athletic meets every spring and autumn, the school teams often compete in inter-school tournaments.

Increased interest after sports have become popular among the students spurs them on to raise their standard. Drawing on their initiative, we give them lectures on various sports during physical training classes and morning and afternoon training sessions, and put them through a rigorous basic training course. Those grades or classes which have not done well in the previous athletic meet are all the more anxious to show improvement and, after hard training, they often do better in the next meet. The other grades and classes are not complacent about

past successes either, but continue to forge ahead. When such friendly emulation is the order of the day, steady improvement is assured for one and all.

Students showing promise are sent in groups to the spare-time physical culture and sports school attached to the Peking Gymnasium for short or long-term specialized training. With their standard raised, they constitute a major force in helping promote sports in our school.

No effort has been spared to foster good sportsmanship among the students. Fine examples of this during competitions are frequently propagandized throughout the school. Equal attention is paid to using sports activities to educate the students ideologically and properly handle the relationship between physical training and study and between physical and moral development. Recently, to help the students take examination seriously, we held a forum in which several students holding responsible posts in their grades or classes and sports activists discussed how they correctly handled this relationship. Their views, broadcast over the loudspeaker or made public in the wall newspapers, received the close attention of all the students.

We always encourage the students to repair and make the sports equipment themselves. When table tennis became increasingly popular and tables weren't enough, we called upon the students to build eight brick and cement tables in the open air. And whenever the wooden tables have to be repaired, they always do it themselves. This helps them cultivate the habit of caring for public property and of taking part in physical labour.

Practice over the past-year or so has given us tangible results. As more and more students take part in sports, they have in general grown taller and put on weight, with much better health and stamina acquired through a period of training. In particular, girl students' physiques have greatly improved. More energetic, the students have shown better discipline and are keener on their studies.

Winding up his discourse, the teacher said: We are now aware as never before of the benefits of promoting mass physical culture and sports. Chairman Mao's teaching "With us, therefore, the raising of standards is based on popularization, while popularization is guided by the raising of standards" has given us the correct orientation. There are many shortcomings in our work and we have to make still greater efforts in order to do a good job of promoting physical culture and sports among the masses.

The Peking Spare-Time Physical Culture and Sports School

IT was a Sunday morning. Bathed in warm spring sunshine, the playgrounds were filled with hundreds of juvenile athletes having a training session under the supervision of coaches. On the running tracks, some were practising the start and the spurt, some were clearing the hurdles. Basketball players were practising shooting, volleyball players were volleying and smashing, pounding away at the ball without pulling their punches, and football players were trying out various kinds of shots at the goal. At a nearby cement rink, other youngsters were skating on specially-made roller-skates.

In the gymnasium, little girls were performing free exercises on a carpet to the accompaniment of piano music, boys were tumbling on the mats, others, wielding swords and spears, were practising traditional Chinese *wushu*. In the table tennis hall, scores of young players, some hardly taller than the tables, were playing with skill and exchanging fast attacks. All around, spirited

youngsters were practising with concentration and the coaches, genial yet serious, were giving directions or demonstrations to the trainees.

Such were the lively scenes we saw on our visit to the Peking Spare-Time Physical Culture and Sports School. Medium-sized but fairly well equipped, it has more than 50 experienced coaches, some of them quite well-known sportsmen. There are now over 1,000 trainees ranging from 7 to 16 years old taking special training in table tennis, basketball, volleyball, football, track and field, gymnastics, *wushu* (Chinese boxing), skating and water sports. So as not to affect their studies, they train during after-school hours; from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m. on week-days and all Sunday. Coming to the school three to four days a week, they get an average of two hours of training each time free of charge.

The aim here is to promote mass sports activities in the middle and primary schools and to train prospective athletes for the country. The three-stage training it has adopted is an embodiment of the principle of raising standards on the basis of popularization. The first stage is to send the school's coaches to the various middle and primary schools to organize training in different sports there. This is what it calls establishing training centres which may be run on a long-term or short-term basis, or, as in other cases, the coaches only help the physical culture teachers in these centres to give the students special training. In this way, sports activities in these schools are promoted and promising boys and girls are spotted.

The second is running short-term classes with selected trainees from various schools whose ideology and physique are good and who have acquired rudimentary techniques in some kind of sports. Three to four months' specialized training during after-school



Trainees practising free exercises.

hours helps these trainees greatly improve their physique and basic techniques.

The third kind of training is for the best among them. They continue training for another year in the so-called long-term training classes where they will receive further coaching. Most middle school graduates who have attended such training courses will form the main force in promoting physical culture and sports among the masses, and some will be sent to higher institutes of physical culture and sports for further training.

Like other schools in New China, the Peking Spare-Time Physical Culture and Sports School requires that its trainees grow up to be working people with both socialist consciousness and culture. The accent, therefore, is not only on the youngsters' physical development but moral and intellectual as well. Maintaining close ties with the teachers and parents, the coaches do their bit in educating the trainees ideologically in the light of their conduct both in the schools and at home. Very often the coaches are the bosom friends of the trainees who are willing to say how and what they think so as to get help in improving.

In order not to affect their studies, the spare-time physical culture and sports school sees to it that the youngsters get only an adequate amount of exercise. Since middle school students have more lessons to do than primary school pupils, they accordingly get less training. Abundant facts have shown that, after joining the spare-time school, the youngsters have made tangible improvements both in ideology and in health, and they have in general also progressed in their studies.

The first lessons the youngsters usually get at the spare-time school is listening to the coaches telling about the exemplary deeds of outstanding sportsmen. How well-known table tennis player Chuang Tse-tung and high jumper Ni Chih-chin, cherishing high aspirations and undergoing painstaking training, won the men's singles world championship three times running and set a world record in the men's high jump respectively deeply impresses the youngsters, enabling them to understand that training and setting records are all for winning honours for the people and not for personal gain. Aware that they are training for the revolution, they take greater pains and are more tenacious than ever before in working to realize their ideal.

On Sundays or holidays, the school often takes trainees to factories or to villages on the city's outskirts to give exhibition matches or take part in physical labour. This gives them the chance to keep in close touch with the working people and to listen to veteran workers or poor and lower-middle peasants tell

about their sufferings in the old society and their happy life in the new. All these effective methods help trainees foster the conception of serving the people. In day-to-day training sessions, the school encourages mutual help and unity. Practising together with the youngsters, the coaches discuss with them how to master basic movements and tactics, and help everyone work out proper ways of overcoming shortcomings and raising their standards. Teaching and learning from one another, they have thus cultivated the spirit of working for the collective.

Last year the spare-time school ran 32 long-term classes with 528 trainees and 210 short-term classes with 4,800 trainees, and established training centres in over 200 schools in the urban and adjacent rural areas. All the trainees, while in training or after finishing their courses, have become activists in popularizing sports in their own schools.

The Tsaochang Primary School, where conditions and equipment are below average, is an outstanding example in popularizing sports among its 600 pupils, though it has only one physical culture teacher. Through the joint efforts of this teacher and coaches from the spare-time physical culture and sports school, table tennis has really taken root and blossomed there. Having established a training centre in the school, the coaches come three times a week to demonstrate and explain the basic techniques and tactics of the game. The pupils there have physical training lessons twice a week, one devoted to table tennis. Now practically everyone in the school can play the game and, with the exception of the first grade, all the classes in the other grades have teams competing in inter-class tournaments.

Quite many promising players have been discovered and sent to short-term or long-term classes for further training. Back in the school, these players are "little teachers" of their school-mates. Playing for the school team, they often compete with other training centres, and have friendly matches with teams from nearby factories. With many fine players having come to the fore, small wonder that one of their girls won the singles in the inter-primary school table tennis tournament last year.

The Tsaochang Primary School also has a *wushu* team of 30 members, all brought up by their school-mates who have been trained at the spare-time school. There are many other similar examples of such trainees in other schools passing what they have learnt at the special training classes on to their school-mates.

Established in 1958, the Peking Spare-Time Physical Culture and Sports School which has been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is now clearer than ever before on the question of "Whom should it serve?"

Wei Chiang-ko — A Hero of the Chuang People



IN February 1966, the Peichiao Production Team in Yishan County in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region received a telegram from the Tsinan Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. It invited old hero Wei Chiang-ko to attend a meeting at which the Ministry of National Defence would confer the honoured title of "Vanguard Company Blazing the Trail Through the Mountains" on the tenth company of a Tsinan unit.

Commune members of the team picked up the telegram as a topic of conversation. There was one Wei Chiang-ko, the team's good storehouse keeper, who worked tirelessly like an ox. But who had ever heard of him performing meritorious service while in the army? Could the telegram be for the wrong person?

The Tsinan Units sent two more telegrams explaining that the person they invited was none other than the Peichiao Production Team's Wei Chiang-ko. The whole mountain village of the Chuang people was astir.

"Elder brother (people call Wei Chiang-ko elder brother out of re-

spect for him) is a hero. But why hasn't he said something in the 11 years since he was demobbed?"

"Once when we went bathing in the river, I saw something like 'Meritorious Service to the People' on his old T shirt which he always wears inside out. Now I understand . . ." one commune member said excitedly.

One of his neighbours, an old man, muttered a complaint: "Elder brother, you even trust me with your key, why wouldn't you tell me of your meritorious service in the army?"

Wei Chiang-ko had built roads on the Sikang-Tibet Plateau for five years. He received various titles of honour for distinguished service on nine occasions. He had buried more than 20 medals in his trunk.

As to the villagers' praise and comments, Wei Chiang-ko just replied: "I was a revolutionary road-builder in the army. I did something for the people. What is there to talk about?"

Building Roads Across Mountains

Wei Chiang-ko was a hero in the engineering corps in building roads across mountains. At the time the People's Liberation Army was doing this on the Sikang-Tibet Plateau, he was the first leader of the eighth squad in a unit's tenth company which distinguished itself in construction work.

He cut rocks to lay the road on the dangerous Erhlang Mountains and sweated on the Chiapila Mountains even when the temperature was 30 or 40 degrees C. below zero. The road reached the snow-capped Chueherh Mountains where the air was thin. A local saying described the mountains: "There has been no human trace on the Chueherh Mountains since time immemorial; not even birds can fly over them. How can anyone be expected to come back if he crosses them?" When Wei Chiang-ko heard this, he stamped on the ground and

said: "When I remind myself of the oppressed people in the world, I'll go atop the Chueherh no matter how high they are!" Carrying his tools and food grain weighing some 30 kilogrammes, he was the first to climb the Chueherh Mountains more than 5,000 metres above sea level. In conquering a sheer cliff, he led his comrades-in-arms in lowering themselves on ropes down the dangerous decline. Hanging in the air they blasted the rocks and removed the big stones. They built the road on the cliff.

Once a man was needed to swim a river and survey the terrain on the other bank. Bravely facing a snowstorm and the turbulent river, Wei Chiang-ko stepped forward, saying: "I'll go!" He jumped into the ice-cold river and reached the other bank after fighting the torrent for an hour or so. He fulfilled this task with flying colours. . . .

In the army units building roads on the Sikang-Tibet Plateau, there was a popular saying: "Wherever the place is the highest and most dangerous and wherever the work is most difficult, that's where the tenth company will be for sure." In the tenth company Wei Chiang-ko was called the "Iron Man" in blazing the trail through the mountains. His deeds were recorded in the history of this heroic company.

Sticking to the Socialist Road

An upsurge in agricultural cooperation was rising in the Chuang inhabited areas in northwest Kwangsi. Every village was discussing setting up agricultural producers' cooperatives. It was then that Wei was demobbed and returned to his native village.

In the early days of the co-ops, when the individual peasants joined the co-ops, their draught animals,

large farm tools and land were converted as their shares in the co-ops and therefore put under the co-ops' unified use and management. Individual ownership was thus transformed into semi-socialist ownership.

This was a stormy revolutionary movement. A handful of class enemies carried out clandestine sabotage. They agitated some well-to-do peasants for selling their big oxen and buying small ones which they gave to the co-ops as their shares. The masses said these class enemies were "cutting off the legs of the oxen." Going from one household to another, Wei Chiang-ko propagated the superiority of collectivization and mobilized the villagers to join the co-ops.

To counter-attack the class enemies' sabotage, he asked an old peasant to go with him to the market and used part of what he had received from the army at the time of demobilization to buy a big, fat buffalo which he gave to the co-op as his share. The poor and lower-middle peasants said one after another: "Elder brother, we are confident that we'll run the co-op well."

Soon afterwards, he saw that the village did not have sufficient draught animals. So he used the rest of his demobilization pay to buy another big buffalo. Someone asked him: "The money the army gave you is to cover your expenses in settling down. Now you've used it up. How are you going to settle down in the village?" He replied with a smile: "First there must be the co-op; this ensures my household. Isn't buying buffaloes and joining the co-op with them the best way to settle down?" Because he set a good example for the others, the first co-op in the township was formed.

Wei Chiang-ko's buying buffaloes and using the animals as his shares in the co-op spread far and wide in the local mountain area. Those who had doubts about the co-op began to see things clearly. One after another they exposed the plots of the class enemies and this put an end to the vicious practice of "joining the co-op after trading big oxen for

small ones." The agricultural co-operation movement advanced vigorously in the whole township.

In 1957 Liu Shao-chi and his gang drastically chopped down the number of co-ops so as to obstruct socialist transformation in the rural areas. When this evil influence affected Yishan County, a handful of class enemies made trouble by whipping up the masses to withdraw from the co-ops. Wei Chiang-ko thought: "Chairman Mao calls on us to get organized and take the socialist road. But they want to leave the co-ops. Isn't this destroying the bridge and blocking the road to socialism?" He pondered over this matter late into the night. Unable to sleep, he put on his clothes and went to see township cadres. He brought with him the shoulder pole he had used when he worked as a farm hand for the landlords. Ruthlessly exploited in the old society and oppressed for years by the landlords, this former farm hand told the cadres of his determination to defend the co-ops and the socialist road.

With the cadres in the lead, Wei Chiang-ko later went to a village which was a serious case in regard to withdrawal from co-ops. Their thorough investigation revealed that those who wanted to get out of the co-ops were only a small number of well-to-do middle peasants who were being agitated by class enemies to take the capitalist road. The cadres and Wei Chiang-ko mobilized the masses to expose the plots of the class enemies and waged a sharp struggle against them.

That same year, the township set up advanced agricultural producers' co-operatives and then a people's commune was formed.

People's Interest First

Once when commune members were felling trees in a mountain, a big log being carried by two young people suddenly slipped and sped down towards the foot of the mountain where women commune members were working. The men on the mountain-top shouted: "Watch out! Get out of the way!" But the women

couldn't hear the shouting. An accident was imminent.

At this moment, Wei Chiang-ko who was midway up the mountain rushed towards the rolling log and held one end of the log with his two arms like a pair of iron pincers. The log kept rolling and dragged him over a distance. He was hurt, but the people below were unharmed. Commune members came up to him. Women members were especially grateful to him and carefully dressed his wound. The commune members said: "Elder brother, you've set a good example for us to learn from your spirit of sacrificing yourself to save others!"

People in the Peichiao area praised Wei Chiang-ko's fine quality of putting the interests of the people and the collective above everything else.

While the late rice was flowering and entering the head sprouting period one late autumn, Wei Chiang-ko's arthritis recurred. Hearing that the one in charge of the irrigation channels was ill, he got out of bed and with the help of a stick walked out to take over the job. Carrying a hoe on his shoulder, he went to a dyke and heard water flowing under it. He knew there was a leak. If it was not stopped in time, the dyke would collapse and all the water run out. Putting down his stick, he took a large piece of turf and jumped into the river. He felt great pain in his joints from the cold mountain water. The turf was washed away. He then got a big rock and dived again. After diving many times, he finally sealed the leak. As he hobbled back, people saw that his lips were blue and that he was walking with great difficulty. Deeply moved they saw to it that he got home.

Since returning to his native village, he has served as a grain keeper for ten years. During the summer and autumn harvests every year, he always slept in the granary. On hot and suffocating rainy days he often turned over the unhusked rice in the granary from late night until dawn. One hot night people could not go to bed. Someone went outside



Wei Chiang-ko (first from right) at a work-site.

to cool himself and heard a noise in the granary. He went in and found Wei Chiang-ko soaked in sweat turning over the rice.

Once when the wheat was being harvested, Wei Chiang-ko was busily sunning and turning over the team's more than 3,000 *jin* of rice. His wife brought their family's 50 *jin* of maize and asked him to keep an eye on it. Clouds began to gather at noon and a storm was coming up. He hurriedly put the collectively-owned rice in a pile and carried it back to the granary with a shoulder pole and two baskets. As he carried away the last two baskets, the downpour came. He then remembered the maize, but when he got to the sunning ground it had already been washed down into the ditch.

In September 1969 Wei Chiang-ko and other commune members went to the mountains to make grass ashes for manure. One day the southern slope suddenly caught fire. He rushed to the place. Surrounded by dense smoke, the fire spread rapidly. Near by were forests and crops. Ignoring the danger, Wei Chiang-ko tried to put out the fire. Over 30 militiamen and commune members joined with

him. He led the others to put out the fire and recite loudly: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." Unexpectedly, seven-metre-high flames rushed towards him. He refused to retreat. His clothes, hair, eyebrows and some parts of the body were burnt and he fell down unconscious. When he came to, he found two commune members fanning and wiping away the sweat for him. He stood up right away and rushed to the sea of fire, shouting: "Let us charge forward to protect the people's property!" The fire was put out after they had battled for more than two hours.

Cutting Through Mountains To Bring in Water

Peichiao was a poor mountain village without much farmland. At the time Wei Chiang-ko was demobbed and returned to the village, quite a number of peasants there depended on the state for part of their food grain and expenses.

He and the township cadres led the masses to build up land on the mountains and transform the low-yielding land. Several years had passed, but

grain yields had only risen slightly. An unusual long spell of dry weather in 1963 held back Peichiao Village in sowing paddyrice. They set all the waterwheels working round the clock and even used pails and basins to carry water. After over 100 days' arduous work, they finally transplanted the rice seedlings to the fields. In 1963 they harvested their first rich crop and became self sufficient in food grain.

This victory over drought made Wei Chiang-ko realize that to transform their poor mountain village it was necessary first to solve the problem of water. After careful study, he and the cadres of the team worked out a project to build channels by cutting through the mountains and bringing water to the fields.

He led a shock force of more than 40 militiamen to go to Maowei Mountain. He tirelessly wielded the hammer to cut through the mountain as energetically as he had battled the Chueherh Mountains on the Sikang-Tibet Plateau more than a decade ago. He said: "Difficulty is a rock and revolutionary will is a hammer. Let the hammer hit the billet, and difficulty will give in!"

Working in three winter-spring periods, Wei Chiang-ko, militiamen and commune members cut through Maowei Mountain with their hammers and chisels and built a two-kilometre-long channel to get water to their fields. By installing power-operated pumps and building pumping stations, they converted 150 *mu* of non-irrigated land into good paddyfields.

Though the water problem was solved and rice yields have gone up, Wei Chiang-ko and the villagers did not rest on their laurels. He is now a member on the Party committees of the administrative region, county and commune. Carrying his bed-roll, the shoulder pole he used when he was a farm hand and a pick, he recently joined other commune members to work at the site of the Litung Reservoir—a new project to transform mountains and control water. They are writing a new chapter in blazing a trail through the mountains.

Sato Government Tries to Annex China's Tiaoyu And Other Islands

The Sato government of Japan recently fabricated so-called "grounds" for legalizing its scheme to annex the Tiaoyu and other islands appertaining to China's Taiwan Province. It is working out measures to occupy these islands after the "reversion" of Okinawa by the United States on May 15. This once again shows that the Sato government is still obstinately pursuing its policy of hostility towards China.

At a Lower House committee meeting on March 8, Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda again claimed that the Tiaoyu and other islands "belong to Japan." On the same day, the Japanese Foreign Ministry came up with an "official statement" regarding the Senkaku Islands (meaning the Tiaoyu and other islands) based on painstakingly fabricated "grounds," trying to describe China's territory Tiaoyu and other islands as "belonging" to Japan.

Kyodo News Agency reported that the Japanese Foreign Ministry, on the pretext of "preventing Taiwan fishermen from illegally intruding into the archipelago," is planning to "send patrol boats and set up unmanned meteorological stations there" after the U.S. "reversion" of Okinawa on May 15. It was also reported that the Japanese Foreign Ministry even plans to hoist the Japanese national flag on the Tiaoyu and other islands after May 15.

Sato Government's "Grounds" Baseless

The "official statement" brought forth by Foreign Minister Fukuda and the Japanese Foreign Ministry alleged that "the islands were never ruled by the Ching Dynasty of China. This was confirmed by a survey made in the 18th year of the reign of Meiji (1885)." The Japanese Government attempts to de-

scribe China's territory Tiaoyu and other islands as "belonging to nobody" so as to create "grounds" for its occupation of them. This is a complete distortion of historical facts to confuse the issue. The fact is that the Tiaoyu, Huangwei, Chihwei, Nanhsiao, Peihshiao and other islands lying in the East China Sea have appertained to China's Taiwan since ancient times. They never belong to the Ryukyu Islands. History books of the Ming and Ching Dynasties of China clearly recorded that the envoys sent to the Ryukyus at that time considered the arrival at Kume Island as the entry into Ryukyu territory and the boundary line between China and the Ryukyus in this area lies between Chihwei Island and Kume Island. As early as in the Ming Dynasty, the Tiaoyu and other islands were already included in China's marine defence areas. When the Japanese Government clandestinely made a so-called "survey" there in 1885, these islands had been under China's jurisdiction for several centuries. Historical facts cannot be changed. The "grounds" fabricated by the Sato government in distorting the historical facts can deceive nobody.

Another "reason" dreamt up by Foreign Minister Fukuda and the Japanese Foreign Ministry is that in the 28th year of the reign of Meiji (1895) the Japanese Cabinet decided to incorporate the islands into Japanese territory. This is precisely a confession of the criminal act of the old Japanese militarists in annexing China's territory Tiaoyu and other islands. Historical facts show that Japanese militarism had cast a covetous eye on China's Tiaoyu and other islands for ten years since 1885, but never dared to lay a hand on them until 1895, when, taking advantage of the defeat of the Ching Dynasty Government in the Sino-Japanese War, it forcibly "incorporated" the

Tiaoyu and other islands into Japanese territory. In April the same year, the Government of the Ching Dynasty was compelled to sign the unequal "Treaty of Shimonoseki" by which Taiwan together with all the islands appertaining to it and the Penghu Islands were ceded to Japan. Now the Sato government has gone so far as to take the aggressive act of grabbing China's territory by the Japanese aggressors in the past as "grounds" to support its standpoint that it should have title to the islands. This is absolute gangster logic.

So-Called "Administrative Rights" Illegal

In an attempt to prove that the Tiaoyu and other islands should "belong" to Japan, Foreign Minister Fukuda and the Japanese Foreign Ministry also alleged that these islands were placed under U.S. jurisdiction in accordance with the San Francisco "peace treaty," and they are now included in the "areas of reversion" in accordance with the Japan-U.S. Okinawa "reversion" agreement. This is utter nonsense. As is well known, after World War II, the Japanese Government handed over to the United States the Tiaoyu and other islands appertaining to Taiwan and the U.S. Government unilaterally declared that it had so-called "administrative rights" over them. This is illegal in the first place, and the Chinese Government and people have never recognized it. It is all the more impermissible for the Japanese and U.S. Governments to make an illicit transfer of China's Tiaoyu and other islands between themselves while perpetrating the Okinawa "reversion" fraud. It provides no "grounds" whatsoever for the Japanese Government's claim to these islands.

Chinese People Determined to Recover the Islands

The Chinese people firmly support the Japanese people's struggle for immediate, complete and unconditional recovery of Okinawa and

(Continued on p. 23.)

ROUND THE WORLD

SOUTH VIET NAM P.L.A.F.

New Offensive

On March 30 the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces started a fierce offensive on many enemy positions south and north of Highway 9 and along Highway 1 in Quang Tri Province, and have since dealt heavy blows to the enemy.

By April 3 the South Viet Nam P.L.A.F. on the Quang Tri-Thua Thien front had wiped out or captured 6,500 enemy troops, wiped out a marine brigade and an armoured column of the enemy, heavily decimated three puppet infantry regiments and one armoured column, razed 13 sites including 4 regimental headquarters and dozens of strongholds, destroyed enemy airfields and storages in Dong Ha, Ai Tu and other places, shot down or wrecked 45 aircraft, seized or shattered 100 tanks and armoured cars, sank three vessels, and seized or wrecked 110 artillery pieces.

Western news agencies reported that the people's liberation armed forces already had captured 13 enemy bases by April 2. A group of U.S. aggressor troops was compelled to hurriedly withdraw from Quang Tri city. The puppet "pacification" officers used U.S. planes to escape from that city to Hue. U.S. news agencies admitted that the defence line of the south Vietnamese puppet troops "was rapidly crumbling" and that panic-stricken retreating puppet troops "were scattered all over. They are badly mauled."

- Confronted with fierce attacks by the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces, the U.S. aggressors dispatched large numbers of aircraft to carry out wanton bombings and moved up U.S. 7th Fleet warships to support the south Vietnamese puppet troops. They proclaim that they will intensify the so-called "retaliatory" air strikes against north Viet Nam. The current fierce attack mounted by the liberation armed forces is described by the Western

press as the "supreme test" of the U.S. policy of "Vietnamization" of the war.

OIL EXPORTING COUNTRIES

New Victory

The six gulf oil producing countries, including Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar and Abu Dhabi, recently launched a united struggle against the Western monopoly oil companies. As a result, they gained the right to 20 per cent participation in these companies. This is a new victory in these countries' struggle to safeguard their national economic interests and oppose imperialist plunder and exploitation.

Relying on the imperialist forces, the Western oil monopoly companies have for many years unscrupulously sucked the life-blood of the people of the petroleum exporting countries, extracting enormous profits from oil. The oil monopoly blocs were able to do this by their exclusive control of the right to exploit, refine and sell oil, whereas the oil producing countries were not allowed to interfere in any way. For example, crude oil sells at 12 to 14 U.S. dollars per barrel on the European market, but countries producing it only get one dollar through taxation for a barrel of crude oil. The heavy exploitation is obvious.

Where there is oppression, there is struggle against it. The oppressed oil exporting countries have united to settle accounts with the Western oil monopolies with a view to asserting and maintaining their economic rights and interests and protecting their natural resources. Last year the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (O.P.E.C.) scored a signal victory in their joint struggle for increased oil prices and rates of taxation. In January the oil producing countries requested that Western oil firms offset the losses the former suffered from the devaluation of the dollar. United, the O.P.E.C. countries

succeeded in making 23 Western oil companies agree to compensate them. Early in March this year four Western oil monopoly companies operating in Iraq and Kuwait reluctantly gave in to the demand by the two countries for 20 per cent of the shares. This concession came in the wake of a 20 per cent allocation of shares to the six gulf oil producing countries in the Middle East by the Arabian American Oil Company which had been compelled to toe the line.

The O.P.E.C. members' demand to hold shares is just and has won much support. The O.P.E.C.'s daring spirit in its concerted struggle is an encouragement to those medium-sized and small countries subjected to domination and plunder by one or two superpowers. Solidarity and persistence will bring new victories to the medium-sized and small countries in their struggle to safeguard their state sovereignty and national rights and interests against the various schemes of the countries who act like lords.

S.C.C.L.A.

Bogota Agreement Adopted

The 13th meeting of the Special Committee for Co-ordination of Latin America (S.C.C.L.A.) comprising 22 Latin American countries closed in Bogota, Colombia's capital, on March 24. The meeting unanimously adopted the Bogota Agreement which reaffirms that developing countries must unite to solve their own problems.

The Bogota Agreement expresses "firm support for the declaration, principles and programmes of action adopted in Lima, capital of Peru, in November 1971 because they constitute the basic instrument for achieving the concrete objectives at the third session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (U.N.C.T.A.D.), for solving the important problems of the third world and for guaranteeing its unity." The agreement points out that "the unity of the S.C.C.L.A. member states is the guiding principle for the political and economic relations of this area in seeking the solution of their problems and in the realization of their aspira-

tions for economic and social welfare." The document reaffirms that the unity and solidarity of the developing countries "is a main instrument for achieving a structure more rational and equal in the international economic relations between the developing and developed countries."

The document points out that the international monetary crisis has brought the most serious consequences to the developing countries. Therefore, the reform of the current international monetary system would be the responsibility of every country. The action taken by some industrial countries individually could not thoroughly solve the crisis, the document adds.

The Bogota Agreement also points out that strengthening tariff barriers by some industrial countries "obstructs international trade, especially trade of the developing countries." The document opposes recent unilateral measures by some industrial countries, denouncing them for overlooking the rational aspirations of the developing countries.

INDIAN AGGRESSOR TROOPS

Continue to Suppress East Pakistan People

Less than a week after the much publicized "passing-out retreat ceremony" was held to announce their withdrawal from East Pakistan, Indian aggressor troops have stealthily returned to suppress the East Pakistan people by force again.

In a March 20 dispatch from Dacca, a foreign news agency said: "Indian troops returned to Bangla Desh (East Pakistan) within a week of their official withdrawal and are in action against tribal rebels in the Chittagong hill tracts of southern Bangla Desh." "Elements of two battalions of the 57th Indian Army Division which held a passing-out retreat ceremony in Dacca March 12 prior to leaving the country began moving back in again on March 16 from the Indian border town of Agartala."

Quoting a spokesman of the Indian "embassy" in Dacca, a Reuter March 24 dispatch said that two battalions

Dr. Endicott's Open Letter

Canadian personage Dr. James G. Endicott wrote an open letter to friends and fellow workers for peace in January this year after resigning as Chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress.

He said in his letter, "It has been an inspiration to see Canada recognize China, to see China in the U.N.O., . . . I have rejoiced at the triumphs of Chairman Mao's leadership, especially in the Cultural Revolution."

He said he was of the opinion that the "house of one pillar, world imperialism, will fall with the collapse of U.S. imperialism." He pointed out, "One thing is sure, as the first statement of China in the U.N. said: 'Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution, this has become an irresistible trend of history.'"

Having refuted some shameless slanders against China, he said, "The Chinese revolution continues to bring benefits to the Chinese people." As to China's foreign policy, he said, "I find no anti-peace policies, and talk of Chinese collusion with Nixon's U.S.A. is, in my opinion, without foundation."

In a postscript, J.G. Endicott added that following the armed intervention in Pakistan by India with the backing of the Soviet Union, he sent a letter to the *Toronto Globe and Mail* which was

printed on December 23, 1971. The letter said:

"It must be candidly admitted that the Soviet Government has betrayed the principles of the World Peace Council. In 1950, at Warsaw, the World Peace Council elaborated its principles. . . . Among the principles were:

"1. The aggressor is that state which first uses armed force, under any pretext, against another state.

"2. No political, economic, or strategic considerations, no pretext based on the internal situation of a state can justify armed intervention."

The letter continued, "The disturbances in Pakistan do not justify the armed attack by India for the purpose of re-ordering Pakistan's civil society." "I have no faith in the disinterested motives of India's propertied ruling classes to promote social progress in East Bengal when they have already suspended the constitution in neighbouring West Bengal in order to prevent social change."

The letter added, "A large part of the reason why the Soviet Union defied such a vote in the U.N.O. — 104 to 11 is because of its desire to 'contain' China. . . . The mantle of John Foster Dulles has fallen on other and unexpected shoulders. We have to help to take it off."

of Indian troops had been sent out to clear out the group of "armed Mizo rebels" which had crossed into the Chittagong hill tracts. A PTI March 23 report from Dacca had to admit that Indian troops are operating in the Chittagong.

Encouraged and backed by Soviet social-imperialism, the Indian expansionists have invaded and occupied East Pakistan. On March 12, the Indian aggressor troops held a "retreat ceremony" in Dacca to announce their "official withdrawal"

in a futile effort to deceive world public opinion and cover up the aggressive features of the Indian expansionists. At that time, a Western news agency revealed that "some Indian engineer troops would remain in Bangla Desh in civilian clothes," and that "an unknown number of Indian military advisers would also remain to help train Bangla Desh's armed forces." Now Indian aggressor troops alleged to have "withdrawn" have secretly returned to East Pakistan to suppress the local people.

FRIENDSHIP LOG

Photo Exhibition on Wangfuching Street

Wangfuching, a downtown street in Peking, was busier than usual on the morning of March 21.

Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and Madame Penn Nouth, and Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of Cambodia, and other distinguished Cambodian guests saw a photo exhibition entitled "Fighting Cambodian Armymen and People" that morning and were warmly welcomed by the masses present. The guests were accompanied by Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, Han Nien-lung, Vice-Foreign Minister, and Wang Kuo-chuan, a leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

The exhibition was jointly sponsored by the China-Cambodia Friendship Association and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries on the occasion of the second anniversary of the founding of the National United Front of Cambodia and the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia.

Among the 80-odd pictures on display were photographs showing the cordial meeting between Chairman Mao and Samdech Sihanouk, the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples initiated by Samdech Sihanouk, and the valiant struggle waged by the Cambodian army and people against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. These photographs fully demonstrate the great friendship and militant unity of the people of China and Cambodia. They reflect the firm resolve of the Cambodian people to work in close co-ordination with the people of Viet Nam and Laos and defeat the U.S. aggressors. They also show the iron determination of the heroic Cambodian army and people under the leadership of the

National United Front of Cambodia, with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman, to thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors, overthrow the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique and build a new independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous Cambodia with an integrated territory.

Congo's New Shipyard

President Ngouabi of the People's Republic of the Congo attended the handing-over ceremony of the Chacona small-sized wooden boat shipyard built with Chinese aid held recently in Brazzaville. On the occasion, the first cargo boat built by the new yard was christened "July 31, 1968" by the Congolese President.

In his speech at the ceremony, Liu Ying-hsien, Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad interim to the Congo, hailed the completion of the yard as a "product of the profound friendship between the peoples of China and the Congo."

In his speech, Louis Sylvain Goma, Minister of Public Works, Transport and Civil Aviation, said the yard would play an important role in the Congo's national economy. He praised it as a splendid fruit of the co-operation between the two countries.

In an interview with a radio correspondent, President Ngouabi stressed that the "July 31, 1968" was built of Congolese wood. He said that the Congolese people are now capable of utilizing Congolese timber for local processing. He expressed the conviction that they will not only be able to build wooden boats but also make various products with their own timber because the Congo is rich in these natural resources.

Along the Banks of The Nile

Over the past year, Chinese investigation groups have been working on different projects in Sudan in accordance with the agreement on

economic and technical co-operation between China and Sudan. During their stay in Sudan, they were given a warm welcome and supported by the Sudanese Government and people everywhere. As one Sudanese worker said: "We Sudanese people welcome you. You will find yourselves surrounded by friendliness." This was exactly what the Chinese technicians found in Sudan. Here are two examples:

Seven Pairs of Shoes. A Chinese road inspection team was making an investigation trip on foot in western Sudan. Wearing sandals, the investigators found walking difficult for part of the journey because of the many thorny bushes in the area. Unable to buy leather shoes suitable for climbing in a nearby town, they went to the local shoemakers for shoes made to order. To help the technicians, the shoemakers decided to accept the orders, though they had never made such shoes before. Normally it would take several weeks to do the job. For fear the investigation work might be delayed, they worked overtime and finished the seven pairs in two days. The Chinese were deeply moved when they got the seven pairs of shoes ahead of time.

Two Basins of Water. The sun was blazing when the Chinese highway investigators arrived at a village. Hot and thirsty, they sat down to rest. Villagers soon crowded around them expressing their welcome and bringing them two basins of clear drinking water. To their astonishment, the technicians found that the basins of cool, clear water had been brought by villagers from a small stream three kilometres from the village! It was a small thing, but it mirrors the Sudanese people's friendly feeling towards the Chinese people.

Members of the Chinese teams were tremendously encouraged by the hospitality and support of the Sudanese people. They are determined to emulate their revolutionary spirit and overcome all difficulties and fulfil their missions.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Scientific Research in Coal-Mining

SHOULDERING the job of studying safety measures and other technical problems in coal-mining, research workers of the Fushun Coal-Mining Research Institute in Liaoning Province, northeast China, are dealing with solutions to urgent problems in coal production. Many of their successes and big achievements in 25 research subjects in the last two years have been popularized in production.

Preventing gas explosions has been a standing research subject for the institute over the last 20 years. In the mass movement to develop coal industry south of the Yangtze in recent years, the study of the subject has gone another step forward.

There had been difficulties in removing gas in some newly built coal-fields because the seams were of dense coal, which sometimes led to accidents. Together with the miners, Fushun's research personnel studied the use of the hydraulic method to change the coal character so as to eliminate gas disasters. In addition, they turned out a new-type gas indicator to meet the needs of rapidly opening up a large number of coal-fields in the south. It uses a certain type of wire, which is easy to find, as the sensitive element in replacing platinum.

In 1970, the Fushun research institute successfully introduced a new material to seal off fires occurring in the shafts and related spraying equipment. As a result sealing can be finished in 10 minutes which required an hour before if it is done with boards. To study the new-type compounded material, six research workers experimented 577 times, including observations of the effect at points where fire broke out.

One of the big problems in developing production in an open-cast coal-

mine was the large amount of frozen mud and rocks which stuck to the mine cars in winter during transportation. This was solved by five young research workers (including a woman) who co-ordinated their work with the workers during the Great Cultural Revolution. Besides studying documents and working in the laboratory, the institute workers went out to observe loading and unloading in severe winter weather. They accompanied the mine cars for more than 40 days in a row to collect first-hand material and studied the method for solving it with the veteran workers. All agreed that attention must be paid to preventing freezing but not to thawing. They found that mud and rocks stuck mainly to the bottoms of the cars but not to the sides, and there was serious sticking when the weather changed but not in the severest cold.

According to these conclusions, the institute workers looked for material to prevent freezing. Through repeated study and experiment, they found a cheap industrial waste which was easy to get. After being processed, it was sprayed on the inside walls of the cars before loading. There was no sticking to the 3,000 mine cars that were experimented on in two winters and transportation efficiency was greatly increased.

Two-thirds of the Fushun research institute workers are now doing research work at various places in the mines.

Treating Ectopic Pregnancy Without Operation

A MEDICAL group made up of members of the Traditional Chinese Medical Research Institute and the No. 1 Hospital affiliated to the Shansi Medical College in Shansi Province has been treating pregnancy outside the uterus by a combination of traditional Chinese and Western

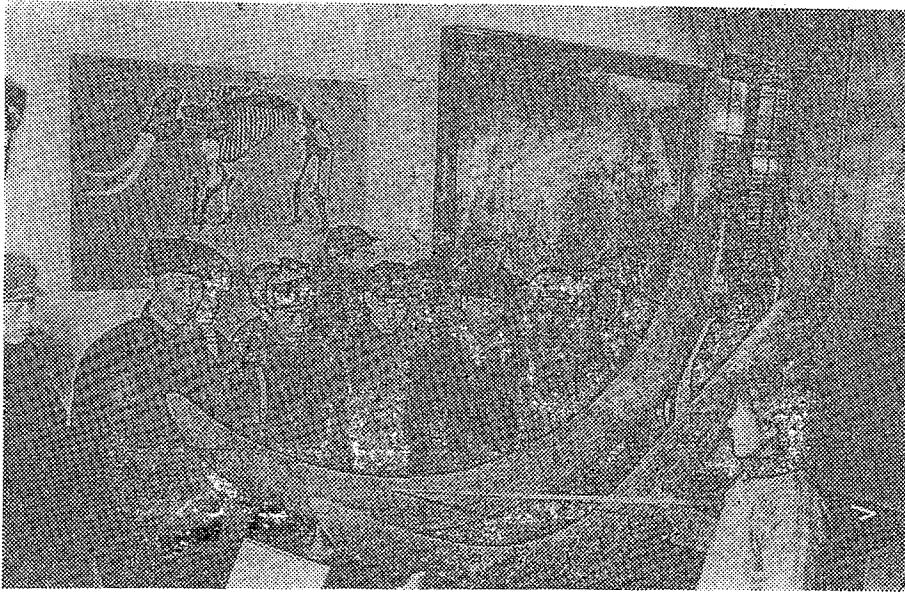
medicine without any operations since 1958. Notable results have been achieved in 570 cases.

In the past, Western-trained doctors generally performed an operation to remove the Fallopian tube and the product of conception and the blood clot.

Now except in a few cases, ectopic pregnancy can be dealt with by decoctions of several medicinal herbs to help restore normal blood circulation. The new method avoids pain during surgery. It can also deal with common complications.

In May 1961, a teacher with ectopic pregnancy was completely cured by decoctions of medicinal herbs. One year later she had a normal delivery of a full-term boy. Six months after childbirth, the teacher was back in the hospital for appendectomy. Doctors in the medical group came to investigate the effects of the curing of her ectopic pregnancy by medicinal herbs only to find a scar as small as a grain of rice on the Fallopian tube and no remnant blood in the abdominal cavity and no adhesion of the Fallopian tube and the surrounding tissue.

In Kolan County a woman commune member had a rare complication of excessive bleeding from the bowels in addition from bleeding into the abdominal cavity and other common symptoms of ectopic pregnancy. Examination by a Western-trained doctor disclosed that the blood clot in the abdominal cavity had perforated the rectum. Blood leaked into the rectum through a three-centimetre-long fistula and passed out with the stool. The rectum was ulcerated and the doctors were not certain whether they could heal the fistula if they gave her an operation. After consultations between traditional and Western-trained doctors, the medical group decided to add some medicine to stimulate the growth of muscle tissue and stop the bleeding, in addition to restoring normal blood circulation. The patient's blood clot



Fossils of ancient elephant tusks at the Chengchow Municipal Museum.

disappeared and the fistula healed. Her health was restored in a short time.

Ancient Elephant Tusks

A PAIR of three-metre-long incisors and other teeth and bones of an ancient elephant have been found 12 metres underground in the western part of Chengchow, Honan Province. With a circumference of 54 centimetres, the two tusk fossils are hard and well preserved.

It has been verified that the tusks belonged to an ancient elephant (*Elephas namadicus*) which was related to the present-day African elephants and had similar characteristics. These beasts existed some

400,000 years ago in the middle and later stages of the Pleistocene period and were widely found in the tropical and subtropical zones of Asia, Africa and Europe. This shows that the climate of Honan and adjacent areas was subtropical and warmer and wetter than it is today.

Other vertebrate fossils, including horses and deer, were unearthed at the same time the elephant tusks were discovered.

Breeding Bees in High and Cold Areas

LOCATED in a high and cold region, Huma County in northeast China's Greater Khingan Mountains had been considered not suitable for

breeding bees. During the Great Cultural Revolution, the people there built a small apiary for experimental purposes. In the cold winter, they dug beehives deep underground and sealed them tightly. They constantly checked the installations for keeping out the cold, watched the movements of the bees in winter and gave them food in good time. This helped the bees to stay alive in winter.

Now bees are being bred throughout the country. In spring and autumn, the bees gather pollen and nectar from flowers and produce honey and beeswax which are of high medicinal and economic value. In winter, the bees in the northern parts of the country are moved either to underground hives or to the southern regions where the climate is milder.

No bees were kept in northwest China's Chinghai Plateau in the past, and large quantities of honey had to be shipped in for the market. Beebreeding has been developed during the Great Cultural Revolution. Since 1966, commercial departments in Chinghai Province have purchased more than 5.2 million *jin* of honey and nearly 2,000 *jin* of queen bee royal jelly.

CORRECTION

The second sentence of the second paragraph, third column, on page 14 in issue No. 12 should read "When this strain was planted in the fields the next year, it yielded 190 *jin* per *mu* less."

(Continued from p. 18.)

strongly oppose any bargain between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries over China's territory Tiaoyu and other islands or any plot to make use of the issue to sow discord in the friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese people. Today, the historical truth that the Tiaoyu and other islands belong to China

since ancient times is being gradually grasped by the Japanese people and more and more of them have seen or are seeing through the Sato government's scheme to annex these territories of China. Some Japanese progressives are exposing the criminal aims of Sato and his kind and refuting the "grounds" fabricated by them. If the Sato government does not draw lessons from history and

dares to carry out the flagrant aggressive activities of "patrolling" the waters around the Tiaoyu and other islands or hoisting the Japanese national flag on them, it will surely meet with resolute opposition from the Chinese and Japanese people. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan. They are also determined to recover Tiaoyu and other islands.

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