

PEKING REVIEW

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北
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May Day Celebrations

**25 Years of Inner Mongolian
Autonomous Region**

**Heroic Vietnamese People
Cannot Be Intimidated**

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

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May Day Celebrations

The capital's workers and people held gala celebrations on May 1 to mark International Labour Day, the festival of unity and struggle of the proletariat and labouring people of the world.

May Day saw the city filled with proletarian internationalist spirit and permeated with close unity and revolutionary vigour. A huge portrait of the great leader Chairman Mao hung over Tien An Men Gate. Flanking Tien An Men Square were the big portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. In the square, the giant slogan "Unite to win still greater victories!" stood in front of the Monument to the People's Heroes. This was flanked by four slogan pylons inscribed with the words: "Long live May 1, International Labour Day!" "Long live Marxism!" "Long live Leninism!" and "Long live Mao Tsetung Thought!" Along the thoroughfares and on streets and lanes everywhere in the city, red flags fluttered.

Among those joining the masses and foreign friends at the park

celebrations or attending sports and theatrical performances in the capital were Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Tung Pi-wu, Chu Teh, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chi Teng-Kuei and Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Hsu Hsiang-chien, Vice-Chairman 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; Fu Tso-yi and Pebala Gelieh-Namje, Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Wu Teh, First Secretary of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee Chiang Ching, Hsu Shih-yu and Chen Hsi-lien attended

the May Day celebrations in Kwangchow, Nanking and Shenyang respectively.

Comrades and friends from the five continents celebrated the festival together with the people of Peking on May 1. Among them were Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth; Emil Bodnaras, Member of the Executive Committee and the Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Vice-President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and the Romanian Government Military Delegation led by him; Mantho Bala, Vice-Minister of Education and Culture and Chairman of the Arts and Culture Committee of Albania, and the ballet troupe of the Opera Theatre of the Albanian People's Republic led by him; comrades-in-arms from heroic Korea; comrades-in-arms from Viet



Peking workers singing *The Internationale* at a performance in one of the parks.

Nam, Laos and Cambodia holding aloft the banner of struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation; fighters from Palestine and other Arab countries persisting in the struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression; friends from Asian, African and Latin American countries resolutely fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty; workers and young friends from Japan and the United States; experts from various countries who are helping China with her socialist construction; and diplomatic envoys of various countries to China.

Several hundred thousand people watched the entertainment at the Peking Working People's Palace of Culture, Chungshan Park, the Summer Palace and other places which resounded with the strains of vigorous revolutionary songs. Selected scenes and episodes from model revolutionary theatrical works, and other plays, music, dances, ballads and acrobatics were presented by more than 400 amateur troupes of workers, peasants and soldiers as well as professional art companies. Football and basketball games and gymnastics and *wushu* (Chinese boxing) performances were held in the Capital Gymnasium, the Peking Workers' Stadium and other sports grounds. There were also special programmes in the theatres and cinemas throughout the city. The celebrations continued till evening. Commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air force units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in Peking joined the militiamen and the masses in the festivities. Many compatriots from Hongkong and Macao and patriotic overseas Chinese in Peking also celebrated the festival with the people in the capital.

Everywhere in the city, the celebrations reflected the political situation of unity and lively activity resulting from education in ideology and political line.

Peking workers and other labouring people greeted comrades and friends from all over the world with merry songs and dances and clapping.



Members of a people's commune on Peking's outskirts at a get-together.

When ballet troupe artistes of the Opera Theatre of Albania arrived at Chungshan Park, the masses burst into cheers of "Enver—Mao Tsetung" and "Mao Tsetung—Enver." With profound proletarian internationalist sentiments, the comrades-in-arms of China and Albania, arm in arm, sang revolutionary Albanian and Chinese songs in warm praise of the great friendship and militant unity forged between the peoples of China and Albania in their protracted common struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. Members of the Red Star China-Korea Friendship People's Commune asked Korean comrades-in-arms to sit together with them to watch theatrical performances. They chatted happily about the blood-cemented militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples and assured each other that the two peoples would always unite and fight and win victory together in their joint struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism. The masses warmly greeted the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against U.S. aggression and hailed the brilliant victories the three Indochinese peoples had won in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. In one park, worker-peasant amateur singers sang the Vietnamese song *Viet Nam-China* to welcome the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms; in turn the

latter sang with great joy in praise of the friendship between the two peoples. At this point, the masses cheered: "Long live the friendship between China and Viet Nam!" When the Delegation of the Patriotic Detachments of Romania led by Maj. General Paul Marinescu arrived at the Summer Palace, members of a theatrical troupe sang *The Song of Sino-Romanian Friendship* to express their wish that the friendship between the Chinese and Romanian peoples would further develop in their common struggle in the days to come.

A group of young people in Chungshan Park warmly conveyed to Palestinian comrades-in-arms the firm support of Chinese youth for the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their fight against imperialism and Israeli Zionism. When friends from Algeria, the Congo, Sudan and other African countries joined the holiday-makers in the park, members of a troupe sang the song *Excellent Revolutionary Situation Throughout the World* to greet the tremendous victories won by the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America in the fight against imperialism and colonialism. After watching revolutionary theatrical items given by Peking railway workers expressing support for the struggle of the world's people, members of the Japan-China Friendship Workers' Study Group went on stage and joined Chinese railway

workers in singing *The Internationale*. They then shouted: "Workers of all countries, unite! People of the world, unite!" The railway workers told their Japanese friends: "The Japanese people are a great people. The Chinese working class and people firmly support your just struggle." Friends from Peru, Chile and other Latin American countries, which are waging a resolute struggle to defend their 200-nautical-mile territorial sea right and their national resources, were warmly greeted wherever they went. Friends of "The U.S. Solidarity Delegation With the Chinese People" went to the Summer Palace. They conveyed to the crowds the American working class' cordial regards to the Chinese working class. The people there told their American friends that the Chinese and American peoples should be friends for ever.

Scenes reflecting the friendship and unity between the people of China and the rest of the world were seen everywhere in Peking on May Day. Similar celebrations took place all over the country.

Comrade Le Duc Tho Feted

Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, and Comrade Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on April 27 met Comrade Le Duc Tho, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Special Adviser to Minister Xuan Thuy, head of the Delegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the Paris Talks on the Viet Nam Question, and other Vietnamese comrades-in-arms and gave a banquet in their honour.

Speaking at the banquet, Comrade Chou En-lai congratulated the Vietnamese people and the other Indochinese peoples on their brilliant vic-

tories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and wished them new and greater victories.

Comrade Chou En-lai pointed out that U.S. imperialism had long ago violated the Geneva Agreements and invaded Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. He strongly condemned its recent war escalation in Indochina. He said: So long as the United States does not cease its war of aggression in Indochina, no matter in what form the war is carried out, the three Indochinese peoples, we are convinced, will certainly fight to the end, and we will support them to the end until complete victory is achieved.

In his speech, Comrade Le Duc Tho said: We are launching an offensive against the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs on the entire battlefield of Viet Nam and have won some victories. This has inspired our people immensely. We are determined to win still greater victories.

Comrade Le Duc Tho said: Though U.S. imperialism has suffered disastrous defeat, it is still very obdurate and is reinforcing its forces against our people and stepping up its bombing of the northern part of our country. This shows not strength, but weakness; it is in the throes of its death-bed struggle and is doomed to fail.

Comrade Le Duc Tho praised the daily consolidation and growth of the militant unity of the two Parties and two countries of Viet Nam and China.

Comrade Le Duc Tho and the other Vietnamese comrades stopped over in Peking on their way to Paris.

Romanian Government Military Delegation in Peking

The Romanian Government Military Delegation led by Emil Bodnaras, Member of the Executive Committee and the Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee

of the Romanian Communist Party and Vice-President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, arrived in Peking on April 29 by special plane for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government.

The delegation came from Pyongyang where it had attended the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. Members of the delegation are Colonel General Ion Coman, Vice-Minister of Armed Forces and Secretary of the Superior Political Council of the Armed Forces, and Major General Paul Cheler, Deputy Commander of the Romanian Infantry and Tank Forces.

Comrade Chou En-lai gave a banquet that evening to welcome the delegation. Also attending the banquet were the Delegation of the Patriotic Detachments of Romania led by Major General Paul Marinescu, the Delegation of the National Bank of Romania led by Horea Tatu, Vice-President of the National Bank, Romanian Ambassador to China Nicolae Gavrilescu and diplomatic officials of the Romanian Embassy in Peking.

In a toast at the banquet Comrade Chou En-lai extended a warm welcome to the Romanian comrades on behalf of the C.P.C. Central Committee and the Chinese Government and people.

He said: It is almost two years since Comrade Emil Bodnaras visited our country in 1970. The international situation has changed greatly in the past two years. There have been new developments in the world people's revolutionary struggles. Medium-sized and small countries are uniting against the hegemony and power politics of the superpowers, in defence of their national interests and state sovereignty; this

(Continued on p. 22.)

Twenty-Five Years of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region

by Wu Tao (Mongolian nationality), Secretary of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

MAY 1 this year was the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. In this short historical period, the working people of the autonomous region which has Mongolian, Han and other nationalities, under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, have experienced tremendous social changes, achieved thorough victory in the democratic revolution and won great victories in socialist revolution and construction. Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, in particular, the people of Mongolian, Han and other nationalities, closely united and holding aloft the banner of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, are advancing in giant strides along the socialist road.

Progress and Achievements

On the northern plateau of our country, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region has vast grasslands, fertile soil and rich resources. More than ten nationalities, including Mongolian, Han, Hui, Manchu, Tahir, Olunchun and Korean, live on this rich land. Ruthlessly oppressed and exploited by the reactionary ruling classes of past dynasties, the Kuomintang reactionaries and Japanese imperialism, the region was very backward economically and culturally and the working people here lived in extreme misery.

With the victorious development of the Chinese revolution and the implementation of the policy of regional autonomy, the backward state and miserable life of the people in Inner Mongolia have gone for ever. The system by which one nationality oppresses another has been completely eliminated since the founding of the autonomous region. The Mongolians and other national minorities are jointly participating in political life on an equal footing and handling the internal affairs of their respective nationalities. The working people of various nationalities have become the real masters of the country and are totally emancipated politically.

Inner Mongolia's industrial foundation was very weak and modern industry was virtually non-existent. But the region has built its iron and steel industry centering around Paotow's modern iron and steel complex,

thereby ending the situation in which Inner Mongolia produced no iron at all. It has also developed many other industries, including electronics, non-ferrous metals, machine-building, coal, electric power, chemicals, construction, cotton and woollen textiles, tanning, dairy products and sugar refining. The number of big, medium-sized and small industrial and mining enterprises in the whole region exceeds 2,200 and modern industry has begun to take shape. Compared with the early post-liberation period, total output value of industry in 1971 had risen 102-fold and made up 76 per cent of the total output value of industry, farming and livestock-breeding.

The farming areas have built large numbers of water conservancy works on farmland and steadily raised farm mechanization. Per-mu grain yield has almost doubled and total grain output gone up 3.2-fold, compared with pre-liberation days. People in the pastoral areas have step by step gone over to living in fixed settlements and herding animals around transformed pastures which did not have adequate water, stepped up the building up of grasslands, transformed deserts, improved animal breeds, made rational use of the pastures and increased the number of animals which can be supported by a unit area of pasture. The total number of animals in the autonomous region has increased 3.9-fold compared with the early post-liberation period.

Communications and transport have made rapid progress, with transport lines extending to a great number of places. Compared with pre-liberation days, motor vehicles of all types rose 790-fold and the length of railways increased threefold to fourfold. Two civil airlines have also been opened.

There were practically no schools in the pastoral areas in the old society and more than 90 per cent of the peasants and herdsmen were illiterate. Primary school education is now universal throughout the region, and there are more than 1,000 middle schools and secondary technical schools and seven universities and colleges. On the average, there is one Mongolian college student for every 95 Mongolians. Besides, there has been tremendous growth in the Mongolian spoken and written language.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, specialized art troupes have been organized at the league (equivalent to an administrative region), city and higher levels in the region, while film projection units exceed 1,200. Active in the pastoral areas and villages, the Ulanmuchi—a new type of national cultural troupes—are found in every banner (equivalent to a county) and county.

Developments in medical and health work have thoroughly transformed the former situation in which disease spread far and wide and the population fell. Medical and health institutions have been universally established, from the autonomous region to people's communes, and medical personnel rose 19-fold compared with pre-liberation days. Venereal disease and plague which had seriously endangered people's health have been completely wiped out and endemic diseases, such as undulant fever, are basically under control. Population of the national minorities has increased year by year. The Mongolian population has more than doubled since liberation.

National Regional Autonomy

National regional autonomy is the basic policy of the Chinese Communist Party in solving the national question in our country. The achievements of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region in the past 25 years represent a great victory for this policy.

National regional autonomy applied in the national minority areas means that, within the inalienable territory of the People's Republic of China and under the unified leadership of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, the proletariat and working people in areas where national minorities live in compact communities have political power in the autonomous areas. They administer the internal affairs of their own nationalities, guarantee the equal rights of the national minorities, protect unity and mutual help among the nationalities and fully mobilize and give play to the initiative of people of all nationalities in taking part in political life and economic and cultural construction so that the people of all nationalities can jointly advance along the socialist road.

The policy of national regional autonomy is decided by our Party according to the Marxist-Leninist theory and principle on the national question and in the light of historical and actual conditions of China's nationalities. Marxism-Leninism holds that the national question must be correctly solved in accordance with the interests of the development of the whole society and the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat for socialism. National regional autonomy not only meets the demands of the national minorities to liberate themselves from the system of oppression of one nationality by another and from rule by the reactionaries of their own nationalities, but also the demand to found a unified multi-national state which helps economic development and promotes the interests of the masses. This

type of autonomy is a basic principle for Marxists in solving the national question in a multi-national country.

Carrying out national regional autonomy is an inevitable trend in China's historical development. It also has been the long-time and urgent demand of the Mongolian people. China has long stood as a unified and multi-national state in the world. Diligent and courageous, the Mongolian nationality, like all the other nationalities in our country, have made splendid contributions to the founding of our great motherland. However, in the past few centuries, especially in the 100 years up to the time of liberation, it was enslaved and divided under the cruel oppression by the reactionary ruling classes in the country, the feudal forces in the Mongolian nationality and foreign imperialism.

During the period of reactionary Kuomintang rule, the existence of the Mongolian nationality was negated and Inner Mongolia was deleted from the map and primary school textbooks. For a long time the Mongolian nationality urgently demanded national liberation and regional autonomy. As early as the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-37), the Chinese Communist Party put forward the proposal that the Inner Mongolian people should carry out regional autonomy. During the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) and the War of Liberation (1945-49) the Party set up the Tachingshan Anti-Japanese Base Area in Inner Mongolia and led the Mongolian and other nationalities in the liberation struggle and the regional autonomy movement. Following nationwide victory in the revolutionary war and progress in national construction, Inner Mongolia carried out regional autonomy. The long-cherished ideal of the Mongolian people was finally realized.

The organs of self-government in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region not only exercise the functions and powers of ordinary local organs of state, but enjoy the rights of self-government invested by the Constitution. These rights are chiefly: (1) Administer the internal affairs of their nationalities. In the people's congresses at all levels in the autonomous region, there are delegates of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals of the Mongolian nationality and other national minorities as well as delegates of upper strata patriots of various nationalities. The autonomous region's state power at all levels relies on them to maintain links with the masses and administer the region's internal affairs in accordance with the wishes of the vast majority of people of various nationalities. (2) Train and use national minority cadres. Many Mongolian and other national minority cadres hold leading posts in the autonomous region's Party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels. Minority nationality cadres and scientific and technical personnel are all fully playing their role on the economic, cultural and educational, national defence and scientific research fronts and in various departments. (3) Use and develop the spoken and written languages of the national minori-

ties. In the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, both the Mongolian and Han (Chinese) languages are used not only in government documents but in the press, broadcasting, education, publication and literature and art. (4) Adopt appropriate methods and steps to carry out social reform in the light of actual conditions in the region and according to the wishes of the various nationalities. (5) Under the unified state plan, draw up the region's socialist economic construction plan and develop local economic construction. (6) Develop the culture, education, art and public health of the various nationalities according to concrete conditions.

Realization of the rights of national regional autonomy has fully mobilized the socialist enthusiasm of the various nationalities, strengthened unity among the people of Mongolian, Han and other nationalities, consolidated the unity of the motherland and safeguarded its northern frontiers.

Fitting the needs of the country's overthrown reactionary classes and echoing the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries abroad, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Inner Mongolia did whatever they could to oppose the application of regional autonomy. They created contradictions and sowed dissension among the various nationalities in a vain attempt to undermine national unity and the unification of the motherland. However, the Party's policy of national regional autonomy fully conforms to the common aspirations and interests of the Mongolian nationality and the other national minorities in the region and therefore wins the wholehearted support of the Mongolian, Han and other nationalities. Intrigued by the class enemies at home and abroad to sabotage national unity and split the unification of our country met a harsh defeat. From the long historical experience of carrying out national regional autonomy, we have arrived at the profound understanding that the unification of our motherland and the unity of our various nationalities are the basic guarantees for building socialism and for resisting subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism.

Socialist Road

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle." In a class society, the national question is in essence a class question. The exploiting classes and systems built on the basis of the private ownership of the means of production are the social origin giving rise to oppression and conflicts between the various nationalities. It holds true for all nationalities that any revolutionary struggle detached from wiping out class oppression cannot solve the national question. Precisely as Lenin pointed out: "It is impossible to abolish national (or any other political) oppression under capitalism, since this requires the abolition of classes, i.e., the introduction of socialism."

Pre-liberation Inner Mongolia was a semi-feudal and semi-colonial society with slave system remnants in the pastoral areas. The major means of production in these areas, the vast majority of animals was owned by feudal exploiters. Although the princes and aristocrats, herd-owners and rich herdsmen made up only 7 or 8 per cent of the population in the pastoral areas, they owned 75 per cent of the total number of animals. Accounting for 75 per cent of the population in these areas, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen had only 7 or 8 per cent of the total number. Princes, aristocrats and feudal herd-owners also enjoyed many privileges, such as inheritance of aristocratic titles, slaves and imposing corvée. The working herdsmen were not only deprived of political rights, but their personal freedom was not guaranteed. Princes, aristocrats and feudal herd-owners used the herdsmen as they would use draught animals and practised the most ruthless exploitation by taking away nearly all of what they produced. What the herdsmen got from their labour could hardly keep them at the lowest living standards. Under the rule of such a feudal exploitation system, Inner Mongolia was in a miserable state—a stagnated society, a run-down economy, backward culture and a dwindling population. The founding of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region in 1947 wiped out the system of nationality oppression. After nationwide liberation, democratic reform and socialist transformation were carried out and the system of feudal exploitation of the nationalities was completely eliminated. People of various nationalities set out on the socialist road.

Based on the complex class and national relations in the areas where national minorities live in closely knit communities, the Party and state in the course of the democratic reform and socialist transformation adopted an active and cautious principle, and a policy and measures suited to actual conditions. In the first place, by firmly relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen, solidly uniting with the middle peasants and herdsmen and uniting all the forces that could be united, the Party and state abolished the feudal privileges, gradually wiped out the system of exploitation by landlords, herd-owners, rich peasants and rich herdsmen and thus completed the democratic reform. The socialist transformation of agriculture and animal husbandry was then realized step by step and individual peasants and herdsmen were organized into different types of agricultural and livestock-breeding mutual-aid teams or producers' co-operatives. When people's communes were universally established in 1958, the people in Inner Mongolia took the road of socialist collectivization. In the social reform we firmly fostered the absolute superiority of the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen and at the same time adopted the principle of unity, education and remoulding towards the upper-strata patriots of the national minorities who had contributed to the motherland's revolution and construction. The guidance of the Party's correct principle and

policy ensured the smooth progress of the democratic reform and socialist transformation in Inner Mongolia.

Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Inner Mongolia made maximum effort to spread the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," jettisoned the class essence of the national question, opposed class struggle, liquidated socialist revolution and protected the exploiting classes and systems in a futile effort to prevent the people of different nationalities from taking the socialist road and to restore capitalism. But this counter-revolutionary revisionist line ran counter to the objective law of China's social development and was firmly resisted by the Mongolian, Han and other nationalities. Persevering in taking the socialist road and correctly implementing the Party's national policy, we have liberated the productive forces to a great extent and united

all the forces that can be united. This provided favourable conditions for rapidly transforming the backwardness in the whole region.

Support From the State

The completion of the democratic revolution and victory in socialist transformation, however, cannot immediately eliminate the legacy of economic and cultural backwardness left over from history in the national minority areas. To develop Inner Mongolia's economy and culture, the Party and state gave tremendous assistance. The development of the autonomous region's socialist economy and culture in the last 25 years is inseparable from this aid. It mainly takes the following forms: (1) Special consideration in capital construction investments. The state has invested more than 7,120

Inner Mongolia's Minority Nationality Workers Are Maturing

Large-scale industrial construction began in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region with the launching of the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57). It spurted further ahead during the Great Cultural Revolution.

The region now has a number of basic industrial enterprises such as iron and steel, machine-building, coal, electric power, chemical, mining and construction. Light industry, communications and transport, post and telegraph—all of which are more closely connected with the people's everyday life—have also made great strides. In addition to commune-run and brigade-run small factories, there are 1,177 light industrial plants at the banner or county level and above. This industrial growth has enabled the Mongolian and other minority peoples, who used to be called nomads, to have their own modern industrial workers totalling about 52,600. The Paotow Iron and Steel Company accounts for some 1,200, with many in leading posts at various levels.

The Wulanchapu League, which did not have a single minority nationality worker before liberation, now has some 4,000. Former herdsmen have become skilled workers and administrative personnel in new local enterprises. Besides making important contributions in developing the region's sugar industry, Mongolian, Hui, Han and other workers in the Paotow Sugar Refinery—the region's first modern sugar refinery—have sent out technicians from the ranks to help other provinces and regions build 18 sugar refineries.

Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region show great concern for the growth of minority nationality workers. In the course of construction, some enterprises have trained a large number of technical workers and cadres as well as administrative personnel from among the minority peoples through the master-apprentice method or by running training classes and sending them to study in factories and mines outside the region.

Minority nationality workers and staff members in Inner Mongolia have made many contributions to grasping revolution and promoting production. Chinshan, a Mongolian worker in the Paotow Tractor Parts Factory, has introduced dozens of important technical innovations since 1958. In 1971 he and some workers and technicians organized a technical innovation group and, after overcoming many problems, successfully trial-produced a high-pressure oil pump, a key tractor part, thereby doing their bit to help farming. Paichihchin, a Mongolian technician in the farm machinery plant of Suniteyu Banner in the Wulanchapu League, together with other Mongolian and Han workers successfully trial-manufactured a type of pump suited to the pastoral areas. The pump now plays a big part in improving water-poor grassland and is welcomed by local herdsmen.

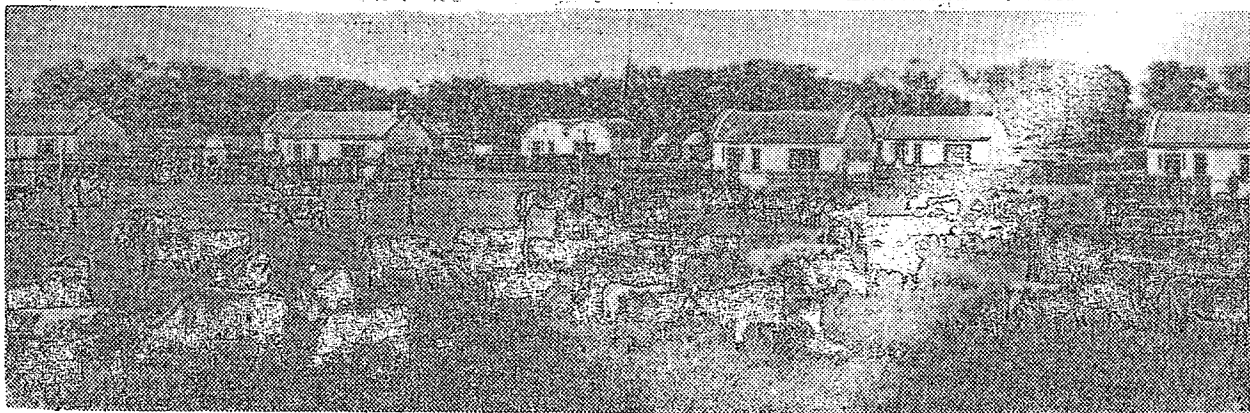
▶ Paojibletai (fourth from left), Mongolian woman cadre and Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, visiting a stock-breeding team.

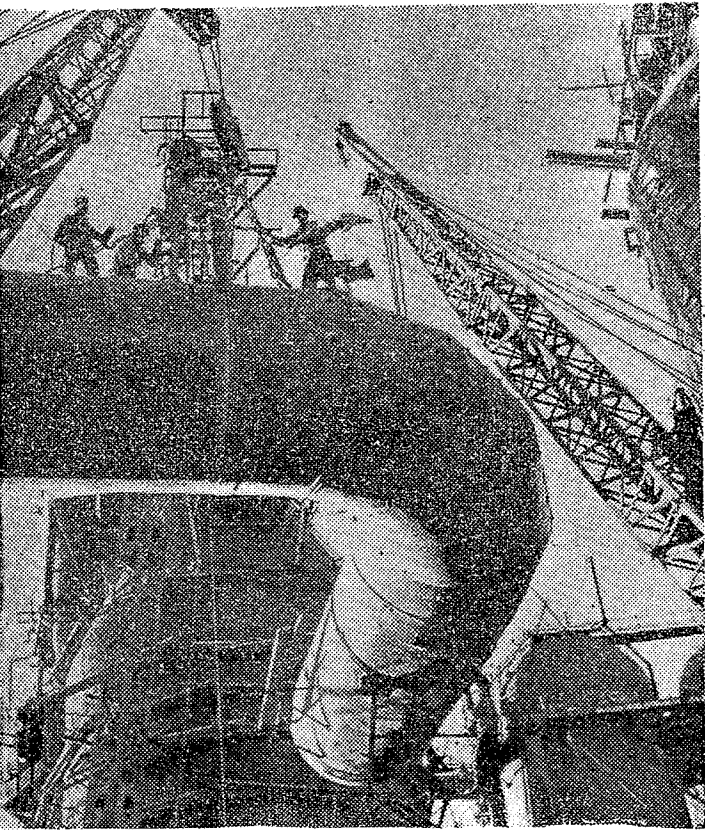


▼ Reaping fodder grass.



▼ End of nomadic life,





▲ At the Paotow Iron and Steel Works.



▲ New pump for a production team.



◀ Performance by an Ulanmuchi — a mobile cultural troupe.



▲ Chingkertai (second from right), Mongolian professor at University of Inner Mongolia, with worker-peasant-soldier students.



Serving the people on ► the grasslands.

million yuan in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region since liberation, ensuring the region's construction in different fields to go ahead at a rate faster than the national average. (2) Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the state has given 2,200 million yuan in financial subsidies to Inner Mongolia, of which 200 million was specially allocated to the region's national minorities by the state since 1964. (3) The state gives priority to Inner Mongolia in supplying materials and in developing culture, education and public health. (4) By raising the purchasing prices of animal, farm and side-line products, the state has steadily increased the people's income and thereby improved their livelihood. At the same time, the state has also transferred large numbers of technical personnel and workers from provinces and municipalities in the rest of the country to help the autonomous region develop economic construction, science and culture.

Diligent work by people of various nationalities and powerful support from the state have tremendously promoted the growth of industry, farming and livestock-breeding in Inner Mongolia. For many years now, the region has supplied the state with large amounts of animal, agricultural and side-line products and other capital and consumer goods, thereby contributing its share to building our great socialist motherland.

The revolution and production in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region today is unprecedentedly excellent and will get increasingly better. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Mongolian, Han and other nationalities in the region together with the people in the rest of our country are uniting to win still greater victories!

In the Hsianghuang Banner of Inner Mongolia

New Life in a Pastoral Area

by Meng Hsi-wen

THE family of poor herdsman Ahmuerh was happy and anxious when she was expecting her first child in winter 1941. Child-birth was a big event in a place where venereal disease was rampant.

According to the feudal family laws of the herd-owners, all slave women were sent to cow stables and sheep pens when they gave birth. And nursing mothers had to be up and working the third day.

Ahmuerh's first-born soon died from sickness; the woman herself fell a victim to undulant fever. It was only after liberation in 1947 that she was treated, thanks to the help of the local people's government. She recovered and today is the mother of seven healthy children.

Not one hospital could be found in these extensive grasslands of the Hsianghuang Banner in the old society, and the population decline was sharp. It was not until after the founding of New China that hospitals were built here.

A mobile medical team later spent a whole year visiting every yurt in the Banner's 200 settlements, giving free treatment to the herdsmen and healing many patients. Today V.D. has been completely wiped out. In addition, medical workers from big cities like Peking and Tientsin moved in to work. Now every people's

commune has a hospital, and a co-operative medical network covers the entire pastoral area. Medical care is available to every herdsman and family at an annual fee of only half a yuan to one yuan per head.

Ulan is a "barefoot doctor," a city student who came to stay with the herdsmen. On one of her tours she found an old grandmother, Bayima, bed-ridden with serious rheumatism. Ulan lived with her, giving her acupuncture treatment and administering medicine, as well as helping with the household chores. A month of thorough care by the girl greatly relieved the old woman's suffering. The region has more than 400 "barefoot doctors" like Ulan. They pay frequent visits to production teams, settlements, stock-breeding work teams and herdsmen's families to treat patients, do prophylactic work, supervise hygienic work and inform people about hygienic living.

Hsianghuang Banner now has 66 schools. There was not one before liberation. Since the Cultural Revolution started, many teachers have been going on horseback to herdsmen's homes scattered across the grasslands to teach the children. Tuition is free. Ninety-eight per cent of the school-age children are in school, and every production team has a night school to give adults who had no chance to study in the old days a general education.

A cultural festival was recently held here by the Ulanmuchi — “mobile cultural troupes on the grasslands” — from people’s communes and production teams. Herdsmen in scarlet Mongolian gowns and boots danced and sang to the accompaniment of horse-head fiddles, and performed model revolutionary theatrical works.

Under the leadership of the Party and the government of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, the pastoral people here have worked hard over the last 25 years to turn their arid grasslands into rich pastures. Wells were sunk, embankments built, trees planted and marshland sectioned off to grow fodder grass.

The Hsianghuang Banner’s once one-sided livestock-breeding economy has been transformed. Not only has livestock increased fivefold over that before the liberation, but a number of small and medium-sized industries have been built, including power stations, skin and fur processing plants, and milk product factories. The herdsmen have ended for ever their nomadic life in quest of water sources and pastures. In summer they pitch their yurts in the cool mountains; in winter they move into neat new houses and sleep on heated brick *kang*-beds. After work, families often gather to listen to broadcasts, study, or enjoy films or performances by the Ulanmuchi. The new generation has come a long way from the poverty-stricken life of old.

Nashunbatu’s forefathers worked for the herd-owners for generations. His parents died from overwork, mutinying in vain against their fate. Born a slave and a shepherd at eight, Nashunbatu was seriously mistreated by his owner. Today he has a family of six, well-fed and well-clothed. The family has savings in the bank, a sewing machine and a radio, and some members have wrist watches. There are 68 families totalling 375 people in the Hatahushih Brigade. Savings amount to 61,000 yuan, an average of 160 per person. Eighty-nine per cent of the households have sewing machines, bicycles, clocks and transistor radios.

In the past, the herdsmen were exploited by wily merchants who would get from them a whole sheep in exchange for a brick of tea, or a cow for a copper kettle. The purchasing price for animal products has been raised by the government today. Every commune has state-owned shops and every brigade has its stores conveniently near at hand. Buying and selling are completely fair. Prices have remained low and stable. State shops often send camel loads of goods to different settlements and stock-breeding work teams. Soya bean sauce, vinegar, cooking wine and other condiments are brought to the herdsmen’s doorsteps. In the last few years, the pastoral folk have been eating cabbage, carrots, potatoes and at least 20 other vegetables they themselves planted.

There are currently 678 Mongolian cadres, making up 90 per cent of the total number of cadres in the Banner and its communes and brigades. Having gone through

the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, more Mongolian cadres and herdsmen have joined the Chinese Communist Party or the Communist Youth League.

Oliho, Party secretary of the Taoligai Brigade in the Wenkunula People’s Commune, is one of the Mongolian cadres to come up from among the ex-slaves. He had herded sheep for a herd-owner in his childhood. The herd-owner put a number of feudal restrictions on him, such as forbidding him to look at the sky while standing facing the south, forbidding him to speak at will, and so on. In short, he was deprived of the right to be a human being.

After liberation, in 1954, he took the lead among the local people in setting up the first herdsmen’s mutual-aid team in the Banner, which they later turned into a co-operative. After the people’s communes were established, he attended the National Congress of Activists in Building Socialism in the Villages and Pastoral Regions as a representative of his brigade. He is now on the Party committee of the Banner, and is one of the Banner’s leading cadres in revolution and production.

Namula, Secretary of the Banner Party Committee, is another Mongolian cadre. He frequently makes the rounds of various people’s communes and teams to learn and help with livestock production problems. On New Year’s Day or other holidays, he often visits production teams and herds sheep or cattle for them. He is highly regarded.

There have been many fine examples of solidarity and mutual help between the people of the Mongolian and Han nationalities, a result of the implementation of the Chinese Communist Party’s policy on nationalities.

Mutual hostility in the past was fostered by Kuomintang reactionaries and feudal herd-owners. There was a running feud between the people of what are now the neighbouring brigades of Heishatu and Sansheng. The former bred livestock, the latter grew crops. Each tried to get hold of more pastures and land for its own use, and they finally built a big ditch to separate their land.

Educated by the Party’s policy on nationalities after liberation, the people here raised their political consciousness and came to realize that the labouring people of different nationalities belong to one family, and that the enmity which had existed between them was created by the reactionary ruling classes.

The ditch was promptly filled in. Every autumn in the grass-reaping season, the Han brigade — the crop-planters — send people to help their Mongolian brothers. On their part, the Mongolian brigade sent 30 of its members to help the Hans harvest oats when heavy rains last summer brought down mountain torrents to threaten their 200 *mu* of oats. Han doctors in the Sansheng Brigade often give the Mongolian herdsmen medical treatment, while the latter help the Hans in livestock-breeding and feeding and management of draught animals.

United to Defeat U.S. Imperialist Aggression

— Celebrating second anniversary of Summit Conference of
Indochinese Peoples

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and his wife Princess Monique Sihanouk gave a grand banquet in Pyongyang on the evening of April 26 to celebrate the second anniversary of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples. Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife Kim Song Ae and other leading comrades of the Party and Government of Korea attended the banquet. Samdech Sihanouk and Premier Kim Il Sung spoke at the function.

That same evening in Peking, Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, gave a grand reception to celebrate this historic day. At the reception were Tran Binh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in China; Nguyen Tien, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in China; Hyun Jun Keuk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China; and leading comrades of the Chinese Party and state Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Li Teh-sheng, Kuo Mo-jo, Chi Peng-fei, Keng Piao and Wu Teh. Prime Minister Penn Nouth, Charges d'Affaires ad interim Tran Binh and Nguyen Tien, and Comrade Yeh Chien-ying spoke at the reception.

The militant unity of the three Indochinese peoples, the Korean people and the Chinese people was conspicuous at both the banquet and reception. The speakers hailed the splendid victories of the three Indochinese peoples in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation over the last two years.

History of Militant Unity. At the Pyongyang banquet, Samdech Sihanouk said: "The unity and militant solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples (Khmer, Vietnamese and Lao) do not date back to April 25, 1970, the day of the proclamation of the declaration of their historic summit conference. This unity and solidarity are time-honoured, dating from the time our three peoples, victims (from the 1860s) of French colonialism,

began fighting under the motto 'Union is strength' already a long time ago (19th century) for the restoration of their lost independence.

"The Khmer, Vietnamese and Lao peoples are three small and poor peoples who are made victims of aggression, with military and scientific means of destruction and genocide never known previously in the world, by a country which its ruling circles vaunt as 'the richest, most powerful and most modern nation in the world for all ages.' How can our three peoples, in vanquishing such a giant which is most barbaric and most cruel in human history, go without uniting and aiding each other under the pretext that one is communist and the other is non-communist? Communist or non-communist, all the Indochinese are brothers and all the Indochinese are patriots who resemble each other in the sense that they attach more importance to the independence of their fatherlands than their own lives. This is what explains the harmonious and indestructible unity and exceptional success of the united front of the Khmer, Vietnamese and Lao peoples who, carrying into practice all the details of their joint declaration adopted on April 25, 1970, at the end of their historic summit conference, have worked miracles on the battlefields incessantly after this conference, bringing victories of great strategic importance to Cambodia and to Viet Nam and Laos."

U.S. Imperialists' Irreversible Defeat. Samdech Sihanouk said: "The criminal decision of Richard Nixon to hurl against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, a sovereign state, the greater part of his air force (hundreds of planes, particularly eight-engine B-52s), and U.S. navy (several aircraft carriers included) proves to what extent he is conscious of the total debacle of the 'Vietnamization' of the war of aggression and the utterly hopeless situation of U.S. neo-colonialist imperialism in Indochina. The re-escalation of the aerial warfare by Nixon against the Indochinese peoples and the D.R.V.N., in particular, constitutes a most clear confession to the irreversible defeat of the American aggressors."

In conclusion, Samdech Sihanouk said: "Victories won by our people's armed forces are not only victories

of the just cause of the Indochinese peoples, but also victories of all the peoples and countries fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, militarism and bellicosity, racism and other forms of oppression, injustice and aggression."

In his speech Premier Kim Il Sung said: "The Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples which was held at the initiative of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk under the grave situation in which the U.S. imperialists were frantically escalating the war of aggression in Indochina was a historic event which developed the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation in Indochina on to a new stage.

"In the past two years, the Indochinese peoples have waged an indomitable struggle in close co-ordination, upholding the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, and thus dealt a heavy blow to the armed invasion of U.S. imperialism and turned the tide of war more and more in favour of the Indochinese peoples."

Korea Denounces U.S. Imperialism's War Escalation.

Premier Kim Il Sung continued: "Now the U.S. imperialists, far from drawing a proper lesson from the defeat they have sustained, are resorting to the machinations for fresh escalation of the war in an attempt to get out of the predicament.

"As they sustained a heavier blow from the heavy attacks of the south Vietnamese people, the U.S. imperialists started on a large scale the indiscriminate bombing and shelling on Haiphong and Hanoi and many other areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people sternly denounce this grave move for the escalation of the war by the U.S. imperialists not only as an outrageous infringement on the security and sovereignty of the Vietnamese people but as a challenge to peace in Asia and the world.

"The U.S. imperialists must stop immediately their war expansion, which is but an adventure of the vanquished, and withdraw from Indochina. The question of each country in Indochina should be solved by the people of each country themselves."

Excellent Situation. In Peking, Prime Minister Penn Nouth said at the anniversary reception: The situation is excellent for the National United Front of Cambodia and the people of Kampuchea. The situation is in our firm control and we are the masters of our affairs and we have the initiative in the military plan everywhere.

The same excellent situation also prevails in Laos and south Viet Nam. The general offensives carried out by the Vietnamese and Lao peoples simultaneously with the Cambodian people have placed the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in a very critical situation. The

brilliant victories of the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples in the past weeks have definitely defeated the "Vietnamization" and "Laotianization" of the U.S. war of aggression.

South Vietnamese People's Determination. Charge d'Affaires a.i. Tran Binh said: Loyal to the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the south Vietnamese people are determined to always stand together with their flesh-and-blood in the north, fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of Cambodia and Laos to defeat the "Nixon doctrine" in Indochina for the independence and freedom of our countries.

The Resolve of the People of North Viet Nam. Charge d'Affaires a.i. Nguyen Tien said: The armed forces and people of the north are determined to carry out the sacred testament of venerated President Ho Chi Minh, and the appeal issued by the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on April 16, 1972, to respond to the appeal issued by the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on April 15, 1972. They are severely punishing the war acts of the U.S. air force and U.S. navy, prepared at all times to fight and to fight well, to boost production, increase the overall strength of north Viet Nam, carry out their duty towards heroic south Viet Nam, drive out the U.S. imperialists, overthrow the puppet regime, liberate the south, defend and build up the socialist north, and proceed to the peaceful reunification of our beloved fatherland. They are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of Cambodia and Laos to drive out the U.S. imperialists from the entire Indochinese Peninsula.

Chinese People Support Indochinese Peoples. On behalf of the Chinese people Comrade Yeh Chien-ying said: We are firmly convinced that the three Indochinese peoples, determined to fight to the end for the independence and freedom of their fatherlands, advancing wave upon wave and persisting in their fight, will surely be able to frustrate all the military adventures of the enemy and realize their sacred national aspirations.

China and the three Indochinese countries are close neighbours connected by mountains and rivers. The Chinese people and the three Indochinese peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing a common destiny. The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the three Indochinese peoples, and the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area. So long as U.S. imperialism does not stop its war of aggression against Indochina, and no matter what form the war assumes, the Chinese people will continue to give the fraternal peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam all-out support and assistance until they win complete victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Heroic Vietnamese People Cannot Be Intimidated

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

IN his April 26 address on Viet Nam, U.S. President Nixon slandered the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam as having "violated" the 1954 Geneva Agreements and made an alleged "massive invasion" of south Viet Nam. He made naked war threats against the Vietnamese people, saying that U.S. "air and naval attacks" on north Viet Nam will be "continued." This address reveals once again the stubborn stand of the U.S. Government in clinging to its aggression in Viet Nam and expanding the aggressive war.

The alleged "invasion" of south Viet Nam from the north is a shopworn tune that the U.S. Government has harped on for more than ten years. U.S. imperialism has been shouting this allegation from the very start of its aggression in Viet Nam. The crystal-clear fact is that nobody but U.S. imperialism is the aggressor in Viet Nam and the rest of Indochina. It was U.S. imperialism that scrapped the 1954 and the 1962 Geneva Agreements, launched the aggressive war first in Viet Nam and then spread it to Laos and Cambodia, merging the three theatres of war in Indochina into one. The Vietnamese nation is an integral whole and the people in north and south Viet Nam are inseparable flesh-and-blood compatriots. It is natural and entirely justified that they support each other and fight jointly against the U.S. aggressor and its lackeys for the unification of their fatherland and the liberation of their nation. If this is called "invasion," does it not amount to saying that the people of a country "invade" themselves? To put it bluntly, the only purpose of the U.S. Government in tediously repeating its slander about the "invasion" of south Viet Nam from the north is to cover up its own imperialist aggression against Viet Nam.

Intimidation and acts of war such as the continued attacks on north Viet Nam are the same old tactics U.S. imperialism has been using for years in its aggression against the Vietnamese people. In fact, U.S. imperialism has kept escalating the war and expanding aggression by its on and off bombing. Of late, the U.S. Government went so far as to use air and naval strength on an unprecedented scale to bomb north Viet Nam, including Hanoi and Haiphong. This U.S. imperialist act of aggression has not only met with a solid counter-stroke by the Vietnamese people, but is also

indignantly condemned by all the people of the world, the American people included. The U.S. Government's declaration to continue bombing north Viet Nam and expanding its aggressive war gave the lie to its high-sounding promise to "end the war in Viet Nam."

The U.S. Government should realize that none of its military adventures will prevent the Vietnamese people from advancing victoriously in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation; they will only bring more disastrous defeats to the U.S. aggressor and its lackeys. This has been eloquently proved by the recent successive brilliant victories of the heroic Vietnamese people south and north. The south Vietnamese people have every right to attack the U.S. aggressor and its lackeys, the north Vietnamese people have every right to support their flesh-and-blood compatriots in the south, and the entire Vietnamese people will not stop their sacred war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation for a single day so long as U.S. imperialism does not pull out all its aggressor and vassal troops and stop supporting the puppet clique in south Viet Nam. The U.S. Government must put an end to its aggressive war in all forms, stop pursuing the war "Vietnamization" plan and stop supporting the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique, and seriously consider and respond positively to the 7-point peace proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and its elaboration on the two key problems. Only in this way can the Viet Nam question be really solved.

The Chinese people firmly support the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, firmly support their reasonable proposal and steadfast and just position on the solution of the Viet Nam question, and firmly oppose all U.S. imperialist military adventures designed to prolong, intensify and expand the aggressive war. The heroic Vietnamese people will fight to the end, and the Chinese people will support them to the end. We are deeply convinced that in the excellent situation prevailing in Indochina, the Vietnamese people, uniting closely with the Lao and Cambodian peoples and stepping up the fighting, will surely win complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

(April 30)

Magnificent Quang Tri Victory

THE South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces (P.L.A.F.) won a great victory in their powerful offensive from April 27 to May 1 on all sectors of the enemy's defence line from Dong Ha and Ai Tu to Quang Tri and La Vang, from west of Highway 1 to the coastal plains of Quang Tri Province.

Initial reports show that in the five days the P.L.A.F. smashed up the enemy's defence network in Quang Tri Province, killed, wounded and captured nearly 10,000 enemy troops (among the nearly 1,000 prisoners taken were many officers ranging from the rank of lieutenant to colonel). The puppet army's 3rd Infantry Division has been put out of action and its Marine Division decimated. The puppet 3rd Infantry Division's 2nd and 57th Regiments, the 4th and 5th Ranger Multi-Battalion Units, and the 20th, 17th, 18th and 11th Armoured Regiments have been wiped out. The 369th, 258th and 147th Marine Brigades and the 1st Ranger Multi-Battalion have been badly mauled. Ten enemy security companies have been wiped out or have collapsed. The

enemy's network of fortifications in the countryside has been completely destroyed. Many enemy units have mutinied or carried out other anti-war activities and about 1,000 enemy officers and soldiers have surrendered. The P.L.A.F. have also captured or destroyed nearly 100 artillery pieces of calibres 105 mm. to 175 mm. belonging to 4 enemy artillery battalions and 8 artillery companies; captured or destroyed nearly 1,000 military vehicles, including over 200 tanks and armoured cars; shot down or destroyed on the ground 46 aircraft; captured 4 big military bases, including that at Dong Ha, Ai Tu and La Vang, and liberated the town of Dong Ha and Quang Tri city. The 100,000 people of Trieu Phong and Hai Lang Districts have risen in struggle and seized control of the towns and attacked the enemy together with the Liberation Army and the regional forces.

After five days of continuous fighting, the P.L.A.F. have won a magnificent victory in liberating the whole of Quang Tri Province which has a population of nearly 300,000 people.

FRIENDSHIP LOG

"Esmeralda" in China

Although China and Chile are separated by the Pacific Ocean, their two peoples are closely linked by the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and relations between the two countries have been growing continuously. This was reflected in the warm welcome the Chilean navy training ship *Esmeralda* received during her visit to China at the end of April.

When the *Esmeralda* arrived in Shanghai, thousands of commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, militiamen, Red Guards and other people lined the Whangpoo River wharf to greet it. The ship's officers and men visited a unit of the East China Sea Fleet and had a get-together with its commanders and fighters. The Chilean guests also saw a display of military skills by Shanghai militiamen, visited the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition, the Shanghai Children's Palace, factories and rural people's communes. They had extensive contacts with

workers, peasants and P.L.A. commanders and fighters in the city.

Captain Raul Lopez Silva, captain of the *Esmeralda*, and a number of the ship's officers and men flew to Peking. Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Chang Tsai-chien and Deputy Commander of the Navy Wu Jui-lin met the Chilean friends and gave a banquet in their honour. The Chilean friends toured the Great Wall. They also made a trip to scenic Hangchow in Chekiang Province.

A Week in Kuwait

A Chinese table tennis team arrived in the oil-rich country of Kuwait on April 11 for a week-long friendly visit.

The team played four exhibition matches. Among the 2,500 spectators who saw the matches were Shaikh Abdulla al-Jaber al-Sabah, Special Adviser to the Amir of Kuwait, and other high officials of the Kuwait Government. More people saw the matches on television. Minister of Social Affairs and Labour Hamad al-Ayyar met with the team five times and gave a reception in its honour.

The team saw a football match and a gymnastics exhibition by

secondary schools, visited a youth centre, a school for deaf-mutes, factories, a television station and museums.

During the visit, the team not only got a warm welcome from the Kuwait Government and people, but also enthusiastic assistance from other Arab friends living in Kuwait. An Egyptian doctor and nurse accompanied the team throughout the week. Some Palestinians volunteered to drive for the Chinese team. One old driver was a veteran Palestinian guerrilla who had participated in the fighting against the Zionist aggression in 1948. He said he was very glad to drive for the Chinese players, because the Chinese people are "our real friends." When Chinese and Kuwait players played at the University of Kuwait, a number of Palestinian youths told the Chinese team leader that the Palestinian people are grateful to the Chinese people for supporting the Palestinian and other Arab peoples' struggle against imperialism and Zionism. They hope they will be able to welcome the Chinese table tennis team in a liberated Palestine in the future.

ROUND THE WORLD

JAPAN

7 Million Workers Demonstrate

May Day, International Labour Day, saw 7 million Japanese workers holding rallies and demonstrations at more than 800 places throughout the country to oppose the Sato government's stepping up the revival of militarism and demand the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations and improvement of working and living conditions.

Disregarding heavy rain and strong winds, 250,000 workers took part in a big rally at Yoyogi Park in Tokyo. SOHYO Chairman Makoto Ichikawa and other leading trade unionists presided. Tomomi Narita, Chairman of the Socialist Party, Ikko Kasuga, Chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party, and Yoshiyuki Asai, Vice-Chairman of the Komei Party, attended the rally on invitation.

Addressing the gathering, Makoto Ichikawa warmly praised more than one million communication and transport workers for their impressive April 27 nationwide strike. He pointed out that this spring's labour offensive fully demonstrated the ever growing strength of Japan's workers. He further stressed that "the important task facing the Japanese working class is to smash the reactionary Sato government's policy of reviving militarism under the 'Japan-U.S. security system.'"

Speaking at the rally, Tomomi Narita appealed for further struggle against the revival of militarism, for the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations and full reversion of Okinawa and for smashing the Japan-U.S. "security treaty."

"Down with the Sato government" was shouted repeatedly at the rally.

A declaration adopted towards the end of the rally denounced the Sato

government for clinging to the Japan-U.S. joint communique and stepping up the revival of militarism. The declaration demanded the prevention of the militarization of education and withdrawal of U.S. military bases and nuclear weapons from Okinawa, and appealed to the workers to fight in close unity with all labouring people to overthrow the Sato government.

After the rally, the participants, divided into five contingents, demonstrated in Tokyo. The demonstrators repeatedly shouted: "U.S. forces get out of Japan, Indochina and Asia!" and "Stop the aggression in Indochina immediately!" Some of the demonstrators wore vests inscribed with the call to stop the Sato government's seizure of the Tiaoyu Islands.

SIERRA LEONE

New Step to Safeguard Sovereignty

President of the Republic of Sierra Leone and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Siaka Stevens, at a mass rally and military review in the capital Freetown celebrating the Republic's first anniversary on April 19, declared that his nation's armed forces will no longer use the colours "presented" by the Queen of England in November 1961. They will use the colours presented by the Republic.

During the celebrations, the Government also issued the first currency ever to have its own head of state on it.

These new decisions and measures were adopted by the Sierra Leone Government and people in the past year to safeguard their national dignity and sovereignty.

Attaining independence on April 27, 1961, Sierra Leone proclaimed itself a republic on April 19, last year.

Since independence, and particularly after 1968, the people and Government under the leadership of President Stevens have safeguarded their independence by smashing a series of imperialist-backed reactionary coup and subversion attempts, and have taken effective measures to defend state sovereignty and develop the national economy.

In October 1970, the people broke up a reactionary coup which was backed by the U.S. and British imperialists and a U.S. diplomat involved in the plot was expelled from the country. In March last year the people foiled another U.S. imperialist subversion plot. To further cope with the subversive schemes of imperialism and defend national independence, the Government has actively armed the population and organized defence volunteers.

Sierra Leone is rich in mineral resources and one of the world's major diamond producers. Mineral exports account for 85 per cent of its total export value. In the past, mining was completely controlled by foreign companies. In September 1970, the Government nationalized 51 per cent of the shares of the British-owned Sierra Leone Selection Trust. Subsequently, it set up, despite imperialist pressure, the National Diamond Mining Company in which it owns 51 per cent of the shares. The National Trading Company was established in April last year and the National Insurance Company earlier this year.

The Sierra Leone Government attaches much importance to the development of agriculture and is working to realize the goal of self-sufficiency in food grains. Efforts have also been made to achieve Africanization of foreign-owned mining enterprises. Referring to the Government's policy towards the National Diamond Mining Company, President Stevens called on the company "to give high priority to the training and employment of local personnel at high technological and

managerial levels." He said: "The ultimate aim would be a complete Sierra Leonization of all staff." Last March, the House of Representatives passed a bill restricting employment for non-Sierra Leoneans. To protect its sovereignty and defend its abundant marine resources, the Government has extended its territorial waters from 12 to 200 nautical miles. This just stand aimed at safeguarding state sovereignty has won the support of many countries.

The people of Sierra Leone who have a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism will certainly win more victories in their cause of opposing imperialism and colonialism, defending national independence and building their own country.

KUWAIT

Refuting Soviet Revisionists' Fallacy

Referring to the opposition by Soviet revisionist leaders to the idea that the Arab countries use oil as a weapon against Israeli and imperialist aggression, the Kuwait paper *Al Rai Al Amm* in a report at the end of March said that the Kremlin leaders had warned an Arab leader who had recently visited Moscow, "Despite the fact that Arab oil was—in form—the property of the Arabs, actually it was international property. It was something connected with the life of the modern world and its industries. Depending on Arab oil for all its activities, the West would be ready for a military intervention to ensure the flow of this material into its markets, factories and armies. . . . Therefore it was better for the Arabs to stop any reference to this, even in the press."

Refuting the Soviet revisionists' fallacy in an editorial entitled "Moscow and the International Character of Oil," the paper wrote, "The report, which is authentic, raises a question about the hope we are pinning on the Soviet boost to recover our occupied land."

"Since the Russians do not give us offensive arms to be used in the battle of liberation and even warn us against wielding our own effective arms, how could we trust the boost coming from over there? Moreover, how could we reject the idea about Soviet-American collusion to dominate the world?"

"The Russians have dished up the slogan on the international property of oil, particularly Arab oil. This is a new idea and a very modern imperialist logic," the editorial said.

It went on, "What does this mean? It means that the Russians also do not want the Arabs to possess any arms that give them self-confidence, because only by possessing oil will the Arabs be able to enter the stage of possessing their sovereignty and independence in the real sense of these two words. This is something which every big power rejects, particularly those which conceive large ambitions in the region, as is the case with the Soviet Union."

It stressed, "Big powers have fought relentlessly against the birth of the actual feeling among the Arabs that they will be the masters of their own destiny and land." "The birth of such a feeling will lead to liberation and a strong Arab situation which will involve the Arab-Soviet relationship."

The editorial said in conclusion, "It remains for us to know, through all this, how to act and how to define friends and foes."

WEST GERMANY-BRITAIN

Summit Meeting

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and British Prime Minister Edward Heath held a two-day meeting in London on April 20 and 21. The two sides reached an agreement on some major questions concerning the development of the West European Common Market.

Brandt's London visit was a continuation of a series of summit meet-

ings between France, Britain, West Germany and other major capitalist countries in Western Europe on the questions facing the Common Market. The London talks were aimed at harmonizing their viewpoints and stand and accelerating expansion and development of the Common Market in order to strengthen joint efforts to oppose control and interference by the superpowers.

The question of the Common Market held an important place in Brandt's talks with Heath. It was reported that he extended his welcome to Britain's accession to the Common Market, and expressed his willingness to strengthen "co-operation" in the Common Market with Britain and other member countries. Heath on his part praised West Germany for its support of British participation in the Common Market and expressed satisfaction with the "good" relations between the two countries.

During the discussions the two parties reached agreement on the agenda of the "group of ten" summit conference to be held in Paris this October to promote unity of the West European countries in the political, economic and monetary fields. Both sides stressed that an agreement should be reached at the conference on the formation of an economic and monetary alliance and on other Common Market questions. The plan to form this alliance was delayed because, during the financial and monetary crises that gripped the Western capitalist countries last year, the United States shifted its difficulties on to the West European countries. Once it comes into being, this plan will further weaken the U.S. position in the West's economic and monetary spheres.

Brandt and Heath also discussed East-West relations, the Middle East question and other international problems. Views differed on certain questions because of the two countries' different interests.

(Continued from p. 7.)

has become an irresistible trend of revolution. We are overjoyed that during this period there has been a big growth in the friendly relations between China and Romania. Our friendship is being continuously strengthened and our political, economic, military and cultural exchanges have increased. We sympathize with and support each other in the common cause of building socialism and opposing imperialism. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu came to China last year for a visit at the head of the Party and Government Delegation, greatly promoting the friendly relations between China and Romania. We believe the current visit of the Government Military Delegation led by Comrade Emil Bodnaras will make new contributions to enhancing our friendly relations and co-operation.

Comrade Emil Bodnaras in his toast pointed out that the friendship and firm ties of internationalist solidarity of the two Parties, the two countries and the two peoples of Romania and China are developing daily.

Tremendous changes in the world have taken place over the past, relatively short period, he said. The anti-imperialist front has been greatly strengthened. The basis of this front is the tremendous, victorious strength of socialism. With growing determination, the people of various countries demand the overthrow of imperialism, elimination of colonial and neo-colonial bonds and establishment of a new type of relations between them on the basis of equality, independence and sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit.

Comrade Bodnaras expressed the conviction that the Romanian delegation's current visit and talks with Chinese Party leaders would make new contributions to developing the relations of friendship, co-operation and unity of the two Parties, the two

countries and the two peoples of Romania and China.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying and Yao Wen-yuan held talks with Comrade Emil Bodnaras on April 29.

Chinese Government Military Delegation Returns From Korea

The Chinese Government Military Delegation with Chen Hsi-lien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Commander of the Shenyang Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, as its leader and Hsiao Ching-kuang, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Minister of National Defence and Commander of the P.L.A. Navy, as its deputy leader, returned to Peking from Pyongyang on April 30 by special plane after attending the 40th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

The delegation was warmly received by the Korean Party, Government and army during its stay. The Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung twice received members of the delegation and had cordial and friendly talks with them. Through its visit, the delegation became better acquainted with great achievements of the Korean people and army in the construction and defence of their fatherland, and deepened the friendship and unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples and armies.

China-Malta Agreement

To promote friendship between the people of China and Malta and to develop economic and technical co-operation between the two countries, an agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Malta on a long-term, interest-free loan by China to Malta was signed in Kwangchow on April 8.

Premier Chou En-lai and Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff signed the agreement on behalf of their respective Governments.

U.S. Senators in China

U.S. Senate Democrat leader Mike Mansfield and Mrs. Mansfield and U.S. Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott and Mrs. Scott and their party recently visited China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

The Senators arrived in Peking on April 18. The Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs gave a banquet in their honour the following day. On April 20, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Presidents of the host organization Chou Pei-yuan and Chiao Kuan-hua met and had dinner with them.

Accompanied by Chou Chiu-yeh, Secretary-General of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the U.S. Senators left Peking on April 24 to visit Shanghai and other places. They left China on May 3.

Takeo Miki in Peking

Mr. Takeo Miki, Adviser to the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party, Member of the House of Representatives and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited Peking from April 15 to 22.

While he was in Peking, Premier Chou En-lai; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Liao Cheng-chih, President, and Wang Kuo-chuan, Vice-President, of the China-Japan Friendship Association; met and had friendly and frank conversations with him twice.

Chilean Socialist Youth Federation Delegation

The Delegation of the Socialist Youth Federation of Chile led by

Guido Gomez Palacios recently concluded a friendly visit to China.

During its stay in Peking, Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Keng Piao, Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Shen Chien, a leading member of the China-Latin America Friendship Association, met the delegation on separate occasions. Keng Piao and Shen Chien also gave dinners in its honour.

The delegation gave an account of the anti-imperialist struggle by the Chilean youth to the youth in Peking and exchanged experiences with young Chinese, thus promoting the friendship and unity between the people and youth of China and Chile.

Afro-Asian Journalists Hold Meeting

A meeting of the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association to mark Afro-Asian Journalists' Day and the 9th anniversary of the founding of the A.A.J.A. took place in Peking on April 24.

Attending the meeting were Djawoto, Secretary-General of the A.A.J.A., members of the A.A.J.A. Secretariat, members of the Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau, and Abdel Kareim Mahdi, Director of the Sudan News Agency who was visiting Peking.

Also present were press attaches of embassies of Asian, African and other foreign countries in China as well as Peking-based correspondents from Asian and African countries and other parts of the world and representatives of Chinese news organizations.

In his speech at the meeting, Djawoto said: Forced by the growing struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America for national liberation, imperialism has been resorting to a

more sophisticated system of domination — the system of neo-colonialism — by applying the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of deception, bribery and blackmail in the economic, political, diplomatic and other fields. It does not hesitate, however, to resort to brute force when and where it considers it necessary.

He pointed out that the imperialist countries have been collaborating and sharply contending with each other for maintenance of the capitalist order and their common imperialist interests, and that the social-imperialists are contending with the imperialist countries in a scramble for the redivision of spheres of influence all over the world.

All this, amongst other things, has forced the freedom- and peace-loving people to fight, he said. In the capitalist countries, workers, youth and students and the masses of the people who are discriminated against are fighting valiantly. In the colonies and semi-colonies, particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the people continue their struggle, the highest form of which is armed struggle, for genuine political independence and social emancipation.

Djawoto described the general trend in the present situation in these words: Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this historical tide is pounding the decadent rule of imperialism and all reaction.

He denounced U.S. imperialism for escalating the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people and said that the Afro-Asian journalists firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries.

Shih Shao-hua, Deputy Director of the Hsinhua News Agency, then spoke on behalf of Chinese journalists. He said: The A.A.J.A., holding high the banner of opposing impe-

rialism and colonialism, has made contributions to the cause of progress of the people of the whole world.

The revolutionary ranks of the Afro-Asian journalists, he said, are growing in strength. The journalists of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia have sent good news of victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, greatly inspiring the fighting people of the world.

He went on to say: The Korean journalists have acquainted the people of the world with the splendid achievements in socialist construction in the north and the patriotic, anti-U.S. struggle of the people of south Korea; the rise of the independent national press in Africa has shattered the imperialist monopoly of the press; and, in their struggle against the superpowers' hegemony and power politics, large numbers of journalists of the medium-sized and small countries have contributed their share.

Shih Shao-hua declared: The Chinese journalists will do their best to report the struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and the rest of the world, expose the imperialists and social-imperialists and strengthen their militant friendship with progressive journalists of all countries in the world.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai on April 25 sent a message greeting the 8th anniversary of the birth of the United Republic of Tanzania to President Julius K. Nyerere.

▲ Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on April 26 to President Etienne Eyadema, greeting the Republic of Togo's National Day.

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