

# PEKING REVIEW

16

April 20, 1973

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**Peking Welcomes Samdech and  
Madame Sihanouk**

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**Oppose Big Powers Seeking  
Hegemony**

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— Chinese representative's speech at United Nations E.C.A.F.E.

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**32nd World Table Tennis Championships**

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北京周报

Vol. 16, No. 16

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## Peking Warmly Welcomes Samdech And Madame Sihanouk

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk arrived in Peking by special plane from Hanoi on April 11 after an inspection tour of the Liberated Zone in their country and an official visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Arriving in the capital on the same plane were Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of Cambodia, and Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth. The Special Envoy had accompanied the Cambodian Head of State and National United Front Chairman on the tour and visit; the Cambodian Prime Minister and his wife had just concluded a visit to Viet Nam.

From the Liberated Zone, Samdech Sihanouk brought with him the joyous tidings of victory scored by the Cambodian people in the war against

U.S. aggression and for national salvation. At the airport to welcome the distinguished Cambodian guests were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Military Commission, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Director Li Teh-sheng of the P.L.A. General Political Department, Vice-Chairmen Hsu Hsiang-chien and Kuo Mo-jo of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Keng Piao, Chairman Wu Teh of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Comrade Teng Ying-chao and more than 5,000 people.

In the welcoming party was also Nguyen Thi Binh, Foreign Minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, who was in Peking.

In the company of the Chinese leaders, the distinguished Cambodian guests reviewed an honour guard of the P.L.A. three services and walked around to meet crowds of well-wishers. Music and cheers intermingled at the airport. Young girls carrying baskets of flowers sang *Remembrance of China* composed by Samdech Sihanouk, punctuated by shouts of "Long live the great friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples!" "Long live Samdech Sihanouk!" and "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Accompanied by Premier Chou and Comrade Teng Ying-chao, Samdech and Madame Sihanouk were driven to the residence of the Cambodian Head of State. Entering the city proper, the motorcade passed through welcoming crowds lining the streets, a witness to the profound friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

On the evening of April 12, the Chinese Premier gave a grand banquet in honour of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk who had come to Peking from the Liberated Zone of Cambodia. Special Envoy Ieng Sary who had been with them on their inspection tour attended the banquet. Among the other distinguished Cambodian guests there were Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth and other R.G.N.U.C. cabinet ministers and their wives.

Present at the banquet were Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission; Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier; Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Teh-sheng, Director of the General Political Department of the P.L.A.; Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Cen-



Samdech Sihanouk showing Premier Chou and other Chinese leaders the photographs on display.



tral Committee; Wang Hung-wen, Hua Kuo-feng and Teng Ying-chao, Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Hsu Hsiang-chien and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Li Fu-chun, Nieh Jung-chen and Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premiers; Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Keng Piao, Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Fang Yi, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; and Wu Teh, Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Premier Chou and Samdech Sihanouk made warm speeches on the occasion (see p. 6 and 7). At the banquet a band played Chinese and Cambodian tunes, including those composed by Samdech Sihanouk: *Thanks, the Ho Chi Minh Trail, Remembrance of China, Song of the Militant Friendship Between Cambodia and Viet Nam, Ode to the Lao People, and Song of Cambodia-Korea Friendship.*

Before the banquet started, the guests and hosts saw an exhibition of photographs recording Samdech and Madame Sihanouk's historic trip to the Liberated Zone. Samdech and Madame Sihanouk personally showed Premier Chou and other Chinese leaders around, telling them about the photographs as they went along.

Among some 150 photographs were scenes at the Cambodian-Vietnamese border showing the Minister of Information and Propaganda Hu Nim paying tribute to the Head of State on behalf of the interior part of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, coming to meet the Samdech on Cambodian soil on behalf of the people. There were also scenes of the cordial meeting between Samdech Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan, Deputy Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation, and others; of the first meeting of the R.G.N.U.C. ministers in the Liberated Zone presided over by the Head of State; and of the grand rally in the Koulou Mountain celebrating the third anniversary of the founding of the

N.U.F.C. and the P.A.F.N.L.C. There was also a photo of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and government ministers in front of Angkor Wat.

### Traditional Khmer New Year Reception

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk gave a reception in Peking on April 13 in the Great Hall of the People on the occasion of the traditional Khmer New Year. A film of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk's inspection tour of the Liberated Zone of Cambodia was shown at the reception.

In his remarks prior to the film, Samdech Sihanouk spoke of the significance the Cambodian people's struggle for the liberation of the fatherland had in supporting the Asian, African and Latin American peoples' struggle for liberation. He dwelt upon the excellent situation in the Cambodian people's unified fight which, he said, was vividly proved by the film. Samdech Sihanouk was the narrator.

In his toast at the reception, Premier Chou En-lai said he was very happy to have the opportunity to see the film about Samdech and Madame Sihanouk's inspection tour of the Liberated Zone in the company of Special Envoy Ieng Sary. It was an exciting and historic document, he said.

### China Responds to Letter From D.P.R.K.

The Chinese Government and people have expressed their resolute support and solidarity for the just position and reasonable propositions of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. This was said in a letter on April 11 of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Government in reply to the letter of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the parliaments and governments of other countries on April 6.

Referring to the fact that the Korean people have experienced much suffering from the division of their fatherland in the past 23 years and that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made consistent and unremitting efforts for reunification, the April 11 letter pointed out: "At present the most pressing problem is to terminate foreign interference in Korean internal affairs so as to create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The fact that the reunification of Korea has remained unresolved for many years is inseparable from U.S. interference and obstruction. The United States still keeps its troops stationed in south Korea and is constantly reinforcing the military strength of south Korea and obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Particularly in the present situation where north and south Korea are engaged in a dialogue, the United States has still less justification for continuing to station its troops in south Korea. The Chinese Government and people have always maintained that the United States should withdraw its troops from south Korea and stop interfering in Korea's internal affairs, and that the 'United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea' must be dissolved. In this way it will be possible for the reunification of Korea to be resolved on the principle of national self-determination and by peaceful means. The trend of history is irresistible; no force on earth can stop the advance of the Korean people's just cause of reunifying their fatherland."

The letter said that the Chinese and Korean peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers who have fought shoulder to shoulder in their protracted common struggle, and that the Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Korean people's just struggle. In conclusion, it expressed the belief that "under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and President Kim Il Sung and with the support and soli-

darity of the people of the whole world, the Korean people will assuredly win the final victory of their just struggle."

### Chinese Delegation Leaves for Japan

A delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association left Peking for Japan via Shanghai by special plane on April 15 for a friendly visit at the invitation of Japanese friends in various circles.

Heading the delegation is Liao Cheng-chih, President of the China-Japan Friendship Association. The deputy leaders of the delegation are: Chu Tu-nan, Member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.); Li Su-wen, Vice-Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League; Ma Chun-ku, Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (N.P.C.); Chao Cheng-hung, Vice-President of the All-China Sports Federation; Chang Hsiang-shan, Vice-President of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Chou Li-chin, Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Yu Hui-yung, Member of the Cultural Group Under the State Council, composer; and Sun Ping-hua, Secretary-General of the China-Japan Friendship Association and secretary-general of the delegation.

Among those who saw the delegation off at the airport were: Li Hsien-nien and Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premiers of the State Council; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Fu Tso-yi, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee; Wu Teh, Head of the Cultural Group Under the State Council; Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung and others.

The delegation is composed of representatives from various circles including deputies to the N.P.C., members of C.P.P.C.C., professors, writers, doctors, actors and actresses, model

workers, physical culture instructors and youth organizers.

### Quarterly Steel Plans Topped

Reports from Shanghai, Peking and Tientsin show that state plans for steel and rolled steel were topped for the first three months of 1973.

Production measures were prompt and effective at Shanghai steel plants since the beginning of the year, and first quarter increases hit all-time highs: 29 per cent and 9.8 per cent respectively for steel and rolled steel. Quality is on the rise, and important new products have been successfully trial-produced.

Based on last year's jump in production, the Shanghai No. 1 Steel Plant's No. 2 Converter Workshop raised steel output 12.8 per cent in the first three months, as compared with the same period of last year. Two cupolas were transformed in record time to up efficiency one-third.

The Shanghai Shaped Steel Tubing Plant, in response to requests from the power-generating and building construction industries, succeeded in trial-manufacturing a number of products requiring high technical skill.

Peking metallurgical workers fulfilled their three-month output value plan ahead of schedule. Compared with the first quarter of last year, increases were registered in many major products, including steel, pig iron, steel billets, high-quality steel, seamless steel tubing, ferro-alloys and sintered ore.

With capacity expanded at the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company's sintering plant in Peking, workers used every available opportunity to repair equipment and conquered difficulties arising from frequent changes in raw material and fuel composition to guarantee the needs of the blast furnaces. Technicians at the Peking Iron and Steel Plant took part in production side by side with the workers and helped to unravel production snags and achieve marked results.

The metallurgical industry in Tientsin has overfulfilled state quotas for

three years in succession. This year, the industry's leading cadres at all levels spent much time in production workshops to give guidance, lead the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, and strengthen ideological-political work so that production goes up constantly.

Wuhan, Taiyuan and Maanshan have also reported overfulfilment of iron and steel output plans for the first three months of the year.

### Iranian Economic Delegation Visits China

The Iranian Economic Delegation led by Houshang Ansari, Minister of Economy of Iran, has completed its one-week visit to China.

He and Mrs. Ansari and the party led by him arrived in Peking on April 3. Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo held talks with him during his stay in the capital. A trade agreement and a payments agreement between the Governments of China and Iran were signed.

On April 9, Premier Chou En-lai met Houshang Ansari, Mrs. Ansari and all members of the delegation.

### China Donates Vaccine to Upper Volta

The Head of the Government of Upper Volta sent a message on April 4 to the Chinese Government asking for assistance to the drive against the measles epidemic that has hit a number of areas in Upper Volta.

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on April 12 to General Sangoule Lamizana, President of the Republic of Upper Volta, expressing deep sympathy and solicitous concern for the Government of Upper Volta and the people of the areas hit by the epidemic. Premier Chou informed General Lamizana of the Chinese Red Cross Society's decision to donate measles vaccine and other medicine to the Red Cross Society of Upper Volta.

The Chinese Red Cross Society will airlift 300,000 doses of measles vaccine and RMB 100,000 yuan worth of antibiotics and antidiarrhoea to Ouagadougou, capital of Upper Volta.

## Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

THIS evening, we are most glad to warmly welcome, together with you all, the Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Mme. Sihanouk who, accompanied by Special Envoy Ieng Sary, have successfully concluded their inspection of the Liberated Zone of Cambodia and arrived in Peking. On behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Chinese Government and people, I wish to extend our warm congratulations and cordial regards to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Mme. Sihanouk and to Special Envoy Ieng Sary.

Samdech Sihanouk is an outstanding patriot of Cambodia. Three years ago, at the juncture when the existence of the Cambodian nation was in peril, Samdech Sihanouk issued his solemn five-point declaration, calling on the Khmer people to rise and resist the U.S. aggressors and punish the traitorous Lon Nol clique. In the three years since then, Samdech Sihanouk has shouldered weighty responsibilities and made remarkable contributions to the Cambodian people's great cause of fighting for national salvation. This time, Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk, disregarding their personal safety and the hardships of a long trek, went to the Liberated Zone of Cambodia for inspection, where they shared weal and woe with the patriotic armed forces and people fighting at the front. This noble patriotism and dauntless heroism deserve our emulation and admiration.

In the course of the recent inspection, Samdech Sihanouk had cordial meetings and made extensive contacts with leaders of the N.U.F.C. and R.G.N.U.C. in the interior and the representatives of units of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia and people of all strata in the Liberated Zone, witnessed the flourishing life in the Liberated Zone and learnt on the spot about the excellent situation prevailing on the war and production fronts. Wherever they went, Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk were warmly welcomed by the broad masses of the armed forces and people in the Liberated Zone. What is particularly significant is that Samdech Sihanouk triumphantly celebrated together with the patriotic armed forces and people in the Liberated Zone the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the National United Front and the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia at the glorious Angkor area — the symbol of the Khmer nation.

After a parting of three years, Samdech Sihanouk again set foot on the soil of his beloved motherland. This is a great victory for the Cambodian people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. It has greatly inspired the fighting will of the armed forces and people in the Liberated Zone and

further strengthened the close ties between the state leaders and the broad masses of the people of Cambodia. Facts have once again eloquently proved that Samdech Sihanouk is the head of state beloved and supported by the Cambodian people, that the N.U.F.C. is the representative of their fundamental interests and that the R.G.N.U.C. is the sole legal government of Cambodia linked with the people by ties of flesh and blood. Samdech Sihanouk's trip to the Liberated Zone will doubtlessly further enhance the high international prestige of the N.U.F.C. and R.G.N.U.C.

Under the wise leadership of the N.U.F.C. with Head of State Samdech Sihanouk as its chairman, the patriotic Cambodian armed forces and people, fighting dauntlessly in common hatred against the enemy, have wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives and liberated more than 90 per cent of the territory and more than 80 per cent of the population. The People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia have grown ever stronger through fighting and won constant new victories. Under the heavy blows of the patriotic Cambodian armed forces and people, the traitorous Lon Nol clique is encircled ring upon ring by the people's armed forces and the broad masses of the people, and bottled up in the isolated city of Phnom Penh and thrown into constant panic. The days of the traitorous Lon Nol clique are definitely numbered no matter what methods U.S. imperialism may use to transfuse blood into and bolster it. It can be said with certainty that Samdech Sihanouk's trip to the Liberated Zone will further push forward the victorious development of the situation in Cambodia and hasten the total collapse of the traitorous Lon Nol clique. The Chinese people warmly acclaim the great success of Samdech Sihanouk's trip to the Liberated Zone and warmly hail the great victories of the Cambodian armed forces and people.

Friends and Comrades,

At present, the situation in Indochina is developing forward triumphantly and, through the joint efforts of the three Indochinese peoples and the people of the whole world, some important provisions of the Paris agreement have been implemented and the United States and other foreign countries have finally withdrawn their ground forces from Viet Nam. However, supported by the United States, the Saigon authorities are still constantly placing obstacles in the way of the implementation of the Paris agreement. It must also be pointed out that the United States has to date failed to stop its aggression and intervention in Cambodia but has continued to dispatch large numbers of airplanes,



including B-52s, to carry out wanton bombing in Cambodia and support the traitorous Lon Nol clique which has already become a political mummy, thus seriously contravening the related stipulations of the Paris agreement and its own promise at the Paris international conference to respect the independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and neutrality of Cambodia. We strongly condemn these unjustifiable acts of aggression.

It is common knowledge that the way to settle the Cambodian question has always been crystal clear. Of late, Samdech Sihanouk pointed out explicitly: "The problem of peace in Cambodia is not difficult to solve. If the United States of America agrees to stop interference in the affairs of the Khmers, Cambodia will

very quickly recover its traditional peace." The Chinese Government and people resolutely support this just stand. The U.S. Government must immediately stop its bombing as well as all other acts of aggression and interference against Cambodia and leave the Cambodian people to settle their own problems free from outside interference.

The Chinese people and the Cambodian people are of the same family. Our two peoples have always supported and encouraged each other. It is our bounden internationalist duty to support the Cambodian people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. As before, the Chinese people will always stand on the side of the Cambodian people and firmly support their just struggle till complete victory is won.

## Samdech Sihanouk's Speech

**A**LTHOUGH it is my supreme happiness to have returned to my country and my beloved people, my emotion and joy are profound to return to the glorious People's Republic of China whom I cherish and will cherish all my life for I will never forget what her illustrious and venerated Chairman — Chairman Mao, her heroic people, her Party and her Government have done and are doing for our National Resistance and for myself.

A Khmer proverb says: "You cannot know exactly who is your true friend and who is your false friend. A true friend will never abandon you when a great misfortune befalls you."

Since the coup d'état of the Phnom Penh traitors, who on March 18, 1970 delivered the independent and non-aligned Cambodia to U.S. imperialism to be made a neo-colony, the People's Republic of China has never ceased to support with all her efforts the people and the Royal Government of Khmer and to give our National Resistance (N.U.F.C. and P.A.F.N.L.C.) multi-formed and immense aids which have played, along with the heroism of our people, a decisive role in the ascent of our country towards complete independence which was lost due to the arch-criminal Lon Nol's clique.

During my sojourn of one month, that is to say in last March, in the very vast Liberated Zone of Kampuchea, I often heard the leaders of the interior Resistance, the people, the Buddhist monks and the combatants, members of our People's Armed Forces of National Liberation, recall the inestimable contributions of the China of Chairman Mao to the rehabilitation of our country, victim of imperialism, neo-colonialism and belligerency of President Nixon's America, but today 90 per cent liberated. All of them also stressed to me the extremely important part that you yourself, Mr. Premier, played towards the brilliant successes of our

struggle for national liberation. All of them asked me to convey to you, upon my arrival in Peking, the fervent tribute of their admiration, their affection and their gratitude which are immense and eternal.

Allow me also to express my sincerest gratitude to Your Excellency who, together with His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and His Excellency General Vo Nguyen Giap of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, so powerfully and fraternally helped me to realize my dearest wish of returning to my beloved and respected motherland and of then giving to the world incontestable proofs of the reality, the unity and the autonomy of the Khmer Resistance.

Today, I can say that my wish has been realized beyond my hopes. Let me explain as follows:

My enemies, in the so-called "free" world and in Phnom Penh, have asserted everywhere that the Resistance fighters in the interior, who are called "red Khmers," are using the name of Norodom Sihanouk simply "to create for themselves a legitimacy" to counter the "legality" of Lon Nol's "government" and thus to avoid being simple rebels to this "government." These enemies then predict that I will remain an exile all my life and that in no case will the "red Khmers" permit me to enter Cambodia again.

Nevertheless, by these "red Khmers," and not those of minor importance, I was welcomed in the most cordial, most fraternal and most enthusiastic fashion upon my arrival at the Khmer frontier. And from the frontier to the Temple of Angkor Wat, symbol of the everlastingness and indestructible grandeur of the Khmer nation, all the members of the interior Resistance never ceased to surround me with the most touching affection and to insist that I should return to the country next year and spend several weeks among them. I think nothing can better describe my exact position in rela-

tion to the interior Resistance and consequently my position among the Khmer people than Mr. Khieu Samphan's official speech made before 10,000 members of the N.U.F.C. and the P.A.F.N.L.C. at a grand rally on March 23, 1973 in the sacred Koulen Mountain near Angkor, in which this No. 1 leader of the interior Resistance said: "Today, the people of Kampuchea of all social strata and we ourselves, ministers of the R.G.N.U.C., cadres at all levels and combatants of the N.U.F.C. and the P.A.F.N.L.C., feel unparalleled satisfaction and joy as well as incomparable pride in celebrating the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the N.U.F.C. and the P.A.F.N.L.C. together with Samdech and his wife on the liberated soil of Cambodia. For the last three years, Samdech and his wife had to live abroad, separated from all of us, to accomplish a fighting mission on the international plane against American imperialism and the traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, In Tam and their gang, who carried out the coup d'etat of March 13, 1970, subverted the independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia and ravaged her in the most savage and barbarous manner. During these three years, we have always intensely missed Samdech Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia. . . . We have constantly followed with extreme pride Samdech's activities on the international plane. And today, we are reunited with Samdech and his wife on the soil of our beloved Kampuchea, our hearts overflowing with sentiments of respect and affection for Samdech Head of State, symbol of the great national solidarity. Our celebration today of the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the N.U.F.C. and the P.A.F.N.L.C. together with Samdech Head of State and his wife on the liberated soil of our motherland is another great victory of our nation and people against U.S. imperialism and its valets who entertain the black design of eliminating Samdech and his wife from Cambodia once and for all. . . . Our P.A.F.N.L.C., our nation and our people are resolved to fight under the leadership of the N.U.F.C. with Samdech Head of State as its chairman, for the independence, neutrality, peace, freedom and territorial integrity in conformity with Samdech's five-point declaration of March 23, 1970."

Mr. Khieu Samphan added:

"Respected and Beloved Samdech,

"Respected Mme. Princess,

"You are going to leave us very soon. You will return to your mission of serving the cause of our common struggle on the international plane. Our regrets are immense that we can be with you only for a very short time. Although you must live apart from us for a new period, Samdech, you will remain the symbol of the unity and immense solidarity of the Khmer nation in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and the band of traitors. We express our confidence of seeing Samdech and his wife again every year and being able to keep them among us for a longer time. And when our common struggle wins final victory,

Samdech and the Princess and we ourselves will be reunited for ever. . . . May Samdech win constant victories in his patriotic mission!"

The position of the interior Resistance and of the Khmer people is thus definite, clear and unequivocal.

But in this regard we must not think that the propaganda of U.S. imperialism, of the so-called "free" world and of the Lon Nol gang is disarmed.

To this hour, that propaganda is continuing to throw doubt on the reality of my sojourn in Cambodia, the existence of the three people's heroes, Khieu Samphan, Hou Yuon and Hu Nim, and the autonomy and unity of the Khmer Resistance.

If the photos I have the honour to exhibit in this magnificent and prestigious hall fail to convince the press and the observers of the so-called "free" world, I hope that the very long film which they will see tomorrow afternoon in its rough form, that is to say, neither trimmed nor processed, will finally convince them.

The whole question of self-love and personal ambition apart, allow me, in the name of the whole Khmer people who, in the face of the most intensive U.S. air aggression in history, are bleeding not only for defending their own cause but also for contributing to the salvation of the third world menaced by the same imperialism—allow me to protest solemnly against the injustices inadmissible to us coming from the so-called "free" world.

This world pretends that Norodom Sihanouk is a simple exile and will not be a head of state.

For this world, Lon Nol is an authentic "head of state" because he survives only by grace of the U.S.A. and because he only controls 10 per cent of Cambodia. I, for my part, cannot be a true head of state because I have been voted by plebiscite by the whole interior Resistance, because I have proved that I am not an exile and because the territory on which I have recently set my foot covers 90 per cent of Cambodia!

Such unjust and illogical discrimination would only be annoying if it does not complicate and greatly retard the solution of the Cambodian problem. As it has to do with the occurrence of a terrible and extremely sorrowful war, such discrimination becomes tragic for it strongly serves to prolong this hideous war and in consequence the indescribable sufferings of the Khmer people.

Over the past few months, many so-called "peace-loving" countries have sought to impose a "ceasefire" on Cambodia.

But in order to arrive at this objective, they have practised a so-called "ostrich policy," that is to say, a policy of not daring to look at the reality of things in the face and of proposing to my country unrealistic and therefore unrealizable solutions.

Alas, these countries lend a too compliant or too credulous ear to the "songs of the Washington sirens!"



which assert that "the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is responsible for the continuation of the war in Cambodia."

But the fact is totally otherwise: it is the Nixon government and it alone that is responsible.

Today more than ever, I am qualified to denounce the odious duplicity of U.S. imperialism. I traversed the Ho Chi Minh trail from one end to the other. I lived one month in the interior of Cambodia. During my sojourn in the country, I travelled more than 1,000 kilometres, in places alleged to be "north Vietnamese" sanctuaries.

I assure you that the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam scrupulously and rigorously respects all the obligations freely undertaken in the framework of the Paris agreement of January 27, 1973 and has absolutely no part in the present war in Cambodia. I wish to point out solemnly that the Khmer People's Armed Forces of National Liberation, of which Mr. Khieu Samphan is the commander-in-chief, are fighting absolutely alone, without the aid of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation or north Vietnamese troops, against Lon Nol's army, Nguyen Van Thieu's army and U.S. Air Force.

Besides, since January 27, 1973 the P.A.F.N.L.C. have no longer received military aid from their great friends, because the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, scrupulously respecting all the clauses of the Paris agreement, is no longer in the position to undertake the transport of arms and munitions for us.

At present, if our P.A.F.N.L.C. are making the U.S. Air Force itself tremble, it is because Lon Nol's army trembles before the P.A.F.N.L.C. The Lonolite units no longer accept battle with our assault troops. They regularly flee and leave us every day a huge quantity of arms and munitions, including 105-mm. cannons with their shells, mortars of large calibre and heavy machine-guns, and also armoured vehicles. We can say that U.S. President Richard Nixon is violating the Paris agreement not only by dispatching all his air force stationed in Southeast Asia against our small people, but also by delivering to us, though involuntarily, too conspicuous a quantity of arms, munitions and military vehicles!

So we see this paradoxical situation: On the one hand President Nixon wants to have done with us as quickly as possible in launching against us an air war breaking all past records in intensity (every day our air space receives up to 120 B-52 and dozens of F-105, F-111 and AC-130 aircraft), and on the other hand he is supplying us with arms, munitions and tanks, which scarcely allow us to "bend our knees" and to "declare quit," quite on the contrary!

So the so-called "peace-loving" countries of which I have spoken a few minutes ago believe they should draw the conclusion that, since neither the U.S.A. and the "Khmer republic" nor the "Communists" can win the war, a "political solution" should be brought about.

So they have proposed the following procedure (I am inventing nothing because it is written in plain words in the Western and American press):

— First, make representations with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam so that she ceases to aid the "red Khmers" and withdraws all her troops from Cambodia.

— Second, make the "red Khmers" negotiate with Lon Nol's "republic" with a view to integrating them into this "republic," while preventing Sihanouk from returning to Cambodia.

Can anything be more unrealistic?

How can one resolve the Cambodian problem when one ignores all the realities of Cambodia?

How can one cause the war in Cambodia to be halted by the north Vietnamese when, on the "revolutionary" side, it is the Khmers exclusively who are waging the struggle?

How can one expect that the "red Khmers" will be seduced by the fascism and the rottenness of the Lonolite regime and by U.S. dollars when they already control 90 per cent of Cambodia and already establish there, very solidly, the people's power, a pure and decent democracy, and when they are so proud of possessing one of the rare armies of the world where the fighters pay the cost of their own uniform and refuse all remuneration, rank and honorific distinction?

As for Sihanouk's government, how can one "efface it at one stroke" when it is already given *de jure* recognition by nearly 40 sovereign states, and not among the least, and when it represents the people's power, which reigns over 90 per cent of the Khmer territory and is defended by the incorruptible P.A.F.N.L.C.?

So I dare to declare aloud that there can be and there will be only one adequate solution to the problem of my country, namely, to obtain from President Nixon that he ceases to interfere in the affairs of the Cambodians and thus leave the so-called "Khmer republic" to sort things out all alone, without any U.S. military aid, face to face with the N.U.F.C. The whole world knows and the press of the so-called "free" world itself writes that Lon Nol's regime will collapse at once like a castle of cards once the U.S.A. ceases giving it air protection.

The fall of this illegal, anti-national and anti-popular regime will *ipso facto* bring peace to Cambodia.

You know the Khmer people well. Their reputation as a peaceable people is legendary. But you also know that, in the course of their long history of almost two thousand years, they have never bowed before invaders, aggressors and colonialists.

Today and tomorrow, therefore, they will never accept "a *pax Americana*," that is to say, a peace with a partition of their country, a peace with the perpetuation of U.S. neo-colonialism in a part of Cambodia.

In the past few days, certain Western papers and press agencies have informed us of President Nixon's

intention of further escalating his air war and increasing to the maximum his military involvement on the side of the "republic" of Phnom Penh in order to prevent the latter from "falling." The Washington government once promised that it would not send U.S. ground forces to Cambodia, but a Saigon paper wrote that Nixon's special envoy, General Alexander Haig, would probably negotiate with the government of Bangkok (Thailand) the eventual dispatch of Thai "volunteers" to Cambodia to succour the Lonolite army in a rout.

The situation in Indochina, and consequently in Southeast Asia, is in danger of being explosive.

But whatever U.S. imperialism may do against them, the Khmer people fighting under the banner of the N.U.F.C. give you formal assurance that they will never bend their knees and that they will continue with no slack their armed resistance, if necessary, until the end of the second presidential term of the super-belligerent and super-colonialist Richard Nixon. And even if his successor wishes to follow his steps along the road of belligerency and the neo-colonization of Cambodia, the Khmer people, their N.U.F.C. and their P.A.F.N.L.C. will be able to continue their armed struggle for another four years.

Thus, our people are conscious of having accomplished not only their national duty but also their internationalist duty. Indeed, if they kneel before Nixon, there will be no limit to the insolence and the thirst for conquest and domination of this new Caesar. And the other small peoples of the third world are in danger of suffering from this very sorrowfully and even mortally. The Khmer people hope that all the countries that sincerely love peace and justice will help them to

liberate Phnom Penh quickly and so win a victory for the cause of peace and freedom.

To this end, we request all states and governments that are sincerely friends of our people in goodwill, if they haven't done so already, to break all relations with the regime of war criminals of Phnom Penh and give de jure recognition to the R.G.N.U.C. Thus, they will hasten the fall of an anti-national and anti-popular "government" which is already tottering and which, together with U.S. imperialism, is responsible for the indescribable miseries and sufferings of the Cambodian nation. Its fall alone will prevent President Nixon from plunging all of Southeast Asia into fire and blood and endangering world peace.

Respected Your Excellencies, Gentlemen, Ladies and Misses,

In conclusion, allow me to thank from the bottom of my heart the great Chinese people and the Government of the People's Republic of China for kindly giving me a grand welcome at Peking Airport and for holding in my honour this magnificent banquet, at which His Excellency respected and beloved Mr. Premier Chou En-lai has just made a very important and moving speech expressing the strong and firm support the People's Republic of China infallibly gives to the heroic struggle of the Cambodian people for national salvation and also for the triumph of the ideal of justice, peace and freedom throughout the world.

My very warm thanks and those of the Khmer people are also addressed to all the countries and governments that have so nobly granted de jure recognition to the R.G.N.U.C. Our thanks are equally addressed to the peoples who have given their moral support to our sacred struggle.

## Samdech Sihanouk's Press Conference

**C**AMBODIAN Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk held a press conference in Peking on the evening of April 13 immediately after his traditional Khmer New Year reception. At the reception, there was a film show of the Cambodian Head of State and Madame Sihanouk's inspection tour of the Liberated Zone in their country.

More than 150 foreign and Chinese reporters were at the press conference at which Samdech Sihanouk answered questions about the significance of his recent tour and the current situation in the Liberated Zone.

He said that his going to the Liberated Zone proved to the world that the "Cambodian people are the masters of Cambodia and we have the destiny of Cambodia in our own hands."

It is the Cambodian people themselves who are fighting for Cambodia's independence, he said. "You can see in the film that the fighters of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces of National Liberation are typical Khmers." This, he added, exploded lying enemy propaganda that "north Vietnamese" were fighting in Cambodia.

**A Monolithic Body.** His inspection of the Liberated Zone, he pointed out, also proved the unity of the Cambodian People's Resistance Movement — the National United Front of Cambodia. It is a single organization, a monolithic body. "Some people say, 'red Khmers' do not want Sihanouk," he said. "But from the film you can see how Khieu Samphan, Hou Yuon, Hu Nim and

other leaders of the interior part of the National United Front warmly welcomed me and my relations with them are not simply protocol but affectionate and warm. They are proud of the fact that I am with the people in the Liberated Zone."

"The Cambodian people who are fighting against U.S. aggression have always regarded me as the leader of the National Resistance Movement."

**Not a "Government in Exile."** Samdech Sihanouk refuted the allegation that the Royal Government of National Union is a so-called "government in exile." He mentioned the meetings of the Council of Ministers which he presided over in the Liberated Zone and stressed that the Royal Government of National Union is located in the Liberated Zone of Cambodia. Inside Cambodia, he said, Khieu Samphan, Hou Yuon, Hu Nim and Prince Norodom Phurissara are leading this government and running the country collectively. This government has its administrative organs, an army, and all necessary power. We protest to those who call us "a government in exile."

He said that he freely toured several provinces and returned to holy Angkor, symbol of the continuity and unity of the Cambodian state. All this testified to the fact that "we are masters of the destiny of Cambodia."

The recent trip to the Liberated Zone "enables us to make a big stride along the road of victory diplomatically and politically. Such is the great significance of my return to the Liberated Zone," he declared.

**People Are Fervent in Revolution.** Referring to the excellent political, military and economic situation in the Cambodian Liberated Zone, he said: "The people in the Liberated Zone are fired with enthusiasm, they are fervent in revolution. They are waging a revolution." He said that the people in the Liberated Zone have, through democratic elections, established political power organs at various levels from village, township to county and province. These organs are fully exercising the power and functions of a legal government. They represent the interests of the people and of the country. Militarily, the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation control nine-tenths of the country's territory. The people, including women, are vying in joining their own army. People were often seen requesting with tears in their eyes for permission to go to the battlefield. The fighters receive warm support and assistance from the people. The army and people are fully united in the spirit of fervent patriotism. "I am proud of the heroism of the fighters in the interior," he added.

Samdech Sihanouk pointed out that the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation have good weapons. U.S. imperialism, he said, armed the Lon Nol clique's troops with weapons. However, the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation captured them from the hands of the Lon Nol clique. "In this sense," he said, "the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation is an anti-U.S. army equipped with U.S. weapons. Relying on this, we can fight for many years. If the

United States is willing to, we will keep it company and fight to the finish."

He said that he was surprised that despite U.S. wanton bombings and the drought last year, the Liberated Zone is very prosperous economically. Owing to irrigation, the Liberated Zone still won a rich rice harvest despite the drought. Animal husbandry is also doing well. Every village has many chickens, ducks and cows. People are well-clad, especially the women. He added, "the Liberated Zone is strong politically, militarily and economically. These are the facts I have witnessed."

**Cambodia Will Never Accept a Ceasefire.** Samdech Sihanouk stressed: "Cambodia will never accept a ceasefire nor compromise. If the U.S.A. does not stop its interference in Cambodia, we will go on fighting."

The Samdech said that two months ago he officially proposed on behalf of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia that he might have, without any pre-conditions, some contact with the U.S. side, to study together a solution to the problem of Cambodia. He said: We would be ready to forget all the bombing and suffering imposed on our people by the U.S.A. We proposed to have a reconciliation with the U.S.A. "But we maintain that the U.S.A. must end its military involvement in Cambodia, put an end to aiding Lon Nol, and cease its interference in our affairs."

However, he said, the U.S. side was not ready to negotiate with us. So we had no choice but to continue our armed resistance.

The Samdech went on to say: "When we speak of negotiating with the U.S.A., we mean to negotiate the question of ending U.S. interference in Cambodia, not the question of a ceasefire. They are two different questions. For, in the present circumstances, a ceasefire means splitting our country, means recognition of the Lon Nol-controlled zone. And this is dangerous. Instead of solving the Cambodian question, it will prolong the war. If the U.S.A. ceases its interference in Cambodia, the traitorous Lon Nol regime will quickly collapse. Then, the Cambodian question will be easily solved."

Samdech Sihanouk stressed: "We now control nine-tenths of the territory of our country. Our People's Armed Forces of National Liberation are stronger than ever. Bombings by U.S. planes cannot make us retreat, instead it will urge us to press forward. The U.S.A. cannot defeat us. We will never accept a ceasefire nor compromise. We do not like war. We love peace, but we have no choice."

**"To Support Cambodia Is to Support the Liberty and Security of the Third World."** Samdech Sihanouk said this at the press conference. The African people, he added, know that "there is a link between our struggle and the cause of the third world." He praised many African countries for their recognition of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.



Samdech Sihanouk said he did not expect anything from the pro-imperialist countries in the "free world." Referring to the Soviet Union and some other countries, he said he hopes they will make a reasonable decision that will keep their prestige and end their commitment to Phnom Penh. He said: "We hope they will change

their present stand of assisting Lon Nol and against us." "We hope so, but I'm not too optimistic about it. It's just a dream. Perhaps such a dream may become true. We do not want to be their enemies and we are very sad that they do not like us. We can't change their policy."

*"Renmin Ribao" Editorial*

## The Korean People's Desire to Reunify Their Fatherland Will Be Realized

THE Second Session of the 5th Supreme People's Assembly of Korea, from April 5 to 10, 1973, discussed Premier Kim Il's report "On Terminating Foreign Interference in Our Internal Affairs to Accelerate the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country" and adopted a resolution on this question. It also issued a letter to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world and a letter to the U.S. Congress calling on the governments and peoples of various countries to render greater support to the Korean people's sacred struggle to reunify the country and to make efforts to eliminate obstacles to Korea's independent and peaceful reunification. The Chinese Government and people warmly support the Korean Supreme People's Assembly's solemn appeal and stand in full strength by the just struggle of the Korean Government and people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have made persistent and unremitting efforts to promote the peaceful and independent reunification of their country. Last July the two sides in Korea, the north and the south, issued a joint statement on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. Following this, the Korean Workers' Party and Government, consistently adhering to the spirit of the joint statement and the agreements reached by the two sides, put forth one constructive proposal after another—proposals conducive to the improvement of north-south relations—with a view to promoting the cause of reunifying the country independently and by peaceful means. Recently, the Korean Government has advanced a five-point proposal aimed at removing the state of military confrontation between the north and the south, to the effect that the two sides stop the reinforcement of armed forces and the

arms race, make all foreign troops withdraw, reduce army strength and armaments, discontinue the introduction of weapons from foreign countries and conclude a peace agreement. This proposal will not only contribute to the relaxation of tension between north and south Korea but also help create an atmosphere of mutual reconciliation.

But, in sharp contrast to this, what the south Korean authorities have done is entirely different, despite their professions of agreement to the realization of the reunification of the country in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. Instead of making an effort to get rid of interference by foreign forces and defend national self-determination, they have continued to rely on foreign forces and insist on maintaining U.S. military strength in south Korea and obstruct the independent solution of the problem of reunifying the country. Instead of creating conditions for peaceful reunification, they have redoubled their efforts in armament expansion, conducted provocative military exercises and clamoured for "reunification by prevailing over communism" and "a test of strength." Instead of promoting national unity, they have encouraged confrontation and antagonism between the north and the south, continued to heap calumny on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, intensified fascist rule in south Korea and barbarously clamped down on patriots demanding the reunification of the country. They have rejected or opposed on various pretexts the many reasonable proposals put forth by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. As numerous facts show, the south Korean authorities under the aegis of the United States is going down the road of perpetuating division, preparing for war and opposing the peaceful reunification of the country. This runs completely counter to the national aspirations of the entire Korean people.

Doing away with foreign interference and letting the Korean people solve their own problems themselves is the key to Korea's peaceful reunification. Now, the Korean Supreme People's Assembly has once again voiced the Korean people's strong aspirations, demanding that the United States withdraw its troops from south Korea and end interference in Korea's internal affairs and that the next U.N. General Assembly session adopt measures to remove the "U.N. forces" label from the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea, make them withdraw and dissolve "the United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea." The Korean Supreme People's Assembly also stressed that the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must be invited to the United Nations to take part in the Korean question debate. This is entirely just and reasonable. The United Nations has every duty to take effective action to eliminate foreign in-

terference in the internal affairs of Korea and create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The current international situation is developing in a direction increasingly favourable to the Korean people's just struggle. The Korean people are the masters of Korea. The question of Korea's reunification can be solved only by the Korean people themselves without interference from foreign forces. No force whatever can shake the Korean people's determination to reunify their fatherland. We are firmly convinced that by persisting in struggle under the wise leadership of their great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people will definitely win final victory and realize their national aspirations of reunifying their fatherland.

(April 11)

## China at United Nations E.C.A.F.E.

# Oppose Big Powers Seeking Hegemony

*The 29th Session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E.C.A.F.E.) opened on April 11 in Tokyo. Attending the session were representatives from more than 30 countries and regions and observers from other countries and regions. Representatives of the People's Republic of China took part in the E.C.A.F.E. session for the first time. Following is a slightly abridged text of the speech by Chinese Representative An Chih-yuan delivered at the plenary session on April 12. Subheads are ours. - Ed.*

ASIA and the Far East are a region with the largest expanse of land and the biggest population in the world. The peoples of the countries of Asia and the Far East are industrious, valiant and talented peoples, who have created splendid cultures in their long histories and made important contributions to mankind. However, owing to colonialist and imperialist aggression, oppression and plunder in the past centuries, most countries in this region lost their independence over long periods of time and remained poor and backward, and the broad masses of the people experienced untold sufferings. Where there is oppression, there is resistance. In order to combat imperialism and colonialism and win national independence and liberation, the peoples in this region, with their glorious fighting tradition, waged undaunted struggles and recorded im-

mortal chapters in the annals of modern history. Since World War II, peoples in this region have continued to rise in struggles, many countries have achieved independence in succession, and the national-liberation movements have won a series of historic victories. The colonial rule of imperialism in Asia and the Far East has suffered heavy blows.

At present, the struggle of the peoples in Asia and the Far East against big-power hegemonism and in defence of the independence and sovereignty of their countries is continuing to develop. The heroic Indo-chinese peoples have, under most difficult conditions, won great victories in their wars against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The signing of the Paris agreement and the agreement on Laos marked the beginning of the ending of foreign military aggression in Viet Nam and Laos and made it possible again for the Vietnamese and Lao peoples to settle their internal affairs free from outside interference. Since agreement was reached in Korea between the north and the south on the principle of independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the Korean people have continued to work tirelessly for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. At the same time, more and more countries in Asia and the Far East, unwilling to be swayed by big-power hege-

monism, are gradually adopting independent policies. The relations between quite a number of countries have been normalized, and friendly contacts between peoples have resumed and developed. We are glad to mention here that China and her close neighbour Japan have normalized their relations in conformity with the long-cherished wishes of the two peoples, thus opening a new page in the annals of the relations between the two countries. Not long ago, China also established diplomatic relations with Australia and New Zealand. All these important events have, to different extents, been conducive to the relaxation of tension in Asia and the Far East. The situation in this region is undergoing profound changes increasingly favourable to the people of all countries.

### Stepped-Up Expansion by a Superpower

However, it must be pointed out that at present Asia and the Far East are far from being tranquil. The superpowers are continuing their acts of aggression and interference in this region. What calls for special attention is the fact that a superpower is stepping up its expansion in this region in an attempt to seize hegemony. It not only has instigated a war of aggression to dismember another country but has been making a show of force everywhere in the vast region extending from West Asia to the Far East and from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific, infringing on other countries' sovereignty and gravely menacing the peace and security of this region. Its doings have served to expose the essence of the so-called "Asian collective security system" it has been peddling everywhere. Its immediate aim in energetically advocating "Asian collective security" is to control and divide Asian countries and incorporate them gradually into its sphere of influence. Such a "system" can only bring new disasters to the people of Asia. We are confident that the daily awakening countries and peoples in Asia and the Far East will maintain high vigilance, see through this superpower scheme and safeguard their own independence and sovereignty.

### Political Independence and Economic Independence Are Inseparable

The people of most countries in Asia and the Far East are eager to lift their countries from poverty and backwardness resulting from prolonged plunder by imperialism, so that their countries may develop independently. To us, political independence and economic independence are inseparable. In the absence of political independence, economic independence is out of the question and the independence of a country is incomplete and insecure without economic independence. It is within the inalienable sovereignty of an independent country to oppose economic plunder and protect its national resources and other economic rights and interests. It is a cause for our rejoicing that many developing countries in this region have made gratifying progress in developing their national economies since independence. Continuous new successes have been achieved in agriculture, industry, transport

and communications. Some countries have gradually nationalized enterprises owned by foreign capital, so that their people can develop and exploit their own resources. But to date imperialism is still trying in many ways to obstruct and sabotage their further advance towards economic independence. The imperialists, and particularly the superpowers, are using the signboard of "aid" and "joint exploitation" to rob the developing countries of their natural resources, control their economic lifelines, reduce them to economic subordination and dependence and further place them under their political control. The imperialists have, moreover, monopolized international markets and subjected the developing countries in this region to plunder and exploitation. Employing selfish manoeuvres, they are shifting their economic and monetary crises on to the developing countries, causing serious losses to many states in this region. All this shows that the developing countries must carry on a protracted struggle against the policies of aggression and plunder of the imperialists, particularly the superpowers, if they want to defend their state sovereignty and win and safeguard complete political and economic independence.

Like peoples in other parts of the world, the peoples of the countries of Asia and the Far East possess great creative ability. Most of the countries in this region are rich in natural resources. We are fully capable of building our own countries independently along the line of relying mainly on our own efforts while taking foreign aid as an auxiliary on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. In the course of her own construction, China has come to realize that self-reliance means for a country to rely mainly on the strength of its people, bring their talents into play, gradually eliminate imperialist forces and influence, exploit national resources or use foreign resources obtained under the principle of equality and mutual benefit according to its own actual needs and possibilities, to develop its agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in a planned way and step by step, and promote foreign trade on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and exchange of mutually needed goods. Of course, our countries have different specific conditions, and each has its own experience for construction. At present China is still rather backward economically and we need to make still greater efforts in national construction. We are ready to learn from the advanced experience of other peoples to make up for our inadequacy. We are convinced that so long as we trust and rely on the people and bring their initiative and creativeness into full play, we can certainly frustrate all obstruction and sabotage made by imperialism and hegemonism, overcome all difficulties and win still greater successes in developing the national economy.

Self-reliance does not preclude international economic and trade relations on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and exchange of mutually needed goods. It is necessary for the countries of Asia and the Far East to strengthen their mutual economic and trade relations so as to promote the development of their



respective national economies and break the monopoly and control of international economic and trade relations by big-power hegemonism. We hold that such co-operation, including aid in all forms, should be based on equality, mutual benefit and strict respect for the sovereignty of the countries concerned and that no conditions should be attached and no privileges demanded. Its purpose should be to help consolidate the economic independence of the countries concerned and never to turn one country into the economic dependency of another. We are firmly against big powers seeking hegemony and trying to subject countries of Asia and the Far East to their political control and economic plunder in the name of "regional co-operation." Most of the countries in our region are developing countries. We believe that, with the economic development of the countries in Asia and the Far East and with the elimination of foreign obstruction from our economic and trade relations, the trade and economic relations between the countries in our region will grow daily.

### **Chinese People Closely Bound With Other Peoples in the Region**

China is one of the developing countries in Asia and the Far East. The Chinese people are closely bound with the other peoples of Asia and the Far East by the common lot of prolonged subjection to imperialist aggression and oppression and the common struggles of opposing imperialism and colonialism and building our own countries. It is easy for us to understand each other. Our peoples have long sympathized with, been concerned for and supported each other. I wish to take this opportunity to reiterate that the Chinese people resolutely support the peoples of the countries of Asia and the Far East in their just struggles to win and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and oppose aggression and interference by imperialism and big-power hegemonism, and we support them in their struggles to protect national resources and economic rights and interests, develop national economies and oppose foreign economic plunder and exploitation.

We consistently hold that all countries, big and small, should be equal. In international relations we steadfastly follow the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. We shall continue to establish and develop political, economic and cultural relations with various countries on the basis of these Five Principles. We hold that the people of each country have the right to choose the social system of their own country according to their own will and to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country, and that no country has the right to subject another country to its aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying. We are opposed to the power politics

and hegemonism of the big bullying the small and the strong bullying the weak. The Chinese Government has time and again declared that it will never seek hegemony in the Asian-Pacific region and is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony. At no time, neither today nor ever in the future, will China be a superpower subjecting others to aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying. We hold that the affairs of a given country must be handled by its own people, those of the Asian-Far East region by all the countries in Asia and the Far East, and world affairs by all the countries of the world.

### **Irrationalities**

E.C.A.F.E. is an important regional body of the United Nations. At present, there are certain irrationalities in its composition. We must solemnly point out that the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, is the sole legal government representing the Cambodian people, while the Lon Nol puppet clique is a handful of national scum, which is illegal from the very beginning and by no means qualified to represent the Cambodian people in E.C.A.F.E. The Paris agreement on Viet Nam gives de facto recognition to the two administrations existing in south Viet Nam, i.e., the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Saigon authorities. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is the genuine representative of the south Vietnamese people. In the present political situation, it is not appropriate to have the Saigon authorities unilaterally represented in E.C.A.F.E. In the circumstances in which agreement has been reached in Korea between the north and the south on the principles for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it is unreasonable and abnormal for the south Korean authorities to be unilaterally represented in E.C.A.F.E. We express our regret over all this.

\* \* \*

The days are gone for ever when imperialism and hegemonism could manipulate at will the destiny of the peoples of the countries in Asia and the Far East. We are convinced that, so long as the peoples of Asia and the Far East strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, they can certainly banish the imperialist forces and influence, take their destiny into their own hands and gradually lift their countries from poverty and backwardness and achieve prosperity and make still greater contributions to mankind.

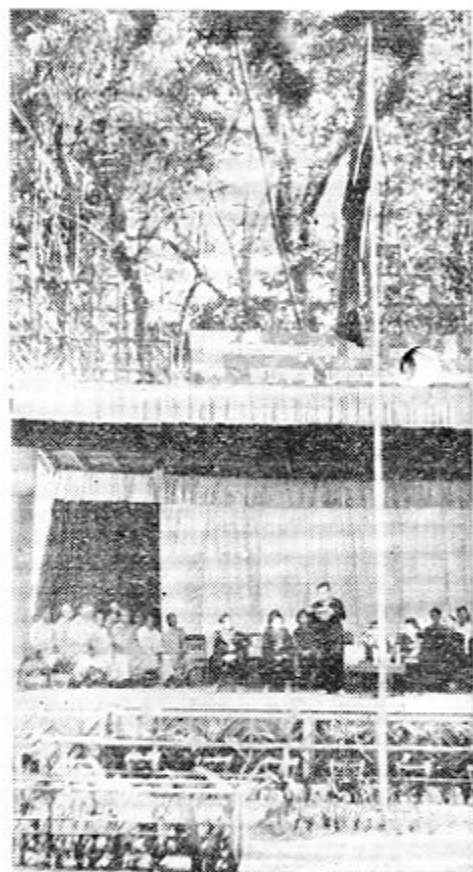
In conclusion, we express the hope that E.C.A.F.E. will respond to the wishes of the peoples of the countries in this region and make efforts to promote the independence of these countries and the development of their national economies. The Chinese Delegation is ready to work together with you all to achieve positive results in this session.

# SAMDECH SIHANOUK INSPECTING CAMBODIAN LIBERATED ZONE



▲ Somewhere in the Truong Son Range.

A historic event: The Head of State presides over the first meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the Liberated Zone. The Angkor forest served as cover for the meeting.



Princess Mout





◀ The Samdech fords a stream.

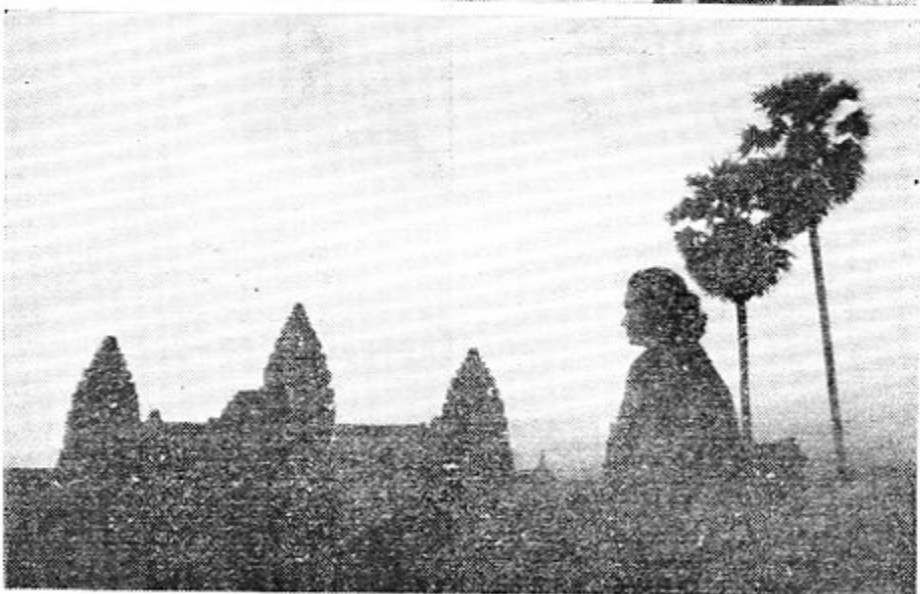
Travelling along the Stung Treng-Phnom Penh national highway. The bullet-scarred milestone reads in Cambodian: "Phnom Penh, 525 kms." From left to right, front row: Princess Monique Sihanouk, Mr. Khieu Samphan, Samdech Sihanouk, Mr. Hu Nim.

◀ The rostrum of the March 23, 1973 rally at which Samdech Sihanouk spoke. The Kingdom of Cambodia's national flag is in the foreground.

▼ The big rally near Angkor in Siem Reap Province. A large audience listens attentively to the Head of State.



► The Head of State gazes at Cambodia's most revered temple. Photo by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.







▲ Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is greeted with affection by young fighters of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia.

(Selected from the photo exhibition of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk's trip to the Liberated Zone of Cambodia shown at the Great Hall of the People in Peking. Captions are translations of the originals. Unless otherwise stated, all photos were taken by the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia. Khieu Samphan is Deputy Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union and Commander-in-Chief of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia. Hu Nim is Minister of Information and Propaganda. Hou Yuon is Minister of Interior, Communal Reforms and Co-operatives. Son Sen is Chief of the General Staff of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation. March 23 is the anniversary of the founding of the National United Front and the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia.)



▲ The joy of being together (Mr. Hou Yuon, Samdech Sihanouk and Mr. Son Sen).

►  
**Foreground:** Captured enemy automatic weapons.  
**Background:** Fighters of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia in their new uniforms.



# Israeli Aggressors' Barbarous Crime

World opinion has strongly condemned Israel for its barbarous acts of invading Lebanon and killing three Palestinian guerrilla leaders on April 10. About 300,000 people took part in a funeral ceremony in Beirut on April 12 for the deceased. Demonstrations and memorial meetings were held in capitals and cities of some other Arab countries expressing indignation and the determination to fight the Israeli Zionists to the end. Calling on Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Chinese Charge d'Affaires a.i. in Lebanon expressed his condolences and sympathy on the death of the Palestinian guerrilla leaders. On April 14, Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying and leading members of the departments concerned went to the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking to express their condolences. Following is an article by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator on April 13 entitled: "Israeli Aggressors' Barbarous Crime."—Ed.

ON April 10, 1973, the Israeli Zionists flagrantly attacked with naval and air forces headquarters of Palestinian guerrillas and refugee camps in Beirut, capital of Lebanon, and some coastal areas. Palestinian guerrilla leaders Mohamed Youssef el Najaal, Kamal Adwan and Kamal Nasser were among the people killed; many other Palestinian and Lebanese people were wounded. This is one more mad crime committed by the Israeli aggressors in invading Lebanon and opposing the Palestinian and other Arab people. Deeply indignant, the Chinese people strongly condemn this criminal act.

The Israeli Zionists' recent raids fully reveal their aggressive nature and extremely ruthless features. In recent years they have incessantly raided Palestinian refugee camps and unscrupulously carried out military provocations against the Arab countries. On the land they have occupied they have forcibly demolished civilian houses, seized farmland and cruelly persecuted the Palestinian and other Arab people. Not long ago they even shot down a Libyan airliner over Sinai, resulting in a serious incident in which over 100 people died. Now they have committed another shocking crime in making an armed attack on Lebanon and killing

Palestinian guerrilla leaders. All these facts show that the Zionists are capable of any savage means in order to destroy the Palestinian guerrillas, deprive the Palestinian people of their national right to return to their homeland for ever and permanently occupy Palestine and Arab territories.

The Israeli Zionist attack is a gross violation of Lebanon's sovereignty. Israeli military chiefs have brazenly declared that Israel has no need whatsoever to respect the sovereignty of Lebanon since there are Palestinian guerrillas operating on Lebanese soil. This is the height of arrogance. Everybody knows that the Palestinian people have been driven out of their homeland by the Zionists. In these circumstances it is entirely just for the Palestinian people to fight on other Arab territory for the restoration of their national rights with the support of other fraternal Arab people. What is left of the principles of international practice if under this pretext the Israeli aggressors are allowed to attack one Arab country today and another tomorrow?

It is no accident that the Israeli Zionists dared to commit such a crime. It is plain to all that one superpower supplies an uninterrupted flow of money and weapons to Israel, while the other superpower through continual emigration provides it with massive manpower and sources of troop recruitment and even technical specialists. It is precisely such support and encouragement of the superpowers that have made the Zionists so arrogant.

The aggressors and reactionaries think that they can put down the resistance and struggle of the oppressed nations and people by savagely murdering revolutionary leaders and revolutionary people. However, the result is invariably the opposite. When one man falls, millions will rise to take his place. The Israeli aggressors' despicable crime of raiding Lebanon and murdering Palestinian guerrilla leaders can only arouse still deeper hatred for the enemy among the Palestinian and other Arab people and strengthen their will to fight imperialism and Israeli Zionism. We are convinced that so long as they heighten their vigilance, strengthen solidarity and persist in fighting, the Palestinian and other Arab people are bound to overcome all difficulties on the road of advance and win fresh victories in their struggle against aggression.

## 32nd World Table Tennis Championships

THE 11-day 32nd World Table Tennis Championships in Sarajevo closed on April 15. As they bade farewell to this ancient scenic Yugoslav city and started their journey home, players from the five continents took with them happy and hard-to-forget memories.

### The Biggest Ever

The 1973 world championships, the biggest ever, opened on the evening of April 5. Over 400 men and women players representing more than 50 countries and regions marched to the accompaniment of music into the competition arena at the Skenderija Cultural and Sports Complex for the opening ceremony. It was the largest number of competitors ever to take part. There was the 58-year-old veteran Bernard Bukiet of the U.S. team who wielded his bat with youthful vigour and the 14-year-old girl from Belgium, Marie-France Germiot, one of the youngest competitors who played with calm and confidence.



An exhibition game between a Chinese player and a Sarajevo worker.

Competition in the various events at the Sarajevo championships was the keenest ever witnessed. Victory in many matches could not be decided until the last moment. The European teams were stronger than at the 31st World Championships in Nagoya in 1971, while those from Asia, Africa and Latin America also showed a higher standard of play. Players from many countries were very evenly matched and there were a host of new up-and-coming players. All this shows that world table tennis is forging ahead.

### Good Form

The team events and the individual events at the 32nd World Championships were interrupted by an excursion to the Neretva Valley on April 10. The men's and women's team events ended on the evening of April 9 after five days of sharp contests. The Swedish team won the men's team event, with China the runner-up, Japan third and the Soviet Union fourth. The women's team event went to the south Korean team, with China the runner-up, Japan third and Hungary fourth.

The Chinese, Swedish, Japanese and Soviet teams, which qualified for the finals and contested for the first four places in the men's team event, had all been defeated one or more times. In four of the six competitions in the finals, the contesting teams played full nine matches before the winner was decided. Many players showed good sportsmanship and form as well as excellent fighting spirit and tenacity. The Swedish team, like the Chinese team, had two



wins and one loss, but its 5:4 win over the Chinese team in the earlier stage gave it the title according to the 32nd World Championships' regulations. This was the first time the Swedish team won the event and also the first time since 1953 for a European team to win the men's team title. At the prize-awarding ceremony, the Chinese team warmly congratulated their Swedish friends on their fine performance; this drew loud applause from the spectators.

After the team events, there was a day off on April 10 before competition in the five individual events started the next day. The five days of competitions in the individual events ended on April 15 with Hsi En-ting of China winning the men's singles, Kjell Johansson of Sweden the runner-up, and the two Yugoslav players Dragutin Surbek and Anton Stipanovic placed third.

The women's singles title was carried off by China's Hu Yu-lan who took part in the world championships for the first time. Alica Grofova of Czechoslovakia was runner-up and both Chang Li of China and Park Mi Ra of south Korea placed third.

The men's doubles was won by the Swedish pair Stellan Bengtsson/Kjell Johansson, with the Hungarians Istvan Jonyer/Tibor Klampar the runners-up. The French pair Jacques Secretin/Jean-Denis Constant and



Chinese and U.S. players after a practice session.

the Yugoslav pair Dragutin Surbek/Anton Stipanovic placed third.

The women's doubles was won by Maria Alexandru (Romania)/Miho Hamada (Japan), with the Chinese Chiu Pao-chin/Lin Mei-chun the runners-up. Third place went to Japan's Tazuko Abe/Tomic Edano and the Hungarian-English partnership of Beatrix Kishazi/Jill Hammersley.

The mixed doubles was won by China's Liang Koliang/Li Li, with the Soviet duo Anatoly Strokotov/Asta Gedraitite the runners-up and China's Yu Changchun/Cheng Huai-ying and Czechoslovakia's Josef Dvoracek/Alica Grofova placed third.

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## I.T.T.F. Congress

The International Table Tennis Federation held a congress in Sarajevo during the 32nd World Table Tennis Championships. At its April 7 session, it adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution on withdrawing its recognition of the old Asian Table Tennis Federation.

At its closing session on April 13, the congress elected a new leading organ for the federation. Results of the election are as follows:

President: H. Roy Evans (England). Deputy President: Hisao Kido (Japan). African Vice-President: Amin Abou Heif (Egypt). Asian Vice-President: Chen Hsien (China). European Vice-President: Jupp Schlaf (German Federal Republic). North American Vice-President: Arthur Werier (Canada). Oceanian Vice-President: Ken C. Wilkinson (New Zealand). South American Vice-President: Jaime Munoz (Ecuador). Honorary General Secretary: A. K. Vint (England). Honorary Treasurer: Jean Mercier (France).

## Friendship First

The Chinese players took part in the championships in the spirit of "Friendship first, competition second." They made strict demands on themselves in sportsmanship while doing their best to give good accounts of themselves in play. They gained more experience at the championships and learnt much from the players of other countries. New women's singles champion Hu Yu-lan told newsmen after the competitions: "I made many new friends at the championships and learnt a lot from players from Europe, Japan and other countries. We are very pleased to see that they have made rapid progress, but we are even more pleased that friendship between the players of different countries has been strengthened."

Speaking to a Sarajevo radio station reporter, men's singles champion Hsi En-ting said: "Kjell Johansson and I are old friends. We've played against each other many times since 1966 and each of us has won and lost.

(Continued on p. 25.)

# Old City Kaifeng Transformed

by Our Correspondents

ONCE the capital of seven feudal dynasties, Kaifeng in Honan Province is a city on the move. Early morning finds the streets astir with people hurrying to work on bicycle, by bus, or on foot.

Only one out of every 19 inhabitants was employed in 1949, according to the city's planning and statistics department. By the end of September 1972, one out of less than three was working, though the urban population has increased. The number of people not gainfully employed is very few.

This is a profound change. The city itself has been transformed too, with its new buildings, new roads and refurbished scenic spots and historic relics.

On the Lunghai Railway in eastern Honan, Kaifeng city is on the central China plain on the lower reaches of the Yellow River, an area known as the cradle of civilization of the Chinese nation. This city of nearly 3,000 years not only saw the rise and fall of seven feudal dynasties; it also went through many revolutionary storms of peasant uprisings. Many of the plots in *Shui Hu (Water Margin)*, a famous classical novel about a peasant uprising in the Sung Dynasty, took place here. Towards the end of the Ming Dynasty in 1642, the well-known peasant insurgent army led by Li Tzu-cheng laid siege to the city for five months.

## Yesterday a Consumer City

Pre-liberation Kaifeng was quite typical of cities in old China. In Kuomintang times it was the capital of Honan Province (after liberation the provincial capital was moved to Chengchow in 1954) with a complete apparatus for reactionary rule. Kuomintang bureaucrats, troops, police and special agents and the reactionary ruling classes they represented rode roughshod over the people and lived a parasitic and licentious life. The masses were in dire straits. Hooligans, prostitutes, itinerant jugglers and acrobats, mountebanks, fortune-tellers and minstrels swarmed all over the city and social order was in utter chaos. Beggars everywhere huddled under the eaves. "While the reek of rotten wine and meat comes from behind the red-painted doors of the rich, the bones of the many poor who have frozen to death are strewn along the road."

These ancient lines by a famous poet are a vivid description of Kaifeng in the old days.

The irremediable social crisis under the rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries found expression in large numbers of jobless urban people and those without decent jobs or living in idleness. Savage exploitation through land rent, exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies and the glut of imported goods in the market gave rise to bankruptcy in the rural areas and slump in the city's industry and commerce. The Yellow River which used to be called the "Sorrow of China" wreaked havoc in Kaifeng a number of times. According to historical records, there were 54 dyke-breaches near Kaifeng in about 700 years, from 1194 to 1887. The most disastrous took place in 1642 when Ming troops breached the dykes to flood the besieged city in an attempt to keep back the peasant army led by Li Tzu-cheng, with the result that about 80 per cent of the people in Kaifeng were drowned. The river overflowed its banks on two major occasions in 1841 during the Ching Dynasty and in 1933 under Kuomintang rule. Frequent floods caused the river to change course many times, leaving behind large tracts of alkaline and sandy wastes. Poverty-stricken peasants were forced to flee their land and large numbers of them thronged into Kaifeng.

However, all trades in the city were in a state of depression too. Before liberation, there were only three factories with more than 100 workers each. Commerce languished except for the jewellery, antique, ornaments and silk goods shops and restaurants serving officials, dignitaries, wealthy businessmen and others of the leisure classes.

## Full Employment

Kaifeng has undergone a fundamental change. The Yellow River has been brought under control and no dyke-breach has occurred in the 24 years since liberation. The reinforced dykes stood the test of the big 1958 flood which had a bigger run-off than the one in 1933. A new industrial district has risen on the eastern outskirts which had been a vast expanse of sand left over by floodwaters. It consists of over a dozen large modern factories, including a chemical fertilizer plant and a meter and instrument factory, all built with state funds. Centred around the railway station on the south-

ern outskirts, scores of big and medium factories are either newly built or expanded, such as the machinery, pharmaceutical, cigarette and machine tool plants. Another industrial district is shaping up in the western suburban area, once a wilderness of tombs with an execution ground on which the Kuomintang reactionaries slaughtered large numbers of revolutionaries.

Kaifeng now has close to 500 factories. Total industrial output value in 1972 was 32 times that of 1949, or more than triple the figure of 1965, the year before the Great Cultural Revolution began. Along with the development of production, the number of employed has gone up by a wide margin, accounting for 37.4 per cent of the total population. Not only do the able-bodied have jobs, some of the old, weak and disabled are doing lighter jobs within their capability in neighbourhood factories. In this way, they, too, are able to contribute to socialist construction and at the same time increase their income to improve their living standards.

### How Did the Change Come?

How has such a tremendous change been brought about? On the eve of nationwide liberation, Chairman Mao pointed out in his report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party: **"Only when production in the cities is restored and developed, when consumer-cities are transformed into producer-cities, can the people's political power be consolidated."**

To develop production, the state has built a number of big modern enterprises in Kaifeng which make up the backbone of its industry and absorb a large amount of the labour force.

After liberation, the People's Government undertook to carry out socialist transformation of private industry and commerce and the individual handicraft industry, turning the former gradually into joint state-private enterprises and finally state-owned enterprises and the latter into handicraft producers' co-operatives. With state help and under its planned guidance, they have gradually developed production and some have become local state-owned (that is, they are run by Honan Province or by Kaifeng city) enterprises of considerable size.

About three-fifths of Kaifeng's factories, however, are collectively owned neighbourhood factories built by the inhabitants during the Great Leap Forward in socialist construction in 1958, and especially in the Great Cultural Revolution. Their emergence and development fully expresses the great creativeness of the masses.

The Hungkuang Metal-Smelting Factory run by family members of revolutionary martyrs and army men was started with a pair of pliers, an open-hearth furnace and a bellows. They collected scrap from big factories and recovered from it copper, aluminium, lead, zinc and other non-ferrous metals. Later, they succeeded in using old-type lathes to process copper sleeves for

cylinders of motor vehicles which required a high degree of precision. With government help, they began making experiments in 1970, and a little more than a year later they successfully trial-produced polycrystalline silicon and then drew from it mono-crystalline silicon.

The Kaifeng No. 2 Electric Wire Factory was set up by a few housewives and had a fund of only 80 yuan in its early days. The women filled in pits and ditches and levelled the ground to put up reed sheds and workshops, and went to learn the necessary techniques from big factories in other cities. They got their raw materials from the waste heaps of big factories and relied on their own efforts to rebuild and make their equipment. Today this factory has over 260 workers and staff and 150 machines and other equipment. All production work has been mechanized.

The growth of neighbourhood industry has provided inhabitants with wider opportunities for jobs. More than 500 families live on Hungkang Street, a former bazaar. In the past most residents were hawkers without steady jobs. With the help of the government after liberation, they have set up three neighbourhood factories, enabling all who can do some physical work to take part in production and earn a secure living.

### Those Who Were on the Bottom-Rung

Li Yu-chuan lives on Hungkang Street. Before liberation she just managed to squeeze out a living by putting up a roadside stall to sell fried cakes. She took part in neighbourhood work after liberation, learnt something about the whys and wherefores of the revolution and enhanced her capabilities. When the Party called on urban people to go in for neighbourhood industry, she and six neighbours organized a production group making cardboard packing boxes for big factories. This group has developed into a factory of 700 people using machines to make different-size cardboard boxes. Li Yu-chuan has become a member of the factory's Party branch committee.

At 13, Liu Chung-lin and her father, a poor peasant, deserted their native village east of Kaifeng. Famine had driven them into the city to become beggars. Unable to find a job, she learnt story-telling and ballad singing to make a living. After liberation, she began to make hemp thread in the neighbourhood and later joined a producers' co-operative in response to the Party's call. The co-operative was later turned into a local state-owned factory. Thanks to her constant efforts to raise her political consciousness and technical level, she has become a production group leader. Cited as an advanced worker many times, she has been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party.

Brothels were open undertakings in pre-liberation Kaifeng. The bosses had their own "guild" and paid taxes to the reactionary Kuomintang authorities. The People's Government closed down all brothels after liberation and dealt with the bosses according to their specific conditions. Severe punishment was given those



who had committed grave crimes, such as causing prostitutes' deaths. As for these women, the government first gave them medical treatment for venereal diseases and then helped them reunite with family members in their native villages or get married according to their own wishes. Training classes were run for the young and homeless ones to enable them to understand the causes of their past suffering, enhance their consciousness and help them raise their educational level and master production techniques before recommending them for work. There is one administrative cadre in the Tungfeng Garment Factory who was a child bride at the age of 10 due to dire poverty. At 14, she was abducted by traffickers in human beings and sold to a brothel. Liberation brought her a new lease on life. Now 46, she is working and is married. Another woman worker at the Kaifeng Printing and Dyeing Factory who had been sold to a brothel at 15 is also married and enjoying a happy family life.

### Old City, New Look

Like a big broom, the revolution has swept away the muck left over by the old city. After the liberation of Kaifeng, brothels, opium dens and "entertainment centres" for the rich were speedily cleaned up. Mountebanks and fortune-tellers had no more customers. Beggars were given jobs and pickpockets reformed. . . . More and more inhabitants are taking part in creating material wealth for society.

A clean new Kaifeng is rising on the horizon and is expanding. Its present area is three times that of the city at the time of liberation.

The slums have given way to several-storeyed buildings. More than 30,000 families of the working people have moved into newly built or renovated houses. Many factories, government offices, schools and enterprises have constructed residential areas for their workers and staff. In striking contrast to bygone days when com-

merce mainly served a handful of bureaucrats, landlords and capitalists and their stooges, in urban construction attention has been paid to locating shops rationally for the convenience of the working people. Consumer goods, foodstuffs and other daily necessities are within easy reach of inhabitants living in new industrial districts or in out-of-the-way streets and lanes. Barber shops, public baths, cinemas and other recreational centres are also quite near. Some shops regularly deliver food grain and vegetables right to the doorsteps of people who are old, weak, sick or disabled.

All the city roads have been re-paved. Like industrial development, this is done according to the principle of "walking on two legs." More than ten roads totalling over 100 kilometres have been built by the state. The boulevard leading from the old city due east to the new industrial district is lined with plane-trees. Dirt streets have been rebuilt by the inhabitants themselves with the state providing materials and technical help.

With the harnessing of the Yellow River, its water is not only used to irrigate the farmland on the city's outskirts, but is diverted into the city proper through a siphoning system to carry off stagnant ditch and pond water. As a result, environmental sanitation has been greatly improved. The completion of two waterworks has brought an end to the days when the inhabitants had to depend on well-water supplied by water-carts.

### Protection of Historic Relics

Floods and wars caused great damage to the historic relics in and around Kaifeng. Work has been carried out after liberation to repair and restore them according to state policies concerning the protection of cultural objects and historic relics. Kaifeng's oldest existing building is the "Iron Pagoda" in the Yukuo Temple at the northeastern tip of the city. (The pagoda got its name because its colour is iron-grey.) The 54.66-metre-



The newly built Pien-ching Boulevard.

high, 13-storeyed pagoda was erected with glazed bricks in 1049. Graciously designed and solidly built, it has stood the test of earthquakes and floods on many occasions, a testimony to the creativity and wisdom of the labouring people. One side of the pagoda from the eighth storey to the top was destroyed during the War of Resistance Against Japan as a result of bombardment by the Japanese aggressor troops. Bullet holes were still to be seen until 1957 when the state allocated special funds to restore the entire pagoda. Skilled artisans were called in to make glazed bricks of the same colour and design as the original ones. Trees were planted and tea-houses and pavilions containing stone tablets were built in its surroundings. Iron Pagoda Park now is a favourite spot for working people instead of a place where men of letters drew inspiration from the view and wrote poems in the old days.

Hsiangkuo Temple where minstrels and fortune-tellers used to gather before liberation is a magnificent work of architecture built in 555. Swept away by a big flood in 1642, it was rebuilt at the beginning of the Ching Dynasty. But by the time of liberation it had gone to rack and ruin. Today, its main hall, the tower where the Buddhist scriptures were kept and other buildings have been restored to their former splendour, and on both sides of the temple, exhibition halls, recreational and reading rooms have been built. Thus the place which was used for spreading feudal superstition is now a centre for cultural and recreational activities.

Not only are the historic relics well preserved, but the famous *pien* embroidery art (*pien* is the ancient name of Kaifeng) which has a history of almost a thou-

sand years and was on the verge of extinction on the eve of liberation has been rejuvenated. In 1959, the embroiderers made an embroidery of *A Riverside Scene During the Chingming Festival*, a famous scroll painting depicting life in the then Eastern Capital (Kaifeng) by the Sung Dynasty (960-1279) artist Chang Tse-tuan. The original painting is now kept in the Peking Palace Museum and the embroidery reproduction is on display in the Great Hall of the People. By using new stitching methods, the embroiderers succeeded in presenting in a life-like manner more than 800 different characters, over 20 boats, more than 90 animals and over 100 buildings as well as bustling city life in the Sung Dynasty — its brisk markets and busy streets. The newly built *pien* embroidery factory has more than 300 workers and over 300 machines and other equipment. Its products are sold in many foreign lands.

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Kaifeng has witnessed the downfall of many feudal dynasties; numerous peasant uprisings ended in failure from want of the leadership of the proletariat which represents the new forces of production. It is only under the leadership of the Communist Party that the ancient city of Kaifeng has been revived. Though much still remains to be done to raise the city's industrial production to a higher level and improve the people's living standards, there is no doubt whatsoever that, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, this ancient city on the bank of the Yellow River which has nurtured the Chinese nation for generations will continue to develop and become lovelier than it is today.

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(Continued from p. 21.)

There is still a lot I can learn from him." "I think," he added, "the greatest significance of these championships is the promotion of friendship between players of different countries and the development of table tennis."

To promote friendship is the common aspiration of players of all countries. Maria Alexandru, who teamed up with Miho Hamada to win the women's doubles, told a Hsinhua News Agency reporter: "We Romanian players have forged a deep friendship with the Chinese players. Before matches, we practised together, exchanged experiences and helped each other. This fully shows the fraternal friendship between the people and sportsmen of our two countries."

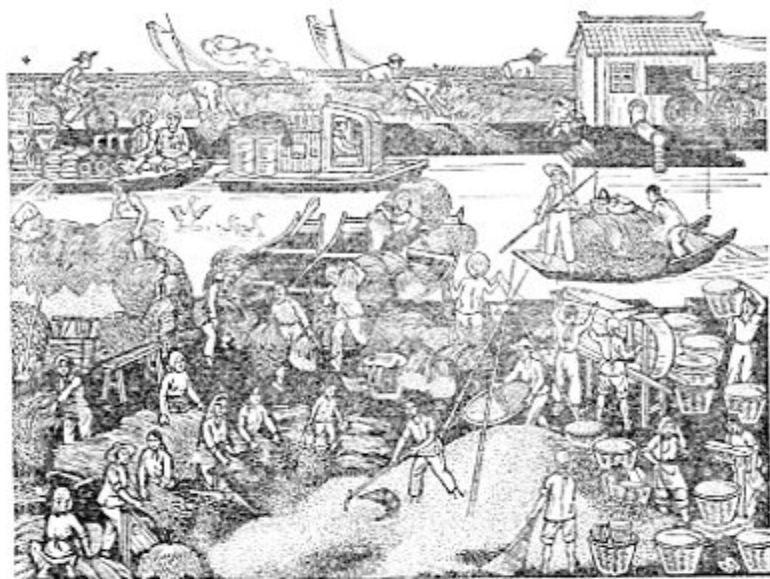
### Warm Hospitality

The host country made active contributions to promoting friendship between the people of different countries through the championships. Careful preparations were made to guarantee their smooth progress. The hospitable Sarajevo people set up an organization com-

mittee two years ago to prepare for the 1973 championships. The Sarajevo Municipal Council allotted a special amount of money for decorating the city, resurfacing roads and expanding parking lots. What particularly caught the eye was a poster for the championships which could be seen everywhere—a lively and cheerful little girl waving her greetings. Her sincere expression reflected the warm welcome accorded the envoys from the different countries by the people of Sarajevo. The day before the start of the championships, the first restaurant serving Chinese food in Yugoslavia — the Peking Restaurant — opened in Sarajevo to serve the visitors. All this made a deep impression on the participants in the 32nd World Championships.

### We Will Meet Again

The 32nd World Table Tennis Championships have successfully closed, but for players of many countries their goodbyes are short ones. They will meet again in the Chinese capital when the First Asian, African and Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitation Tournament will take place this August in Peking.



## A Visit to the Tungting People's Commune (IV)

— How a production team  
carries on its work

by Our Correspondents

**T**HE leader of the No. 8 Production Team of the Chenkuang brigade is 33-year-old Tsai Lung-lung whom we met during our visit.

Elected by the team members through democratic consultations, the team leadership is composed of Tsai, one deputy leader and seven team committee members who do not remain away from productive work. Six of the leadership are of poor peasant origin (referring to the economic status of their families before liberation). They carry out collective leadership and divide among themselves responsibility for political-ideological work, production, finance and accounting, work among women, the militia and other tasks.

When the leader of the team was selected to join the commune's agro-technical station in the spring of 1972, the team members decided to elect a new one. They chose 27-year-old demobilized armyman Chen Wen-fu. Hard-working as this young man was, however, he committed some unavoidable mistakes due to the lack of experience in farm work.

For example, because of inaccurate planning, seedlings ran out when early rice was being transplanted and the team had to buy some from other teams. As a result, the transplanting time was delayed. Practice over a period of time revealed that though Chen Wen-fu was a good cadre, he was not suitable to be a team leader. So after democratic consultations, he was put on the team committee and Tsai Lung-lung, concurrently a member of the brigade's revolutionary committee with more experience in farm work, was elected team leader.

One special feature of a well-watered area like the locale of the No. 8 team south of the Yangtze River, Tsai told us, is it has a large population in a small area. With 46 families consisting of 161 people, the team has only 119 *mu* of irrigated land, half of which is lakeside land reclaimed after

the commune was set up. This averages less than one *mu* for each member. There are 20 *mu* each of mulberry groves and fish ponds. Over the past decade or more, the team has used its reserve fund to buy a walking-tractor, an electric motor and a green-fodder crusher, two rice and wheat threshers, a cement boat and several hundred small farm implements, and has built among other things a cement threshing floor, a storehouse, a pigsty, a chicken yard. All these belong to and are used by the team. Under no circumstances can land be leased or bought and sold.

### Production Plan

A big chart in Tsai Lung-lung's living room showed the lay-out of the crops sown in 1972. The team's land



Tsai Lung-lung feeding chickens.



was divided into 82 pieces, with each specifically marked out for use in different seasons. (Generally speaking, the production teams have no office and team cadres do their routine work in the fields or at home.)

"This chart fully expresses the struggle between the two lines," Tsai said. "Every year the production team has to decide what crops should or should not be sown and allocate their acreage accordingly. This involves the question of whether we should take grain or money as the key link. All this is reflected first of all in this chart."

He then described how the chart was made. The county first assigns tasks to the commune in terms of its land, population and productive capacity. The commune then works out a proposed plan for sowing and sends it to the production brigades which in turn make their proposals to the production teams. According to the state plan and the needs of its members, each team works out its own production plan which is subject to endorsement at a general meeting of team members.

Sharp struggle in the realm of ideology often took place in the course of drawing up the plan. In recent years two crops of rice and one crop of wheat a year have been planted instead of one each as in the past. When this was introduced, most of the peasants favoured it. But a few with conservative ideas showed reluctance. To enable everyone to gain a correct understanding, the team committee organized the peasants to study and discuss the importance of boosting grain output and reserves and of being prepared against war and natural calamities. In the end, all voluntarily switched to better farming methods. The team's grain production has, therefore, kept going up in the last ten years. The 1972 per-mu yield (two crops of rice and one crop of wheat combined) reached 1,150 kilogrammes and total output doubled the 1962 figure. Over 30,000 kilogrammes of surplus grain were sold to the state last year as against 2,000 kilogrammes in 1962.

However, paying attention only to increasing grain output at the expense of developing a diversified economy is not the way to do things, Comrade Tsai told us. In 1969 and 1970, for instance, his team had high yields of food crops but engaged in less side-line occupations. As a result, there was no significant increase in the peasants' income and they voiced their criticisms and suggestions when the 1971 plan was being worked out. It was decided that while making continuous efforts to increase grain production, the team should raise more silkworms and more pigs and go in for other side-line occupations such as raising chickens and geese, growing mushrooms and cultivating pearls from mud clams. All this resulted in more peasant income that year. Last year saw a 50 per cent increase in income from side-line products over 1971.

As regards the 1973 production plan which has been approved by cadres and peasants, the team leader said they were going to increase output by improving strains. In the past when two crops of rice were sown a year, they mainly used low-yielding and early-ripening

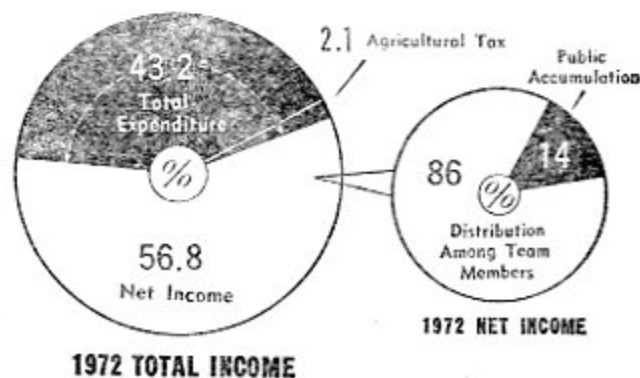
strains because of lack of manpower. (This manpower shortage is partly offset by using early-ripening strains to lengthen the interval between harvesting time of one crop and sowing time of the next crop.) With increased labour efficiency resulting from the use of walking-tractors and threshers, they are now able to replace early-ripening strains with late-ripening and high-yielding ones. According to the plan, the No. 8 team will grow mushrooms on 1,400 square metres of land instead of the 700 devoted to them in 1972 and raise 1,000 chickens instead of 300. . . . It thus will supply the market with more non-staple food and increase team members' income.

### Year-End Distribution

The team's accountant is 22-year-old Yeh Chien-chiang who took part in farm production in 1969 after graduating from junior middle school. The team members have faith in him because he works with a high sense of responsibility. Once when a peasant was sent out to buy a boat, he spent some 30 yuan entertaining the sellers in restaurants and later asked Yeh to be reimbursed. Some cadres thought that though the peasant was wrong he had done something for the collective and a few words of criticism were quite enough for him. But Yeh insisted that every penny belonged to the collective and must not be squandered. He refused to pay the sum. The team committee held two meetings about this and finally all its members agreed with Yeh. When this became known to the rank and file, they praised him for being their "good housekeeper."

Yeh Chien-chiang talked at length about the team's distribution work. He began by showing us a number of forms and accounts he kept. Some recorded the amount of money and grain each family had received before the year-end distribution, others showed the team's balance between income and expenditure or listed each team member's work attendance. All this was made public annually so that corrections might be made if there were mistakes in figures or other errors. This is one aspect of democracy in economic affairs.

The No. 8 team's 1972 total income, he told us, was 41,593.18 yuan (including income from surplus grain, oil-bearing crops and other farm produce and from side-line products such as pigs, chickens, fish and silkworm cocoons), while total expenditure (including





Picking langerines.

seed, fertilizer, insecticide and fodder purchases, fees for mechanized ploughing, overhead expenses and agricultural tax) was 17,969.69 yuan. Net income was 23,623.49 yuan or 56.8 per cent of the total income, 15 per cent higher than the year before.

Speaking of the agricultural tax, he said that its proportion to the team's annual total income was getting lower and lower thanks to the People's Government's policy of stabilizing and not increasing the tax when production rises. In 1971, for instance, the agricultural tax was 2.6 per cent of the team's total income. It dropped to 2.1 per cent in 1972 because both grain and side-line production went up.

Distribution is carried out according to the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work and more pay for more work." Those who take part in collective labour are paid according to work-points earned, which are based on an assessment of the work done. The value of each work-point is fixed by the team from time to time in the light of production.

The No. 8 team called a special general meeting of its members to discuss the 1972 distribution plan one evening early this year. This is one more aspect of democracy in economic affairs.

As team leader, Tsai Lung-lung reported on the year's income, expenditure and balance and reaffirmed the state's policy regarding distribution—a policy which is to take into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and enable the peasants to receive more income year after year on the basis of increased production in normal years.

Greatly elated by what he said at the meeting, everyone present agreed to sell as much surplus grain as possible to the state in support of the areas in the north hit by natural calamities, after setting aside enough food grain, seeds and animal feed as well as a certain amount of grain reserves.

Discussions on the percentage of public accumulation were particularly animated because they involved the question of correctly handling the relations between collective and individual interests. Apart from a small portion for public accumulation, the remaining net income was distributed among the team members according to the principle of "to each according to his work and more pay for more work."

Public accumulation consists of the public reserve fund and public welfare fund. The former goes for expanded reproduction. The latter is spent on social insurance and collective welfare facilities, such as creches, canteens during the busy farming seasons, part of the medical fees under the co-operative medical system and subsidies for the old and disabled who are unable to do physical work and have no relative to support them.

During the discussions, some members said: "Our team has a bigger income than in 1971 so we should increase our efforts to get a higher degree of mechanization and electrification. We favour a higher percentage for accumulation." Others said: "Our living standards were not high in the previous years and we think we better keep our public accumulation at the same level as last year. All the rest of our increased income should be distributed among us."

After some heated discussions, they unanimously concluded that with more income, accumulation should increase to a proper extent and at the same time better living standards should be guaranteed. As a result, it was decided that last year's accumulation was to take up 14 per cent of the net income as against 11 per cent in 1971. The remainder was to be distributed among the team members who received 13 per cent more income than the year before.

The finalized plan kept Comrade Yeh busy for several days. He had to work out each individual's cash payment according to work-points. With 3,327.45 yuan deducted from net income as public accumulation, the remaining 20,296 yuan was to be distributed among the members. His calculations gave an average of 126 yuan per capita. This is not a high income, but the peasants generally spend little except for food grain and clothing. They get vegetables and eggs from their private plots and side-line occupations and live in their own houses. So they have spare money to buy some furniture and daily necessities.

Another general meeting which the peasants attended took place several days later. There they got their pay in cash (charges for food grain, payment in advance and other expenses being deducted). Each family's money was wrapped in red paper to mark this happy occasion after a year's hard work.

## ANGOLA

### Patriotic Armed Forces' New Victories

The armed forces of the People's Liberation Movement of Angola (M.P.L.A.) on March 21 attacked with heavy artillery the barracks of the Portuguese colonial troops in Ninda in the east, destroying part of the installations and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, according to an M.P.L.A. war communique released in the Congolese capital of Brazzaville on March 30.

On March 21, special groups of the M.P.L.A. moved into action on a large scale in Lutembo region in the southeast, cutting off enemy contacts in the region and causing heavy losses to enemy personnel and vehicles.

The Angolan National Liberation Armed Forces launched a series of military actions from March 1 to 15 against the Portuguese colonial troops, wiping out more than 120 enemy troops and capturing a number of weapons, according to a Kinshasa report quoting a recent war communique released by the Command of the Angolan National Liberation Armed Forces.

On the central northern front, the Angolan National Liberation Armed Forces in many attacks on enemy positions and convoys destroyed nine camps, killed many troops and captured a quantity of military supplies and food.

On the northeastern front, the armed forces engaged the Portuguese colonial troops on many occasions in Duque, Braganca, Caombo and Muriege regions and victoriously repulsed a violent enemy offensive. Many enemy troops were killed and

large quantities of war supplies and means of communications captured.

## SIKKIM

### India Forcibly Takes Over Administration

The Indian Government has sent troops to Gangtok, capital of Sikkim, and forcibly taken over the entire administration of Sikkim under the pretext of disturbances there, according to a report from Gangtok.

Indian papers reported that the "joint action council" of the Sikkim National Congress and the Sikkim Janata Congress held a large-scale demonstration in Gangtok against the King of Sikkim in late March. The demonstration quickly turned into a riot and spread to the border areas. The rioters besieged the royal palace and occupied police stations in some places.

The Indian Government then intervened in the Sikkim situation politically and militarily. On April 4, it sent Avtar Singh, Secretary in the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, to Gangtok to study the situation on the spot. Singh had many talks with a "delegation" of the "joint action council." Taking shelter in the building where the Indian mission is housed, the "delegation's" staff directed the riot. In a telegram to the Indian Government, the council demanded "immediate intervention" in the situation. Otherwise, the telegram said, it will "severely affect the very security of India." The Indian Government sent troops to Gangtok on the morning of April 6.

Kazi Lhendup Dorji, president of the "joint action council," and others had talks on April 8 with Singh and K.S. Bajpai, the resident Indian Political Officer. After the talks, Dorji said that they were "fully satisfied" with the discussions they had had with the Indian officials on various problems of the crisis facing Sikkim.

They "demanded that the Government of India take over the entire administration of Sikkim." His supporters had reached a consensus, "virtually calling for abdication of the Chogyal," he said.

On the evening of April 8, Singh announced in Gangtok that Bajpai had taken over the whole Sikkim administration and Bajpai declared that all of Sikkim's police force "has been placed under the Indian commander." On April 9 the Indian Government made public its decision to send B.S. Das, Commissioner of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, to take the post of Chief Administrator of Sikkim.

After India's take-over of the Sikkim administration, the leaders of the "joint action council" who started the riot expressed their "thanks" to the Indian Government.

The Indian Government forced Sikkim to sign an unequal treaty in 1950, turning Sikkim into its "protectorate." The "chief administrator of Sikkim" is actually the premier, and the "political officer" controls Sikkim's national defence, diplomacy and communications on behalf of the Indian Government. Both are sent by India.

Commenting on the internal Sikkim situation and India's forcible take-over of Sikkim's administration, the Nepalese paper *Glimpse* said in an article on April 8 that the people of Sikkim are unsatisfied with the 1950 Sikkim-India treaty which limits in effect Sikkim's sovereignty over diplomacy and national defence. "Since the Chogyal became ruler in 1964, there have been demands for political reforms and also for reforms in Sikkim's relations with India on an equal footing and demands for repudiating the treaty signed with India in 1950," the article noted.

The article also said: "The present developments inside Sikkim are being exploited by India to suit its sharp ambition of becoming an unchallenged power in the subcontinent (if not in the whole of Asia)."



**Local Industry in Yen-an**

MORE than 90 new small and medium-sized factories and mines have been set up in Shensi Province's Yen-an region since 1970 to bring the number of local enterprises there to more than 370. Their products include iron and steel, coal, machinery, cement, textiles, chemical fertilizers, sugar and electronics. Total industrial output value in the region for 1972 was 3.1 times that of 1965.

Though there are some big ones, local industry generally mean small and medium-sized enterprises established by the locality (province, region or county) with its own capital. Like big enterprises set up with investments by the central authorities, local industry also is owned by the whole people but is under local leadership and management.

During the years of revolutionary wars, the people and armymen in the Yen-an region, led by Chairman Mao, gave full play to the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, which is often referred to as the "Yen-an spirit." They put up factories while opening up wasteland to develop agriculture and livestock breeding and gave powerful support to the revolutionary wars.

After liberation, the people of Yen-an carried on this revolutionary tradition and developed local industry. Using local resources, they set up many factories and mines to serve agricultural needs. Today, the region's 14 counties and Yen-an city have farm machinery plants turning out more than 9,000 pieces of farm machinery annually for the region's villages. Most counties now have small coal-mines and the whole region is basically self-sufficient in coal. With small cement factories operating in half the counties, most water conservancy projects built in the region over the last few years have used local cement.

At the start these factories and mines were often small and poorly equipped, but they improved equipment and expanded production grad-

ually while turning out their products. A one-time bicycle repair co-op, the Yen-an Electric Motor Plant now makes electric motors.

There has been a great change in the old enterprises that went up during the years of the revolutionary wars. One example is the Limin Woollen Textile Mill built in 1943. In the difficult years when the Kuomintang reactionaries carried out a military encirclement and economic blockade of the Yen-an region, workers used spinning wheels to make woollen yarn and used wooden looms to make blankets for the armymen and people. The mill has been rebuilt and expanded into a modern woollen textile mill producing many kinds of woollen goods. Its knitting wool is more than enough to supply the entire region and the blankets it makes, besides satisfying the demands of the locality, are now being exported.

**Narrow-Gauge Railways**

A TOTAL of 950 kilometres of narrow-gauge railways have been laid in different parts of Honan Province in central China. Connecting 30 counties, these railways have added to the railway, highway and navigation transport system set up by the state. Various kinds of materials, raw materials and fuel needed for farm capital construction and developing local industry can be delivered promptly, all of which is an aid to developing agriculture and industry.

Built with local investment (province, administrative region or county), these small-size railways with gauges half that of ordinary ones are cheaper and easier to build and serve transport purposes adequately in the areas they are located.

The 160 h.p. and 400 h.p. diesel engines, coaches and waggons for these railways were projected and made in Honan. A 400-h.p. engine can pull a trainload of 300 tons.

All the reinforced-concrete sleepers, various spare parts for the

rails and railway control equipment were produced in the province.

**Embroidery Artist**

ONE of the jewels in the treasury of Chinese arts and crafts is Soochow embroidery, with a history of more than 2,000 years. Its motifs are rendered in delicate colours that rival the originals. Life-like effect is enhanced by means of exquisite needlework.

Ku Wen-hsia, 41, is a famous Soochow embroidery artist and deputy Party secretary of the Soochow Embroidery Research Institute. Motivated by a strong desire to portray the spirit of the socialist era, she often goes out among workers, peasants and soldiers with her colleagues to gain first-hand knowledge. Over the past few years she has embroidered a group of works based on motifs drawn from real life.

She and others embroidered a large portrait of the great internationalist fighter Dr. Norman Bethune, a Canadian Communist Party member who gave his life in helping the people of China fight Japanese invaders. It was based on a photo. Ku Wen-hsia suggested using pine and cedar in light shades for the background to heighten the lofty image of this famous surgeon and friend of the Chinese people. This finely executed portrait embodies the friendship cherished by the Chinese people for the Canadian people and was presented to Canadian friends by members of a Chinese table tennis delegation when it visited that country in 1972.

Embroideries creatively adapted from contemporary themes include *Iron Man Wang*, portrait of Wang Chin-hsi, an outstanding representative of the Chinese working class, *The Red Flag Canal*, an irrigation project carved out of the cliffs by the people of Linhsien County with their own hands, and *The Yangtze River Bridge at Nanking*.

In these, something new has been introduced into Soochow embroidery. Motifs in the past were confined to flowers, birds, insects, fish, landscape and personalities of ancient times.



Ku Wen-hsia (centre) passing on her embroidery technique to young workers.

These traditional motifs are still used but have been imbued with new ideological content by embroidery artists. *Let a Hundred Flowers Blossom* is an example. Conceived on a grand scale, this embroidery adapting the flower-and-bird motif creates an animated picture of spring with its burgeoning new life, symbolic of the vigour and spirit that permeate life in socialist China. It is executed in fine silk threads of several hundred colours and a dozen varieties of stitches.

Ku Wen-hsia is well known above all for her speciality — embroidering kittens. At a 1956 arts and crafts exhibition in London, she demonstrated how to embroider an enchanting life-like kitten with thread only one-twelfth the thickness of a silk thread. This work aroused general admiration. Last year the institute produced *Kitten Playing With a Mantis*. Strands only one-twenty-fourth the diameter of a silk thread were used. To bring the kitten's eyes to life the artists used 18 colours. Both kitten and mantis look as if they are in motion. This superb piece of embroidery done in scrupulous detail is identical on both sides.

Ku Wen-hsia takes her task of training young artists seriously. She is eager to pass on her experience and skill to others without reserve. In the same vein, she is working on a

book about Szechow embroidery with several veteran embroiderers.

Ku Wen-hsia comes of a poor family. She lost her father when she was only two. In order to earn a living, her mother did embroidery for a capitalist. Remuneration was poor, and Ku Wen-hsia at an early age was driven to take up embroidery by her mother's side. Together they used to work deep into the night by the aid of a tiny oil-lamp, but even then they had to take in washing to make ends meet.

The founding of New China brought emancipation. In 1955 she was sent by the People's Government to join the Szechow Embroidery Research Group to perfect her craft. The government arranged visits to Peking, Nanking, Kwangchow and other centres to enable her to gather material and learn from other craftsmen. She has also made rapid progress politically, a diligent pupil both in her spare time and at local Party schools.

### Tibet's Veterinary Network

REACHING down to the people's communes, a veterinary network now covers Tibet's vast pastoral regions.

Besides the main veterinary stations in Lhasa and the five administrative areas, 70 of the 71 counties have established branch stations. Centres for the prevention and cure of livestock diseases have been set up in 145 districts under the counties, and every commune or *hsiang* (township) has its own part-time veterinarians. Over 3,000 veterinary workers of Tibetan or Han nationality are serving throughout the pastoral areas in the spirit of the policy of "putting prevention first and integrating prevention and cure."

All this has been a powerful impetus to developing livestock breeding throughout Tibet. The region as a whole now has twice the number of livestock as in 1959.

Before the democratic reforms in 1959, veterinary stations were few and far between. Only a very few existed in Lhasa, Shigatse and the Chamdo area. After the reforms, the Party and People's Government transferred much-needed veterinary personnel, medicines and medical equipment to Tibet from the interior and trained veterinarians from among the Tibetan people themselves. Sons and daughters of Tibetan peasants and herdsmen also were sent to study this science in other parts of China.

Now over 60 per cent of the veterinarians serving in the region are Tibetans. Paimatengchen, head of the veterinary station in Chungpa County which is a purely pastoral region on the wintry plateaus of western Tibet, is one of them. A member of the standing committee of the county Party committee and vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee, he regularly goes to different pastures in the county in his professional capacity and uses these occasions to train local veterinary workers as well. Epidemic prevention in this county has been so effective that the number of livestock rose 150 per cent compared to 1960.

Veterinarians of Han nationality from other parts of China also are doing fine work. Kung Ta-shi from Shanghai has become a familiar and well-loved figure in Tanghsung County, where he has worked for over a dozen years. The local people elected him a standing committee member of the county Party committee and vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee.

Another aspect of veterinary work which has had good results is the spreading of knowledge of the subject among the herdsmen and at the same time collecting from them folk prescriptions that use medicinal herbs and acupuncture.

Research workers in this branch of science often make the rounds of the pastoral regions to do research in the course of practice. They have found a number of cures for animal diseases common on the plateaus. Together with workers, they produced around 70 per cent of the vaccines used in the region last year.

# MAO TSETUNG

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