

# PEKING REVIEW

# 46

November 17, 1972

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## Soviet Proposal on Disarmament Is a Fraud

— Chiao Kuan-hua's speech at U.N. General Assembly  
and "Renmin Ribao" Commentator's article

## The Cambodian People March On

More Works by Marx, Engels, Lenin  
And Stalin Published in China

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北京周报

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# THE WEEK

## More Works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin Published

The Bureau for the Translation of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin's Works Under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has compiled, translated into Chinese and, with the co-operation of publishing departments, published many of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin to meet the needs of Party members, cadres, workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals throughout the country in their study of Marxism-Leninism. Forty-nine titles (including complete works, selected works and pamphlets) totaling 190 million copies were published over the last two years.

This year, seven more volumes (Vol. 23, part I of Vol. 26, Vols. 27, 29, 31, 34 and 38) of the *Complete Works of Marx and Engels* were published to bring the total to 31. A four-volume edition of *Selected Works of Marx and Engels* was also brought out.

The four-volume edition of *Selected Works of Lenin*, first printed in 1960, has been revised and put on sale throughout China since November 7. This edition contains the important works written between 1894 and 1923 by the great revolutionary teacher. These works show how Lenin inherited, defended and developed Marxism in the struggle against imperialism, opportunism of every hue and revisionism and pushed Marxism forward to a new historical stage — the stage of Leninism.

In addition, more than 20 Marxist-Leninist classics have been reprinted — *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, *The Civil War in France*, *Critique of the Gotha Programme*, *Anti-Duhring*, *Dialectics of Nature*, *Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy*, *What Is to Be Done?*, *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism*, *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism*, *The State and Revolution*, *The Proletarian Revolu-*

*tion and the Renegade Kautsky*, *"Left-Wing" Communism, an Infantile Disorder*, *Problems of Leninism*, *On Opposition, Marxism and Problems of Linguistics* and *Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.*

The Chinese translation of some of these works has been revised and rechecked and some have been translated into Mongolian, Tibetan, Uighur, Korean, Kazakh and braille. The Foreign Languages Press has printed 2.3 million copies of 19 works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin in English, French, German, Persian, Russian and Spanish.

## Albanian Friendship Military Delegation in Peking

Chinese leaders Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying and other comrades on November 7 met the Albanian Friendship Military Delegation headed by Beqir Balluku, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of People's Defence. The delegation has been visiting various places of interest in Peking since its arrival.

A grand rally was held on November 11 by over 2,000 commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army units stationed in Peking to warmly welcome the Albanian delegation.

In his speech at the rally, Li Teh-sheng, Director of the P.L.A. General Political Department, first of all extended the sincerest and warmest welcome to the delegation. He said: "In international struggles, the People's Republic of Albania upholds justice, defies brute force, firmly opposes the policies of aggression, expansion and war pursued by imperialism and social-imperialism, and firmly supports the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed people and oppressed nations in the world. This proletarian internationalist spirit of yours has

won admiration and praise from the people of various countries."

Referring to the present international situation, Comrade Li Teh-sheng said: "The world is now in an era of great upheaval and the international situation is developing in a direction more and more in favour of the people of the world. The people of the three Indochinese countries are advancing courageously on the road to victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Korean people are scoring continuous new successes in their struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The struggles waged by the people of Asian, African and Latin American countries for winning and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty are rising. More and more small and medium-sized countries have united to oppose superpower politics and hegemony. Gone for ever are the days when imperialism could act like an overlord in the world and do whatever it wished.

But the nature of imperialism and social-imperialism as expansionists and contenders for world hegemony has not changed. Flaunting the banner of socialism, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is actually controlling other countries in the name of giving aid, pushing expansionism in the name of supporting revolution, contending for spheres of influence in the name of collective security, and engaging in arms expansion in the name of disarmament. It is arrogantly brandishing its claws and showing its teeth, and is more deceptive and dangerous than old-line imperialism. The superpowers both contend and collude with each other. They contend unceasingly; their temporary compromise is only a prelude to even bigger contention. Their contention extends from the land to the seas and from the earth to outer space. Wherever this contention takes place, there the sovereignty of countries is violated. Wherever they

collude with each other, there the people are suppressed. Therefore, it is inevitable that the struggle between aggression and anti-aggression, control and anti-control, intervention and anti-intervention, and subversion and anti-subversion will continue. In this protracted struggle, the Chinese people will, as always, closely unite with the Albanian people and the people of other countries and fight shoulder to shoulder with them to win victory."

In his speech, Comrade Balluku said: "The development of the international situation as a whole is more and more favourable to the struggle of the people of the various countries for freedom and independence, and favourable to revolution and socialism. The system of capitalism has found itself in a general and grave crisis, with its inner contradictions more intensified. Class struggle and the struggle for national liberation have developed further."

"The demagogic slogans of the superpowers, such as 'equilibrium of armament' and 'defence of world peace,' will never deceive China, Albania and the revolutionary people in the world," he said. "Their fraudulent strategy is a smokescreen and a sinister trap. They aim at subduing the people of various countries so that U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism can forever keep their spheres of influence in the world. But all the efforts the two superpowers have made so far are sure to meet with ignominious failure. They can never become the dictators of the world, nor can they play the role of international arbitrators. The people of the various countries themselves determine the destiny of the world. Victory belongs to them."

Comrade Balluku warmly praised the great friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples. "Neither in the past nor in the future can any force on earth do the slightest harm to the great friendship between the Albanian and Chinese peoples. The common ideal, the identical great goals and the great cause of revolution and socialism have linked our two peoples and two Parties together in an everlast-

ing flesh-and-blood relationship," he declared.

### Kingdom of Cambodia's National Day

November 9 was the 19th National Day of the Kingdom of Cambodia. With great joy, the Chinese people warmly greeted the Cambodian people's glorious festival and hailed their splendid victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai on November 8 sent a message to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth, extending the warmest congratulations on the anniversary. *Renmin Ribao's* editorial on November 9 said that the Cambodian people were a heroic people with a tradition of anti-imperialist struggle and that in the past two years and more, "the patriotic armed forces and people of Cambodia, responding to the solemn call of Samdech Sihanouk, have carried on a fierce war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and won great victories. Through their struggle and victories, the Cambodian people have not only laid a foundation for the complete liberation of their country but also made a valuable contribution to the joint anti-imperialist struggle of the Indochinese peoples and the people of the world."

"The Cambodian people are close comrades-in-arms of the Chinese people," the editorial noted. "Between them there exists a traditional friendship which has been developed and strengthened in the past few years in their common struggle. The Chinese people will as always firmly support the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the Khmer people under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia. We are deeply convinced that victory undoubtedly belongs to the heroic Cambodian people and that the day is sure to come when the Cambodian nation wins complete liberation!"

A reception in celebration of Cambodia's National Day was given by the China-Cambodia Friendship Association and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries in the evening of November 9. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and leading members of departments concerned attended the function. Among the distinguished Cambodian guests present were Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of Cambodia. Samdech Penn Nouth and Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Yang Chi spoke on the occasion. Both praised the great friendship and militant unity of the Cambodian and Chinese peoples.

### Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Birthday Marked

People of various circles in Peking, Nanking, Shanghai and Kwangchow held memorial meetings on November 12 to commemorate the 106th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The anniversary was commemorated in Peking at a meeting held in the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall in Chungshan Park sponsored by the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang. Flowers were placed before the statue of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and a silent tribute was paid by representatives from the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang.

In Nanking, a memorial meeting was held at the Mausoleum of Dr. Sun Yat-sen; in Shanghai people of various circles visited his former residence. In Kwangchow a memorial ceremony was held in the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall. The memorial activities in these cities were attended

(Continued on p. 17.)

# Soviet Disarmament Proposal Is a Fraud

—Chiao Kuan-hua's speech at U.N. General Assembly opposing Soviet proposal

*Speaking at the plenary meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the afternoon of November 13, Chairman of the Chinese Delegation Chiao Kuan-hua exposed the Soviet proposal on the so-called non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons as a downright fraud. Following is the full text of his speech.*

Mr. President,

In our speech at the plenary meeting of the General Assembly on October 3, the Chinese Delegation already exposed in a fundamental way the essence of the Soviet proposal on the so-called non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. One would expect the Soviet representative to make some presentable reply in defence of this proposal. It is indeed disappointing that in his speech of November 2, the Soviet representative only put forward some feeble rationalizations, which cannot gain any credence whatsoever.

1. The Soviet representative said that the very core of the Soviet proposal is its edge against aggression. On the contrary, the whole reactionary nature of the Soviet proposal lies in its obliteration of the demarcation line between aggression and the victims of aggression and its betrayal of the interests of the world's people fighting against imperialist aggression. The Soviet representative tried very hard to make people believe that the Soviet proposal is fully in keeping with the principles of the U.N. Charter. If this was really the case, then strict observance of the Charter would suffice. Why is it necessary to formulate a separate declaration on what is called the non-use of force? The principles of the Charter are to oppose the use of force for aggression against other states. However, it is this very key point of opposing aggression which is missing in the Soviet draft resolution. Therefore, how can it be said that the Soviet proposal is fully in keeping with the principles of the Charter? At a time when the U.S. Government, the Israeli Zionists, the Portuguese colonialists, the South African white racists as well as imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism of various descriptions are still resorting to the use of force in subjecting the great majority of the countries and peoples of the world to enslavement, aggression, control and intimidation, the preaching of the non-use of force in international relations indiscriminately, without regard to conditions and in an absolute way is, in effect,

asking the people of various countries to abandon their armed struggle against aggression.

2. The Soviet representative said that the Soviet proposal on the non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons had advantages over China's proposal which states that, as the first step towards the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, all nuclear countries undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances, particularly against the non-nuclear countries. What the Soviet representative said is sheer sophistry. China's proposal for undertaking the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is unconditional, while the Soviet proposal for the so-called permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons is conditional, and the conditions constitute in essence the betrayal of the people's interests. As everyone knows, if all the nuclear countries undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances, then the question of the so-called second or third user of nuclear weapons as indicated by the Soviet representative simply does not exist. His argument is sheer frivolous quibbling. When the Soviet Union even refuses to undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, how can it make people believe that it will permanently renounce the use of such weapons? If the Soviet Union truly stands for the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, why doesn't it propose the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons? Why should the Soviet Union frantically continue to develop its nuclear weapons while at the same time desperately opposing others conducting the necessary nuclear tests for self-defence? The plain truth is that it has recently reached an agreement with the United States on the limitation of strategic arms, so that it is reviving the old Khrushchovite dream of Soviet-U.S. collaboration for world domination, that is, Soviet-U.S. collaboration to maintain nuclear monopoly and nuclear superiority and to carry out nuclear blackmail and nuclear threats against the people of the world. Actually this is trying to keep the world under Soviet-U.S. control in the name of maintaining world peace. To use Khrushchov's words, "If any madman wanted war, we (the Soviet Union and the United States) would but have to shake our fingers to warn him off."

3. The Soviet leaders are acting like overlords and doing whatever they please throughout the world, and

yet they have come to the United Nations to play the benevolent goddess of mercy giving earnest admonitions and rescuing the wretched. The Soviet leaders have tried by every possible means to make people believe that they have laid down their butcher's knives and become Buddhas at once. In 1968, the Soviet Union brazenly dispatched hundreds of thousands of troops, hundreds of planes and thousands of tanks to invade and occupy one of its East European allies. Yet in 1969, the Soviet representative came to this rostrum and put forward a proposal on what he called strengthening international peace and security. In 1971, the Soviet Union flagrantly abetted and supported the armed aggression against, and dismemberment of, Pakistan. And now in 1972 the Soviet representative has again come to this hall and put forward a proposal on the so-called

non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. But empty talk about peace, after all, cannot cover up the true features of an expansionist. Dear Mr. Soviet representative, why can't you just withdraw your troops and dismantle your bases from the People's Republic of Mongolia instead of unabashedly uttering empty words about the renunciation of the use of all force? Wouldn't that better prove that you really have the intention for the non-use of force? The stark facts have shown that the Soviet leaders have neither laid down their butcher's knives nor will they become Buddhas.

The Soviet proposal is a downright fraud. The Chinese Delegation firmly opposes it.

## An Inglorious Performance

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

**O**N November 2, the United Nations General Assembly began a debate on a Soviet-introduced resolution on "the non-use of force in international relations and the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons." Feverishly lauding it to the skies in an attempt to arouse public interest, the Soviet revisionist representative described the resolution as the "question of questions," which is "crucial to the solution of all other international issues," and so on and so forth. Deliberations in the past few days indicated, however, that in introducing the resolution Soviet revisionism was giving only a most inglorious performance. Its representative made a very unseemly speech which found little support. The meetings were marked by such an absence of lively discussions that at times they were almost on the point of breaking up. This state of affairs gives one much food for thought.

Big talk can deceive nobody in the end. The non-use of force in international relations was highly commended in the new resolution submitted by the representative of the Soviet revisionists, but they simply steered clear of the fact that the root cause of unrest in the world today lies in the policies of aggression, expansion and war pursued by the two superpowers — the Soviet Union and the United States. While preaching the "permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons," they dared neither touch the question of total prohibition and complete destruction of nuclear weapons nor undertake the obligation that at no time and under no circumstances would they be the first to use nuclear weapons. While advertising the "prohibition of the use of all kinds of weapons," they have not for a moment slowed down the pace of their arms race with the other superpower. Thus, seen for what it is, the new Soviet

resolution boils down to the fact that while paying lip-service to the prohibition of all kinds of weapons, they actually possess and energetically expand all kinds of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, for carrying out unbridled nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail against countries with little or no nuclear armament. This is a typical example of the scheme of sham relaxation of tension but actual expansion carried out by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism in international affairs today.

In his speech at the General Assembly, Soviet revisionist representative Malik asserted that "the sharp edge of the Soviet proposal is designed to act against every means of aggression" and that "it is precisely the small and medium-sized states which would stand to gain most." This sophism and embellishment is most clumsy. The Soviet revisionists seem to be very just and fair in urging all states to commit themselves to the non-use of force. But by equating the superpowers with the small and medium-sized states, the aggressor states with their victims, and the two nuclear overlords with nuclear-poor or non-nuclear states at a time when many of the countries are still subjected to the aggression and threat of force by imperialism and social-imperialism, they are in fact trying to bind hand and foot the countries victimized by aggression and intimidation. What is more, the Soviet revisionists have a vicious intention in stressing that only when the question of prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons and the question of the non-use of force are settled "in organic unity," can the settlement of both be effective. By making without distinction the renunciation of the use of force in international relations an absolute prerequisite for the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, they will inevitably turn the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons into an empty

talk. And this is not all. By lumping the two questions together, they harbour a still more sinister design — to prevent the people of various countries from waging armed struggle against aggression and oppression and from struggling against the two superpowers. For they allege that any crisis and armed conflict in the present-day conditions may cause a nuclear catastrophe. One may ask: Who at present is capable of unleashing a nuclear war? Who else if not the Soviet Union and the United States? Isn't this a naked nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail against the countries and peoples that oppose aggression? Soviet revisionist gentlemen! You maintained at one time that the use of all kinds of weapons must be prohibited, and declared at another that the countries suffering from aggression and the oppressed peoples may take up arms. You stated one day that the right of the peoples to wage armed struggle against aggression must not be curtailed, and asserted the next that such struggles would lead to irretrievable calamity and "bring about the ruin of whole nations." The reason for such confused logic and self-contradiction on your part is simply that you are trying to strangle the struggle of the peoples and cover up your true colours as renegades at the same time. This cannot but expose yourselves to ridicule.

An important reason for the unpopularity of the Soviet revisionists' resolution at the United Nations is that they are hypocrites, saying one thing and doing another. For more than a decade, they have endlessly trumpeted disarmament to cover up their arms expansion and war preparations. They have shouted themselves hoarse about prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons while expanding their nuclear arsenal with the

fastest possible speed. In the last six years alone, their strategic nuclear weapons have increased more than six-fold. They talk glibly about using the money saved in disarmament to assist the developing countries, but their military expenditure, and that of the other superpower, have increased incessantly, accounting for more than half of the total military expenditure of all countries in the world today. It is clear to all that behind the smoke-screen of sham disarmament, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has developed into one of the countries with the biggest military machines, into a dangerous aggressive force. This fact deserves the vigilance of all.

All the peoples and all the peace-loving countries in the world stand for disarmament. But they want genuine and oppose sham disarmament. Genuine disarmament should start with the two superpowers. As to the vast number of small and medium-sized countries, their defence capabilities are in fact inadequate and their present task is not disarmament but to strengthen their national defence against foreign aggression and oppression. Any disarmament which does not affect the two superpowers is sheer humbug. Whether to have genuine or sham disarmament is a serious struggle now going on inside and outside the United Nations. The Chinese people are resolved to fight side by side with all peace-loving countries and peoples against the superpowers' policies of aggression, expansion and war, for the exposure of the Soviet revisionist scheme of sham disarmament and real arms expansion, and for the attainment of the lofty goal of total prohibition and complete destruction of nuclear weapons.

(November 12)

## At the U.N.

# Disarmament — Point at Issue

Third world countries' general demand is that the superpowers take real disarmament actions and thoroughly destroy their huge stockpiles of nuclear weapons. They are opposed to the practice of actually engaging in arms expansion while talking about disarmament.

**I**S disarmament a world issue of supreme importance today? Should a world disarmament conference as proposed by the Soviet Union be held? — These were the subjects of a big debate at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Since the Political and Security Committee began the debate late last month, the questions have been approached from different angles. As the representatives analyse the speeches at the various meetings and compare notes on other occasions, their discussions have developed in

depth and are getting more and more to the core of the matter.

## Realities of the Present-Day World

What is the basic problem of the present-day world? Certain people say it's disarmament. They describe disarmament as a problem of primary, overwhelming importance, as a decisive factor affecting the course of all other events, as the only way to eliminate war and safeguard international security, and so on and so forth.

Leaving aside the designs of such people, the argument itself is untenable, having no basis at all in the realities of the present-day world.

To the peoples of the world, the crucial issue today is that their peace and security is being seriously



threatened by the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union—by their rivalry for world hegemony, by their unbridled arms race, by their armed aggression and threat of force and increasing intervention and control against the small and medium-sized countries.

In order to safeguard national independence and international security, the peoples of various countries have to struggle unswervingly against imperialism, colonialism and the hegemonic politics of the superpowers. This is a lesson they have learnt through many years of bitter experience and at a heavy cost of life and blood. Since when has disarmament, instead of people's struggle, suddenly become the decisive factor which determines the course of historical developments and which ensures international security?

In their speeches at various meetings in the United Nations, the representatives of many small and medium-sized countries made it clear that they cannot accept this view. The representative of the Congo hit the nail on the head when he pointed out in a speech, "So long as imperialism exists, we strongly doubt the possibilities of disarmament." The representative of Algeria emphasized, "The problem of ending spheres of influence and hegemony must be resolved before there could be real disarmament." The representatives of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and a number of other countries in their speeches stressed that for the peoples fighting for national independence, the vital issue is to persist in armed struggle, not disarmament.

Are not these speeches a forceful refutation of the afore-mentioned deceptive arguments?

### **Superpowers' Deeds Don't Accord With Their Words**

The people of all countries ardently cherish world peace and security. They are opposed to the superpowers' arms race, in particular their nuclear threat by means of nuclear weapons, and, therefore, are demanding that their armaments be reduced. Such a

desire and demand are reasonable and just. However, a superpower is exploiting such a legitimate desire for peace to propose the convocation of a "world disarmament conference" without defining any conditions and requiring the superpowers to undertake any obligation. Such a conference was described as something miraculous as if once it was convened, imperialism would lay down its arms and henceforth peace would prevail on earth.

Will it really be so effective? A glance at the history of disarmament discussions in the United Nations will show that things are far from being so.

Many representatives noted that the point now at issue is not that there are too few disarmament conferences or resolutions, but that the superpowers which should conduct genuine disarmament have simply talked about disarmament without taking any action. Their words are divorced from their deeds. Taking the Geneva disarmament conferences as an example, such conferences have been held for more than a dozen years and have adopted a host of resolutions. But the armaments of the United States and the Soviet Union, the two superpowers, instead of being reduced, have greatly increased.

Some representatives said that at these conferences, the disarmament resolutions adopted year after year were almost similar to one another in content and wording, stressing the urgency of disarmament each time. What is regrettable is the fact that since their adoption, these resolutions have been pigeon-holed in the archives. Others said that there have been many conferences, and if another "world disarmament conference" is to be convened, this will be no more than a change of conference rooms. If the superpowers really have the sincerity for disarmament, why have they failed to take any convincing action?

### **"World Disarmament Conference" Does More Harm Than Good**

At the very beginning of the discussions, some people thought that even though such conferences could

not solve any problems, a conference would be better than none, or at least it would do no harm. This view reflects the feelings of a number of countries which are strongly dissatisfied with the arms race of the superpowers but at the same time feel that they can do nothing about it. However, through discussions, the representatives of many countries have become more and more aware that the convocation of such a "world disarmament conference" will produce more harm than benefit.

**First**, far from getting the superpowers to reduce their armaments, such a conference will divert the aim of struggle of the peoples of various countries against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. A representative of an African country put it well: In proposing such a "world disarmament conference," the Soviet Union is merely playing a trick. It is putting up a maze so that whoever gets into it will not be able to get out and will discuss the subject endlessly in a way that will divert the aim of struggle of the third world. The representative of Burundi said, "For certain persons who deal in polemics, an international conference on disarmament is considered to be an urgent one, while the convening of a world conference on decolonization seems to us as Africans to require priority." The representative of Oman said, "Before a conference of this nature is considered, there is a vital issue that must be settled once and for all. There are still in this world people who are struggling valiantly to obtain independence and freedom, people who are denied these basic human rights in Asia and Africa and other parts of our world, people who are engaged in armed struggle against their oppressors and tormentors. What is to be done with these people? Should we tell them that they should forfeit their freedom for the sake of peace that we all want? Should we tell them to lay down their arms and live peacefully with their oppressors?"

**Secondly**, such a "world disarmament conference" will be more a conference aimed at consolidating the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers



and depriving other countries of their rights or limiting their rights to develop their own nuclear weapons for defence purposes, than one that will have the superpowers reduce their armaments. The representative of Algeria noted, "Partial [disarmament] measures such as those adopted so far cannot have any genuine effect if they merely confirm the supremacy of the most advanced countries in the field of nuclear weapons and prevent others from obtaining them."

**Thirdly**, the superpowers will make use of such a disarmament conference to cover up their arms race. Some representatives noted that the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, said one thing but did another thing. For years they have taken part in various disarmament conferences which have never prevented them from conducting massive arms expansion. According to statistics, the annual military expenditures of various countries in the

world today total as many as 200,000 million U.S. dollars and those of the United States and the Soviet Union account for the great majority of that total. These two superpowers sometimes did arrive at some agreements which, however, in essence, are new starting points in their nuclear arms race. The representative of Albania noted that the U.S.-Soviet agreement on the limitation of strategic arms has neither stopped nor slowed down the arms race; the signing of the agreement only marked "a new phase in the armament race through further improvement of the strategic nuclear arsenal of the two superpowers."

Indeed, it is better not to hold such a "world disarmament conference."

### General Demand of the Third World

It is a general demand of the third world countries that the superpowers should take actual dis-

armament actions and particularly to thoroughly destroy their large stockpiles of nuclear weapons. They are opposed to the practice of actually engaging in arms expansion while talking about disarmament.

The Chinese representative took a serious attitude towards the question of disarmament and held that it was imperative to create the necessary conditions for the convening of such a conference, namely, all nuclear countries must undertake the obligation that at no time and in no circumstances will they be the first to use nuclear weapons, particularly will not use them against the non-nuclear countries, and that they must withdraw from abroad all their armed forces and dismantle all their military bases on foreign soil, including nuclear bases. Only thus will it be possible for all countries to take part in the conference without being under any threat and for the conference to achieve positive results.

## Achievements Reviewed

# The Cambodian People March On

**U**NDER the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech Penn Nouth as Prime Minister and Khieu Samphan as Deputy Prime Minister, the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people have won a series of major victories on the military, political and diplomatic fronts.

### Brilliant Victories

Following the big victory on Highway 6 at the end of last year and after having wiped out 56,000 enemy troops during the 1971-72 dry season, the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces (C.P.N.L.A.F.) during the rainy season this year again put out of action a total of 54,000 enemy troops, captured nearly 10,000 weapons of various kinds and over 270 tons of war materials, shot down or destroyed on the ground 46 aircraft, destroyed 258 important enemy positions and posts and liberated 480,000 people. Since the beginning of the 1972-73 dry season, the C.P.N.L.A.F. has continued to launch fierce attacks against enemy bases and posts. At present the important strategic highways leading from Phnom Penh to the provinces,

especially Highways 1, 2 and 5, and the railway leading from Phnom Penh to Battambang Province are completely under the control of the C.P.N.L.A.F. Phnom Penh, the hide-out of the Lon Nol traitorous clique, has become a beleaguered city. The Lon Nol clique, beset with internal and external difficulties and contradictions, is on its last legs.

### Liberated Areas — Stable Base Areas

The C.P.N.L.A.F. and the people's regime have grown and developed in the past year. The C.P.N.L.A.F. is now in a position to launch continuous powerful offensives and wipe out large numbers of enemy effectives. The liberated areas have been further consolidated and expanded. Close to 90 per cent of the land and more than 5 million out of the 7 million people of Cambodia have been liberated. In the liberated areas, National United Front committees and the people's regime have been set up at all levels. Revolutionary mass organizations such as the Workers' Association, the Democratic Youth Federation, the Democratic Women's Association and the Students' Union have been founded. Having grasped their destiny into their own hands, the people are leading a life of genuine freedom and de-



Fighters of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces.

mocracy. Production in the liberated areas is developing quickly and the people's livelihood has improved. A thriving scene has appeared in the vast liberated areas which have become a strong base for the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union enjoy popular support at home. In the liberated areas workers, peasants, monks, intellectuals and other people have rallied around the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union and plunged themselves heart and soul in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

In areas thus far under enemy control, more and more public figures, functionaries, and officers and men of the Lon Nol clique, seeing through the decadent nature of the Phnom Penh traitorous clique, have

crossed over to the people, to the liberated areas.

### A Just Cause Enjoys Abundant Support

The just cause of the Cambodian people has received increasingly extensive sympathy and support from the people throughout the world. Nearly 30 countries have recognized the Royal Government of National Union as the sole legitimate government of Cambodia. At the Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Georgetown, Guyana, last August, the just cause of the Cambodian people enlisted wide support from the non-aligned countries. Representatives of over 60 countries adopted a resolution to admit the Delegation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia as the sole

legitimate representative of the Cambodian people to the conference. Representatives of the majority of countries spoke at the conference to severely condemn the United States and its henchmen for their aggression against Cambodia and rejected the Lon Nol clique's delegation.

During the year, Samdech Sihanouk made state visits to Viet Nam, Korea, Romania, Albania, Algeria, Mauritania and Yugoslavia and was accorded ceremonious welcome by the Governments and peoples of these countries. This is vivid proof of the high international prestige enjoyed by the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

The present situation in Indochina is favourable to the peoples of Indochina and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and its henchmen. Supported by the people of the world, and in unity and co-operation with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the Cambodian people will surely defeat U.S. imperialism and the Phnom Penh traitorous clique and completely liberate their motherland.

## "Ceasefire in Cambodia" Denounced

*According to an AKI dispatch of November 9, a meeting was held recently in the Liberated Area by the leaders of the interior part of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the leading cadres of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces as well as leaders of mass organizations. A statement issued subsequently on November 2 denounced the political fraud of the U.S. imperialists and their Phnom Penh lackeys. It also reaffirmed the mil-*

*itant position of the R.G.N.U.C., the C.P.N.L.A.F. and the mass organizations on the present situation. Following are excerpts of the statement as reported by AKI. — Ed.*

**I**N order to avoid total defeat, the U.S. imperialists and the traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak and Son Ngoc Thanh have continually resorted to some manoeuvre or other. For a long time, they have schemed to foster

what they call "the third force" and spread rumours about "compromise negotiations" between the National United Front of Cambodia and the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique, attempting to sow discord in the ranks of the N.U.F.C., alongside a "cease-fire on the spot" rumour. Now, the enemy is again turning to its "old" swindle: Through the deceitful policy of "pacification" and pretending that peace is on the verge of being restored, it tells the population and the patriots to surrender and accept a "ceasefire on the spot." These are the manoeuvres devised by the U.S. imperialists and the traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak and Son Ngoc Thanh in their frantic attempt to save themselves from the grave situation of their defeat.

In regard to these manoeuvres, we solemnly affirm our position as follows:

1. The fraud of "ceasefire in Cambodia" is a manoeuvre by the U.S. imperialists and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique in the grip of very heavy defeats, in their last struggle aimed at gaining time, to reorganize their forces on all military, political and economic fields, to solve the rice problem in Phnom Penh and finally regain strength to counter-attack the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces and the Cambodian people. In face of this malicious manoeuvre, the Cambodian people, the N.U.F.C., the R.G.N.U.C. and the C.P.N.L.A.F., holding high the banner of the most vigorous offensive against the enemy, are engaged in smashing it to pieces as they have done before and will continue to do so in the future.

2. What the enemy calls "compromise" between them — the traitors — and the N.U.F.C. or the "alliance of peace" on various fronts and in different places, is a ruse aimed at stopping the attacks of the C.P.N.L.A.F., preserving their own forces, gaining time, recovering breath and then fighting back at us. This is a perfidious manoeuvre which the enemy intends to carry into effect in various places. The C.P.N.L.A.F., the N.U.F.C., the R.G.N.U.C. and the Cambodian people will certainly thwart this "alliance of peace" undertaken within the framework of the "policy of pacification" which has successively been defeated. Our position is that all true patriots should side with the N.U.F.C. and wage struggle against the enemy. As to those who push the "alliance of peace," the "policy of pacification" and the propaganda of psychological warfare for the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and drive the inhabitants into the "strategic villages," we will wipe them out completely without compromise, just as we have smashed the "alliance of peace" into pieces in the past.

3. As to the deceitful manoeuvre of uniting with the traitors for the so-called "building the nation together," we, the Cambodian people, the Cambodian patriots have already unequivocally drawn a demarcation line between treason and patriotism. The N.U.F.C. and the C.P.N.L.A.F. are the patriotic forces fighting for national liberation. On the contrary, traitors like Lon

Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Hang Thun Hak, Lon Non, Keam Reth, Sosthene Fernandez, In Tam, Trinh Hoanh, and Douc Rasy are the ringleaders of the traitors, underlings of U.S. imperialism.

We are entirely different from the traitors just as heaven is different from the earth. And so it is out of the question for us to "compromise" or have "negotiations" with them. Our position is to attack them no matter where and no matter in what domain. Our position of struggle is clear and is in conformity with the March 23, 1970 Proclamation of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the N.U.F.C., the January 18, 1971 Appeal and the October 5, 1972 Appeal of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of N.U.F.C., and Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the R.G.N.U.C. and Chairman of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee, the October 24, 1972 Declaration of the R.G.N.U.C. spokesman, the N.U.F.C. Political Programme and the other successive Declarations of Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-Prime Minister, and Hou Yuon and Hu Nim, Ministers, of the R.G.N.U.C.

On this present occasion, we reaffirm our firm and unshakable position as follows:

1. The Cambodian people are determined to unite as one under the one and only banner of the N.U.F.C., the sole organization representing the nation and the people, in order to carry the struggle till total victory without accepting "negotiations," "compromise" and "ceasefire" and in the spirit of no retreat before the U.S. imperialist aggressors, their native and foreign lackeys and the traitors headed by Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Hang Thun Hak, Lon Non, Keam Reth, Sosthene Fernandez, In Tam, Trinh Hoanh and Douc Rasy, no matter what sacrifices may be. In all circumstances, the honour, independence, peace and territorial integrity of Cambodia are always the most sacred and honourable things of inestimable value to the nation and the people of Cambodia.

2. Our position in the struggle is to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors and all their lackeys out of Cambodia and to overthrow the traitors headed by Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Hang Thun Hak, Lon Non, Keam Reth, Sosthene Fernandez, In Tam, Trinh Hoanh and Douc Rasy, so that the N.U.F.C. and the R.G.N.U.C. can together with the people administer the affairs of the country and take the destiny of independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous Cambodia into their own hands. This position is the most worthy one.

On this occasion, we call on all our compatriots, monks, cadres and combatants of the People's National Liberation Armed Forces to hold still higher the banner of offensive, to mount powerful attacks in all fields against the enemy so as to win ever greater victories, more rigorously crush the enemy, eliminate it completely and liberate the country and the people in the near future.

# Victory of Chairman Mao's Concept Of Strategy

—Notes on studying "The Concept of Operations for the  
Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign"\*

by Shen Chun

**A**FTER the Third Revolutionary Civil War entered its third year (i.e., in July 1948), our great leader Chairman Mao organized in good time three great campaigns — the Liaohsi-Shenyang, Huai-Hai and Peiping-Tientsin campaigns — in a strategic decisive battle against the Chiang Kai-shek army. The Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign was the first. Personally deciding on the deployment of troops and giving command, Chairman Mao issued a number of timely and concrete instructions from the preparatory stage of the campaign to its conclusion. *The Concept of Operations for the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign* consists of two instructions by Chairman Mao in telegram form. These brilliant directives guided the P.L.A. units and people in North-east China to advance along a correct military line and win great victory in the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign.

## Grasping the Time for a Decisive Battle

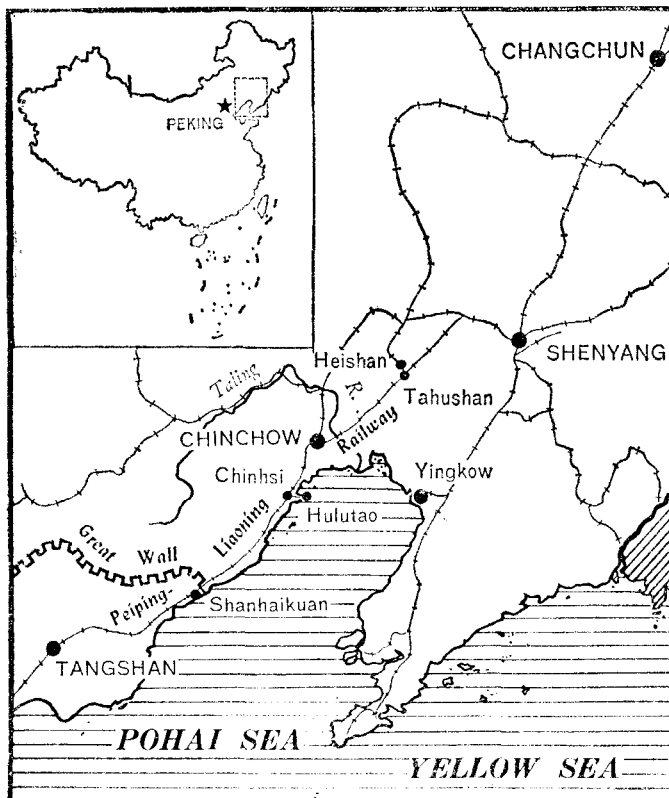
Chairman Mao's timing for a strategic decisive battle against Chiang Kai-shek's troops, his selection of

the direction of attack and his dispositions of troops for the campaign were all based on a scientific analysis of the strategy and the situation of the campaign as a whole. In *Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War*, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Victory or defeat in a war is first and foremost a question of whether the situation as a whole and its various stages are properly taken into account." "What is most important for the person in overall command is to concentrate on attending to the war situation as a whole." "In a word, the principle is to centre our attention on the important links that have a bearing on the situation as a whole." In the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign, Chairman Mao, standing high and seeing far, had the whole situation well in hand. He grasped the timing and the key links, always kept a tight hold of the progress of the entire campaign and organically linked its various stages, thus guiding it forward in close sequence from one victory to another.

In *The Concept of Operations for the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign*, Chairman Mao put forward at the outset the great strategic task that "we are prepared to bring about the fundamental overthrow of the Kuomintang in about five years, counting from July 1946." He pointed out that it was possible to do so, and drew up the plan of operations for the People's Liberation Army to wipe out some 115 brigades of enemy regular troops in one year beginning from July 1948. This was a brilliant decision made by Chairman Mao to carry out a strategic decisive battle against the Kuomintang army after a comprehensive analysis of the war situation throughout the country at that time.

In the Third Revolutionary Civil War, after passing through the stage in which the enemy was on the strategic offensive while we were on the strategic defensive and entering the stage in which the reverse was true, the balance of military forces between the enemy and ourselves had undergone a marked change by August 1948 because our troops had continued to wipe out large numbers of enemy troops. The People's

\**The Concept of Operations for the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign* consists of two telegrams drawn up by Chairman Mao in September and October 1948 for the Revolutionary Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and addressed to the Northeast People's Liberation Army. The article has been collected in the fourth volume of *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*.



Liberation Army had increased from 1.2 million men in June 1946 to over 2.8 million, whereas the Kuomintang troops had decreased from 4.3 million to 3.65 million. Although the Kuomintang troops still had the advantage numerically and in equipment, its morale was low and unstable. On the other hand our P.L.A., having been tempered in the war and gone through the new type of ideological education movement, had improved its military and political quality and possessed far greater combat power than the enemy.

By this time the war was fought not in the Liberated Areas, but in the Kuomintang-controlled areas. Having been forced to shift from "overall defence" to "defence of key points," the enemy was strategically in a passive position. The political situation throughout the country had also undergone an extremely great change. The broad masses in our Liberated Areas, after carrying out the land reform and the work of Party consolidation and developing their production, had greatly increased their revolutionary enthusiasm. In the Chiang Kai-shek-controlled areas, the people had unfolded a struggle against hunger, against civil war, against persecution and against U.S. interference in China's internal affairs, thereby forming a second battlefront. Besieged by the whole people, the Chiang Kai-shek government was tottering. However, just as Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The presence of these conditions and of a situation favourable to ourselves and unfavourable to the enemy does not mean that we have already defeated him. Such conditions and such a situation provide the possibility for our victory and his defeat, but do not constitute the reality of victory or defeat; they have not yet brought actual victory or defeat to either army. To bring about victory or defeat a decisive battle between the two armies is necessary. Only a decisive battle can settle the question as to which army is the victor and which the vanquished."** (*Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War.*) Applying the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method, Chairman Mao incisively analysed the situation at the time, concluded that the time was ripe for a strategic decisive battle to decide between the two possible destinies and prospects facing China and, with the courage of a proletarian revolutionary, resolutely made the decision to carry out a strategic decisive battle against the enemy.

### Selecting the Direction of Decisive Battle

While firmly grasping the opportune moment for a decisive battle, Chairman Mao also correctly selected the direction of its attack. At that time, the situation in all the major theatres of war in the country was favourable to us and unfavourable to the enemy. Conditions in the Northeast theatre were especially so. Following Chairman Mao's directive contained in *Build Stable Base Areas in the Northeast*, the army and people there had basically completed the land reform, built consolidated rear areas and linked the Northeast Liberated Areas into one contiguous whole which economically occupied the first place among all the Liberated

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## The Three Great Campaigns

1. The **Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign** was a gigantic campaign fought by the Northeast People's Liberation Army in the western part of Liaoning Province and in the Shenyang-Changchun area between September 12 and November 2, 1948. The campaign ended in wiping out over 470,000 Kuomintang troops and liberating the whole of northeast China.

2. The **Huai-Hai campaign** was a campaign of decisive importance fought by the Eastern China and Central Plains Field Armies and regional armed forces from November 6, 1948 to January 10, 1949 over a large territory centring on Hsueh in Kiangsu Province. Over 555,000 Kuomintang troops were wiped out. This marked the beginning of the disintegration of the Kuomintang reactionary ruling clique.

3. The **Peiping-Tientsin campaign** was another large-scale campaign which began early in December 1948, immediately after the victorious conclusion of the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign, and ended on January 31, 1949. It was fought by the Northeast Field Army and two armies of the Northern China People's Liberation Army around Peiping (present-day Peking), Tientsin and Changchiakou. Over 520,000 Kuomintang troops were annihilated or reorganized, and the war to liberate north China was basically brought to a conclusion.

These three major campaigns virtually annihilated the crack troops on which the Kuomintang relied for waging the counter-revolutionary civil war and greatly speeded victory in the War of Liberation throughout the country.

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ated Areas. Militarily, our main force had grown to 700,000 men and the regional armed forces to 300,000. The enemy, on the other hand, had only 480,000-odd regulars, which were besieged in three isolated areas — Changchun, Shenyang and the Peiping-Liaoning Railway [i.e., from the then Peiping to Shenyang]. Enemy troops in the Northeast had tried to withdraw to south of the Shanhaikuan Pass so as to strengthen the defences on the southern sector, but they also planned to hold on to several isolated key points in the Northeast so as to pin down and prevent our Northeast People's Liberation Army from moving to areas south of Shanhaikuan. While the enemy was still hesitating about whether to withdraw his troops or defend the few isolated areas, Chairman Mao, proceeding from the interrelations of the various strategic areas in the country and from the war situation as a whole, decided to wage the strategic decisive battle first in the Northeast theatre, launch the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign and annihilate the Chiang troops in the Northeast on the spot. This would not only shatter the enemy's dream of withdrawing his troops to areas south of the Shanhaikuan Pass but also facilitate the wiping out of enemy forces one by one in our various strategic areas. It would also create conditions for the subsequent move of our Northeast P.L.A. forces to south of the Pass and winning even bigger victories in the overall war situation.

In carrying out a decisive battle in the Northeast theatre, the key question which must be solved first by the operation command was: What should be the main direction of our attack against the three isolated

areas of Changchun, Shenyang and the Peiping-Liaoning line defended by the enemy so as to enable the campaign to develop in our favour, pave the way for the total annihilation of the enemy in the Northeast, and produce favourable effects to the war situation throughout the country? In his concept of operations, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out that the main direction of attack should be the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, that is, **“wipe out the enemy along the line from Chinchow to Tangshan and take Chinchow, Shanhaikuan and Tangshan,” “prepare to employ your main force on this line, leaving the enemy forces at Changchun and Shenyang alone. When you are attacking Chinchow, be prepared also to wipe out the enemy forces that may come to its rescue from Changchun and Shenyang.”** Facts proved that this concept of Chairman Mao’s of going south on the Peiping-Liaoning line to seal off the Chiang troops in the Northeast and wipe them out one by one was the only correct concept of operations for the Northeast theatre.

This direction of attack was extremely favourable to us because, just as Chairman Mao pointed out in the concept of operations, on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway **“the enemy forces in and near Chinchow, Shanhaikuan and Tangshan are isolated from each other, success in attacking and wiping them out is pretty certain.”** At the same time, fighting on this line could lure the enemy troops in Changchun and Shenyang to come to the rescue. Therefore, **“there is also a fair hope of success in capturing Chinchow and in attacking enemy reinforcements.”** The deeper we moved into the enemy’s rear, the more passive he would become, and the greater would be the pressure on him to weaken or withdraw from the few isolated strongpoints behind our rear flanks, and this would be conducive to the development of the campaign in our favour. Furthermore, fighting on this line was also making a breakthrough right in the middle. This could isolate the enemy forces in the North China theatre from those on the two wings in the Northeast theatre. Not only would enemy reinforcements from North China be weakened because they would be checked by our North China P.L.A. forces, but our control of Chinchow, Shanhaikuan and Tangshan would facilitate our subsequent attacks on the two wings. Chairman Mao’s principle of **“leaving the enemy at Changchun and Shenyang alone and focussing your attention on the enemy at Chinchow, Shanhaikuan and Tangshan”** fully embodies the dialectics of correctly handling the relationship between the whole and the part.

A weak point of the enemy in the Northeast theatre was that his forces in Changchun were isolated and besieged by us for a long period. However the enemy was trying to make use of this to tie down our forces there so as to provide cover for his forces in Shenyang and Chinchow to improve their deployment as well as make preparations for a withdrawal. If we had directed our attack first at Changchun, we would have played into the enemy’s hands; our capture of Changchun would have quickly frightened the enemy

forces in Shenyang and Chinchow away and this would have adversely affected the development of the entire campaign and the overall war situation in China. Chairman Mao firmly rejected the erroneous proposition of swindlers like Liu Shao-chi who wanted to attack Changchun and deploy our main force in northeast China to fight on the northern front. In his concept of operations, Chairman Mao time and again instructed our Liberation Army’s main forces in the Northeast to move southward to the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, to **“be firmly determined to attack and capture Chinchow, Shanhaikuan and Tangshan and to take control of the entire line,” “be firmly determined to fight a battle of annihilation on a scale larger than you have ever fought before,”** and he gave the directive to **“reconsider your plan of operations”** accordingly. Under Chairman Mao’s wise command, our main forces followed the correct path and moved towards the Peiping-Liaoning line after overcoming interference from the Right opportunist line.

On the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, Chinchow was the strategic link between the Northeast and North China war theatres as well as the enemy’s fatal spot. Its capture was of decisive importance to the entire Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign. In directing the operations in this campaign, Chairman Mao not only pointed the spearhead of attack mainly at Chinchow, Shanhaikuan and Tangshan, but also explicitly instructed that our main forces must be concentrated to hit at one point so as to resolutely capture Chinchow and completely wipe out the enemy forces defending it and that our forces must by no means be divided evenly. In his concept of operations, Chairman Mao repeatedly stressed this determination and emphatically pointed out: **“The key to all this lies in striving to capture Chinchow in about a week.” “You must centre your attention on the operations in Chinchow and strive to capture this city as quickly as possible. Even if none of the other objectives is attained and Chinchow alone is captured, you will have won the initiative, which in itself will be a great victory.” “You should concentrate all your energies on the operations on the Chinchow front.”** With respect to the campaign as a whole, to concentrate attention on attacking Chinchow was precisely to grasp the principal contradiction. This was a splendid move of paramount and decisive importance made by Chairman Mao who had the whole situation well in hand. Capturing Chinchow was tantamount to closing the gate to northeast China, and Chiang Kai-shek’s troops there would, as the saying goes, become **“turtles in a jar.”** In this way, we would be able to **“beat the dog after shutting the door”** and make a clean sweep of enemy troops. If we attacked Chinchow, the enemy would surely send reinforcements to the rescue. And it was precisely because of this that we could manipulate the enemy, manoeuvre his forces away from the few strongholds where they were entrenched and make it easier for us to attack them, forcing the enemy to fight decisive battles so as to carry out Chairman Mao’s principle of **“capturing Chinchow and attacking enemy**



reinforcements.” Therefore, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out that by doing so, **“you will be able to wipe out not only the enemy’s forces defending Chinchow but also a part of his reinforcements from Hulutao and Chihsi and some or most of his forces fleeing from Changchun”** and **“it will be possible to wipe out these reinforcements [the enemy’s reinforcements from Shenyang] as well.”** In a word, attacking Chinchow would affect the situation as a whole and enable us to gain the initiative in the entire campaign. This was fully borne out by the progress of the campaign. The cannonade signalling the attack on Chinchow shook the Chiang dynasty in Nanking to its foundation. Panic-stricken like an ant on a frying pan, Chiang Kai-shek hurriedly flew to Shenyang to take personal command and he called emergency military meetings in a vain attempt to avert defeat. It can thus be seen that Chairman Mao’s determination to attack Chinchow first hit the nail right on the head and was fatal to the enemy. At the crucial moment when the disposition of our forces for an attack on Chinchow was completed, swindlers like Liu Shao-chi put forward a so-called “proposal” to pull back our forces and move northward to attack Changchun, their aim being to change the principle which Chairman Mao had decided on. Categorically rejecting such an erroneous idea, Chairman Mao made a detailed analysis of the enemy’s conditions and our own and adhered to the previously formulated plan of operations, thus ensuring victory in the battle to capture Chinchow.

The development of the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign fully confirmed Chairman Mao’s scientific prediction. The battle in Chinchow ended in thoroughly wiping out the defending enemy forces of which more than 100,000 were captured. The city’s liberation impelled part of the 100,000 enemy troops in Changchun to revolt against the Kuomintang and the rest to surrender. The enemy army which had sallied out from Shenyang to rescue Chinchow was intercepted by our army northeast of Heishan and Tahushan. After Chinchow was liberated, Chiang Kai-shek, still dreaming of recapturing it and of reopening the line of communications between northeast and north China, gave strict orders to the reinforcements from Shenyang to continue their advance towards Chinchow. Acting on Chairman Mao’s directives, our army immediately swung back to the Northeast and wiped out at one stroke more than 100,000 men in the area north of the Taling River. Our army vigorously followed up this victory and liberated Shenyang and Yingkow, wiping out over 149,000 enemy troops. Thus the whole of northeast China was liberated. The Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign ended in great victory, with a total of more than 470,000 enemy troops put out of action.

### Struggle Between Two Military Lines

The victory of the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign was a victory for Chairman Mao’s concept of strategy and a victory of his proletarian military line over the Right opportunist military line. Throughout the entire course

of the campaign, from the time of preparation to its conclusion, there was an acute struggle between two military thinkings and two military lines. When we went over to the strategic offensive during the War of Liberation, Chairman Mao pointed out: **“We should rid our ranks of all impotent thinking. All views that overestimate the strength of the enemy and underestimate the strength of the people are wrong.”** (*The Present Situation and Our Tasks*.) He also pointed out: **“A review of the whole situation proves one truth. Provided we firmly oppose conservatism, fear of the enemy and fear of difficulties, and provided we follow the general strategy of the Central Committee of the Party and its directive on the ten major principles of operation, we can unfold our offensives, wipe out vast numbers of enemy troops.”** (*On the Great Victory in the Northwest and on the New Type of Ideological Education Movement in the Liberation Army*.) Pinpointing the erroneous tendencies in the Party at that time and stressing the importance of implementing the ten major principles of operation,\* Chairman Mao dealt a blow right at the heart of the Right opportunist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-chi. In the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign, swindlers like Liu Shao-chi overestimated the strength of the enemy and underestimated the strength of the people: they failed to see that the time was ripe for a strategic decisive battle and that complete overthrow of the Kuomintang reactionaries in a short time was possible. They saw only the superficial phenomena of things instead of their essence and main aspects and the trend of their development. They saw only the part and not the whole of the war and they saw only the existing difficulties and not the important role of man’s subjective initiative in pro-

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\* The essential points of the ten major principles of operation are: (1) Attack dispersed, isolated enemy forces first; attack concentrated, strong enemy forces later. (2) Take small and medium cities and extensive rural areas first; take big cities later. (3) Make wiping out the enemy’s effective strength our main objective; do not make holding or seizing a city or place our main objective. (4) In every battle, concentrate an absolutely superior force, encircle the enemy forces completely, strive to wipe them out thoroughly and do not let any escape from the net. Strive to avoid battles of attrition in which we lose more than we gain or only break even. (5) Fight no battle unprepared, fight no battle you are not sure of winning; make every effort to be well prepared for each battle, make every effort to ensure victory in the given set of conditions as between the enemy and ourselves. (6) Give full play to our style of fighting — courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting, that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest. (7) Strive to wipe out the enemy through mobile warfare. At the same time, pay attention to the tactics of positional attack and capture enemy fortified points and cities. (8) Resolutely seize all enemy fortified points and cities which are weakly defended. Seize at opportune moments all enemy fortified points and cities defended with moderate strength, provided circumstances permit. As for strongly defended enemy fortified points and cities, wait till conditions are ripe and then take them. (9) Replenish our strength with all the arms and most of the personnel captured from the enemy. Our army’s main sources of manpower and materiel are at the front. (10) Make good use of the intervals between campaigns to rest, train and consolidate our troops.



moting the development of the war situation. They dared not go south to fight the enemy on his flank and in his rear, nor attack Chinchow and fight a battle of annihilation on an unprecedented scale to totally annihilate the enemy in northeast China then and there. Thanks to Chairman Mao's wise leadership and correct command, we firmly checked and corrected the Right opportunist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-chi and brought the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign to a triumphant conclusion.

The victory of the campaign plus victories in other theatres made the qualitatively superior People's Liberation Army superior to the Kuomintang army in numbers as well. Through this campaign, our army gained experience in fighting large-scale campaigns of annihilation. The liberation of the entire Northeast created conditions for the liberation of Peiping, Tientsin

and all north China, provided a strategically secure rear area with a fairly developed industrial base for the War of Liberation, and enabled the Party and the people to have the favourable conditions for gradually turning to economic rehabilitation. All this speeded the victorious advance of the Liberation War. Shortly after the victorious conclusion of the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign, Chairman Mao wrote *The Momentous Change in China's Military Situation* in which he pointed out: "The military situation in China has reached a new turning point." "The original estimate was that the reactionary Kuomintang government could be completely overthrown in about five years, beginning from July 1946. As we now see it, only another year or so may be needed to overthrow it completely." This wise thesis of Chairman Mao's was confirmed to the letter.

### Cadres Studying Marxism-Leninism

## Revolutionary Theory of Reflection

**I**T is apriorism to make suggestions and draw up plans without investigations and study and without knowing the actual situations, because they are conjured up and not based on practical experience. To avoid making such mistakes, it is necessary to carry out investigations and take a practical approach so as to make plans and measures truly reflect the objective reality.

How to reflect? There are two different theories of reflection. One is the mechanical, passive theory of reflection, and the other is dynamic and revolutionary. Members of the Party committee of the Bureau of Metallurgical Machinery in Hsiangtan city, Hunan Province, had a debate on this question during one of their working sessions.

Chang Hai-peng, deputy director of the bureau, submitted a monthly production plan to the Party committee for discussion. The quota of output value was smaller than the previous month's. His reason was: The factories had made efforts in the past few months to increase production by a wide margin. As some of them could not get enough raw material for the time being, the

tempo of production should be slowed down. He cited many examples of shortage of raw materials to support his view.

Hardly had Chang finished speaking when one of the committee members said: "The general line for building socialism demands that we go all out and aim high; the city Party committee also wants us to tap our potential and advance with big strides. But your plan is so conservative!"

Thinking that he had investigated the situation, Chang retorted: "Why, the plan I have drawn up reflects the objective reality."

"A plan must of course reflect the objective reality. The question is how to reflect, mechanically or dynamically."

To convince each other, both sides based their arguments on theory and quoted from Lenin's *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism* and Engels' *Anti-Dühring* which they were studying.

Chang Hai-peng said: "Lenin pointed out, 'Things exist independently of our consciousness, independently of our sensations, outside of us.' How can one impose his will on objective things??"

Director Chang Hsiu-ling countered: "When you drew up your plan, you took into consideration the objective things but not the role of man. In essence it is mechanical materialism. You regard the objective conditions as static and dead."

Chang disagreed. Just as Engels said that "the principles are not the starting-point of the investigation, but its final result," isn't talking only about principles proceeding from ideology and sensations to things?

So the debate went on. Seeing that the problem could not be solved just by arguing, Party committee secretary Ku who presided over the meeting suggested that it be adjourned. He asked the members to study again works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's teachings on the theory of knowledge and go to the grass roots to make further investigations and listen to the masses' opinions.

The next day, the Party committee members went to different units under the bureau. They found that what Chang had said about the lack of raw materials was true, but they also found that he had not made an analysis of the situation as a whole.

True, the various units were short of this or that, but the situation could be changed through the subjective initiative of the leadership and the masses. Then, responsible comrades of the bureau and those in charge of production in the various factories spent two days in inspecting the warehouses of 16 units. With full knowledge of what they lacked and what they had more than needed, the leadership solved the problem in the following manner: Units under the bureau were called on to supply each other's wants, and the departments concerned were asked to deliver the needed raw materials as quickly as possible; at the same time technical innovations were introduced and efforts were made with regard to multi-purpose use of materials.

The Party committee then held a discussion meeting. How did they bring about the change from deficiency to sufficiency with the same amount of things and the same people? In accordance with Lenin's thesis "**Not only is the transition from**

**matter to consciousness dialectical, but also that from sensation to thought, etc.,"** they earnestly analysed the two investigations they had made and probed the question of transition from matter to thought. Through study and analysis, Chang came to know the truth: In his first investigation, his brain only functioned as a "camera." The second time his brain acted as a "processing factory" which processed the "raw material" he came across into thought to guide practice. Only through the latter process can matter be transformed into correct thinking.

Later, the Party committee called another meeting to draw up the production plan. The output value under the new plan was 40 per cent higher than the original one.

The debate, however, did not end with the drawing up of the new plan, for the results would have to be proved through practice.

The masses have boundless creative power, and the leadership

should adhere to the mass line. Enlightened by this truth, the committee members came to realize that to achieve the objective they had in mind, they must rely on and mobilize the masses to work hard to fulfil the plan. They went to the grass-roots units to study, work and solve problems together with the workers. The result was encouraging. News of success kept pouring in. Practice showed that the monthly production plan was correct.

The Party committee members studied and discussed again the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge. Comrade Chang Hai-peng said: "Man's knowledge can only be obtained from the external world, it can only reflect things. This is the general principle of the theory of reflection. But there's also the question of how to reflect. There is mechanical reflection as well as dynamic reflection. The first time I saw only 'dead things' but not 'living men,' and this is mechanical reflection, or mechanical materialism."

*(Continued from p. 4.)*

by leading members of municipal revolutionary committees, committees of the C.P.P.C.C. and Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, as well as friends of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

## China-Algeria

The Algerian Government Delegation led by Layachi Yaker, Minister of Commerce, paid an official visit to China from October 31 to November 7.

Premier Chou En-lai met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Minister Layachi Yaker.

The Algerian delegation held talks with the Chinese delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo on questions of common interest with a view to developing trade and strengthening economic and technical co-operation between the two countries.

The two ministers signed, on behalf of their respective Governments, a trade protocol for 1973 in accordance with the Sino-Algerian long-term trade agreement signed in Algiers in October 1971. This protocol provides for a new development of trade in the year to come.

In accordance with the agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the two countries, the two sides signed a relevant protocol for undertaking certain agricultural and industrial projects in Algeria.

The results achieved during the talks constitute a positive contribution to the strengthening of the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Algeria in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and Zionism.

## NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien and other comrades on

November 7 met the Albanian Government Trade Delegation.

▲ The Delegation of Party Workers of the Romanian Communist Party led by Vasile Potop, Member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, was on a friendly visit to China from October 28 to November 11.

▲ Premier Chou En-lai and leading members of the departments concerned on November 8 met all members of the Guyanese Government Economic and Trade Delegation.

▲ The Premier on November 10 met all members of the journalists' delegation from Nordic countries.

▲ Premier Chou and leading members of the departments concerned on November 9 met Shigeru Fujita, a former lieutenant-general of the Japanese army and Chairman of the Liaison Council for Repatriates From China (Orthodox) of Japan, and members of the delegation of the Liaison Council led by him.

## ROUND THE WORLD

### SOUTH VIET NAM

#### *Victories in October*

The south Vietnamese liberation armed forces and people continued to step up their offensives in October. They wiped out and disintegrated large numbers of enemy effectives, thus further frustrating the U.S. imperialists' war policy of "Vietnamization."

The people's liberation armed forces shelled six enemy airfields, seized four large-sized bases of the puppet task forces, demolished many enemy strongholds and outposts, and knocked out numerous concentration camps and "strategic hamlets." Incomplete statistics show that in the same month the south Vietnamese armed forces and people killed, wounded and captured about 30,000 puppet troops, wiped out and heavily battered a command post of a puppet armoured regiment and 18 puppet regular battalions, and a number of puppet civil guards and militia companies.

In Quang Tri Province and the plain of Central Trung Bo, the enemy staged counter-offensives with dozens of battalions and hundreds of aircraft. However, all of these were intercepted by the liberation armed forces. As a result, heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy with over 6,000 men wiped out on the battlefields in two places alone: around the city of Quang Tri and in western Thua Thien Province. The liberation armed forces in Binh Long Province routed two puppet task forces southeast of the town of Han Quan and wiped out some 1,000 enemy troops. In addition, more than 1,300 of puppet troops were put out of action when, supported by U.S. aircraft, they launched a counter-attack.

During the month, the people's liberation armed forces and people stepped up their offensives on many battlefields.

Along Highways 14, 18 and 19 on the Plateau of Tay Nguyen, they

carried out many successful battles, wiping out or heavily mauling five enemy battalions.

In Eastern Nam Bo, they mounted powerful offensives on the battlefields in Binh Long, Phuoc Long, Tay Ninh and Thu Dau Mot and killed, wounded or captured over 1,700 enemy troops and badly mauled eight puppet battalions.

In Gia Dinh, Tay Ninh, Ba Ria, Long Khanh and Long An Provinces, the armed forces and people intensified their offensives, putting out of action over 5,000 troops and liberating many townships and hamlets in the vicinity of Saigon in the month's first 20 days alone.

In a series of attacks on enemy strongholds in My Tho and five districts along Highway 4 in My Tho Province in the Mekong Delta, some 2,000 enemy troops were put out of action in ten days.

Uprising struggles were also waged last month both by the armed forces and people in south Viet Nam, especially in the Mekong Delta, around Saigon and in Central Trung Bo where the people have seized control of hundreds of townships and hamlets.

### PAKISTAN

#### *Withdrawal From SEATO*

The Government of Pakistan on November 8 announced its decision to formally withdraw from the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), according to a handout of the press information department of the Pakistan Government.

The handout said that the Philippine Ambassador was called to the Pakistan Foreign Office on November 8 and was handed a notice on the Pakistan Government's withdrawal from the SEATO.

It said that representatives of other member states of the organization stationed in Islamabad were also

summoned to the Foreign Office that day and were given letters addressed to their respective foreign ministers informing them of the decision of the Pakistan Government.

### REPRESENTATIVE OF PAC OF AZANIA

#### *Condemning Colonial Rule*

Pearce L. Gqobose, Representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania, speaking at a U.N. Special Political Committee meeting, denounced oppression and exploitation by the white racist regime of South Africa. He declared that ignorance, poverty and diseases are the direct result of racist apartheid.

He told the meeting that the land occupied by the 18 million Africans comprises only 13 per cent of the total area of the country and is the most barren and unproductive while the remaining 87 per cent possessed by the 3 million whites is most fertile and also the richest in mineral deposits. Over one million African children die of malnutrition and other preventable diseases each year. Monthly wages average nine pounds for a Black and nearly 160 pounds for a white.

There are more than 500 laws applicable to Africans, he continued. These give very wide powers to the police to terrorize the people. There are concentration camps for political prisoners throughout the country. Every African adult, man and woman alike, has been in and out of jail four or five times on an average every year. The white minority regime is systematically defying the dignity of man. Every African has to carry an identification card which indicates, among other things, the number of times he has been in jail.

Gqobose denounced the NATO members as the greatest terrorists of all time because they support racism in South Africa, although they are protesting the loudest against terrorism.

Non-violent means has failed to change the condition in South Africa,

he said. The liberation movement has, since the Sharpeville massacre of 1960, turned to armed struggle as the only means to change the situation there. The struggle will be long and relentless, "but with iron determination, courage and conviction, the masses of the African people are sure to win in the end."

Gqobose declared: "We do not ask the United Nations to send its armies to liberate us. No! The people of South Africa will liberate themselves from the racist yoke." With the full commitment of the Organization of African Unity and the support of the revolutionary people throughout the world, "true freedom in our country will come through our own sacrifices, no matter how long and tortuous the struggle will be," he concluded.

Representatives of the national-liberation movement organizations of southern Africa strongly condemned barbarous colonial rule in their speeches at recent meetings of the United Nations Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee (trusteeship, including non-self-governing territories). They stressed the firm determination of the Africans to carry on their just struggle until final victory.

#### JAPAN

### *Demand for Return of Four Islands*

Over 500 people of various circles of Hiroshima City, Japan, held a rally on November 7, strongly demanding that the Soviet Government return at an early date the four islands of Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu to Japan, according to Toho.

The rally was jointly sponsored by the Prime Minister's Office of the Japanese Government and the Hokkaido Prefectural Government and supported by the Foreign Office, the Hiroshima Prefectural Government, the Hiroshima City Government, the Northern Territory Problem Counter-Measure Association, the Union for Reversion of Northern Territories, and the League of Residents of Chishima and Habomai Islands.

In his speech at the rally, Shunichi Matsumoto, President of the Union for Reversion of Northern Territories, said: "The Soviet Government made a promise to the Japanese Government in 1956 agreeing to continue negotiations on the conclusion of a peace treaty including the territorial problem, after the reopening of normal diplomatic relations between the two countries. However, they have evaded holding such negotiations since then. Irritated in July last year by the announcement of Nixon's visit to China, they hurriedly dispatched Foreign Minister Gromyko to Japan last January and Gromyko agreed to commence talks on the territorial problem for the conclusion of a peace treaty within this year. Foreign Minister Ohira visited Moscow last month and held the first negotiation with the Soviet side. However, the first negotiation was not serious enough and the second negotiation was left until next year. This shows nothing but the delaying tactics of the Soviet side. We must denounce it for complete lack of good faith. We must be conscious of the seriousness of the situation concerning the territorial problem."

In his message to the rally, Foreign Minister Ohira stated: "As far as Japan's foreign policy is concerned, the important task after the realization of the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations is the return of the northern territories. I am determined to exert the greatest effort to complete this task. While visiting the Soviet Union, I once again stressed that the solution of the northern territorial problem is a precondition for the conclusion of the Japan-Soviet peace treaty. I will continue to make persistent efforts in the future."

A young man who is engaged in fishery in Nemuro City, Hokkaido, pointed out in his speech that when they were expelled by the Soviet occupation authorities from the northern territories, many Japanese fishermen left almost everything there. Many were unjustifiably arrested by the Soviet patrol boats and their fishing boats were seized, thus they were deprived of their means of life. He said that in this year alone, 33

boats have been seized and 208 fishermen taken captive.

The fundamental source of the insecurity of life for the fishermen lies in the fact that the four islands are still occupied by the Soviet Government, he said, adding that "we will further develop the struggle for the return of the northern territories until the day arrives when we can return to the birthplace of our parents."

An exhibition on the northern territorial question was held in a department store in Hiroshima City. The exhibition displayed materials concerning the history and legal position of the northern territories, resources of fishery, forestry and mining, the life of former residents and the movement for the return of these territories. Meanwhile, in Hiroshima City, a demonstration was held by the "Hokkaido caravan troupe for promoting the reversion of northern territories" organized by 28 youth of Hokkaido.

#### LATIN AMERICA

### *To Form Union of Banana Exporting Countries*

Ecuador, Colombia and Costa Rica have decided to form a union of banana exporting countries to defend themselves against the manipulation of the international banana price by U.S. monopolies, especially the United Fruit Company.

The decision was announced in the Declaration of Guayaquil signed by the representatives of the three countries. The purpose of the union is to defend the reasonable exporting price of bananas, to guard the interests of the exporting countries against competition on the world market, and to compel the banana importers to give up harsh conditions and lift tariff barriers. The declaration indicates that efforts will be made by the three countries to make other banana producing countries join the union.

At the world conference on banana production convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Guayaquil recently, Ecuador's proposition for unity of

banana exporting countries to defend their interests won wide support from representatives of the participating countries.

U.S.A.

### **American Indians Protest**

On November 2, several thousand American Indians of 250 tribes who had converged on Washington from various parts of the country staged a series of demonstrations in front of the White House and other places to protest against oppression and discrimination by the U.S. Government. The same evening, hundreds of them including many old people, women and children, occupied the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior in protest against the Government's refusal to house and feed the Indians converged on Washington to stage protests. They blocked all the doors and windows of the first floor of the building with furniture and valiantly fought back against the police. They made it clear that they would not leave unless the authorities promise to meet their just demands.

The recent large-scale protest activities by the American Indians once again bring into the spotlight their appalling plight. They were the earliest masters of the North American continent, but they have had to suffer centuries of cruel oppression and exploitation and are threatened with genocide. At present, about 800,000 American Indians belonging to some 300 tribes live in "reservations" scattered throughout the country. The unemployment rate of the American Indians stands at 40 per cent. The annual family income of half the American Indians is less than half the amount which the U.S. Government sets as the poverty line. The past few years have seen considerable progress in the American Indians' movement to resist the plight imposed on them.

BRITAIN

### **Wage and Price Freeze**

British Prime Minister Edward Heath announced at the House of Commons on November 6 that the

Government had decided to freeze wages and prices for 90 days, with a provision for a further 60-day extension, as a measure against inflation. This followed the failure in the government talks on curbing inflation with the representatives of the Trades Union Congress and the Confederation of British Industry. The freeze also applies to house rents and dividends.

Following Heath's announcement, the British Government proclaimed detailed regulations on the freeze in a "programme for controlling inflation — the first stage" and a "counter-inflation (temporary provisions) bill."

The regulations provide for a freeze on all wages. Any trade union or worker striking for wage increase will be prosecuted and fined. But prices are only partially frozen, with no controls on prices of fresh food such as fruit, vegetables and meat.

The freeze policy is a reflection of worsening British economy. Recent official figures show that British inflation is the worst in Western Europe, with retail prices rising 7.6 per cent this year and money supply 22 per cent a year. This has not only aggravated class contradiction at home but also seriously affected industrial production and weakened the position of the pound sterling in the international market.

SOVIET UNION

### **Mass Emigration of Jews to Israel**

The Soviet revisionists have recently continued to allow the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel in large numbers.

An AP report from Moscow on October 27 said that Soviet Vice-Minister of the Interior Boris Shumilin recently declared to Soviet Jews in Moscow, "We have let Jews go in the past and will let Jews go in the future. 93 per cent of those who want to go have gotten or will get permission." An AFP report said, "A record total of 3,600 Soviet Jews obtained authorization to emigrate to Israel in October."

It was reported that General Treasurer of the Jews Agency Leo

Dulcin declared in Jerusalem not long ago that "24,000 Jews have arrived in Israel from the Soviet Union since the beginning of this year." He added, "By the end of this year, the total was expected to reach 30,000." He continued, "Some 120,000 applications for exit visas by Russian Jews were under consideration by the Soviet authorities."

The Soviet revisionists' practice of allowing the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel in large numbers has been continuously denounced in the Arab world. The Algerian paper *El Moudjahid* pointed out in a commentary, "To put people in the occupied territories will in fact first of all provide the Zionist army with constant reinforcement of men." It therefore "constitutes the greatest harm to the Arab countries. It will make the conflict and a state of war last for ever," the commentary said.

### **New Underground Nuclear Test**

The Soviet Union has conducted a new nuclear test equal in intensity to a major earthquake in the Semipalatinsk test area in Siberia. The underground explosion was registered on November 2 by the Seismological Institute in Uppsala, Sweden.

It was the strongest charge the Soviet Union had exploded in the Semipalatinsk area, the institute said.

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission also announced the same day its recording of the explosion.

The Soviet Union has conducted a series of underground nuclear tests this year, averaging once a month. Statistics show that 70 previous explosions in the Soviet Union have been registered since it signed with the United States and Britain the partial nuclear test ban treaty in Moscow in 1963. The explosion on November 2 was the 71st test registered.

It should be noted that Soviet representatives are talking profusely and glibly at United Nations forums about Soviet "sincerity" in "disarmament," advertising its stand for "nuclear disarmament" and nuclear test ban.

## FRIENDSHIP LOG

sceding and preventing diseases and insect pests. Their selflessness and enthusiasm deeply impressed the Chinese comrades.

### Austrian Surgeon and Acupuncture

Dr. Johannes Bischko, who recently paid a friendship visit to China, is Chairman of the Acupuncture Institute of Austria. When he began to study acupuncture 18 years ago, many people thought he was obsessed with something fantastic. But Dr. Bischko remained confident in his undertaking and boldly carried on with his experiments. After years of research and experiment, he finally succeeded last April in using acupunctural anaesthesia for operations. He gave a special performance — a tonsillectomy with acupunctural anaesthesia — for the local newsmen. It was a most successful operation, and the patient said he felt no pain at all.

Deeply interested in the progress of acupunctural anaesthesia in China, Dr. Bischko was eager to meet Chinese colleagues and exchange experience with them. His wish was realized not long ago. Accompanied by Chinese specialists during his visit to China, he saw operations on the brain, eye, kidney and lung with acupunctural anaesthesia. Besides taking part in administering acupunctural anaesthesia in some Chinese hospitals, he had taken 500 metres of films and many lantern slides of operations performed with acupunctural anaesthesia.

Referring to the visit he and his Austrian colleagues had paid to China, he said, "It is significant to the furtherance of the friendship between the Chinese and Austrian medical circles and to the development of acupuncture in Austria."

### Giant Pandas — Token of Friendship

The two giant pandas "Lanlan" and "Kangkang," gifts from the Chinese people to the Japanese people, made their first appearance

before the Japanese public on November 5 at Tokyo's Ueno Zoo.

At half past seven that morning, thousands of visitors were waiting outside the zoo. When the gate was opened at nine, the people hurried to where the giant pandas were. Visitors continued to arrive and by ten, the queue grew to one kilometre long. Many of the visitors had come from distant prefectures.

On the day the giant pandas arrived in Japan, three pupils representing their Edogawa Primary School of Shinjuku Ward came to the zoo carrying sugar-canes. They told the zoo director: "We were told that pandas like sugar-cane, so we have brought some fresh from our school garden for the pandas. We know it is rarely grown in Tokyo."

A worker of Shirane city, Niigata Prefecture, drove 200 kilometres with his wife and three children to reach Ueno Zoo at four on the morning of November 5. "What a wonderful present from the Chinese people," he said. "My whole family is very happy to see the pandas."

Mitsuyoshi Asano, Director of the Ueno Zoo, and Chang Hsiao-kuang, a leading member of the Peking Municipal Public Utility Bureau who had escorted the pandas to Tokyo, spoke at the ceremony to receive the pandas held at the Ueno Zoo on November 4.

Among the people of various circles present was Susumu Nikaido, Chief Cabinet Secretary of the Japanese Government, who expressed thanks on behalf of the Japanese Government to the Chinese people for the gift and his hopes that the friendly relations between the Japanese and Chinese peoples would continue to develop for ever.



### Albanian Olive Trees in China

When Premier Chou En-lai visited Albania in 1964, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Mehmet Shehu presented to him some precious Albanian olive saplings as a gift to the Chinese people. A symbol of Sino-Albanian friendship, these trees have been growing well in China's Hupeh, Kwangsi and Yunnan; many of them are now laden with fruit.

Four hundred saplings were planted on a farm in the eastern suburbs of Wuhan. Thanks to the careful cultivation of the workers and technicians of the Hupeh Provincial Forestry Research Institute, the number has increased to 1,159.

In the summer of 1966, there was in the Wuhan area a 90-day dry spell which, together with the unusually high temperature, posed a menace to the olive trees. But members of the forestry institute effectively combated this by carrying water from a reservoir several *li* away to water the saplings.

In the spring of 1969 there was a heavy snowfall in Wuhan and the temperature suddenly dropped to 17°C. below zero, the lowest in 80 years. But the cadres and workers of the forestry institute had taken preventive measures beforehand by lagging the trees with straw.

The staff and workers of this institute had also used various methods to cultivate some 4,000 Albanian olive trees which they sent to 36 counties and cities in Hupeh Province for experimental growth. The result was quite satisfactory.

Many Albanian comrades-in-arms have visited the institute to see these friendship trees over the past few years. Last August, a group of Albanian experts came to pass on the technique of pruning, grafting,

## ON THE HOME FRONT

### ***Yinchuan: New Industrial City***

**Y**INCHUAN, capital of northwest China's Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, is an ancient city with nearly a thousand years' history.

The Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region is on the middle reaches of the Yellow River, with an area of over 170,000 square kilometres and a population of 2,160,000, one-third of which are of Hui nationality. The Peking-Paotow Railway connects it with Peking in the east and the Paotow-Lanchow Railway links it with Lanchow in the west.

Before liberation, Yinchuan had only one power station of 80 kw. capacity and several small handicraft shops providing work for less than 300 people, so it had to depend on the outside for all its industrial products. Since liberation, more than 170 factories have been built in the old city of Yinchuan and its new urban districts. Yinchuan today produces pig iron, machinery, textiles, chemical fertilizer, rubber, electronic instruments and components, meters and instruments, building materials, leather and foodstuff. Total value of its annual industrial output is 106 times that of the early post-liberation years.

Persistent efforts made over the years by the peoples of Hui and Han nationalities have transformed

the desolate, ancient battlefield to the west of the old city into a brand-new industrial district. It was here that the first modern factory was built after liberation — the Yinchuan Woollen Textile Mill. This factory turns out more than 40 varieties of woollen goods from the wool abundantly available in Ningsia. Besides supplying many parts of China, a part of its products are sold overseas. Of the first group of workers employed, many were formerly half-starved shepherds who used to tend the landlords' flocks. The workers today enjoy a constantly improving standard of living and many of them hold leading posts in the factory and workshops.

There are already more than 40 factories and enterprises in this rising new district. A rubber tyre factory, a urea fertilizer plant and a foundry have been added since the Great Cultural Revolution.

Many medium-sized and small factories have gone up in the eastern suburbs and inside the old city. Most of them were built by local people in 1958 and during the Great Cultural Revolution through their own efforts and by using local resources. The Yinchuan Flax Mill was set up to make use of the stalks of an oil-bearing plant, the *huma*, which peasants used to feed their stoves. The fibres from this factory go to a textile mill making canvas and other similar products.

Yinchuan's medium and small industries make tractor parts, farm trailers, harvesters, threshers, crushers, drilling equipment and other machinery as well as chemical fertilizers.

Large numbers of housewives in Yinchuan have gone into industry. In some places, scores of them got together to set up a small factory; in other places, several organized themselves into a production group. Under the guidance of experienced workers and technicians from the state-run factories the women have turned out

many kinds of products out of scrap from the bigger factories.

### ***Szechuan's Small Hydroelectric Stations***

**S**OUTHWEST China's Szechuan Province has 4,700 small hydroelectric stations in the rural areas with a total generating capacity of 280,000 kw. This is more than double the figure in 1965, the year before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began.

Many villages in the Liangshan, Ahpa and Kantse areas inhabited by minority nationalities now have electric lighting and a number of counties have set up radio rediffusion networks.

The Yi, Miao and Han nationalities living in mountainous Leipo County, 3,000 metres above sea level, built 97 small power stations by relying on their own efforts and after overcoming many difficulties. The people of Muchuan County over the past year have been hacking water courses over mountains and damming up rivers to build 75 small hydroelectric stations. This number represents more than four times the total rural power stations built over the past two decades in this county. There were very few water sources in the Chienchin Production Brigade in this county's Tsuchu Commune, so the brigade Party branch led cadres and experienced peasants on an intensive search. They scoured the gullies and slopes for water until they finally located nine underground streams. The commune members started work to release and lead the water over the precipitous mountain slopes that winter. The eroded rocks prevented the use of explosives so the commune members resorted to drills, chisels and other indigenous methods to break through the rock to get to the water. The water thus made available now irrigates some 70 *mu* of arid land and provides power for a small hydroelectric station.

Eighty per cent of the generators and transformers used in these rural power stations were made by county and commune workshops.

These rural hydroelectric stations contribute to mechanizing farming





as can be seen in the number of mills, threshers and oil presses now in general use in Szechuan Province.

### **National Sports Competitions**

**F**OLLOWING the national basketball, volleyball, football, table tennis and badminton tournaments held from June 10 to July 2 in Peking, Tientsin and four other cities, more national tournaments took place in various cities in August, September and October.

The salient features were their mass character and the big proportion of youngsters taking part.

The National Junior Gymnastics Competition held in Shanghai from August 19 to September 5 was participated by more than 500 boys and girls of Han, Uighur, Mongolian, Hui, Miao, Korean and other nationalities from 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the country, the oldest among them being 15 and the youngest only 7. They were selected from the multitudinous up-and-coming gymnasts all over the country.

Over 200 men and women from 11 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions took part in the National Diving and Water Polo Contest held from August 28 to September 8 in Changsha, Hunan Province. For most of them, the youngest being only 10, it was their debut in a national contest. Some 100,000 spectators watched the diving and water polo contests.

The National Archery Invitation Tournament was held between September 5-15 in Huhhot, capital of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. This ancient sport drew more than 60 archers of both sexes from nine provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The youngest bowman was thirteen years old. Two archers broke five national records.

The 1972 National Swimming Tournament took place in Kwangchow, Kwangtung Province, from September 16 to 23. Over 780 swimmers from 21 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions participated, thereby making this tournament one of the largest since the People's Re-

public of China was founded. Junior swimmers made up 70 per cent of the contestants.

A national track and field meet — the first since the Great Cultural Revolution began in 1966 — was held in Nanking, Kiangsu Province, from October 12 to 18. It was attended by 1,258 athletes from 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; over one-half of the participants are boys and girls. One national record was bettered, and many new national junior records were chalked up.

A national gymnastics contest was held in Nanning, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, from October 17 to 29. This was one of the largest since liberation. Taking part were 537 men and women gymnasts and 88 acrobats from 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Three hundred and forty-nine contestants were children.

Other national competitions held recently were the regional basketball, volleyball and football tournaments, and the invitation road race for cyclists held in Taiyuan, the provincial capital of Shansi.

### **Hospital Doctors Go to Factories**

**T**O give the workers, peasants, soldiers and other labouring people the best medical service possible is the aim Chinese medical workers all strive for. Since the summer of 1970, the Hotung Hospital in Tientsin has made it a rule for its doctors to go to the factories one day each week. Each doctor spends that day in a factory assigned to him, giving treatment and carrying out preventive work. Taking this as an excellent opportunity to learn from the working class, the doctors have achieved encouraging results.

Sung Chien-chang, deputy head of the surgical department and a member of the Chinese Communist Party, puts his "factory day" at the Tientsin Bicycle Factory, where he treats patients and helps the factory clinic carry out preventive work. With his factory colleagues he has made a study of the clinic's case histories and summed up the laws

governing the incidence of ailments common among the workers in different seasons of the year, and has proposed a series of measures to prevent and treat them. He has been to all the workshops to meet and talk to the workers, getting to know the working and hygienic conditions. Together with the workers he has studied ways and means to prevent occupational diseases.

Doctor Sung runs a class to teach the factory's medical workers how to diagnose common diseases. As he uses large numbers of cases to illustrate his lectures and explains them patiently and thoroughly, the students found it easy to learn how to read symptoms and to diagnose and treat. He has also helped the clinic set up a simple operating-room and taught some of the comrades to carry out minor operations. Two hundred operations have been carried out without a single case of infection over the past two years and more. Now the workers need not go to the hospital for ordinary ailments.

Once, Doctor Sung noticed a veteran worker having some trouble using one of his hands. When he asked the worker, he was told that the index finger had been injured some time ago and was still swollen. "I don't want to hold up the work for a little matter like that, you know," said the worker to Doctor Sung.

After a careful examination, the doctor operated, and before long the worker's finger was healed.

"A sore finger seems a minor matter," said the doctor later, "but the pain and difficulties it causes are great. I was never fully aware of this when I worked in the hospital's consulting rooms. The veteran worker keeps working despite his pain. He has set a good example for me to serve the workers and other labouring people still better."

Early one morning Doctor Sung got home at four after performing an operation. He remembered that it was his "factory day." He rested a little while and then went out, reaching the factory just in time to begin a day's work.

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