

# PEKING REVIEW

5

February 2, 1973

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報

## Greeting the Signing of the Paris Agreement

1. Message from Chinese Party and state leaders
2. "Renmin Ribao" editorial

## Taking All Society as Their Factory

— Peking University's achievements in educational  
revolution in the liberal arts

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## Chinese Party and State Leaders Warmly Greet The Signing of the Paris Agreement

**Comrade Ton Duc Thang,**

President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,

**Comrade Le Duan,**

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the  
Viet Nam Workers' Party,

**Comrade Truong Chinh,**

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Na-  
tional Assembly of the Democratic Republic of  
Viet Nam,

**Comrade Pham Van Dong,**

Premier of the Government of the Democratic  
Republic of Viet Nam,

Hanoi

**His Excellency Nguyen Huu Tho,**

President of the Presidium of the Central Commit-  
tee of the South Viet Nam National Front for  
Liberation,

**His Excellency Huynh Tan Phat,**

President of the Provisional Revolutionary Govern-  
ment of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

South Viet Nam

ON the occasion of the formal signing in Paris of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam, we, on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, extend our warm congratulations and pay our high respects to you and, through you, to the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, to the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and to the people in north and south Viet Nam.

For the sake of the independence of their fatherland and the liberation of their nation, the heroic Vietnamese people, holding high the banner of President Ho Chi

Minh's call for "firm resolve to fight and win," carried on a staunch fight against U.S. imperialism for a decade and more and eventually impelled the U.S. Government to sign the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam, agree to withdraw all the armed forces of the United States and its allies within a fixed time and recognize the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, and as a result conditions have been created for the Vietnamese people to solve their own problems free from external armed intervention, and a vista has been opened up of the realization of peace, independence, unity, democracy and prosperity in Viet Nam.

The signing of the Paris agreement is an important achievement scored by the Vietnamese people through their protracted struggles on the military, political and diplomatic fronts. It is a great victory won by them through self-reliance, arduous struggle and perseverance in a protracted people's war. It is a great victory for the three Indochinese peoples' united struggle. It is also a common victory for the people of the whole world, the American people included.

The Chinese people heartily rejoice at the victory of the Vietnamese people as at a victory of their own. The tenacious revolutionary spirit and dauntless heroism you displayed in your protracted war of resistance have won you the admiration and praise of the people of the whole world. Your brilliant example proves that a small nation can win victory over a big, and a weak nation can win victory over a strong. It is a great inspiration to all the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles. Your heroic struggle and great victory will be written into the annals of history as a shining example of the contemporary war of national liberation.

China and Viet Nam are close neighbours linked by common rivers and mountains. Our two peoples have always supported and encouraged each other and have forged a profound revolutionary friendship in the protracted struggles against imperialism. The Chinese people have always regarded your struggle as their own



struggle and taken as their bounden internationalist duty to support and assist your just cause. This we have done in the past during your war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and we will in the future continue to stand together with the fraternal Vietnamese and the other fraternal Indochinese peoples and give resolute support and assistance to their just cause.

We sincerely wish that the people in north Viet Nam, under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, will achieve new successes in consolidating and building the socialist north. We sincerely wish that the people in south Viet Nam under the banner of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government will, together with the other two political forces, set up speedily a National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord and councils at lower levels and, through consultations, hold general elections and decide the political future of the south and make continuous progress along the

road of independence, democracy and national unity. We are convinced that the Vietnamese people's aspiration to reunify the fatherland will surely be realized and that their just cause will surely triumph.

**Mao Tsetung,**

Chairman of the Central Committee  
of the Communist Party of China

**Tung Pi-wu,**

Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China

**Chu Teh,**

Chairman of the Standing Committee  
of the National People's Congress  
of the People's Republic of China

**Chou En-lai,**

Premier of the State Council of the  
People's Republic of China

Peking, January 29, 1973

## **Foreign Minister Chi Fetes Chilean Foreign Minister**

At the invitation of the Chinese Government, Chile's Minister of Foreign Affairs Clodomiro Almeyda Medina arrived in Peking on January 27 at the head of the Chilean Government Delegation.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei gave a banquet the following evening to welcome the Chilean guests. In his speech at the banquet, the Chinese Foreign Minister referred to the formal signing in Paris on January 27 of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam. He said: "This is a major event in the present-day world and a great victory won by the Vietnamese people in their protracted and valiant struggle in defence of the independence and sovereignty of their country against aggression. We extend warm congratulations to the heroic Vietnamese people on this victory." He then expressed the hope that all the signatories to the agreement on Viet Nam will earnestly carry out the agreement already reached and reiterated that the Chi-

nese Government and people will continue to stand firmly by the Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples and give all-out support and assistance to their just cause.

Foreign Minister Chi praised the industrious and valiant Chilean people for their heroic and unyielding protracted struggles against colonialism and imperialism. "In international affairs," he said, "the Chilean Government has pursued an independent foreign policy, upheld the principles of national self-determination and non-interference, opposed hegemonism and power politics, supported the three Indochinese peoples in their just struggles, and established diplomatic relations not long ago with the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. It has thus made positive contributions to the Asian, African and Latin American peoples' cause of unity against imperialism."

Speaking about the friendship between the people of China and Chile, he said that soon after President Allende assumed the presidency two years ago, "the Chilean Government determinedly supported the restoration to China of her legitimate rights

in the United Nations, and established diplomatic relations with her, thereby becoming the first South American country to establish diplomatic relations with China." Foreign Minister Chi once again expressed heartfelt thanks to the Chilean Government and people for their powerful support to China. The visit of the Chilean Government Delegation, he said, was sure to make a new contribution towards further strengthening the friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Almeyda expressed full agreement with Foreign Minister Chi in calling the fruit of the Vietnamese people's protracted and valiant struggle a great victory. He said: "The revolutionary people of the whole world and all the peace-loving people regard this victory as their own. When the people of a small nation, relying on truth and justice, resist a strong enemy, thereby winning the powerful support of the people the world over for their struggle, they are able to defeat barbarous aggression. Viet Nam is a forceful proof."



Condemning the imperialists for their plunder and aggression, the Chilean Foreign Minister said: "A tide of safeguarding national independence and full sovereignty is surging in Latin America." "Defending our natural resources and territorial waters is the basis of our policy. Such a policy is increasingly proving the decisive importance of the regional and national efforts."

Referring to the friendship between the Chilean and Chinese peoples, Foreign Minister Almeyda said that he came from a country on the other side of the Pacific where the people feel that geographical distance cannot obstruct their close relations with the Chinese people.

On the afternoon of January 30, Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Foreign Trade Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo met Foreign Minister Almeyda and the Chilean Government Delegation headed by him.

### Army-Civilian Unity

The State Council and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee have issued notices to the effect that a movement for the people to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of armymen and for the army to support the government and cherish the people be carried out throughout the nation. These customary activities around New Year's Day and during the Spring Festival (beginning on February 3 this year) are aimed at strengthening unity between the army and government and between the armymen and people.

Groups made up of representatives of the local governments and people in all walks of life were formed to express regards and concern for P.L.A. units stationed in their localities and for family members of revolutionary martyrs and armymen, disabled and demobilized armymen. Group members in the frontier re-

gions made light of their journey over snow-capped mountains and across frozen rivers, forests and grasslands to call on the frontier guards. Cultural troupes affiliated with the groups broke up into small teams to perform in scattered billets and out-of-the-way outposts.

Many factories, people's communes, schools and other units invited combat heroes or veteran Red Armymen to give reports on the P.L.A.'s glorious tradition. Some had get-together parties with local army units. Tibet's emancipated serfs wrote many letters of thanks to the *chinchumami* (meaning the Liberation Army in the Tibetan language) guarding the frontiers.

Commanders and fighters of army units stationed in different places made the rounds of nearby departments to solicit the opinions of the local cadres and masses and checked up on how discipline had been observed by the units. The Sinkiang Military Command organized study groups headed by commanders at various levels to tour the cities, towns, rural and pastoral areas and learn from the achievements and experiences of the people of the different nationalities in both revolution and production. Frontier guards in Tibet held forums with militiamen of various nationalities and summed up their experience in joining efforts to defend the frontiers. Army units in Inner Mongolia gave unstinted support to the people's communes in developing farm production and stock-breeding. P.L.A. commanders and fighters can now often be seen helping peasants sinking wells, digging ditches, levelling land and doing other farm work in the rural areas. Many army units held meetings to recall how armymen and civilians were united in defeating the enemy in the war years.

Under Chairman Mao's great call "The whole nation should learn from the People's Liberation Army" and "The Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country," a stirring atmosphere of army-

men cherishing the people, the people supporting the army and armymen and people learning from each other prevails everywhere.

### Mauritius Mission in China

Mauritius, an island country in the Indian Ocean which established diplomatic relations with China on April 15 last year, sent an economic, trade and goodwill mission to visit China in the last week of January. It was led by K. Jagatsingh, Minister of Economic Planning and Development, and J.M.M.G. Marchand, Minister of Industry and Commerce.

Known as the "sugar island in the Indian Ocean," Mauritius grows very much sugar-cane. At the banquet in honour of the Mauritius guests on the evening of January 24, China's Acting Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang said that the current China visit of the mission led by the two ministers would further strengthen the friendship between the two peoples and promote the development of the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

In his speech, K. Jagatsingh said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Mauritius and China, the two countries and two peoples had come to know each other much better. They should further strengthen the existing economic, trade and cultural relations between the two countries to their mutual benefit.

The following evening, Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Acting Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang and Vice-Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries Chen Mu-hua met the two Mauritius ministers and other members of the mission.

### Tanzanian Visitors

Vice-Minister of National Defence Wang Shu-sheng gave a banquet on the evening of January 28 to welcome

(Continued on p. 13.)



# Welcome the Signing of the Agreement on Viet Nam

**T**HE Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam was formally signed in Paris on January 27, 1973, by the parties participating in the Paris Conference on Viet Nam. Longed for by the people of the world, peace in Viet Nam has finally come in conditions conforming with the aspirations of the Vietnamese nation. This is a tremendous victory for the Vietnamese people as well as for the people of the world. The Chinese people welcome the signing of the agreement on ending the war in Viet Nam and extend warm congratulations to the fraternal Vietnamese people.

To oppose U.S. aggression and to win the country's independence and national liberation, the 40 million heroic Vietnamese people have waged a magnificent and heroic war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation for more than ten years, in defiance of great national sacrifice and by bringing their dauntless revolutionary spirit into full play, and have won a splendid victory. Despite the dispatch of over 500,000 ground troops, the Seventh Fleet, including a number of aircraft carriers, tens of thousands of aircraft, the dumping of nearly 8 million tons of bombs and a cost of nearly 200,000 million U.S. dollars in direct military expenditures, the United States could not force the Vietnamese people into submission. The victory of the Vietnamese people is a strong inspiration to all the oppressed nations in their struggle for liberation and has made a great and important contribution to the anti-imperialist cause of the people of the world. The just war of the Vietnamese people will go down in history as an extremely great war of national liberation of the present era.

The Viet Nam war, which began with the U.S. sabotage of the 1954 Geneva Agreements and its intervention and aggression in Viet Nam, has now ended with the cessation of all U.S. military actions against Viet Nam and the withdrawal of all its armed forces and those of its allies within a fixed time. According to the agreement signed by the four parties, the United States undertakes to respect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Viet Nam; the United States will withdraw all its armed forces and military personnel and those of its allies from south Viet Nam within 60 days, will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of south

Viet Nam, and will recognize the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination; the south Vietnamese people shall decide themselves the political future of south Viet Nam through general elections; and the reunification of Viet Nam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means. It is possible in this way to settle the Viet Nam question without outside armed intervention. The Vietnamese people have braved death and sacrifice precisely to win and defend their fundamental national rights.

The signing of the Viet Nam agreement has shown once again that a just cause is invincible. War waged by oppressed nations and countries subjected to aggression to resist foreign aggression and to win independence and liberation is a just war. Aggression and oppression by the hegemonists are unjust. So long as the oppressed nations and countries subjected to aggression dare to take up arms, unite as one, and persevere in fighting, they can certainly defeat foreign aggression and be masters of their own destiny. This has been fully borne out by people's wars against foreign armed intervention and aggression since World War II. In Indochina, the same as elsewhere in the world today, the trend of history—that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution—cannot be held back by any force. The affairs of each country can only be settled by its own people and no outside interference is permitted. All attempts running counter to this trend of history are doomed to fail.

The U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam has brought colossal destruction and disaster to the Vietnamese people and much suffering to the American people; it has also gravely aggravated tension in Asia. The earnest implementation of the agreement already reached, the ending of the war and restoring of peace conform not only with the interests of the Vietnamese people but also with the interests of the American people and people all over the world. At the same time, they will have a positive influence on reducing tension in Asia and the world.

The Viet Nam armistice agreement has now been signed. But all the parties concerned have to make great efforts before what is written on paper can become a reality and all the provisions are thoroughly implemented. The Government of the Democratic



Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have solemnly declared that they will strictly carry out all the provisions of the agreement and the protocols to it and safeguard peace in Viet Nam. The people and public opinion around the globe demand that the U.S. Government and the Saigon authorities also strictly abide by the agreement and honestly fulfill their commitments.

The political future of south Viet Nam and the reunification of Viet Nam still remain to be settled step by step after the ending of the war in Viet Nam. Two administrations, two armies and two zones of control and three political forces now exist in south Viet Nam. This is the reality the agreement has actually affirmed. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is the genuine representative of the south Vietnamese people. It has won the warm support of the south Vietnamese people and is widely recognized internationally. The political future of south Viet Nam must be solved by the three political forces there according to the actual state of affairs, free from outside armed intervention and through peaceful consultation. The fact that Viet Nam has not been reunified in time and has been divided for a

long time into the north and the south in the past 18 years was due to the sabotage of the 1954 Geneva Agreements. This state of affairs runs counter to the national aspirations and interests of the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese people are one, and Viet Nam is one. This has also been affirmed by the agreement. The reunification of Viet Nam should be carried out step by step through peaceful means on the basis of consultations and agreements between north and south Viet Nam and without outside interference.

The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are of the same family. The people of the two countries have always encouraged and supported each other in their common struggle. The Vietnamese people's struggle has now entered a new stage. The Chinese people will as always continue to give firm support to the just cause of the fraternal Vietnamese people in the days to come. We are deeply convinced that no matter what difficulties and obstacles they may encounter on their road of advance, the Vietnamese people, with unremitting efforts, are sure to finally realize the lofty goal set by President Ho Chi Minh — to build a peaceful, independent, unified, democratic and prosperous Viet Nam.

(January 28)

## Document

# Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam

*Paris, January 24, 1973 (Hsinhua) — Following is the full text of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam to be formally signed in Paris on January 27, 1973 by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the United States of America:*

## Agreement on Ending the War And Restoring Peace in Viet Nam

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, with the concurrence of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam,

The Government of the United States of America, with the concurrence of the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam,

With a view to ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam on the basis of respect for the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, and to con-

tributing to the consolidation of peace in Asia and the world,

Have agreed on the following provisions and undertake to respect and to implement them:

### CHAPTER 1

#### THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S FUNDAMENTAL NATIONAL RIGHTS

**Article 1.** — The United States and all other countries respect the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Viet Nam as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam.

### CHAPTER 2

#### CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES — WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS

**Article 2.** — A ceasefire shall be observed throughout south Viet Nam as of twenty-four hours G.M.T. on this twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three.



## Agreement on Viet Nam Formally Signed in Paris

THE government representatives of the parties to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam on January 27 signed formally in the French capital the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam and its annexing protocols. The signing ceremony took place at the International Conference Centre.

The ceremony began at 11:05 hours (Paris time). Nguyen Duy Trinh, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Nguyen Thi Binh, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, William P. Rogers, Secretary of State of the United States, and Tran Van Lam, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam, formally signed on behalf of their respective governments the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam and its three annexing protocols — the Protocol to the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam Concerning the Return of Captured Military Personnel and Foreign Civilians and Captured and

Detained Vietnamese Civilian Personnel, the Protocol to the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam Concerning the Ceasefire in South Viet Nam and the Joint Military Commissions, and the Protocol to the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam Concerning the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

On the same day, at 15:46 hours (Paris time) at the same place D.R.V.N. Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and U.S.A. Secretary of State William P. Rogers on behalf of their respective governments signed copies of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam and its three annexing protocols with different preamble and conclusion and the Protocol to the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam Concerning the Removal, Permanent Deactivation, or Destruction of Mines in the Territorial Waters, Ports, Harbors, and Waterways of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, which is concerned only with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the United States of America.

At the same hour, the United States will stop all its military activities against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam by ground, air and naval forces, wherever they may be based, and end the mining of the territorial waters, ports, harbors, and waterways of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The United States will remove, permanently deactivate or destroy all the mines in the territorial waters, ports, harbors, and waterways of north Viet Nam as soon as this Agreement goes into effect.

The complete cessation of hostilities mentioned in this Article shall be durable and without limit of time.

**Article 3.** — The parties undertake to maintain the ceasefire and to ensure a lasting and stable peace.

As soon as the ceasefire goes into effect:

a) The United States forces and those of the other foreign countries allied with the United States and the Republic of Viet Nam shall remain in-place pending the implementation of the plan of troop withdrawal. The Four-Party Joint Military Commission described in Article 16 shall determine the modalities.

b) The armed forces of the two south Vietnamese parties shall remain in-place. The Two-Party Joint Military Commission described in Article 17 shall determine the areas controlled by each party and the modalities of stationing.

c) The regular forces of all services and arms and the irregular forces of the parties in south Viet Nam shall stop all offensive activities against each other and shall strictly abide by the following stipulations:

— All acts of force on the ground, in the air, and on the sea shall be prohibited;

— All hostile acts, terrorism and reprisals by both sides will be banned.

**Article 4.** — The United States will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of south Viet Nam.

**Article 5.** — Within sixty days of the signing of this Agreement, there will be a total withdrawal from south Viet Nam of troops, military advisers, and military personnel, including technical military personnel and military personnel associated with the pacification program, armaments, munitions, and war material of the United States and those of the other foreign countries mentioned in Article 3 a). Advisers from the above-mentioned countries to all paramilitary organizations and the police force will also be withdrawn within the same period of time.

**Article 6.** — The dismantlement of all military bases in south Viet Nam of the United States and of the other foreign countries mentioned in Article 3 a) shall be com-



pleted within sixty days of the signing of this Agreement.

**Article 7.** — From the enforcement of the ceasefire to the formation of the government provided for in Articles 9 b) and 14 of this Agreement, the two south Vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of troops, military advisers, and military personnel including technical military personnel, armaments, munitions, and war material into south Viet Nam.

The two south Vietnamese parties shall be permitted to make periodic replacement of armaments, munitions and war material which have been destroyed, damaged, worn out or used up after the ceasefire, on the basis of piece-for-piece, of the same characteristics and properties, under the supervision of the Joint Military Commission of the two south Vietnamese parties and of the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

### CHAPTER 3

#### THE RETURN OF CAPTURED MILITARY PERSONNEL AND FOREIGN CIVILIANS, AND CAPTURED AND DETAINED VIETNAMESE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

**Article 8.** — a) The return of captured military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties shall be carried out simultaneously with and completed not later than the same day as the troop withdrawal mentioned in Article 5. The parties shall exchange complete lists of the above-mentioned captured military personnel and foreign civilians on the day of the signing of this Agreement.

b) The parties shall help each other to get information about those military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties missing in action, to determine the location and take care of the graves of the dead so as to facilitate the exhumation and repatriation of the remains, and to take any such other measures as may be required to get information about those still considered missing in action.

c) The question of the return of Vietnamese civilian personnel captured and detained in south Viet Nam will be resolved by the two south Vietnamese parties on the basis of the principles of Article 21 b) of the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Viet Nam of July 20, 1954. The two south Vietnamese parties will do so in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, with a view to ending hatred and enmity, in order to ease suffering and to reunite families. The two south Vietnamese parties will do their utmost to resolve this question within ninety days after the ceasefire comes into effect.

### CHAPTER 4

#### THE EXERCISE OF THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

**Article 9.** — The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Government of the United

States of America undertake to respect the following principles for the exercise of the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination:

a) The south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination is sacred, inalienable, and shall be respected by all countries.

b) The south Vietnamese people shall decide themselves the political future of south Viet Nam through genuinely free and democratic general elections under international supervision.

c) Foreign countries shall not impose any political tendency or personality on the south Vietnamese people.

**Article 10.** — The two south Vietnamese parties undertake to respect the ceasefire and maintain peace in south Viet Nam, settle all matters of contention through negotiations, and avoid all armed conflict.

**Article 11.** — Immediately after the ceasefire, the two south Vietnamese parties will:

— Achieve national reconciliation and concord, end hatred and enmity, prohibit all acts of reprisal and discrimination against individuals or organizations that have collaborated with one side or the other;

— Ensure the democratic liberties of the people: personal freedom, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of meeting, freedom of organization, freedom of political activities, freedom of belief, freedom of movement, freedom of residence, freedom of work, right to property ownership, and right to free enterprise.

**Article 12.** — a) Immediately after the ceasefire, the two south Vietnamese parties shall hold consultations in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, mutual respect, and mutual non-elimination to set up a National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord of three equal segments. The Council shall operate on the principle of unanimity. After the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord has assumed its functions, the two south Vietnamese parties will consult about the formation of councils at lower levels. The two south Vietnamese parties shall sign an agreement on the internal matters of south Viet Nam as soon as possible and do their utmost to accomplish this within ninety days after the ceasefire comes into effect, in keeping with the south Vietnamese people's aspirations for peace, independence and democracy.

b) The National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord shall have the task of promoting the two south Vietnamese parties' implementation of this Agreement, achievement of national reconciliation and concord and ensurance of democratic liberties. The National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord will organize the free and democratic general elections provided for in Article 9 b) and decide the procedures and modalities of these general elections. The institutions for which the general elections are to be held will be agreed upon through consultations between the two south Vietnamese parties. The National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord will also decide



the procedures and modalities of such local elections as the two south Vietnamese parties agree upon.

**Article 13.** — The question of Vietnamese armed forces in south Viet Nam shall be settled by the two south Vietnamese parties in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the postwar situation. Among the questions to be discussed by the two south Vietnamese parties are steps to reduce their military effectives and to demobilize the troops being reduced. The two south Vietnamese parties will accomplish this as soon as possible.

**Article 14.** — South Viet Nam will pursue a foreign policy of peace and independence. It will be prepared to establish relations with all countries irrespective of their political and social systems on the basis of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty and accept economic and technical aid from any country with no political conditions attached. The acceptance of military aid by south Viet Nam in the future shall come under the authority of the Government set up after the general elections in south Viet Nam provided for in Article 9 b).

## CHAPTER 5

### THE REUNIFICATION OF VIET NAM AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH VIET NAM

**Article 15.** — The reunification of Viet Nam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means on the basis of discussions and agreements between north and south Viet Nam, without coercion or annexation by either party, and without foreign interference. The time for reunification will be agreed upon by north and south Viet Nam.

Pending reunification:

a) The military demarcation line between the two zones at the 17th parallel is only provisional and not a political or territorial boundary, as provided for in Paragraph 6 of the Final Declaration of the 1954 Geneva Conference.

b) North and south Viet Nam shall respect the demilitarized zone on either side of the provisional military demarcation line.

c) North and south Viet Nam shall promptly start negotiations with a view to reestablishing normal relations in various fields. Among the questions to be negotiated are the modalities of civilian movement across the provisional military demarcation line.

d) North and south Viet Nam shall not join any military alliance or military bloc and shall not allow foreign powers to maintain military bases, troops, military advisers, and military personnel on their respective territories, as stipulated in the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam.

## CHAPTER 6

### THE JOINT MILITARY COMMISSIONS, THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF CONTROL AND SUPERVISION, THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

**Article 16.** — a) The parties participating in the Paris Conference on Viet Nam shall immediately designate representatives to form a Four-Party Joint Military Commission with the task of ensuring joint action by the parties in implementing the following provisions of this Agreement:

— The first paragraph of Article 2, regarding the enforcement of the ceasefire throughout south Viet Nam;

— Article 3 a), regarding the ceasefire by U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries referred to in that Article;

— Article 3 c), regarding the ceasefire between all parties in south Viet Nam;

— Article 5, regarding the withdrawal from south Viet Nam of U.S. troops and those of the other foreign countries mentioned in Article 3 a);

— Article 6, regarding the dismantlement of military bases in south Viet Nam of the United States and those of the other foreign countries mentioned in Article 3 a);

— Article 8 a), regarding the return of captured military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties;

— Article 8 b), regarding the mutual assistance of the parties in getting information about those military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties missing in action.

b) The Four-Party Joint Military Commission shall operate in accordance with the principle of consultations and unanimity. Disagreements shall be referred to the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

c) The Four-Party Joint Military Commission shall begin operating immediately after the signing of this Agreement and end its activities in sixty days, after the completion of the withdrawal of U.S. troops and those of the other foreign countries mentioned in Article 3 a) and the completion of the return of captured military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties.

d) The four parties shall agree immediately on the organization, the working procedure, means of activity, and expenditures of the Four-Party Joint Military Commission.

**Article 17.** — a) The two south Vietnamese parties shall immediately designate representatives to form a Two-Party Joint Military Commission with the task of ensuring joint action by the two south Vietnamese parties in implementing the following provisions of this Agreement:

— The first paragraph of Article 2, regarding the enforcement of the ceasefire throughout south Viet Nam,



when the Four-Party Joint Military Commission has ended its activities;

— Article 3 b), regarding the ceasefire between the two south Vietnamese parties;

— Article 3 c), regarding the ceasefire between all parties in south Viet Nam, when the Four-Party Joint Military Commission has ended its activities;

— Article 7, regarding the prohibition of the introduction of troops into south Viet Nam and all other provisions of this Article;

— Article 8 c), regarding the question of the return of Vietnamese civilian personnel captured and detained in south Viet Nam;

— Article 13, regarding the reduction of the military effectives of the two south Vietnamese parties and the demobilization of the troops being reduced.

b) Disagreements shall be referred to the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

c) After the signing of this Agreement, the Two-Party Joint Military Commission shall agree immediately on the measures and organization aimed at enforcing the ceasefire and preserving peace in south Viet Nam.

**Article 18.** — a) After the signing of this Agreement, an International Commission of Control and Supervision shall be established immediately.

b) Until the International Conference provided for in Article 19 makes definitive arrangements, the International Commission of Control and Supervision will report to the four parties on matters concerning the control and supervision of the implementation of the following provisions of this Agreement:

— The first paragraph of Article 2, regarding the enforcement of the ceasefire throughout south Viet Nam;

— Article 3 a), regarding the ceasefire by U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries referred to in that Article;

— Article 3 c), regarding the ceasefire between all the parties in south Viet Nam;

— Article 5, regarding the withdrawal from south Viet Nam of U.S. troops and those of the other foreign countries mentioned in Article 3 a);

— Article 6, regarding the dismantlement of military bases in south Viet Nam of the United States and those of the other foreign countries mentioned in Article 3 a);

— Article 8 a), regarding the return of captured military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties.

The International Commission of Control and Supervision shall form Control Teams for carrying out its tasks. The four parties shall agree immediately on the location and operation of these Teams. The parties will facilitate their operation.

c) Until the International Conference makes definitive arrangements, the International Commission of Control and Supervision will report to the two south Vietnamese parties on matters concerning the control and supervision of the implementation of the following provisions of this Agreement:

— The first paragraph of Article 2, regarding the enforcement of the ceasefire throughout south Viet Nam, when the Four-Party Joint Military Commission has ended its activities;

— Article 3 b), regarding the ceasefire between the two south Vietnamese parties;

— Article 3 c), regarding the ceasefire between all parties in south Viet Nam, when the Four-Party Joint Military Commission has ended its activities;

— Article 7, regarding the prohibition of the introduction of troops into south Viet Nam and all other provisions of this Article;

— Article 8 c), regarding the question of the return of Vietnamese civilian personnel captured and detained in south Viet Nam;

— Article 9 b), regarding the free and democratic general elections in south Viet Nam;

— Article 13, regarding the reduction of the military effectives of the two south Vietnamese parties and the demobilization of the troops being reduced.

The International Commission of Control and Supervision shall form Control Teams for carrying out its tasks. The two south Vietnamese parties shall agree immediately on the location and operation of these Teams. The two south Vietnamese parties will facilitate their operation.

d) The International Commission of Control and Supervision shall be composed of representatives of four countries: Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland. The chairmanship of this Commission will rotate among the members for specific periods to be determined by the Commission.

e) The International Commission of Control and Supervision shall carry out its tasks in accordance with the principle of respect for the sovereignty of south Viet Nam.

f) The International Commission of Control and Supervision shall operate in accordance with the principle of consultations and unanimity.

g) The International Commission of Control and Supervision shall begin operating when a ceasefire comes into force in Viet Nam. As regards the provisions in Article 18 b) concerning the four parties, the International Commission of Control and Supervision shall end its activities when the Commission's tasks of control and supervision regarding these provisions have been fulfilled. As regards the provisions in Article 18 c) concerning the two south Vietnamese parties, the International Commission of Control and Supervision shall end its activities on the request of the Government formed



after the general elections in south Viet Nam provided for in Article 9 b).

h) The four parties shall agree immediately on the organization, means of activity, and expenditures of the International Commission of Control and Supervision. The relationship between the International Commission and the International Conference will be agreed upon by the International Commission and the International Conference.

**Article 19.** — The parties agree on the convening of an international conference within thirty days of the signing of this Agreement to acknowledge the signed Agreements; to guarantee the ending of the war, the maintenance of peace in Viet Nam, the respect of the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights, and the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination; and to contribute to and guarantee peace in Indochina.

The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the United States, on behalf of the parties participating in the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, will propose to the following parties that they participate in this International Conference: the People's Republic of China, the Republic of France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the four countries of the International Commission of Control and Supervision, and the Secretary General of the United Nations, together with the parties participating in the Paris Conference on Viet Nam.

## CHAPTER 7

### REGARDING CAMBODIA AND LAOS

**Article 20.** — a) The parties participating in the Paris Conference on Viet Nam shall strictly respect the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Cambodia and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, which recognized the Cambodian and the Lao peoples' fundamental national rights, i.e., the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of these countries. The parties shall respect the neutrality of Cambodia and Laos.

The parties participating in the Paris Conference on Viet Nam undertake to refrain from using the territory of Cambodia and the territory of Laos to encroach on the sovereignty and security of one another and of other countries.

b) Foreign countries shall put an end to all military activities in Cambodia and Laos, totally withdraw from and refrain from reintroducing into these two countries troops, military advisers and military personnel, armaments, munitions and war material.

c) The internal affairs of Cambodia and Laos shall be settled by the people of each of these countries without foreign interference.

d) The problems existing between the Indochinese countries shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence,

sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

## CHAPTER 8

### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM AND THE UNITED STATES

**Article 21.** — The United States anticipates that this Agreement will usher in an era of reconciliation with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam as with all the peoples of Indochina. In pursuance of its traditional policy, the United States will contribute to healing the wounds of war and to postwar reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and throughout Indochina.

**Article 22.** — The ending of the war, the restoration of peace in Viet Nam, and the strict implementation of this Agreement will create conditions for establishing a new, equal, and mutually beneficial relationship between the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the United States on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. At the same time this will ensure stable peace in Viet Nam and contribute to the preservation of lasting peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

## CHAPTER 9

### OTHER PROVISIONS

**Article 23.** — The Paris Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam shall enter into force upon signature of this document by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and by the Secretary of State of the Government of the United States of America, and upon the signature of a document in the same terms by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Secretary of State of the Government of the United States of America and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam. The Agreement and the Protocols to it shall be strictly implemented by all the parties concerned.

Done in Paris this twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three in Vietnamese and English. The Vietnamese and English texts are official and equally authentic.

For the Government of the  
Democratic Republic of  
Viet Nam  
Nguyen Duy Trinh  
Minister for Foreign  
Affairs

For the Government of  
the United States of  
America  
William P. Rogers  
Secretary of State



Paris, January 24, 1973 (Hsinhua) — Following is the full text of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam to be formally signed in Paris on January 27, 1973 by the parties participating in the Paris Conference on Viet Nam:

## Agreement on Ending the War And Restoring Peace in Viet Nam

The parties participating in the Paris Conference on Viet Nam,

With a view to ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam on the basis of respect for the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, and to contributing to the consolidation of peace in Asia and the world,

Have agreed on the following provisions and undertake to respect and to implement them:

(Text of the Agreement Chapters 1-8 same as in the one printed above.)

## CHAPTER 9

### OTHER PROVISIONS

**Article 23.** — This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature by plenipotentiary representatives of the parties participating in the Paris Conference on Viet Nam. All the parties concerned shall strictly implement this Agreement and its Protocols.

Done in Paris this twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three in Vietnamese and English. The Vietnamese and English texts are official and equally authentic.

For the Government of  
the Democratic Republic  
of Viet Nam

Nguyen Duy Trinh  
Minister for Foreign  
Affairs

For the Government of  
the United States  
of America

William P. Rogers  
Secretary of State

For the Provisional  
Revolutionary Government  
of the Republic of South  
Viet Nam

Nguyen Thi Binh  
Minister for Foreign  
Affairs

For the Government of  
the Republic of Viet Nam

Tran Van Lam  
Minister for Foreign  
Affairs

(Continued from p. 5.)

the visiting Delegation of the Ministry of Defence and National Service of Tanzania led by Minister E.M. Sokoine.

Speaking at the banquet, Vice-Minister Wang Shu-sheng said that under the leadership of President Nyerere, the Tanzanian people have waged unremitting struggles against aggression, subversion and interference by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and have triumphantly maintained national independence and state sovereignty. They have consistently made positive contributions to promoting the African people's cause of unity against imperialism.

He also said the people of China and Tanzania had always united with and supported each other and were comrades-in-arms on the same

front. The current friendly visit to China by the delegation would further promote the militant friendship between the two armies and peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

In his speech, the Tanzanian Minister Sokoine condemned imperialism for resorting to criminal acts, including killing innocent people and leaders of liberation movements, in the hope of perpetuating its rule in Africa. He expressed the conviction that no amount of imperialist suppression or intimidation would deter liberation movements in Africa and no amount of threatening would make Tanzania abandon her commitment to Africa's liberation cause.

The Tanzanian Minister said: The Paris agreement is a victory for the heroic people of Viet Nam. He ex-

pressed the hope that the agreement would be respected.

### Sino-Chilean Maritime Transport Agreement

A maritime transport agreement between the Governments of China and Chile was signed on January 26 in Santiago.

Orlando Neira, head of the Chilean delegation who signed the agreement on behalf of his government, said signing it was one more step for Chile in its struggle against imperialism, and the country's economic independence would be consolidated.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Yu Mei, head of the Chinese delegation, said both China and Chile were victims of imperialist and colonialist oppression. Therefore, it was only logical for the two countries to assist and support each other in the political, economic, technological, cultural and educational fields.



# Appeal of Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee and D.R.V.N. Government

*The Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on January 28 issued the following appeal:*

Dear countrymen and combatants,

The Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are greatly joyful to inform our countrymen and combatants throughout the country that:

On the 27th of January 1973, in Paris, capital of the Republic of France, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Secretary of State of the Government of the United States of America and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam, formally signed the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam."

Today, the 28th of January, war completely ends in both zones of our country.

As provided for in the agreement, the United States and the other countries respect the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Viet Nam. The United States ends its war of aggression, its military involvement and its intervention in the internal affairs of south Viet Nam.

The right to self-determination and the democratic liberties of the south Vietnamese people shall be respected. The people of south Viet Nam shall decide themselves their political future through genuinely free and democratic general elections.

The reunification of Viet Nam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means.

With the signed agreement, the resistance of our people against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, has won a very glorious victory. This is a very great victory of the most glorious war of resistance in the history of our people's struggle against foreign aggression.

Our entire people, in the south and the north alike, take immense pride in and are greatly inspired by this great victory of the fatherland.

This is also a victory of the peoples of the Indo-chinese countries in their united fight against the common enemy.

This victory of the Vietnamese people is also a victory of epochal significance of the forces of social-

ism, national independence, democracy and peace, of the freedom- and justice-loving people all over the world.

This brilliant victory is the fruit of more than eighteen years of persistent fight of the forty million people and combatants throughout our country, after surmounting innumerable sacrifices and hardships.

This is a victory of the spirit "**Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom,**" of the strength of solidarity of the entire people, of revolutionary heroism, of the tradition of patriotism, dauntlessness and staunchness forged in four thousand years of existence of the Vietnamese nation.

We warmly welcome the people and combatants in the heroic south, who united under the glorious banner of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government, the only authentic representative of the people in the southern part of our country, have gone through innumerable trials and dangers and fought with matchless courage.

We warmly welcome the people and combatants of the heroic north who have fought very valiantly while energetically building socialism and wholeheartedly assisting the great front in the south in the fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

With boundless loyalty to the fatherland and the people, our invincible armed forces in both the south and the north have fought and made sacrifices with tremendous valour, recorded marvellous exploits and proved themselves very worthy of being "the heroic army of a heroic people."

In these joyful days of victory, our entire people feel all the more indebted to the great services of our venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, the teacher of the Vietnamese revolution, who has devoted all his life to the independence and freedom of the fatherland and the revolutionary cause of the world's people.

We will remember with most profound feeling of gratitude the immortal services of the heroes, heroines, martyrs and all our comrades and compatriots in both zones who have laid down their lives for the country.

The great victory of the resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation is the victory of all-conquering Marxism-Leninism, of the judicious and creative political and military line of our Party which has upheld the spirit of independence and freedom, united the entire Party, army and people in a firm



resolve to fight and to win, closely combining genuine patriotism with pure internationalism.

This victory is the victory of the socialist regime full of vitality which has turned the north into the steady base of the revolution throughout the country.

This victory of our nation is also the result of the wholehearted support and great assistance accorded us by the other socialist countries and the progressive people all over the world. On this occasion, our people express heartfelt thanks to the fraternal countries, the international working class and all the peace- and justice-loving nations and peoples throughout the world, including the progressive people in the United States.

Dear countrymen and combatants,

The victorious conclusion of the resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, has ushered in a new turning point in the Vietnamese revolution. The signed agreement is the political and legal basis ensuring the fundamental national rights of our people, and the sacred right to self-determination of our compatriots in the south. This victory is the basis for our people to march forward and win new victories and achieve the national democratic revolution throughout the country.

The struggle of our people in south Viet Nam still has to overcome many difficulties and obstacles. The militarist and fascist forces, instrument of neo-colonialism, running counter to the aspirations of our nation, have not yet renounced their scheme to sabotage peace and block the road to independence and freedom of our people. That is why the immediate task of our countrymen in both zones of the country is to strengthen solidarity, maintain high vigilance at all time, and strive our best to consolidate the successes already won, firmly preserve lasting peace, achieve independence and democracy in the south and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam solemnly declares that it will seriously and scrupulously implement all the provisions of the Paris agreement, and demands that all signatory parties respect this agreement and fully implement it. This is a very important, and at the same time very difficult and complicated struggle to which our people of all strata and all patriots in south Viet Nam must make an active contribution.

The war of aggression which the various imperialist countries have, one after another, conducted on our land for more than thirty long years has left very serious aftermaths. It is a certainty that our compatriots in the south will get united and love one another as children of the same family, dispel all animosity and suspicion, and will, without distinction of the poor and the rich, political affiliation, religious belief and nationality, pool efforts in the struggle to preserve peace, achieve genuine independence, exercise democratic liberties, materialize national concord, heal the wounds

of war, rebuild the country, and bring a life of plenty and happiness to the entire people.

Viet Nam is one. The Vietnamese nation is one. The reunification of the fatherland is the sacred desire of our people in both zones. Let us, on the road toward the reunion of all Vietnamese in the lap of our beloved fatherland, soon join efforts in re-establishing normal relations between the two zones to meet the earnest desire for family reunion and endeavouring for the bright future of the nation.

The victory of the resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, has created unprecedented favourable conditions for the north of our country to forge ahead with the building of socialism. For the prosperity and strength of the country, for the achievement of independence and democracy in the south and of a beautiful and happy life for themselves, let our compatriots in the north uphold their traditional heroism and their sense of collective ownership to work with enthusiasm and creativeness so as to restore and develop the economy, increase defense potential, broaden our cultural activities and do away with poverty and backwardness, thus turning our country into a solid, strong and prosperous socialist country and further enhancing the international role of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the impregnable outpost of the socialist camp in Southeast Asia.

Let everybody after decades of war enter the stage of peaceful construction with high revolutionary zeal and in a stirring emulation movement. Let us translate the revolutionary heroism we have displayed in combat into our determination to overcome all difficulties in order to accelerate, at a greater tempo than ever before, the socialist construction and the building of a new life and the new man.

The destinies of the three Indochinese peoples are always closely related to one another. The mutual love and friendship between Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia have been forged by the blood they have shed in the protracted struggle against the common enemies for their respective independence and freedom. We firmly believe that the resistance put up by the heroic Lao people under the glorious banner of the Lao Patriotic Front, as well as the resistance waged by the valorous people of Cambodia under the banner of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia will end in very glorious victory.

It is the firm conviction of our people that in our struggle for the firm maintenance of peace and the achievement of independence and democracy as well as in the national reconstruction in both parts of the country, we will continue to have the warm sympathy and precious assistance of the other socialist countries and the progressive people all over the world.

It is the sincere desire of our Government and people to entertain friendly relations with all countries, including the United States of America, on the basis



of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and of equality and mutual benefit.

Dear countrymen and combatants,

The Vietnamese revolution has won very great victories. Yet, our nation's struggle must be continued to consolidate the gains we have made and march toward new successes in order to build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, prosperous and strong Viet Nam and will do our share in the common struggle of the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

This glorious victory will be followed by a period of most resplendent development of our nation. To be worthy of the compatriots and comrades who have

laid down their lives for the country's independence and freedom and for the happiness of the people and all the future generations, let all of us devote all our mind, energy and talent to defending and building the country, thus writing new pages in the glorious history of the nation.

Let our compatriots in the whole country strengthen unity, develop our victory and march forward enthusiastically!

Long live our Vietnamese fatherland!

Long live the Viet Nam Workers' Party!

The great President Ho Chi Minh will live for ever with our cause!

## **Appeal of C.C. of South Viet Nam N.F.L. And P.R.G. of Republic of South Viet Nam**

*The Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on January 28 issued an appeal to all compatriots and combatants throughout south Viet Nam, according to GPA. The appeal reads in full as follows:*

Beloved countrymen and combatants:

The Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam solemnly declare to the entire countrymen:

The foreign ministers, as representatives plenipotentiary of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam signed the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam on January 27, 1973.

The main contents of the agreement are as follows:

The United States and the other countries commit themselves to respect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Viet Nam.

The United States will completely end the war of aggression, its military involvement and its intervention in the internal affairs of south Viet Nam.

The right to self-determination of the south Vietnamese people shall be respected and their democratic liberties shall be ensured. The south Vietnamese people shall determine themselves their political future through genuinely free and democratic general elections.

The reunification of Viet Nam shall be carried out step by step by peaceful means.

Countrymen and combatants,

The war of aggression waged by U.S. imperialism has ended. Peace has been restored in our country.

This great victory is the result of more than eighteen years of fierce fighting of our heroic people as a whole, of our combatants and people in the south who, overcoming innumerable sacrifices and hardships, have fought with persistency, who are the first to stand up for the resistance and the last to enjoy peace, always proving themselves worthy of being the "iron fort of the fatherland."

Our entire nation is the victor. Anyone carrying the Vietnamese blood in his being, who really loves the country and the people, has the right to be proud and has his share in the common glory.

Glory belongs first of all to the best sons and daughters of the people, the heroes, heroines and martyrs who have laid down their lives for the fatherland.

Glory belongs to the heroic Liberation Armed Forces who have made brilliant exploits, and to all the valiant sons and daughters of the country who, in defiance of repression and imprisonment, have resolutely struggled against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, to liberate the south.

This victory of the Vietnamese nation is also a victory of the peoples of the three fraternal countries on the Indochinese Peninsula, who have united and fought against the common enemy. It is also the victory of all the independence- and freedom-loving nations, of



the whole progressive mankind, including the American people who have justice and peace at heart.

This great victory of our Vietnamese people proves that in the present era, a nation who, even with no large territory and no big population, have a judicious revolutionary line, know how to unite the entire people and achieve international solidarity, and are determined to fight and win, can certainly defeat any aggressive foe.

Beloved countrymen and combatants,

The dawn of peace, the glory of victory is radiating all over our land.

Before our people, a new period is being opened and a new situation is being created, very advantageous for the completion of the national-democratic revolutionary cause.

However, our people's struggle has not ceased to be a difficult and complex one. Fascist forces dependent on foreign countries are hatching many ulterior intrigues to undermine peace and oppose the independence, democracy and national concord.

That is why the task of our people at present is to strive in the spirit of national concord, to unite the entire people, be determined to firmly maintain peace and genuine independence and sovereignty, exercise democratic freedoms, improve the people's livelihood, to build a peaceful, independent, democratic and prosperous south Viet Nam and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam solemnly declare that they themselves will strictly and fully implement the agreement and persistently struggle to demand for the full implementation of all the provisions of the signed agreement.

All countrymen and combatants, workers and labourers, peasants, youths, pupils and students, intellectuals, teachers, functionaries, personalities, traders and industrialists, all religious countrymen, all national countrymen and overseas Vietnamese,

A life in peace, independence, democracy and happiness is a deep aspiration and urgent demand of various strata of the people.

The new weapon in our hand is the signed agreement.

The invincible strength of our people is the great unity of the entire people in the spirit of national concord.

The great unity and national concord are the lofty tradition of our nation and the unswerving clear and definite policy of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

Those Vietnamese who in the past had not the opportunity to take part in the resistance to defend the fatherland, from now on they will have the chance

to contribute their part to the common struggle of the people. The National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government warmly welcome them and are ready to co-operate with all persons without consideration of their past but now advocating peace, independence, democracy and national concord. This is for the sake of our blood-sealed sentiments and companionship. Let us hold hands as brothers of the same family, even all enmity and prejudice, and together build a life full of love and happiness.

Officers and combatants of the People's Liberation Armed Forces,

Continue your endeavour under the banner of defending peace, independence and democracy and defending the signed agreement.

Implement seriously the ceasefire order and in any of your contacts with Republican soldiers, you should treat them as brothers and take the first step in realizing the great cause of national concord.

Officers and soldiers in the army of the Saigon administration,

Peace is a common victory, to maintain peace firmly is to love the country and people and is your personal happiness. May you co-operate with the liberation fighters in seriously implementing the ceasefire and avoid all regrettable conflicts.

The position of the Front, the Government and our people is as clear as daylight and shines with justice.

The attitude of the Front, the Government and our people is very sincere and full of goodwill.

In these important moments of our national history, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam hopes that the Saigon administration places the interests of the fatherland above all, meets the demands of all strata of our people, rapidly forms, through sincere consultations, a National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord with three equal segments at all levels in order to arrive at the early holding of genuinely free and democratic general elections so that the south Vietnamese people may freely decide their political regime. Let the two parties together seriously implement all provisions of the agreement, fully carry out all democratic liberties of the people, heal the wounds of war, look after our compatriots' life to enable them to enjoy soon a happy and plenty life, promptly establish normal relations in all fields with the north and hold early negotiations with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Government to advance to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Beloved blood-sealed compatriots in the north,

Before the glorious victory of the nation, the armed forces and people in the south are all the more sensitive to the fraternal sentiments and great services of the heroic armed forces and people in the north in the resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. The south Vietnamese people have complete confidence



in the twenty-two million of our compatriots who are building north Viet Nam to make it strong and firm in all fields to serve as a prop for the whole country in the struggle to firmly preserve peace, achieve independence and democracy and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the country.

The National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam wish to convey to the fraternal Cambodian people under the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and to the brotherly Lao people under the leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front the sincere gratitude for their wholehearted support and precious assistance to the resistance for national salvation of the Vietnamese people. May the noble solidarity among the three peoples of the Indochinese Peninsula be consolidated daily.

The National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam wish to express their profound gratitude to the governments of the friendly countries, international organizations and all the peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world for their heartfelt support and selfless assistance to the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam wish to extend to the progressive people in the United States their warm congratulations on the common victory won for the sake of peace and the interests of our two peoples.

We earnestly hope that the precious international support and solidarity will continue and grow with regard to the struggle for the consolidation of peace and the realization of the Vietnamese people's fundamental

national rights and the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the only authentic representative of the south Vietnamese people, declares that it will maintain and develop friendly relations with all the countries that have set up diplomatic relations with the Republic of South Viet Nam and declares ready to establish diplomatic relations with all other countries on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, of equality and mutual benefit.

Beloved countrymen and combatants:

In these joyful days of victory, everyone of us at the bottom of his heart turns his thoughts to the great concern of the respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh. The sacred testament of President Ho Chi Minh constantly illuminates the road to victory of our nation.

True to President Ho's most kind sentiments, the army men and people in the south are resolved to hold aloft forever the banner of peace, independence, democracy and national concord, strive resolutely and proceed to win new victory.

Together with compatriots throughout Viet Nam, the 18 million people in the south will hold high the victorious banner of the nation, be united all the more closely with redoubled efforts to struggle resolutely to consolidate peace and carry forward the victory, so as to ensure the realization of a peaceful, independent, democratic and prosperous south Viet Nam and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Heroic south Vietnamese compatriots and combatants, advance jubilantly!

### **"Renmin Ribao" Editorial**

## **Strongly Condemn Portuguese Colonialism's New Crime**

**A**MILCAR CABRAL, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde (P.A.I.G.C.), was assassinated on January 20, 1973. The Chinese people join the people of Guinea and other African countries in strongly condemning international imperialism and Portuguese colonialism for their new crime and in mourning with deep sorrow the unfortunate death of Amilcar Cabral, the outstanding leader of Guinea (Bissau) in the struggle for national independence.

Amilcar Cabral was General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde since its founding in 1956 and had put forth the militant slogan for winning complete and unconditional national independence. Since 1963, the P.A.I.G.C. has led the people of Guinea (Bissau) in waging armed struggle. The patriotic armed forces of Guinea (Bissau) have now liberated two-thirds of the entire territory and established grass-roots organs of power in the liberated areas. The P.A.I.G.C. headed by Amilcar



Cabral has made outstanding contributions to Africa's national-liberation struggle, particularly to the cause of national liberation of Guinea (Bissau).

The assassination of General Secretary Cabral shows that imperialism and Portuguese colonialism are waging a frantic death-bed struggle. The African people's just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism is now developing vigorously. News of victories in the national-liberation armed struggle in southern Africa is coming in a steady stream. Under the leadership of the P.A.I.G.C., the people of Guinea (Bissau) have won one victory after another. The cause of the African countries and people to combat imperialism in unity is growing daily. Confronted with this situation, the Portuguese colonialists, backed by the international imperialist forces, have done their utmost to put up a stubborn fight. They have resorted to acts of piracy and ordered their mercenaries to launch sudden attacks on Conakry, capital of Guinea. Cabral's assassination is precisely the continuation and development of the instances of invasion by the Portuguese mercenaries. They pointed their spearhead not only at the Republic of Guinea and the

people of Guinea (Bissau), but also at other African countries and the African people as a whole. However, this despicable act by international imperialism and Portuguese colonialism can never check the growth of the African people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. Through this incident, the African people will more clearly see through the nature of imperialism and Portuguese colonialism, heighten their vigilance, go into battle more resolutely and carry the national-liberation struggle through to the end.

The Chinese people and the people of Guinea (Bissau) as well as the people of other African countries are comrades-in-arms on the same front. The Chinese people have all along firmly supported the just struggles of the people of Guinea (Bissau) and the people of other African countries against imperialism, colonialism and racism. We are deeply convinced that in the face of the new provocation by imperialism and Portuguese colonialism, the people of Guinea (Bissau) will unite more closely, raise high the banner of the national-liberation struggle and strive for still greater victories.

(January 26)

### For Your Reference

## **Struggle of People of Guinea (Bissau) And Cape Verde**



**G**UINEA (Bissau) on the Atlantic coast at the western extreme of Africa and the Cape Verde Islands in the Atlantic Ocean are African regions under Portuguese colonial rule. The former was Portugal's main slave-trading centre in the 17th and 18th centuries and was ruled from Portuguese-controlled Cape Verde Islands. In 1951, the Portuguese colonial authorities turned these two regions into "overseas provinces" and sent governors to rule them.

The decadent and moribund Portuguese colonialists in Guinea (Bissau) and the Cape Verde Islands carry out a brutal racist policy. They divide the people into different categories: Europeans are "civilized people" who enjoy special rights and privileges

while the African people are "natives" who are forced to do hard physical labour for no pay or a mere pittance. They have no personal freedom, nor is their livelihood guaranteed.

The people of Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde have waged a long and heroic struggle against colonial rule and for national independence. But they were ruthlessly suppressed by the Portuguese colonialists. On September 19, 1956, patriots under the leadership of Amilcar Cabral secretly founded the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde (P.A.I.G.C.) in the city of Bissau. The P.A.I.G.C. headquarters was moved to Guinea's capital Conakry in January 1960. Dockers in the Port of Bissau staged a big strike on August

3, 1959, to oppose the Portuguese colonialists' savage exploitation, but this was put down in blood by the colonial authorities and 50 workers were killed. The P.A.I.G.C. was determined to lead the people to take the road of armed struggle. The enlarged P.A.I.G.C. Political Bureau meeting in September that year decided that "armed struggle is the only way for national liberation." On January 23, 1963, the P.A.I.G.C. fired the first shot of armed struggle when it launched an attack on colonial troops in the town of Tite in the southern part of Guinea (Bissau). In their ten years of armed struggle, the patriotic armed forces of Guinea (Bissau) have liberated two-thirds of the country containing half the



population. Relatively stable liberated areas have been established in the south. Organs of power have been set up in the prospering liberated areas where the economy, education and health work are being developed by relying on the people's own efforts. Under the P.A.I.G.C. leadership, the people of Guinea (Bissau) repeatedly attack the Portuguese colonial troops and are winning victory after victory.

After Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the P.A.I.G.C., was assassinated on January 20, the P.A.I.G.C.

issued a communique which sternly pointed out that the real culprit in the assassination was international imperialism and Portuguese fascism. The communique said: The P.A.I.G.C. solemnly reaffirms its firm determination to revenge the ignoble crime "by exterminating the colonialists and their corrupted agents on its sacred soil."

The assassination of Amilcar Cabral has infuriated the people of Africa

and the whole world. Leaders of such African countries as Guinea, Congo, Zambia, Ethiopia, Mali, Senegal, Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, Morocco, Sudan, Algeria, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Burundi, Ghana, Somalia and Libya have angrily denounced international imperialism and Portuguese colonialism for their shameful crime of assassinating Amilcar Cabral. They have pledged firm support to the liberation struggle of the people of Guinea (Bissau) and the whole of Africa till final victory.

## Taking All Society as Their Factory

— Peking University's achievements in educational revolution in the liberal arts

**H**AVING gone through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Peking University is developing into a new-type socialist university. It has 17 departments embracing over 60 specialties and a teaching staff of more than 2,000. Since August 1970, it has enrolled some 4,000 students from among young workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience all over the country. This is something unheard of in the old-type universities.

The liberal arts in Peking University, which is located in the northwestern suburbs of the capital, include Chinese, history, philosophy, political economy, international politics, law and library science departments. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The liberal arts should take all society as their factory." Like the science and engineering colleges which have their own factories or establish contacts with local plants to enable teachers and students to link study with actual production, the liberal arts teachers and students, apart from class work, devote some time every year to taking part in class struggle and productive labour in factories, people's communes, P.L.A. units and shops and making social investigations, stressing theoretical study based on practice. Good results have thus been obtained in educational revolution.

Prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao time and again called on the liberal arts teachers and students to go among the workers and peasants and learn how to make revolution by taking part in class struggle. He clearly pointed out: "Education must serve

proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour." However, Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the field of education pushed a revisionist line in a futile bid to lead teachers and students astray, making them divorce themselves from proletarian politics, the worker and peasant masses and productive labour.

### Profound Changes

Repudiation of this counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education during the Cultural Revolution has enabled the students and teachers in the college of liberal arts to embark on the road of taking all society as their factory, thereby drastically changing the teaching system.

Since two years ago, they have incorporated their study in and out of the university. While attending classes, students concentrate their time and energy in systematically studying the basic knowledge of the various subjects they major in. Together with their teachers, they are out in society four months a year, applying what they have learnt to practice. In this way, the old bookish way of study has been done away with and the students' ability to use Marxist theory to analyse and solve problems has been raised.

In 1971, the students in the Chinese department specializing in literature and their teachers went to a production brigade in Miyun County on Peking's outskirts to do some investigation work. The heroic deeds of Liu Mao-ching, the brigade's late Party branch secretary who had led the peasants in building a socialist





Students of the philosophy department studying with workers at the Peking General Knitwear Mill.

new countryside, inspired them to do creative writing. While tutoring students in such writing, the teachers lectured on the relevant parts of such courses as the Marxist theory of literature and art, writing methods, analysis of classical and modern literary works and grammar and rhetoric, and organized the students to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art* and other works. The result was the students wrote a collection of revolutionary stories.

In co-operation with the Peking Historical Relics Administration, teachers and students in archaeology under the history department unearthed a Western Chou Dynasty (c. 1066-771 B.C.) village and discovered 3,000-year-old houses, kitchen ranges, pottery and other things. This initial training in field excavation helped extend their knowledge of what had been learnt in the classroom.

The Ming Tombs in Changping County on Peking's northwestern outskirts, where thirteen Ming emperors are buried, became lecture rooms on the history of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 A.D.) and Ching Dynasty (1644-1911 A.D.). Teachers and students read historical data, visited the luxurious underground mausoleum of a Ming emperor and his wife, and investigated the family histories of the peasants living in the locality for generations. What they found spoke volumes for the harsh exploitation and oppression of the peasants by the feudal rulers and the former's resistance and struggle. This was very conducive to grasping Marxist historical materialism and using the theory of class struggle to study historical problems and criticize the idealist concept of history.

### From Abstract Concepts to Weapons of Struggle

Before the Great Cultural Revolution began, the philosophy department did not regard philosophy as a

subject in which the students study theory to carry out class struggle and serve proletarian politics. Instead, it confined philosophy to textbooks and the classroom and asked the students to learn only some philosophical concepts from books. The situation has now fundamentally changed.

In conjunction with the study of the basic theories of historical materialism, 150 teachers and students of the philosophy department in the third year not long ago spent one and a half months carrying out social investigations in several factories, shops and schools and among the inhabitants in the capital's western district. They put the stress on investigating the management system of industrial enterprises, class struggle in commercial departments, education among children and youngsters, and other questions. In the course of which the students raised many practical and theoretical questions, such as the law of class struggle in the period of socialism, the features and law of struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in influencing and winning over the younger generation. With the teachers' guidance, they read and studied hard and strove to use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to answer these questions. In addition to over 60 fact-finding reports and study notes by individuals, they joined efforts to write more than 30 investigation reports.

To gain a deeper understanding of the Marxist theory of knowledge, a group of teachers and students from the same department visited the Yungting Machinery Plant where experienced workers had through collective efforts created a new-type drill bit. Their aim was to analyse, in the light of this technical innovation, such reactionary fallacies as idealist apriorism spread by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers and to find out typical examples of workers' applying the materialist theory of reflection in practice. On the basis of investigations, the students carried out mass



revolutionary criticism together with the workers. Meanwhile, they earnestly restudied *Theses on Feuerbach*, *Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy*, some chapters of *Anti-Duhring* and *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism* and other works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works like *On Practice* and *Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?*

Teachers gave on-the-spot lectures on the basic viewpoints of the Marxist theory of knowledge. Before they came to the plant, some students had had some muddled ideas about the origin of man's knowledge and talent. During discussions and criticism meetings, the workers repudiated idealist apriorism which had been advertised by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers together with fatalism spread by the exploiting classes in the old society, pinpointing the fact that idealist apriorism was nothing but mental shackles used by the reactionary ruling classes for enslaving the people. Recounting her own experience of knowing nothing about technique at first and becoming a master of her line, a woman lathe operator explained that talent came only from practice. All this was a profound education for the students.

### Lively Pedagogic Activities

When studying the road of development for socialist agriculture, the students in the political-economy department read Engels' *The Peasant Question in France and Germany*, Lenin's *On Co-operation* and Chairman Mao's works on agricultural co-operation. Afterwards the teachers took them to several people's communes with different characteristics to carry out social surveys. While in Hsipu Production Brigade (see *Peking Review*, No. 51, 1972) of the Chienming People's Commune in Hopei Province's Tsunhua County, a brigade commended by Chairman Mao during the movement for agricultural co-operation, they learnt about the entire course of agricultural collectivization from old poor peasants and cadres. When the co-operative which later developed into the present brigade had been set up, it was very poor and owned only three-fourths of a donkey, the sole draught animal shared by a number of peasant households of which one-fourth did not join the co-op. Today farming in this brigade is being mechanized. After reading and collecting a large amount of data coupled with serious study of Marxist works in the course of investigation, the teachers and students gained a deeper understanding of the Marxist-Leninist theory of co-operation.

Some teachers and students in the international politics department had their lessons on Lenin's *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism* in the Mentoukou Coal-Mine, the iron-smelting mill of the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company and the Shihchingshan Power Plant on Peking's western outskirts. All had been victims of imperialist plunder. While extensively



Peking University's teachers and students reclaiming land alongside peasants.

investigating the history of savage imperialist plunder, the teachers and students held forums with veteran workers who accused the imperialists of barbarous exploitation and raised many questions on the current international class struggle. This was an impetus to the teachers and students in their theoretical study and research work. With the help of the teachers, the students extensively read relevant material and at the same time studied Lenin's work. As a result, they arrived at a deep understanding of Lenin's thesis that export of capital is a major characteristic of imperialism. These lively pedagogic activities enabled the students to write four fact-finding reports, including "Plunder of the Mentoukou Coal-Mine by the Imperialist Powers," "An Investigation on Imperialist Capital Export in the Shihchingshan Tube Casting Mill" and "Imperialist Control and Plunder of the Shihchingshan Power Plant."

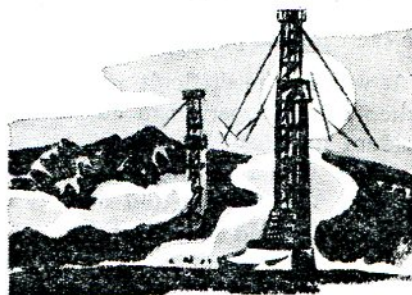
Taking all society as their factory has brought marked improvement in the quality of teaching to the liberal arts. Speaking of his own experience, a young philosophy teacher said: "I studied philosophy for five years in the old Peking University. When I wrote year-end and graduate theses, I often copied abstract concepts and philosophical jargon. Now with only a little over a year's study, students have begun to use Marxist theory to criticize the bourgeoisie and write articles with clear-cut views and rich contents. This is a striking contrast between the two lines in education and the results produced."



# Yumen Style of Work

How Yumen Oilfield, China's oldest petroleum base, aids the new oilfields and at the same time taps its own potential for further development.

by Kan Fen



**C**ENTURIES ago the Kansu Corridor in western Kansu Province in northwest China was part of the ancient Silk Road linking China and Central Asia. Famous explorers and travellers like Chang Chien of the Han dynasty (206 B.C. — 220 A.D.) who reached Central Asia, the well-known Chinese monk Hsuan-tsang (596-664) who went to India, and Marco Polo who came to China — all travelled over this route.

The western end of the corridor outside Chiayu Pass on the western tip of the Great Wall was once a barren waste. But today there are large stretches of oases and one of these, encircled by snow-capped mountains, is China's oldest oil base, the Yumen Oilfield.

Before liberation, however, the oilfield which went into operation in 1938 was badly damaged and many wells became prematurely unproductive because of the unscrupulous extraction methods used by the reactionary Kuomintang authorities. After liberation, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, the oilfield was swiftly restored and three new fields were added, greatly increasing the area of the oilfield and its petroleum output. For a long time in the past, Yumen had produced one-half of the national output of crude oil.

China's petroleum industry has developed rapidly in the wake of opening up a large number of new oilfields. Workers and staff of the old Yumen petroleum base enthusiastically shouldered the heavy task of aiding the new fields, determined to make Yumen a school for training oil-workers and a site for carrying

out scientific studies and experiments. They hoped in this way to continuously provide experience, techniques and personnel for the new fields and set an example in giving the revolutionary spirit full play.

For more than the past decade the Yumen Oilfield has done just that. In terms of manpower, it has sent more than a thousand men to new oilfields a dozen times. The total sent by Yumen was four times its present number of workers and staff. It has also sent out the equivalent of three-quarters of its equipment.

The cut-throat competition that exists between capitalist enterprises is not found in our socialist country. Socialist enterprises, in which the means of production are owned by

the whole people, are operated not for making profit but for the country's industrialization and for meeting to the greatest degree possible the ever increasing material and cultural needs of the whole society. Hence socialist co-operation is always carried out among enterprises for mutual progress and common development. What Yumen has done is a vivid demonstration of this new type of relations.

## Helping Others

China was able to tell the world towards the end of 1963 that henceforth she would no longer be dependent on oil imports. This news was a joyous occasion for the workers and staff of Yumen. How many days and nights of ceaseless battles had they



The famous Drilling Team 1205 in the Taching Oilfield was sent from Yumen. The team members are summing up their experience after creating a new record.



fought to realize this lofty aspiration of the Chinese people.

It was in the difficult year of 1960 when social-imperialism cut off petroleum supplies that made it imperative for China to increase her own output. The workers and staff of the Yumen Oilfield together with oil-workers throughout China went into battle. They ate their meals and quartered down at their posts. They worked hard day and night to produce more oil.

Then news reached Yumen that a new oilfield — Taching — had been found. People rushed around to spread the glad tidings. An avalanche of applications showered down on the Party committees at all levels asking to be sent to work in the newly discovered oilfield off in the wilderness. Relocation orders came. Men still on the day shift plunged into a fury of packing. Many never bothered to change their work-clothes or write a line home. They left that same night for the new front in the battle for oil.

Wave after wave reached Taching from Yumen, bringing with them machines and equipment. Among these pioneers were national model worker Wang Ching-hsi and his drilling crew, Team 1205 which had time and again set new records in drilling oil wells. Together with workers from other oilfields and supported by the whole nation, they gave full play to the spirit of self-reliance and stubbornly surmounted difficulties. In a little over three years they put Taching on its feet to help make China basically self-sufficient in petroleum.

The whole petroleum situation in China changed once the Taching Oilfield was opened up. Like everyone else, the Yumen oil-workers were greatly elated and did all they could in a more conscious way to give further support to Taching. Whatever Taching wanted was given freely and speedily. Men? The very best. Equipment? Also the very best. Nothing was too good for the new oilfield. Requests were met by Yumen swiftly and generously.

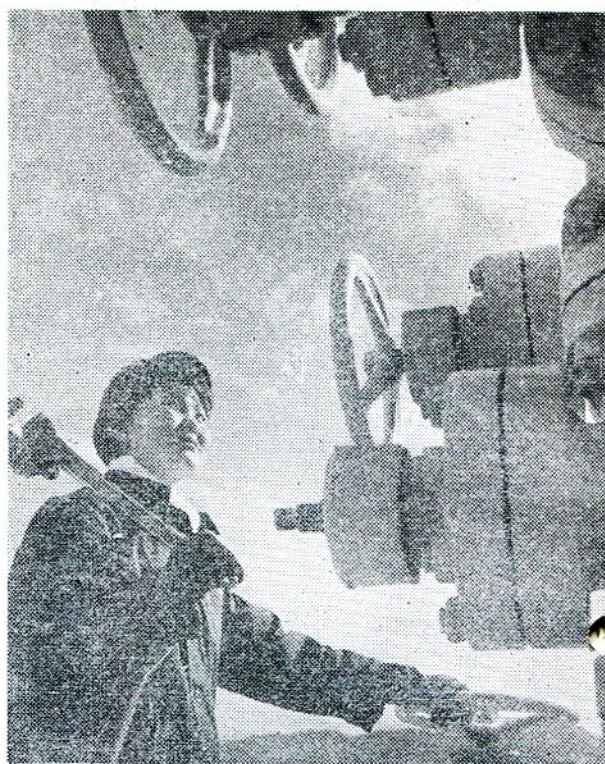
As more oilfields were discovered and opened up, more men and equip-

ment were required. Once a new field asked for their cement conveyor. Yumen had one, only one. Without it each well would require 50 to 60 men to carry several thousands of 50-kilogramme bags of cement each hour to feed the machine consolidating the well. A slight hitch in delivery could seriously impair the quality of work. With it only several men would be sufficient to do the work. On hearing the request, the Yumen workers said, "Send it to them. We'll hump those bags ourselves!"

The Yumen workers and staff did more than promptly answer requests from above. They gave considerate and careful thought to what the new oilfields might need and had not asked for. They proposed to the leadership sending this and that. On their own the men in the machinery plant gave up the 400-square-metre mobile plant they had made themselves to fellow-workers in a new oilfield. They said they were happier working out in the open themselves if it helped their comrades out in the desolate wilderness to make faster progress in building up the new field.

### Tapping Potential

This all-out effort to aid others inevitably brought on problems for the old oilfield, such as manpower and equipment, which soon cropped up. Some work teams were left with only one experienced worker and a tool box! But the workers of Yumen were not dismayed. They knew they were doing the right thing and were happy about it. At the same time, they soberly realized they had to tap and develop their own potential in order to effectively continue their support to other oilfields and also complete their own production plans. "Let's do what we can with our own



A young woman worker has taken up the post left by a veteran worker assigned elsewhere.

hands," they said. It was in this self-reliant spirit that they overcame one difficulty after another.

In 1970, Yumen was left with two-thirds of its manpower and one-half of its drilling rigs, machine repairing equipment and means of transport. That year the workers of Yumen made new efforts to tap and develop their own potential. A drilling machine, a major component in one department, was sent to a new oilfield where prospecting work was in progress. Veteran worker Li Hsiang-wen and his mates built another out of scrap to replace the one that had been sent out. With Li taking the lead, a vigorous drive for technical innovations was launched. In one year they built a dozen pieces of equipment to replace those relocated to new petroleum bases so that production at Yumen was not affected at all. Yumen abounds with such examples. "New ones replace the old, fully automatic ones replace the semi-automatic ones," Yumen workers said with justifiable pride. One vital piece of equipment was sent from the workshop that repairs and

*(Continued on p. 26.)*



## How "Tian Ma" Was Domesticated

— by Han Hsien-tsai of the Taishan Brigade in  
Yunhsien County, Hupeh Province

AS far as can be recalled the medicinal herb *tian ma* (*Rhizoma gastrodiae*) has always been gathered as a valuable wild herb for treating certain forms of dizziness, paralysis and some other afflictions. Many attempts had been made in the past to domesticate this perennial parasitic plant with tuberous roots, but without success. And because of this, people said it had "wings to fly with and feet to run away with" and was given the enchanting name of "Fairy's Foot."

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution when we were studying Chairman Mao's directive: "Chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level," we wondered if we could cultivate *tian ma*. It would be wonderful if it could be grown as a crop so people would have as much of this valuable herb as they wanted.

In the winter of 1966 several of us made preparations to try and raise it ourselves. "The standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge." "If you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality." We had no way of knowing if we would succeed. The only way to find out was through practice if we wanted to unveil the secret of the elusive *tian ma*.

The following spring we selected a tiny plot where the herb had once grown, and planted some *tian ma* roots we had got in the mountains. We kept careful daily watch and were puzzled by what we saw. The buried tubers gave off some shoots in early summer and then withered away within half a month, never so much as putting forth a twig or a leaf, until there was nothing left above the ground. In July we dug up a clump for another look. There was nothing there! Had the *tian ma* really "run away" as reputed? We minutely inspected the ground and found several thick, white sprouts where the *tian ma* should have been. We did not know what they were, so we waited to see what would happen next.

We waited until October when there was a big snowfall and then dug again. Even the thick white sprouts had disappeared, leaving in their place a host of little white knobs somewhat resembling *tian ma*

tubers. After careful analyses we agreed that they were the puny offspring of the old tubers.

Facts proved that there was no such thing as *tian ma* running away. But how was it to be made to grow? What conditions were needed, and could *tian ma* be grown on a large scale? I kept turning all this over in my mind. Chairman Mao said: "When you do anything, unless you understand its actual circumstances, its nature and its relations to other things, you will not know the laws governing it, or know how to do it, or be able to do it well." Like other things, *tian ma* also had laws governing its growth, and once grasped we could get the plants to grow on a farm.

To discover these laws governing the growth of *tian ma* I visited veteran peasants who had plenty of experience in gathering them; I also consulted buyers. In this way I managed to acquire some indirect knowledge of *tian ma*. For direct experience we formed an investigation team and combed the mountains searching and digging for the herb. The mountains near our brigade are mist-shrouded and are full of snakes and wild beasts and clothed half way up in tall cedars. We searched everywhere, armed with shotguns and carrying dry rations in our sacks. When we found it, we noted down the kind of soil in which it grew, the inclination of the slope, its surroundings and depth, and what sort of nutrition it required. We observed every clump carefully and analysed, and the results showed that *tian ma* grew on shady slopes near decaying stumps and was covered with a kind of fine black threads (honey-mushroom fungi) which were joined to rotting tree stumps. We found out that *tian ma* got its nourishment from the rotting stumps through the slender threads.

Were the conclusions accurate? They had to be verified in practice. In the light of our new findings, we planted *tian ma* on a stretch of land in the early summer of 1968. Later, we saw that some had rotted and some had not. Why? Some comrades remembered that some of the tubers had been lifted without soil attached to them and had been handled with sweaty hands. We believed then that decay had set in because the honey-mushrooms, a kind of fungus, had been destroyed through such handling. The next year we took care to lift the roots up with soil attached and handled



them with dry hands or with hands caked in mud. The tubers planted this time did not rot.

Repeated practice gradually got the *tian ma* to grow. "Fairy's Foot" neither "flew" nor "ran away," but stayed put.

When we planted it on a large scale, a new problem appeared. One patch of *tian ma* which did quite well at the start gradually atrophied and fewer and fewer shoots grew.

We compared this patch with other patches and found that they were very similar in all respects save that this particular one had cedars growing in it. We removed the soil and discovered that the cedars not only did not produce the fungi to nourish the plants but the roots of these trees loosened the soil and stopped the *tian ma* from growing. We moved the herb to another plot.

Another problem came up as soon as we had this one solved. We found that some of the roots had been

eaten up by insects or badly chewed. Successive observations showed that the enemies were the ants and other insects. Since we had just embarked on growing *tian ma*, we knew next to nothing about pest control. Comrades searched through books on insect control but found no mention of ways to keep insects harmful to *tian ma* in check. The conclusion we reached was: What was in the books was the practical experience of others and that there was still much that had yet to be tested in practice and recorded in books. We carried out experiments based on normal procedures taken against other farm pests and gradually worked out an effective method to eliminate the insects that harmed *tian ma*.

The *tian ma* we have transplanted is doing very well. Through our efforts at domesticating the herb we have come to understand that it is possible to know all things in the world. As long as we follow Chairman Mao's teaching "**Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge,**" the laws governing the development of all things can be grasped to dynamically transform the objective world around us.

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(Continued from p. 24.)

makes motor vehicles and tractors. But the workers and staff there built a much more versatile one, in fact a pair, to replace the one that was relocated. "Three months after our only 'baby' leaves home and we get 'twins!' " the workers quipped.

The labour power shortage was overcome by working hard and ingeniously and by diversifying efforts while specializing in doing one particular job. Extraction crews took up the work of well maintenance crews who also learnt drilling while repair crews turned to making parts and machines so that one man could handle the work of several.

While aiding others and keeping up with their own production plans, the workers and staff of Yumen also continually solved problems that arose from their efforts to transform Yumen. In response to Chairman Mao's call "**In industry, learn from Taching,**" they conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works and, in the light of Marxist philosophical thinking, arrived at a better knowledge of their oilfield and made improvements accordingly. They made a careful study of each technical problem that appeared. One after another they brought non-productive wells back into production, turned many "dry" areas into oil-producing

areas and "low-output layers" into high-output layers. The old oilfield was thus rejuvenated into an oilfield producing large quantities of petroleum. The 1971 output of crude oil in Yumen was 32 per cent higher than that of 1965, the year immediately preceding the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Labour productivity and profits handed to the state by the enterprise were both the highest in a decade.

### Consideration for Others

Three years ago when Wang Yen-chih, who was over 50, laboriously loaded well-sealing equipment on to a truck for repairs, someone said to him: "Why are you taking that equipment to the repair shop? High-pressure wells aren't being drilled here any more. We won't need it here again, so don't waste your time."

"We must see further than our own noses," retorted Wang. "Repairs must be done whether we will use it again or not. Anyway, the new fields are sure to find it useful."

Later, an urgent enquiry came from one of the newly discovered fields asking if Yumen had such equipment. They were not very hopeful but in their desperate need they tried, though they were aware that Yumen had long given up using such equip-

ment. "I knew they'd come in handy in the new fields," Wang gladly told the visitors as he wheeled two out.

Another group of veteran workers built an automatic brake-band processing machine which cuts rapidly at the push of a button. They were very pleased with their achievement. Remembering that the one they had sent away was a hand-operated model, they immediately made a blueprint of the new model and sent it out. Before long a similar automatic machine was efficiently doing its job in a new oilfield.

In Yumen, one often sees groups of new apprentices sent there for training. These newcomers are assigned to veteran workers in the various departments for training, with the conditions of specific new oilfields in mind. The veteran workers give the new workers political and technical training and also teach them the fine style of work characteristic of working men. Over the past dozen years or so the equivalent of 86 per cent of the present number of workers and staff has been trained by Yumen.

Compared with the newer oilfields, Yumen's petroleum output is rather insignificant but it has written a glorious page in the annals of Chinese petroleum industrial development.



## JAPAN

### Soviet Military Aircraft Rouse Vigilance

The Japanese Kyodo News Agency on January 20 reported that flights of Soviet military aircraft around Japanese islands have increased sharply since the beginning of the year.

The Japanese Air Staff Office was reported to have noted that on January 17, TU-95 reconnaissance planes made two flights from the Kurile Islands southward off the Pacific coast of Japan and made a U-turn off the Kii Peninsula, south of Osaka, and flew back along the same route. The third flight that day was by TU-16 reconnaissance planes from over the Kurile Islands southward. They turned back over the sea off Matsushima (in Miyagi Prefecture near Sendai City) and disappeared over the Kurile Islands.

It was reported that to intercept the three flights of Soviet military aircraft, the Japanese Air Self-Defence Force gave urgent orders on 14 occasions to Japanese interceptors stationed at Chitose, Matsushima and Hyakuri bases to take off for scrambling action. Japanese interceptors at three other bases were also ordered into the air. On the same day, unidentified planes also approached the Japanese islands from the Sea of Japan side on five occasions. From where they were spotted these were believed to be TU-95 or TU-16 reconnaissance planes from Soviet bases.

The Japanese Air Staff Office said that the frequency of such flights is unprecedented in the last four or five years.

This news was carried in Japan's six most widely circulated papers on January 21, some with photos of the Soviet reconnaissance planes reconnoitring over Japan taken by the 4th

Regiment of the Japanese Air Self-Defence Force on January 17.

## PAKISTAN

### Exposing Spying Activities

Editorials and reports exposing the intensified activities of Soviet trawlers along the coast of Pakistan were carried recently in the Pakistan press.

The Karachi paper *Daily News* recently reported that trawlers of the Soviet Navy, fitted with highly sophisticated electronic equipment used for coastal spying, have been frequently spotted in the Arabian Sea, particularly near the coast of Pakistan.

The report said that these trawlers sometimes even intruded into Pakistan's territorial waters. They went to Indian ports for refuelling and exchanged information with the Indian Navy which has also stepped up its spying activities in the region.

The paper *Tameer* in an editorial on January 18 said: "Her (Soviet) fishing trawlers are of big sizes and equipped with instruments and device of all kinds. This shows that besides stealing fish from Pakistani waters, these trawlers are being used to keep liaison with some political fish as well. Particularly they must have some peculiar political aims in carrying out their movement close to Lasbela."

The paper noted that Soviet conspiratorial temperament and complicated espionage system are notorious in the whole world. It demanded that these huge fishing trawlers from the Soviet Union be forbidden from interfering in Pakistani territorial waters so as to safeguard national security and protect national fish resources.

The paper *Nawaiwaqt* commented: "Russia's designs about Pakistan are

no secret, nor is her help to India in bisecting Pakistan hidden from anyone. She has been trying to bring Pakistan under her influence."

Commenting on the Soviet attempt to gain access to Pakistan's coasts under the cover of her Asian security scheme, the paper pointed out: "Since Pakistan did not accept this programme in keeping with her national interests, Russia has been betraying hostility towards her."

The paper said: "Russia claims to be a champion of the struggle against colonialism and imperialism, but her entire conduct is repugnant to the recognized principles of international morality and belies Russia's own claims. No right thinking person can fail to term such conduct as czarist."

## NATO

### Sea and Land Manoeuvres

A number of NATO states began three weeks of sea manoeuvres code-named "Sunny Seas of 73" off the Portuguese coast on January 22.

Among the states taking part were the United States, Britain, the F.R.G., Holland, Norway and Portugal. France which had withdrawn from the military side of NATO years ago also participated in the manoeuvres.

Stretching from the tip of Cornwall across the sea and down along the African coast beyond the Canary Islands and out beyond the Azores, the manoeuvres are directed by U.S. Rear Admiral Robert E. Erly.

The largest ever staged by NATO in this area, the exercise is said to "improve" co-operation between these states' naval forces in operations.

Meanwhile, a DPA report noted that the U.S. forces stationed in Bavaria and a tank regiment of the Bundeswehr held a manoeuvre between north Baden and north Wuertemberg from January 22 to 26. This exercise, code-named "Certain Shield," is aimed at "pushing back aggressors from the east." It is the

(Continued on p. 29.)



## FRIENDSHIP LOG

### *Chinese Scientists in the United States*

The 10-member Chinese Scientists' Delegation with Pei Shih-chang as its head and Pai Chieh-fu as deputy head visited the United States from November 20 to December 16, 1972 at the invitation of the Committee on Scholarly Communications with the People's Republic of China and the Federation of American Scientists. The delegation toured Washington, Stony Brook, New York, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco, and visited a number of universities, industrial laboratories and other research centres. Scholarly discussions were held between scientists of the two countries.

During their six days in New York, the Chinese scientists visited the Bell Laboratory of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Princeton University, the Thomas J. Watson Research Centre of the International Business Machines Corporation, Columbia University and Rockefeller University.

At the Bell Laboratory, the Chinese scientists became acquainted with the

research work and achievements of their American hosts there and saw a demonstration of how a picture-phone operates. At the Watson Research Centre, American friends told them about their scientific researches on electron beam technology, laboratory automation, photochemistry and pollution control.

The scientists from China discussed topics of common interest with their hosts and picked up some new knowledge from them. Professor S. Beychok of Columbia University's Biophysics Department warmly congratulated them on their progress in research on synthetic crystalline insulin.

The delegation got a warm welcome and cordial hospitality from American scientists and people wherever it went. As Dr. Philip Handler, President of the (U.S.) National Academy of Sciences, put it: This visit "has renewed old ties between our two scientific communities as it has developed new bonds of friendship."

### **Happy Reunion**

A long-standing friendship exists between the scientists of the two countries. Long before the arrival of

the Chinese scientists, a number of universities and scientific research institutes in different parts of the United States wrote or phoned the host organizations, extending invitations to the visitors. Many American scientists who were acquainted with some delegation members were all the more delighted to meet their old friends from afar.

Sixty-two-year-old Professor Chang Wen-yu, Deputy Director of the Atomic Energy Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, had been a teacher at Princeton University more than 20 years ago. Physics professor Lee Grodzins of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology had been a post-graduate and his student then. When Professor Grodzins heard that Professor Chang was on a U.S. visit, he was overjoyed and wrote him a number of warmly worded letters extending his welcome to the delegation.

Early on the morning of December 2, Professor Grodzins together with other American friends were on hand at Boston Airport to greet the Chinese scientists. The same afternoon, together with his wife and two children, he called on Professor Chang at the hotel. The following day, Professor Grodzins and his whole family took him to the suburbs of Boston to see where the American War of Independence had started. When the delegation was leaving Boston, Professor Grodzins found parting with Professor Chang and other Chinese scientists difficult.

Such happy reunions of old friends as between Professors Chang and Grodzins were common throughout the tour of the Chinese scientists. At the airport, the dinner table or in the laboratory, one could see old friends from scientific circles of both countries talking earnestly about their friendship. Professor Chen-ning Yang, Dr. T.D. Lee, as well as Professors Chia-chiao Lin, Chen Sheng-shen, Wu Chien-shiung, Chih-kung Jen, Chieh-chien Chang and Wang Hao, all well-known Chinese-born American scientists, gave the Chinese guests an enthusiastic reception.



Chinese and American scientists at Columbia University.



Professor Chien Wei-chang, a member of the delegation, had worked in the jet propulsion laboratory of the California Institute of Technology about 30 years ago. Many of his former colleagues there eagerly looked forward to his visit. During the delegation's San Francisco visit, 67-year-old aerodynamics professor Homer Stewart, an old colleague of Professor Chien's, flew from Los Angeles to see him. Professor Stewart conveyed the warm greetings of the staff of the jet propulsion laboratory to the Chinese scientists and presented Professor Chien with some of the latest photos of Mars taken by the institute. The old professor's friendly feelings deeply impressed the Chinese visitors.

### Seeds of Friendship

Everywhere they went, the Chinese scientists often found themselves among many American friends they had not known before. Some said: "We have been looking forward to

seeing you!" Others said: "Welcome! We have been expecting for a long time this visit from you." Many American scientists said they wanted to visit China. Those who had studied in China or visited it and had made Chinese friends were extremely cordial and friendly towards the Chinese guests. China-born biology professor Bentley Glass had left in 1923. He spoke to his Chinese colleagues in Chinese with great pleasure. He emphasized the necessity of scholarly interchanges between scientists for the benefit of the people.

The scientists from China were cordially received when they visited the U.S. National Accelerator Laboratory on December 8. It is operated by the U.S. University Research Association composed of 52 universities doing high energy physics research. When the scientists arrived, they were warmly greeted by Professor Norman F. Ramsey, President of the Association and an elderly professor from Harvard University. Despite the difficult driving over a snow-

bound highway in bitter cold weather, he made a special trip over a long distance to meet the Chinese guests and go around with them during their visit. This fully expressed the profound friendship of the American scientists and people for the Chinese people. The Chinese scientists were also warmly welcomed at the Chicago Scientific and Industrial Museum, the Bell Laboratory of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Industrial Laboratory of Stanford University.

The U.S. visit by the Chinese Scientists' Delegation not only has deepened the friendship between the scientists of the two countries, it has also promoted interchanges in the fields of science and technology. As delegation head Pei Shih-chang expressed it when saying goodbye to the American friends: With the common efforts of the two peoples, the new seeds of friendship which have been sown between them are sure to grow well and bear rich fruit.

(Continued from p. 27.)

most important part of the large-scale military exercise "Reforger IV," with some 40,000 American, Canadian and F.R.G. soldiers taking part.

### U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL

#### To Meet in Panama

The United Nations Security Council decided on January 26 to hold meetings in Panama City from March 15 to 21 this year to discuss the "consideration of measures for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security in Latin America in conformity with the provisions and principles of the United Nations Charter."

At its January 16 meeting the Council discussed a letter from the Panamanian Minister for Foreign

Affairs which informed the Council of his government's proposal that the U.N. Security Council meet in Panama City.

At the Security Council meetings on January 16 and 26, representatives of China and some other member states of the Council pointed out that the forthcoming meetings would be of great significance. They expressed the hope that in accordance with the principles of the U.N. Charter the meetings would make useful contributions towards supporting the Latin American countries' struggle to maintain state sovereignty, national independence and economic resources and to oppose superpower aggression, interference, subversion and control.

Since the resumption of negotiations between Panama and the United States on December 4, 1972 in Panama City on a new treaty on the Panama Canal, the negotiating representative of the Panamanian

Government has insisted on recovery of Panama's sovereignty and jurisdiction over the canal and canal zone. He rejected the U.S. Government representative's proposal for a new treaty — a proposal which would perpetuate the U.S. holding of the Panama Canal and canal zone — and demanded that the United States shorten the term of its occupation of the canal and canal zone and that U.S. troops withdraw from the zone as soon as possible.

In a speech last December, the Panamanian Government's special adviser at the talks, Jorge Illueca, denounced imperialism for using troops, intelligence services, spies and a wide variety of methods "to dominate the countries which it considers underdeveloped." He said: "We, the Panamanians, are going to assume full responsibility for the canal. . . . This means a Panamanian canal, operated by Panamanians, for the Panamanians, to benefit the Panamanians."



## ON THE HOME FRONT

### **Army Cherishes People, People Support Army**

OVER the length and breadth of China, moving instances are being told of how the People's Liberation Army cherishes the people and the people support the army. Here are a few.

**On the Frontier.** A P.L.A. frontier unit stationed in Sinkiang, northwest China, has established close unity and deep friendship with the local Tadjik, Khalkhas and Uighur peoples in guarding and building up the frontier region shoulder to shoulder.

The unit is stationed in an area surrounded by icy peaks. The weather is extremely cold and communications were very poor. The local government decided to build a highway there, one section of which went through mountainous terrain 4,000 metres above sea level. Road builders from the various nationalities came to undertake this job fraught with danger and hardship. When the P.L.A. unit learnt about it, it immediately sent two companies to help. The P.L.A. men took an active part, always in the van when the going was toughest. With their help,

the 30-kilometre highway was completed in only a few months.

Khalkhas members of a production brigade in the vicinity were engaged mainly in livestock-raising and planted only some *chingko* barley. The unit sent soldiers to help them grow vegetables, and after repeated trials finally succeeded in growing potatoes and Chinese cabbage. The P.L.A. men taught the commune members all they knew, enabling the latter to get better and better yields.

Medical personnel in the frontier unit often brought drugs and timely medical aid to the homes of sick herdsmen. They also helped communes and production teams train "barefoot doctors." When there were snowstorms on the grasslands and fodder was lacking, the unit brought the production teams fodder it had saved. Last April, a portion of a production brigade's flocks of sheep which grazed near a frontier post became sickly and weak due to lack of fodder. The post took over 50 of these to care for. The P.L.A. fighters gave the animals much care, keeping them by the fires in the barracks to ward off the cold.

A month later, the sheep grew strong. When the commune members came for them towards the end of May, they found their sheep grazing and frolicking on the green pastures. They thanked the P.L.A. men from their hearts. "You've saved them for us," they said. "You are fine sons of the people!"

The people of the different nationalities, on their part, show the greatest concern for the P.L.A. and eagerly help in protecting the motherland's borders. They often send men and animals to accompany the unit when it goes out on duty. Whenever the herdsmen discover anything out of the way on the pasturelands, they immediately report it. Militia men and women frequently join the P.L.A. unit in patrolling and other duties.

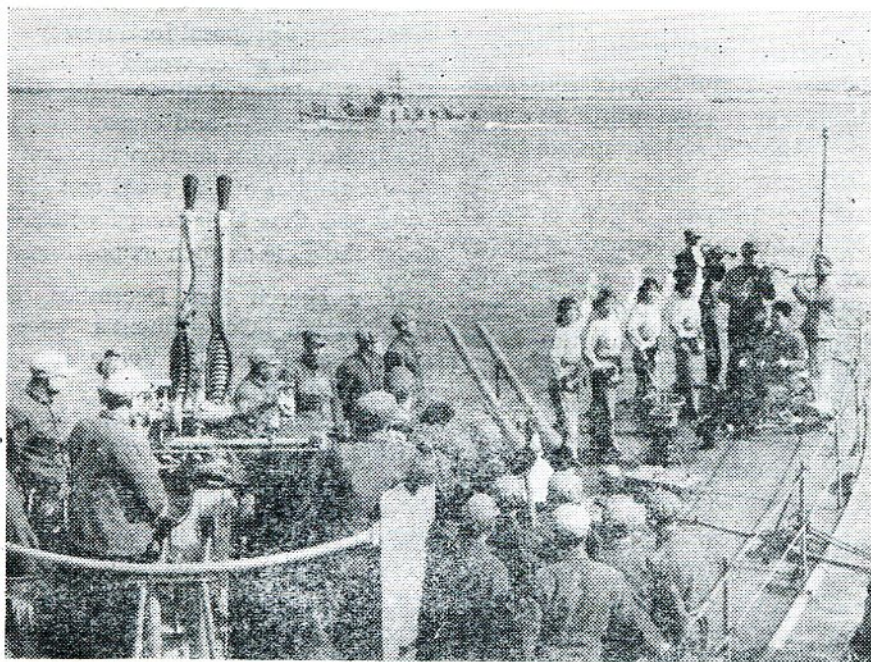
**A Sunday Incident.** Not long ago, the 2nd company of a P.L.A. unit went to a village in Shantung's Laiyang County on a construction project.

The peasants of the Chiachia Production Brigade here had established bonds of proletarian class feelings with the people's army as far back as the war years. At that time they had organized teams to support the front which operated in co-ordination with the troops. In one campaign, 11 villagers gave their lives to save some armymen. The village was given the title of "Model Village in Supporting the Front."

Today, the villagers again welcomed the People's Liberation Army men as they did their predecessors — the Eighth Route Armymen — and took good care of them in every way. After construction work started, the peasants often went to help them, and the P.L.A. men reciprocated by joining in field work.

After a spell of drought, a good-size downpour came on a Saturday. No time was to be lost for the sowing. The P.L.A. men all voted to give up their Sunday off in order to take part in the sowing. They made the preparations at night so that they could arrive at the fields in the hills early before the commune members could find them out and try to persuade them out of it.

At the first glimmer of dawn, the soldiers were already working in the



Bringing greetings from the people on the eve of Spring Festival, a Fukien troupe performs for P.L.A. navymen.



fields when they suddenly heard sounds of hammering from their work-site. Company commander Yao Kung-fa hurried there only to find village militia company commander Chia Kuei-hsueh and some commune members building a stone wall. Since none of the soldiers knew anything about masonry, this was one of the difficult parts of the project, and they had asked advice from the village masons only the day before. Thus it came about that, just as the Party branch of the 2nd company was discussing on Saturday night how to help the villagers, the village Party branch was also discussing how to help the soldiers.

**A White Horse.** The story of a white horse is going around in Pinchuan County, Yunnan Province.

One noon in early autumn, an artillery company of a P.L.A. unit stationed near a commune heard the news that an ox had butted a horse and disembowelled it by the bank of the river. Deputy political instructor Lo Tsao-hsien immediately suspected the trouble-maker to be the company's ox — it being a tradition of the people's army to keep its own draught animals for production. Investigation proved his suspicions well founded. Following the customary discipline of the P.L.A. to "pay for anything you damage," the Party committee of the unit promptly decided to give the production team a sleek white war steed from the company stables.

When news came that the P.L.A. company was bringing them this steed, the villagers ran to the edge of the village to forestall them. One said: "It was our fault for not having kept better watch over our horse." Another said: "We can't let you do that, you've been such a help to us all along. . . ." It was only after a great deal of persuasion that Lo was finally able to leave the white horse there.

The next day, however, production team leader Chin Fa-hsiang took the horse back to the company. Deputy political instructor Lo, reasoning with him on the ground that the P.L.A. has rules of discipline to observe in regard to the people, eventually con-



P.L.A. medical team members in Sinkiang training "barefoot doctors."

vinced him, and the two trotted the animal back to the team again.

On the third day, the horse was again seen being led to the regimental headquarters by responsible comrades of the commune and production brigade to which the team belonged. It was only at the repeated urging of the regimental officers that the white steed made its third trip back to the production team stables, this time for good.

### **Women Wrest Farmland From Sea**

THE famous prawn-producing Shachiang Commune in Fukien Province's Hsiapu County is surrounded on three sides by the sea and by hills on the fourth. Shachiang Brigade in this commune concentrates on raising kelp and oysters, which keeps most of the men busy in the sea while the women cultivate some land. Just two years ago, however, all the land the brigade cultivated were 26 hectares on the hilltops, yielding only part of the food grain it needed. The rest had to be supplied by the state.

To remedy this situation, the brigade Party branch took up the suggestion of the women members and organized them to wrest land from the sea in summer 1970 by building a dyke to keep off the tides. Now the dyke, 4 metres high and 30 metres wide at the base, is 1,100 metres long; already 100 hectares of

seashore have been turned into fertile farmland.

Led by Wu Sai-chen, a woman member on the brigade Party branch committee, work on the project started. The task was a difficult one. Rocks were needed to lay the foundations in the soft sands and a team to quarry rock was needed. Communist Tso Hua-hsiang and 30 other women set up a team to do the quarrying. With the assistance of veteran peasants and technicians and through constant practice, they not only learnt how to wield hammers or chisels, but also to drill holes for the explosives. In two years, they had quarried 150,000 cubic metres of rock.

When the dyke was 50 metres long, one section began to sink. There was a wide breach in the dyke and the waves mercilessly pounded the two sides of the opening. At this point the women worked day and night to fill in the breach, carrying 1,000 cubic metres of rock. They had to fill the breach 21 times before the sinking was finally stopped.

Steps were taken to protect the women's health. Work proceeded rapidly after it got under way two years ago. Shachiang's women carried more than 230,000 cubic metres of earth and stone to fill in the sea. Thanks to the farmland thus created, the brigade's total grain output was greatly increased. The 1,100-metre-long dyke is now being extended.



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