

PEKING REVIEW

41

October 8, 1971

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**The Nation Celebrates 22nd Anniversary
Of People's Republic of China**

Overall Progress in Industry

***U.S. Aggressor Troops Must Withdraw
From South Korea***

"Renmin Ribao" Commentator

**A QUOTATION FROM
CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG**

**Unite to win still greater
victories.**

22nd Anniversary of the People's Republic of China

Nationwide Celebrations

The 22nd anniversary of the founding of our great socialist motherland — the People's Republic of China — saw crowds of armymen and civilians in Peking on October 1 strolling through parks where they watched theatrical and song and dance performances. At the same time they hailed the successes of the past 22 years in socialist revolution and socialist construction, the victory in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Gala Activities

Tien An Men Square and Peking's parks were gay with red flags. Early in the morning, revolutionary people and cadres from factories, government offices, schools and nearby people's communes, and commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. units stationed in Peking, to the sound of drums and gongs, flocked to the Peking Working People's Palace of Culture, the Summer Palace, Tien Tan Park, and five other places to see a vast array of celebration activities. Representatives of Hongkong and Macao compatriots and patriotic overseas Chinese spent the festival together with the people of the capital. At the celebrations comrades and friends from many countries and regions all over the world joined the people of Peking, who warmly welcomed them.

Peking workers, commune members, P.L.A. commanders and fighters, Red Guards and revolutionary cadres

and intellectuals took part in the singing and dancing.

Revolutionary workers, staff members, teachers and students greeted the festival with new achievements in struggle-criticism-transformation. They performed a number of song and dance items, including *Read and Study Seriously* and *Be Always Loyal to Chairman Mao*. Men and women commune members from Peking's outskirts, P.L.A. commanders and fighters and Red Guards presented *The Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Like Chairman Mao's Books Best*, *Learn From Tachai and Strive for a Good Harvest*, *Dry Grain for Preparedness Against War*, and other theatrical items.

Steel and coal workers sang *Song of Battle for Iron and Steel* and *Coal Miners Learn From Taching*, reflecting the struggle in which Peking's workers in the first nine months of this year created a total industrial output value 23 per cent higher than the corresponding period of last year.

Several hundred art groups made up of workers, peasants and soldiers and artists in the parks presented scenes or episodes from *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy*, *The Red Lantern*, *Shachiapang*, *The Red Detachment of Women*, *The White-Haired Girl* and other model revolutionary theatrical works. The over one thousand revolutionary songs, dances, ballads and other items composed and performed by the masses showed further advances in China's proletarian mass literary and art activities on the basis of popularizing the model rev-

olutionary theatrical works. The worker-peasant-soldier students and revolutionary teachers and staff from Tsinghua University and Peking University performed songs and dances they had composed, warmly praising the new proletarian educational system now being established and consolidated.

P.L.A. commanders and fighters and militiamen performed such theatrical items as *If the Army and the People Are United as One, Who in the World Can Match Them?* *The Tunnel Warfare* and *Ode to the Frontier Guards*. Armymen and civilians joined in singing the militant song *We Are Determined to Liberate Taiwan* to express their firm opposition to such criminal schemes plotted by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys as "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan" and "an independent Taiwan."

At the gate of the Peking Working People's Palace of Culture, the Summer Palace and other places, bands played music to welcome foreign guests who had come to join the National Day celebrations.

October 1 celebrations took place in other 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Inspired by the excellent situation at home and abroad, workers, peasants and soldiers, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals were active and militant. They performed a wide variety of items or held celebration gatherings, report meetings and discussions in factories, fields, offices, schools and barracks. They hailed



Accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders, Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and other distinguished Cambodian guests visit the Summer Palace.

the prosperity of the motherland and the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk In Summer Palace

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth, and Mr. Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior of Cambodia, visited the Summer Palace and joined the people of the capital in celebration. They were accompanied by Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier, Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The distinguished guests received a rousing welcome from tens of thousands of people. Accompanied by Chinese leaders, they saw a per-

formance of songs and dances by revolutionary artists and Red Little Soldiers and had a boat excursion on Kunming Lake.

Premier Chou En-lai and the other Chinese leaders gave a celebration banquet at noon for the distinguished Cambodian guests. The banquet was filled with an atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the Chinese and Cambodian peoples. Premier Chou En-lai and Samdech Sihanouk spoke at the banquet.

The Chinese and Cambodian comrades-in-arms present sang the song *Remembrance of China* composed by Samdech Sihanouk, the Chinese song *People of the World Are Sure to Win* and other Chinese and Cambodian songs.

Celebration Receptions

The Foreign Ministry gave a grand reception on the evening of September 30 for distinguished guests from various countries now visiting Peking, foreign experts working in Peking and diplomatic envoys, military attaches and other officials of various diplomatic missions to China.

Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Li Hsien-

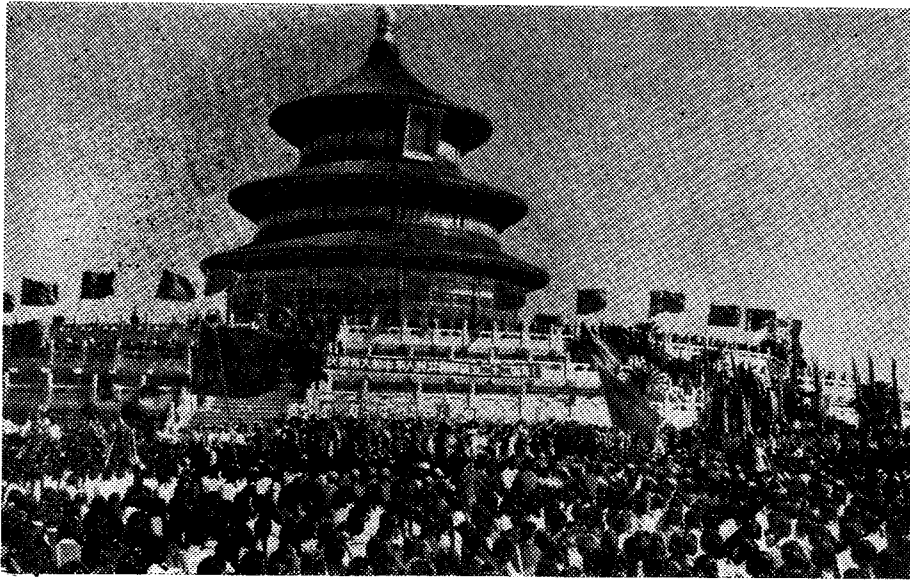
nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended.

Chi Peng-fei, Acting Foreign Minister, and Wang Hsin-ting, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, acted as hosts at the reception. More than 700 guests were present.

The International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China also gave a grand reception the same evening for comrades from fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations of various countries and other foreign friends in Peking.

Attending the reception were Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Members and Alternate Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee Teng Ying-chao, Ni Chih-fu, Kuo Yu-feng, Chang Shih-chung and Chin Tsu-min.

Comrade Keng Piao was host at this reception attended by more than 200 guests.



In Tien Tan Park

The Cultural Group Under the State Council and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a grand reception on the evening of October 1 entertaining friends and well-known personages of friendly organizations and cultural, art, physical cultural, and other circles of various countries.

Present at the reception were Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Premier of the State Council; Chiang Ching and Chang Chun-chiao, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The reception was presided over by Wu Teh, Head of the Cultural Group Under the State Council, and Wang Kuo-chuan, leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Present at the reception were more than 700 comrades and friends from countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe, North America and Oceania.

The General Office of the State Council gave a reception on the evening of October 1 to entertain representatives of Chinese compatriots

from various walks of life in Hongkong and Macao and well-known personages among the Hongkong and Macao compatriots and representatives of patriotic overseas Chinese from more than 20 countries and regions who had come to attend the National Day celebrations.

More than 260 Hongkong and Macao compatriots and patriotic overseas Chinese were present.

Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council, attended.

Ting Chiang, leading member of the General Office of the State Council, acted as host at the reception.

Kissinger to Visit China

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United States of America have agreed that Dr. Kissinger will visit Peking in the latter part of October for talks with the Chinese Government to make concrete arrangements for President Nixon's visit to China.

*(Hsinhua News Agency
dispatch, October 5)*

Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fateh) Delegation in China

Premier Chou En-lai, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Wang Hsin-ting met the Delegation of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fateh) led by Abou Jihad on September 28. Hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk.

The delegation arrived in Peking on September 19. The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a banquet the following day to welcome the Palestinian comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle in the Middle East.

Attending the banquet were Jordanian friends now visiting China Sulaiman Nabulsi, former Prime Minister; Shafik Arshidat, Secretary-General of the Arab Lawyers' Federation; and Marwan el Hmoud.

Also present were Hamdi Mahmoud, Head of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking, and his wife, and diplomatic envoys of Arab countries to China.

Deputy Chief of the General Staff Wang Hsin-ting spoke first at the banquet. He said that the Palestinian people have a glorious revolutionary tradition of fighting imperialism and the Chinese people admire them for their revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle in defiance of brute force.

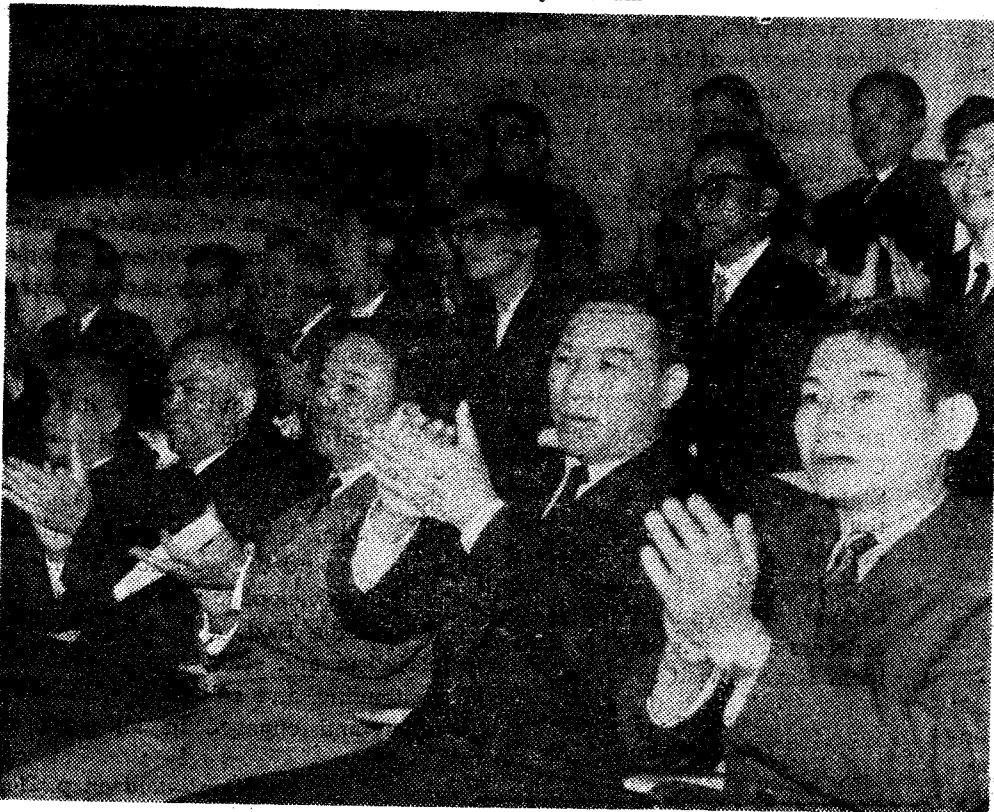
He pointed out: The international situation is developing in a direction increasingly favourable to the revolutionary struggle against imperialism by the people of various countries and unfavourable to imperialism, revisionism and reaction. In the Middle East, although U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are contending and colluding with each other and engaged in all sorts of

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Albanian comrades-in-arms and foreign friends join the people of Peking in celebrating Chinese National Day

Vietnamese comrades-in-arms watch gymnastics exhibition in the Shoutu Gymnasium





The Pyongyang National Opera Troupe of Korea in the Summer Palace

Romanian friends watch art performances



Cambodian friends watch art performances in the Working People's Palace of Culture



Overall Progress in Industry

by Chi Wei

NINETEEN seventy-one is the first year of China's Fourth Five-Year Plan for developing the national economy. Under the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee, industrial production and construction have seen overall progress in many fields rarely witnessed in the past two decades or so. The situation in both revolution and production is excellent on the industrial and transport fronts.

Emphasis on Mining

One of the outstanding features of this year's industrial production and construction is that the whole nation is paying attention to the basic industries. Among them, stress is being put on the iron and steel industry, especially on mining. Emphasis on mining iron ore has promoted the rapid development of iron and steel production. Progress in the iron and steel industry has led industry as a whole forward.

Chairman Mao has taught us: In developing industry we must "take steel as the key link"; in developing the iron and steel industry, we have to pay attention to mining first and start with getting raw materials. Following Chairman Mao's teaching, China's working class and cadres thoroughly criticized the reactionary principles pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers in the metallurgical departments. These included the policy of only paying attention to smelting at the expense of mining and steel rolling and the fallacy of "first build plants, then look for ore." After this criticism, enthusiasm for locating and mining iron ore reached a new high. A tremendous mass movement to get more ore has been going on all over China.

Leadership at all levels took firm steps to shift the emphasis in industrial construction to mines, the iron and steel industry and other basic industries. In addition to strengthening leading groups at mines and reinforcing the ranks of their workers and staff members, it also increased capital construction investment in the mines and focused attention on mining equipment production.

Thanks to hard work by people all over the nation, iron ore output has risen rapidly this year. From January to August, it went up 31.4 per cent, pig iron

22 per cent, steel 19.6 per cent and rolled steel 19.1 per cent compared with the same period last year. Iron ore increased at a faster rate than iron and iron output climbed at a speedier rate than steel. This further improved the proportions within the iron and steel industry and gave the industry a powerful push forward.

Unusual Rates of Increase

Expansion of the iron and steel industry has promoted the development of industry as a whole.



Geological team members taking rock samples more than 6,000 metres above sea level.

From January to August, total output value of industry increased 18.7 per cent compared with the same period last year. Coal, crude oil, electric power and railway freight all reached around two-thirds of their annual plans in the first eight months of 1971. Most industrial products will be fulfilled or overfulfilled in terms of their annual plans, and the rates of increase will reach highs seldom seen since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

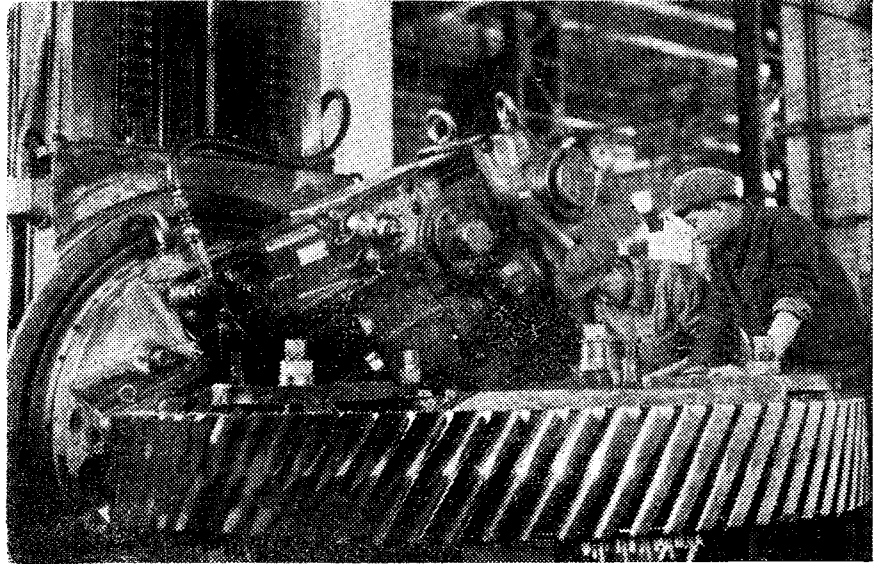
Small and medium-sized local industry is developing vigorously and production capacity has risen at a fast rate. Output of small chemical fertilizer plants and small cement plants now accounts for 40 and 50 per cent of their respective national totals. More than 90 per cent of the counties in the country have set up their own plants to make and repair farm machines. Step by step, a system of local industry serving agriculture is taking shape.

In capital construction great attention has been paid to speedily completing entire projects and building accessory items and projects which will soon be commissioned. The principle of concentrating all forces to deal with important projects was followed in this field. As a result of these measures, capital construction also made rapid advances and many projects went into operation. This provided big production capacity in a short period of time. Between January and August, 62.3 per cent of the planned capital construction investment for this year was fulfilled. Tremendous achievements in capital construction have improved the geographical distribution of China's industry and increased its economic and national defence strength.

Technical Innovations

The mass movement for technical innovations is steaming ahead. China's science and technology made new progress, solving many key technical problems and filling in some gaps in these fields. Incomplete statistics from Peking, Shanghai, Liaoning and Tientsin showed that more than 20,000 new products, techniques, raw materials, equipment and technological processes were trial-produced or introduced in the first half of the year.

Electric workers in Peking, Tientsin and Hunan and Kansu Provinces more than doubled the voltage on 110,000-volt high-tension transmission lines without stopping the current. Successfully trial-produced are a big precision screw thread grinder, a 15,000-kva trans-



Workers of the Loyang Mining Machinery Plant making a hoisting equipment part.

former with water-cooled primary and secondary coils, and a new type of steam turbine generator with water-cooled stator and rotor. All this shows that China's science and technology has reached a new level.

Ideology and Political Line

Fundamentally speaking, industrial construction is a question of ideology and political line. Every success on the industrial and transport fronts is a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Since the beginning of 1971, a movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work has been taking place in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction "Carry out education in ideology and political line." Closely linking practice in the three great revolutionary struggles, workers, cadres and intellectuals conscientiously studied works by Marx and Lenin and studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a living way. They criticized what Liu Shao-chi and political swindlers like him had peddled, such as idealist apriorism, the theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature and the theory of the dying out of class struggle. This helped them further raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of implementing the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" in an all-round way. They deepened the mass movement to learn from the Taching Oilfield in industry.

Facts provide eloquent proof that as long as we firmly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line we will go from victory to victory.

Tenth Consecutive Rich Harvest in Sight

FOLLOWING a steady rise in major crop production for nine years up to 1970, China will reap its tenth rich harvest in a row this year.

Last year's total grain and cotton output topped all previous records. All-round increases have been registered in the production of summer crops and early rice on a large acreage in 1971, with total output exceeding last year's. Joyful commune members are now harvesting the ripe autumn crops, and cotton and other late autumn crops are growing well and promise a good harvest.

People throughout the country have conscientiously carried out the policy of **"taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development"** this year. While concentrating on grain production, they have made great

efforts in developing a diversified economy, gathering in bountiful harvests of all industrial crops and attaining all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fisheries. Production of rapeseed, tea, fruit, cocoons, sugar-bearing crops, tobacco and others is better than last year. There also have been notable successes in afforestation. Afforested areas for 1971's first six months have expanded by 35 per cent over the same 1970 period. A considerable growth in animal husbandry is reported. According to incomplete statistics from 14 major fishing areas, the fish catch in the first half of the year rose by over 10 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year and big advances were made in seawater and freshwater fish breeding and in raising other aquatic products.

China's succession of rich harvests results from the efforts by commune members and cadres in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and deepening the mass movement to learn from the Tachai Brigade in agriculture. At the Tenth Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee in 1962, Chairman Mao put forward the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. In 1964 he issued the great call **"In agriculture, learn from Tachai."** Following Chairman Mao's great teachings, people in the rural areas carried out the socialist education movement on an extensive scale.

Especially through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has penetrated deeper into the hearts of the people and the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line has been roundly criticized; the dictatorship of the proletariat has been constantly strengthened and the collective economy of the people's communes has become more consolidated; the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and cadres at all levels are steadily raising their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and increasing their enthusiasm in grasping revolution and promoting production. All this has stimulated the continuous growth of China's agricultural production.

Since the beginning of 1971, rural Party organizations at various levels have acted on Chairman Mao's



Gathering coconuts on China's Hsisha Islands.



Comrade Lu Wen-pin, deputy secretary of Hsinshengku Brigade Party branch in Shensi Province's Yenchuan County, studying *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* with young people.

teachings to read and study seriously, carry out education in ideology and political line in a deep-going way, press ahead with the extensive self-education movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, combat arrogance and self-complacency and deepen the mass movement of learning from Tachai. This has helped in laying the ideological foundation for winning this year's rich harvest.

With the deepening of the movement to learn from Tachai, Tachai's experiences are being spread widely over the rural areas and a large number of outstanding units with farmland giving high yields have come to the fore. Many communes and production brigades now average grain yields of over 1,000 *jin* per *mu*. Production of summer crops and early rice in Shanghai and Chekiang Province rose steadily this year. Grain output in Kwangtung, Peking and Tientsin in the first half of the year was bigger than that of the same 1970 period. Some areas which had low yields because of frequent natural disasters boosted their output and entered the ranks of the advanced units. Shantung, Honan and Hopei Provinces which had long suffered from grain shortages in the past have had another rich harvest of summer crops this year, following initial self-sufficiency in grain last year.

Carrying on the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," rural commune members and cadres have, since last winter and this spring, touched off a new upsurge in farmland water conservancy

capital construction centred on building or rebuilding farmland to guarantee high stable yields in the event of drought or waterlogging. Projects under way in various locales are bigger and faster than in previous years. Relying on the collective strength of the people's communes, people in Shantung Province have, in accordance with local conditions, transformed mountains, improved soil, harnessed rivers and sunk wells. In one winter-spring period alone, the province added more than 8.8 million *mu* to its acreage of farmland which ensures high stable yields regardless of drought and waterlogging, and irrigated areas were expanded by over 9 million *mu*.

In response to Chairman Mao's call "The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control!",

Hopei's peasant-workers, having completed dredging the main river courses of Haiho's southern system, continued their battle last winter to harness the northern system in co-ordination with the people of Peking and Tientsin Municipalities. Working hard in a winter-spring period, they completed work on the new Yungting River and the Peking Paiwu River.

New advances have been made in the country's mass agro-scientific experiments. Popularized and adopted in extensive areas, some new techniques and new experiences have played a prominent role in increasing the output of crops. An upsurge in the mass drive for agricultural mechanization is sweeping the country. Over 90 per cent of the counties in China have built farm machinery plants which also do repairs. A good number of counties have set up county-commune-brigade networks for making and repairing farm machinery. Local industries serving agriculture have also made big progress. All this has created the conditions for this year's rich harvests.

In attaining this in 1971, cadres in various places, carrying forward the Party's fine style of maintaining close ties with the masses, have gone to the countryside to engage in farming. They have carefully summed up and popularized advanced experiences and conscientiously carried out the series of Party principles and policies for work in the rural areas. This has brought the masses' enthusiasm for socialism into full play.

Lhasa's New Look

TREMENDOUS changes have taken place in Lhasa since liberation. For this ancient city on China's Tibetan Plateau, this has been particularly so as a result of the democratic reform and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Gone for good is the old Lhasa which was politically under the reign of darkness with its dying economy and backward culture. A new socialist Lhasa has emerged with the working people as masters and industry, agriculture, education, culture and public health service vigorously expanding. Huge rubbish dumps accumulated over the centuries have been cleared away and the people's Lhasa today is a clean and beautiful city.

For centuries Tibet was under the rule of feudal serfdom and Lhasa was the centre of serf-owning class rule in Tibet. Dalai, who reigned supreme as the political and religious ruler, and several hundred big serf-owner families all lived in Lhasa. They called it "the sacred land" and a "paradise." But actually Lhasa was a paradise for the blood-suckers and a hell on earth for the working people. The three manorial lords (the reactionary Tibetan local government, the nobility and the monasteries) enjoyed every privilege. Their rule over the serfs was a brutal one, serfs' eyes were gouged out, tendons pulled out and tongues, hands or feet cut off. These manorial lords owned all the land and most of the means of production. They lived in big mansions, kept large numbers of slaves and lived an extravagant and licentious life. Dalai's family alone had 27 estates and more than 4,000 serfs. Serfs and slaves had no freedom and lived like beasts of burden. One-fifth of the population of old Lhasa consisted of several thousand beggars and homeless paupers. They lived in sheds made of stones and rags. Some slept in the streets and roamed the city all year round. It was common to find the bodies of the poor who had died of cold and starvation on the streets, in alleyways or alongside garbage heaps.

Tibet was peacefully liberated in 1951 and Chinese People's Liberation Army units were stationed in Lhasa. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government, the city made rapid political, economic and cultural advances in a few years. However the reactionary ruling clique of the Dalai-led upper strata started an armed rebellion in Tibet in 1959. It was quickly put down by the People's Liberation Army with the active help of the Tibetan masses and a great democratic reform movement was launched in Lhasa and the rest of Tibet. With the overthrow of reactionary feudal serfdom in Tibet, the million serfs were emancipated.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the emancipated serfs smashed the plot to restore feudal

serfdom hatched by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Tibet in league with a handful of class enemies. Beginning in 1968, revolutionary committees at all levels were inaugurated in the Tibet Autonomous Region. More than 95 per cent of their members in Lhasa and its suburbs are made up of emancipated serfs and former slaves.

Lhasa had no modern factory in the days of feudal serfdom, there were only a few handicraft workshops making luxury articles for the three manorial lords. Since the democratic reform and the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, many factories have sprung up, including a hydroelectric power plant, woollen mill, farm machinery plant, cement plant, tannery and motor vehicle repair plant.

The impoverished handicraft workers before liberation got a new lease of life after the democratic reform. In response to Chairman Mao's call "Get organized!", they established co-operatives everywhere, took the road of collectivization in 1970 and have steadily raised production. They can now make pumps, forage cutters, soap and scores of other manufactured articles. The number

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Awangtochi (left), Party branch committee member of Lhasa's Tungfeng Hat and Shoe Factory, and a worker studying production technique.

U.S. Aggressor Troops Must Withdraw From South Korea

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on September 28 which strongly denounced the illegal resolution engineered by U.S. imperialism at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly to prevent it from discussing the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor troops from south Korea and the question of dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea." This statement has expressed the righteous stand of the Government and people of Korea and fully exposed the ugly features of U.S. imperialism in trying to use the United Nations to interfere in Korea's internal affairs and cover up its crime of aggression against Korea.

Having manipulated the United Nations for a long time, U.S. imperialism succeeded in having the so-called "question of Korea" discussed year after year at the general assembly of this international organization. Under its direction, an institution known as the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" invariably appeared on the scene to make a "report" and then "resolutions" were railroaded through by a voting-machine controlled by U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism has tried to legalize the forcible occupation of south Korea by U.S. aggressor troops through such machinations. The so-called "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" is an out-and-out tool for U.S. imperialist aggression.

A number of countries at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, proposed including in the agenda the question of the "withdrawal of the U.S. army and all other foreign troops occupying south Korea under the U.N. flag" and the question of the "dissolution of the 'United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.'" Seeing that the situation is becoming increasingly unfavourable to it and that the U.S. aggressors will be pilloried and condemned, U.S. imperialism switched tactics and rammed through the U.N. General Assembly an illegal

resolution to defer discussion of the questions concerning Korea for one year. It is in this high-handed way that U.S. imperialism imposed its will on the United Nations Organization and callously trampled on the U.N. Charter.

For U.S. imperialism to commit aggression and all sorts of crimes in the name of the United Nations is customary. But it cannot control this international organization permanently, nor can the United Nations save it from its doom. No matter how many illegal resolutions the United Nations adopted in the past under U.S. manipulation, they can in no way whitewash the crimes of U.S. imperialism in committing aggression against Korea, interfering in her internal affairs and obstructing her unification. The U.S. aggressor troops under the flag of the "United Nations forces" must withdraw from south Korea. The "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" must be dissolved. Provided there is no interference by outside forces, the Korean people are perfectly able to reunify their country independently by peaceful means on democratic principles.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, has pointed out: **"For the accomplishment of the cause of national unification, it is essential to chase out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the main obstacle to the unification of our fatherland, from south Korea and liquidate their colonial rule, overthrow the present military fascist dictatorship and win the victory of the revolution."**

The Chinese people strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for manipulating the United Nations into adopting the illegal resolution on the Korean question and firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. We firmly believe that the struggle of the Korean people will certainly be victorious and the aspirations of the Korean people for the unification of their fatherland will surely be realized.

(October 2)

Joint Statement

Of the Delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association of China and the Delegation to China of the Japanese Dietmen's League for Promoting Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations

AT the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association of China, the Delegation to China of the Japanese Dietmen's League for Promoting the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations ("Dietmen's League for Japan-China Relations," for short) paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from September 17 to October 4, 1971. The delegation attended the celebrations of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and visited factories, people's communes, schools and hospitals. It was accorded a warm welcome and cordial hospitality by the Chinese people.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, of the People's Republic of China met all the members of the delegation and had a friendly conversation with them.

The Delegation of the "Dietmen's League for Japan-China Relations" and the Delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association held friendly, earnest and frank talks on questions of common concern.

The two sides unanimously affirm that the basic principles for the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations are:

1. There is only one China, that is, the People's Republic of China. The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the Chinese people. "Two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan," "One China, two governments" and other such absurdities must be firmly opposed.

2. Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. The assertion that "the title to Taiwan remains to be settled" and the scheme of creating "an independent Taiwan" hatched by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries must be strongly opposed. The Taiwan question is China's internal affair and brooks no interference by any foreign country.

3. The so-called "Japan-Chiang treaty" was signed after the founding of the People's Republic of China and therefore is illegal and invalid and should be abrogated.

4. It is imperative to restore all the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in all the organs of the United Nations, including the seat in the Security

Council as a permanent member, and expel the "representatives" of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations.

The Japanese side expresses the view that the "Dietmen's League for Japan-China Relations" is a supra-party organization of Diet members aimed at restoring diplomatic relations between Japan and China. In order to restore diplomatic relations between Japan and China at the earliest possible date, it is determined to exert all efforts for the adoption of the above-mentioned basic principles as resolutions of the Japanese Diet, and urge the Japanese Government to accept these principles and, on this basis, to negotiate with the Government of the People's Republic of China so as to end the state of war between Japan and China, restore diplomatic relations and conclude a peace treaty.

The Chinese side holds that the above-stated stand of the "Dietmen's League for Japan-China Relations" and the positive efforts it has made to promote Japan-China friendship and restore diplomatic relations between Japan and China correspond to the aspirations and interests of the people of China and Japan, and expresses its appreciation and support for them.

Both sides are of the opinion that all countries, big or small, should be equal. The internal affairs of each country should be settled by the people of that country themselves. The power politics pushed by the two superpowers with armed force at their back and their policy of armed intervention are bound to fail. They must withdraw their troops stationed in foreign countries and dismantle their military bases abroad. The United States must withdraw all its armed forces and military installations from Indochina and other areas in the Far East.

The Chinese side points out that the revival of Japanese militarism has already become an actual threat to the people of various countries in Asia. However, the Japanese people and the people of other Asian countries will absolutely not allow Japanese militarism to take the road of aggression again. It is the Japanese people who determine the destiny of Japan. The Japanese people will certainly realize their aspirations to establish an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous new Japan.

The Japanese side holds that the promotion of Japan-China friendship and the restoration of Japan-

China diplomatic relations are inseparable from opposition to the revival of Japanese militarism. The people of China and other Asian countries suffered from Japanese militarist aggression and this is still fresh in their memory. It is natural for them to maintain a high vigilance against and strongly oppose the revival of Japanese militarism. The Japanese side stresses that it is absolutely impermissible to have Japan succeed the United States in pursuing its already defeated military policy, once again lead Japan on to the erroneous road of militarism and bring new disasters to the people of Japan and the rest of Asia. It pledges to struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism.

The Japanese side deeply regrets that the Sato cabinet, in disregard of opposition by public opinion, has acted as a co-sponsor for the "reverse important question" and "complex dual representation" draft resolutions.

The Chinese side points out that the Sato government, which follows its own bigoted course and stubbornly pursues the policies of following the U.S. and of hostility towards China, is becoming more and more isolated and it will surely meet with irretrievable defeat.

The two sides are unanimous that China and Japan are close neighbours just across the sea and there is a long-standing friendship between the two peoples. China-Japan friendship represents the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries and is an irresistible trend of history. The two sides are determined to fight to smash the numerous obstacles placed by the U.S. and Japanese reactionary forces.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were leader of the delegation Wang Kuo-chuan and members of the delegation Hsu Ming, Wang Hsiao-yun, Hsiao Hsiang-chien, Lin Po, Chin Su-cheng, Ting Min, Hsu Tsung-mao, Wang Hsiao-hsien, Chiang Pei-chu and Chou Pin.

Taking part in the talks on the Japanese side were leader of the delegation Aiichiro Fujiyama, Member of the House of Representatives, and members of the delegation: Members of the House of Representatives of the Liberal Democratic Party Tokuma Utsunomiya, Naozo Shibuya, Sachio Urano, Kazuo Shionoya and Toshio Yamaguchi; Members of the House of Representatives of the Socialist Party Tadahisa Matsudaira, Susumu Kobayashi, Yanosuke Narazaki and Masaki Ino, and Members of the House of Councillors of the Socialist Party Banji Naruse and Noboru Agune; Members of the House of Representatives of the Komeito (Komei Party) Kazuo Fushiki, Yasuo Suzukiri and Yoshiharu Kuwana, and Member of the House of Councillors of the Komei Party Kunihiko Shibuya; Members of the House of Representatives of the Democratic Socialist Party Isamu Imazumi and Katsu Kawamura, and Member of the House of Councillors of the Democratic Socialist Party Nagatoshi Mukai; and assistants Sachio Uemura, Tamotsu Yamamoto and Yasushi Murakami.

The two sides express satisfaction at the result of the visit to China by the Delegation of the "Dietmen's League for Japan-China Relations" and are of the opinion that the talks between the two sides have deepened mutual understanding and are very helpful.

Peking, October 2, 1971

(Continued from p. 12.)

of handicraft workers has gone from some 1,000 at the time of the democratic reform to more than 4,000. With the constant growth of industry and handicrafts, Lhasa has done away with unemployment.

Farming on the city's outskirts was very backward in the past, with yields averaging around 100 *jin* per *mu*. Grain output in quite a number of people's communes and production brigades now exceeds 400 *jin* per *mu*. No vegetables were grown before, but some 40 to 50 varieties are now being raised on Lhasa's outskirts.

Not one school was open to the working people in Lhasa before liberation. There are 39 primary and middle schools run by the government or by factories, people's communes and neighbourhood communities in the city proper and on the outskirts. Total enrolment is nearly 10,000, mostly sons and daughters of emancipated serfs. In addition, institutes of scientific research in agronomy and animal husbandry have been set up.

No hospital was available to Lhasa's working people before liberation. Now the city proper has four modern hospitals and many clinics where they get prompt, free medical treatment.

A stadium, a cultural palace, cinemas, theatres and other recreational centres have been built for the working people.

The total area of the city proper is double its pre-liberation size. The huge wasteland and marshes at the foot of Potala Palace have been transformed into a new part of Lhasa with wide asphalt roads, and many buildings, including a department store, book shops, barber shops, bath houses and cinemas. Total floor-space is 30,000 square metres. With the expansion of the city proper, Potala Palace, originally in the western suburb of Lhasa, is now in the centre of the city. Lhasa's western and northern outskirts have become industrial areas and a 500-metre-long modern highway bridge has been built across the Lhasa River. Buses now run between Lhasa, Loka, Shigatse and other areas.

“Fight to the End for Mozambique’s Independence and Freedom!”

— Interviews with the Delegation of the Liberation Front of Mozambique

Seven years of armed struggle have seen the patriotic armed forces under the leadership of the Liberation Front of Mozambique developing and growing stronger daily. They have now liberated one-fourth of the country and have extended their armed struggle to one-third of the whole of Mozambique. Following is an account of the interviews in Peking Hsinhua News Agency correspondents had with Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, and members of the Liberation Front Delegation led by him.

LET us start from the struggle of the Mozambique people!” said President Samora and other members of the delegation as they spoke about the heroic struggles of the Mozambique guerrillas.

“Independence or Death!”

This moving story happened in April last year.

One day, Liberation Front fighters decided to attack the Portuguese colonialist troops stationed in a “strategic village” in the Kawaza area of the Tete District and liberate the people there. During the battle, the guerrillas fiercely charged the enemy troops and killed and wounded many of them. When victory was in sight, an enemy light machine-gun suddenly opened up and pinned down the guerrillas on open ground. At this critical moment, one young fighter without hesitation ran zigzagging towards the enemy machine-gun. As he got near, he pulled the firing pin out of a hand-grenade and shouting “Independence or death!” charged the enemy machine-gun. The following explosion knocked out the gun and the guerrilla died a glorious death. Inspired by the martyr’s heroism, the rest of the fighters charged furiously and routed the enemy. They lib-

erated the more than 500 people in the “strategic village” and captured a large quantity of arms and food.

President Samora said that the hero in this battle was 22 years old and came from a poor peasant family in the southern part of Mozambique. Yearning to put an early end to Portuguese colonial rule, this young fighter had broken through many enemy blockades and travelled six months on foot to join the Liberation Front one year before his death. He had fought many battles and shown great valour in all of them.

“Independence or death!” is the cry of thousands upon thousands of awakened people in Mozambique. It voices the iron will of the whole people in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. To end bloody colonial rule and win national independence and freedom for their motherland, the people of Mozambique, like the young hero, are in a life-and-death struggle against the enemy.

A member of the delegation described a glorious feat of a guerrilla who valiantly died to save the masses. In one battle, this fighter was wounded in the leg and fell into enemy hands. The enemy brought him before the masses and prodding his wound with a bayonet tried to force him to name those who supported the guerrillas. The fighter knew well who the activists were and who had joined the militia as he was from this part of the country. But he refused to do so, preferring death to betraying the masses.

“Our land has been drenched with the blood of our comrades-in-arms. We must march ahead along the path crimson with their blood and fight to the end for the independence and freedom of Mozambique!” President Samora declared.

“We Are Sons of the People”

Protracted revolutionary struggle has made the Mozambique fighters deeply understand this truth: Only by mobilizing all the people can the revolutionary war be won. When President Samora spoke about the relations between the guerrillas and the masses, he said:

"We are sons of the people. The army-men are people who have taken up arms. The army and the people are inseparable. Without the provisions given by the masses, without the support and assistance of the masses, we would not have won such brilliant victories."

As this is so, he said, we always carry out mass work extensively everywhere we go and demand that our fighters constantly foster the idea of serving the people while at the same time we educate the masses to support their own armed forces. As we pay great attention to mass work, relations between the army and people are closer than ever. Many people voluntarily act as guides, gather information, transport arms and ammunition and take care of the wounded for the guerrillas and help them in battle.

President Samora and the other members of the delegation then told this story: One day in October 1969, the Portuguese colonialist troops intended to attack a guerrilla base in the Micuela area. On their way, the enemies captured an old peasant named Kambona and tried to force him to show them the way to the base. The old man refused. Seeing that they could not get any information out of him, they tortured the innocent old man to death. President Samora said with emotion: "The old man had the spirit of self-sacrifice because he regarded the guerrilla base as his own and the guerrilla fighters as sons of the people."

The crafty enemy hates the close ties between the guerrillas and the people and tries its best to destroy them by setting up concentration camps and "strategic villages" guarded by Portuguese colonialist troops. But the hearts of the ordinary people in the concentration camps and "strategic villages" are with the guerrillas fighting for national independence and liberation. They try to run away and reach the guerrillas, bringing grain with them or helping the guerrillas deliver ammunition and other war material.

"Staunchly Fight On Till Complete Victory!"

When the correspondents told President Samora how the Chinese people highly admire the Mozambique people for their just stand in supporting the Vietnamese and other Indochinese people in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, President Samora took out a magazine called *Mozambi-*



Women fighters of the Mozambique patriotic armed forces on the march

que Revolution and pointed to a cartoon which showed a Mozambique guerrilla thrusting a bayonet through the head of a Portuguese colonialist on one side, while on the other was a Vietnamese people's fighter with a sub-machine gun charging at a U.S. aggressor.

He said: "The Portuguese colonialists could not keep their colonial rule going in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea (Bissau) for even a single day, if they relied on their own strength. The Portuguese colonialists are backed by world imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular." Just as the cartoon shows, he said, we and the Vietnamese people are comrades-in-arms in the same trench. Our aim is the same, it is to oppose imperialism and colonialism and for independence and freedom for the motherland.

President Samora said that the road of struggle for the people of Mozambique was arduous and tortuous, with all kinds of difficulties ahead. The Portuguese colonialists backed by U.S. imperialism are still massacring people in Mozambique. But the people will never yield. He declared with confidence: "We will persist in protracted people's war and continuously defeat the enemy. The enemy is like an elephant while the revolutionary people are like water. An elephant is helpless in water. The enemy's strength is only transitory, while that of the people is far greater than the aggressors. We will multiply small victories into larger ones. No matter how long it takes, we'll fight on, till complete victory! We shall unite with the revolutionary people of the world, including the revolutionary Portuguese people, and fight to the end to thoroughly eliminate imperialism and colonialism!"

Japanese Monopoly Capital Steps Up Economic Expansion in Southeast Asia

Japanese monopoly capital has rapidly recovered under the wing of U.S. imperialism in the 26 years since the war. It is stepping up its expansion in Southeast Asia which is rich in natural resources in an effort to make the area a Japanese colony again.

PARALYSED after World War II, the Japanese war economy regained its strength with the support of U.S. imperialism. From September 1945 to April 1952, the United States provided Japan with economic aid totalling 2,100 million U.S. dollars, enabling her to restore production swiftly in such basic industries as power, iron and steel and coal mining. When the United States launched the war of aggression against Korea in 1950 and expanded the war of aggression against Viet Nam in 1965, Japan received innumerable military orders from U.S. imperialism, which enabled Japanese monopoly capital to amass big war fortunes and stimulated the abnormal development of the economy. By 1968, Japan's gross national product ranked second in the capitalist world, exceeding that of West Germany. A complete war industry network was built up. With the lop-sided development of the Japanese economy, the contradictions between productive forces on the one hand and meagre domestic resources as well as a limited home market on the other were sharpened. Looking for an outlet, Japanese monopoly capital has always regarded Southeast Asia the major area for large-scale economic expansion abroad.

Important Way for Exploiting People of Southeast Asia

An important way for Japanese monopoly capital to ruthlessly exploit the people of Southeast Asia and plunder their resources is to buy agricultural produce and other natural resources, particularly strategic materials, from Southeast Asia at low prices and sell its industrial goods to the area at high prices. About one-

third of Japan's total exports now goes to Southeast Asia. The reactionary Sato government plans to increase its exports in the coming five years from 19,300 million U.S. dollars in 1970 to 37,400 million in 1975 and has declared that "by fiscal 1975, nearly half of the markets in Asia will be overrun by Japanese goods." Japanese exports to Southeast Asia are mainly industrial products, while Japan's imports from Southeast Asia, apart from agricultural produce, are mostly such strategic materials as petroleum, copper, rubber, iron ore, bauxite, coal and uranium ore. The 1970 "White Paper on International Trade" published by the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry revealed that in the past ten years, 70 to 100 per cent of the major strategic materials needed by Japan were imported, making Japan the world's biggest raw material importer. Up to 1969, 99.7 per cent of the natural rubber and over 45 per cent of the copper ore and bauxite needed by Japan were imported from Southeast Asia.

Japan has a big favourable balance of trade with Southeast Asian countries. According to Japan's official statistics, she had a favourable balance of 2,080 million U.S. dollars in her trade with 11 countries and areas in Southeast Asia in 1969, a rise of 600 million U.S. dollars over that of 1968, or double that of 1965. This predatory trade of Japanese monopoly capital has brought serious disaster to the Southeast Asian countries. Not only has it undermined national industries in Southeast Asia, it also put a number of countries there heavily in debt to Japan. It was reported that Thailand's trade deficit with Japan amounted to over 250 million U.S. dollars every year from 1968 on, and the three-year deficit exceeds Thailand's total foreign exchange reserves. In 1969, Thailand's trade deficit with Japan was seven times that of 1957.

Export of Capital Accelerated

Japan ruthlessly plunders the riches of Southeast Asia by means of intensive exporting of capital in addition to commodity exports. It exports capital to South-

east Asia mainly by two forms, "economic aid" by the government and direct investment by monopoly capital. According to Japan's official statistics, from 1955 to September 1970, 94 per cent of the government's overseas "economic aid" was concentrated in Southeast Asia. At present, 60 per cent of the foreign investments in the Philippines is Japanese. Japan is now in first place among foreign investors in Thailand, with the United States far behind. She is the second biggest investor in Indonesia after the United States. By exporting capital, Japanese monopoly capital further controls the economic lifeline of some Southeast Asian countries and by "economic aid," compels the recipient countries to buy Japanese goods at high prices so as to fleece the Southeast Asian people. It was reported that in the five years up to 1968, Japan took in more than 5,000 million U.S. dollars in profits from Southeast Asia through private investments, government "loans" and other channels.

The Japanese reactionaries repeatedly clamoured in recent years that "guaranteeing the growing need for overseas resources is a question of life and death for the Japanese economy," and to secure bases for steady supplies of raw materials, Japan "must develop overseas resources independently." The Japanese monopoly capitalist groups have now obtained the rights to prospect and exploit petroleum, bauxite, nickel, copper and timber in Indonesia and the rights to exploit oil in Singapore and North Kalimantan. They have "co-operated" with Malaysia in developing copper mining in Sabah, and an agreement has been reached with the Philippines on shipping all the copper ore mined there to Japan for 10 years beginning in 1970. By granting loans to India, the pro-U.S. monopoly capitalists of Japan also obtained iron ore mining rights in India. These Japanese capitalists are now planning to invest in the exploitation of oil resources under the sea-bed near the Mekong Delta in the Indochina Peninsula.

Spectre of Colonialism

Following intensified economic expansion by the Japanese reactionaries, signs of Japanese colonization can now be seen in some Southeast Asian countries. The June 1970 issue of the Japanese magazine, *Chuo Koron*, stated in an article entitled "Invisible Economic Empire" that "the existence of the Japanese economy in Asia casts a big shadow over the politics and economy of the Asian countries." In Bangkok, the people "ride in Toyota or Nissan motor cars, wear clothes made from

synthetic fibres of the Toyo Jinken or Teikoku Jinken companies, and carry transistor radios turned out by the Sony or Hitachi companies." In Indonesia, "established everywhere, with Djakarta as the centre, were manufacturing enterprises (owned by Japanese monopoly capital) ranging from the processing of rolled steel to instant noodles."

Dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere"

Japan's postwar cabinets, from Yoshida's to Sato's, have cast covetous eyes on the rich resources of Southeast Asia. In his book *Oiso Reminiscences* published in 1962, Shigeru Yoshida wailed that "after the war, Japan lost its overseas territories in Manchuria and Korea and lost the sources of supplies of raw materials. I hope that Southeast Asia can replace Manchuria, Korea and other places. . . ." Sato and his ilk also cried out frantically that "Japan cannot live without Southeast Asia," and that one of the "targets of Japan in the 1970s is to start setting up 'an Asian economic development community'. . . . The form of the independence and division of rights and duties among the members of the community will be similar to the relations between the federal government and the state governments in the United States," and so on. It can be seen easily from this frantic clamouring that following its economic expansion, ambitious Japanese militarism is trying to realize its fond dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." Quoting public opinion in Southeast Asian countries, *Chuo Koron* said in June 1970: "The presence of Japan in Southeast Asia . . . means she will act as the 'police' and 'troops' in the Asian countries"; the countries in Southeast Asia "will be swallowed by Japan politically and economically"; "seeing the extension of Japan's economic strength in Asia, one cannot help but feel that this economic strength will turn overnight into the same military expansion as in the past."

Today, the political consciousness of the people of various Southeast Asian countries has risen steadily in the protracted struggle against imperialism. They will never allow Japanese militarism to put the shackles of colonialism around their necks again. Japan's economic aggression or military aggression can only serve as lessons by negative example to the peoples of Southeast Asia. Awaiting Japanese militarism is ignominious failure.

(Continued from p. 5.)

conspiracies to stamp out the anti-imperialist revolutionary flames of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, the people's anti-imperialist struggle is deepening; the general trend of the development of history is irresistible.

Concluding his speech, he said that the Chinese people and the Palestinian and other Arab peoples have long been encouraging and supporting each other in the common cause of opposing imperialism. The Chinese people will always stand by the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and the people of the world, together we unite, together we fight and together we will win victory, he declared.

In his speech, delegation leader About Jihad strongly condemned imperialism and its running dogs for stepping up their schemes against the Palestinian revolution and reaffirmed that the Palestinian people will fight on and resolutely oppose all kinds of capitulationist and liquidationist approaches in dealing with the cause of the Palestinian people and of the Arab people. He declared: "We will hold high the banner of armed struggle until Zionism and imperialism are wiped out once and for all in our region."

Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and leading members of other departments concerned held talks with the delegation on September 21.

13th Anniversary of Founding Of Republic of Guinea Greeted

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on October 1 to Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea, extending warm congratulations on the 13th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Guinea. The message said:

"The Guinean Government and people, under Your Excellency's leadership, have achieved continuous successes in opposing imperialist subversion and armed invasion, eliminating colonial forces, safeguarding national independence and building their country; in international affairs they have supported the struggles of the Afro-Asian and Arab peoples to safeguard and win national independence and have made positive contributions to the Afro-Asian peoples' anti-imperialist revolutionary cause. The Chinese Government and people sincerely rejoice at the successes achieved by the Guinean Government and people and warmly wish them continuous new victories."

Guinean Charge d'Affaires a.i. Gives Reception

Mamadi Kaba, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Guinean Embassy in Peking, and his wife, gave a grand reception on October 2 to celebrate the 13th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Guinea.

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended the reception at which Charge d'Affaires ad interim Mamadi Kaba and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei spoke.

In his speech, Mamadi Kaba spoke about the Guinean people's victory in smashing the Portuguese mercenary troops' armed invasion last November. He said: The imperialists are not resigned to their defeat and are preparing to launch a new attack against us, this time by recruiting thousands of mercenaries and other accomplices, such as South Africa. In the face of this threat to her territorial integrity, Guinea will answer reactionary violence with revolutionary violence.

The Guinean people, under the leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, have in the past waged and will continue to wage an unremitting struggle against imperialism, he declared.

Warmly praising the friendship between the people of Guinea and China, the Charge d'Affaires ad interim said: We warmly wish that our relations will be developed in more ways than one and for ever further strengthened.

In his speech, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei said: The Guinean Government has persistently opposed the imperialist policies of war and aggression and supported the Afro-Asian peoples' just struggle for national liberation and thus made positive contributions to the Afro-Asian peoples' cause of struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

In the common struggle against imperialism, the Chinese people and the Guinean and other African peoples will always firmly co-operate with and support each other and march forward together. We are deeply convinced that in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the friendly relations and co-operation and militant friendship between the Governments and peoples of China and Guinea will further develop and grow stronger, Chi Peng-fei declared.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on September 30 to Major-General Yakubu Gowon, Head of the Federal Military Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, warmly congratulating him on the National Day of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

▲ Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on September 30 to President of the Federal Republic of Cameroon El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo warmly congratulating him on the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS



Postal Service Progress

GUIDED by the principles of serving proletarian politics and serving the people, China's postal service has contributed to the wide dissemination of Mao Tsetung Thought and exchange of correspondence among the people. In towns and the countryside all over the nation, postal routes extend far and wide and post offices are to be found here and there. Apart from the cities, post offices or postal agents have been established in almost every major town and more than 35,000 rural people's communes. Routes reach hundreds of thousands of production brigades.

China has direct international mail relations with the vast majority of countries and regions throughout the world.

Postal service has made tremendous progress since the founding of the People's Republic of China. However, Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the postal departments pushed a revisionist line and opposed the expansion of post offices and postal route networks in the rural areas. During the Great Cultural Revolution the postal workers and staff members criticized his revisionist line and service took on a new look.

Circulation of all kinds of newspapers and journals has showed big increases. Circulation of *Hongqi* journal has more than doubled since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution.

Rapid advances have been made in rural postal service. According to statistics from seven provinces including Hopei, Yunnan, Kiangsu and Heilungkiang, more than 1,100 post offices were established in rural districts over the past year or so. Besides, 370,000 kilometres of postal routes were opened and networks of

postal routes covered by motor cycle were established in some rural regions.

Postal departments introduced reforms and adjustments on original routes, which rationally linked the schedules of trains, motor transport, ships and civil aircraft and speeded up mail delivery. In addition, 68 motor postal routes totalling more than 11,400 kilometres long were opened last year.

Postal workers and staff members have universally improved their work style in serving the people. In Shantung Province they have brought service to rural households on their own initiative. In the first half of this year alone, postmen in the province made 3.5 million home deliveries of parcels and remittances to poor and lower-middle peasants.

Spanning the Wulong River

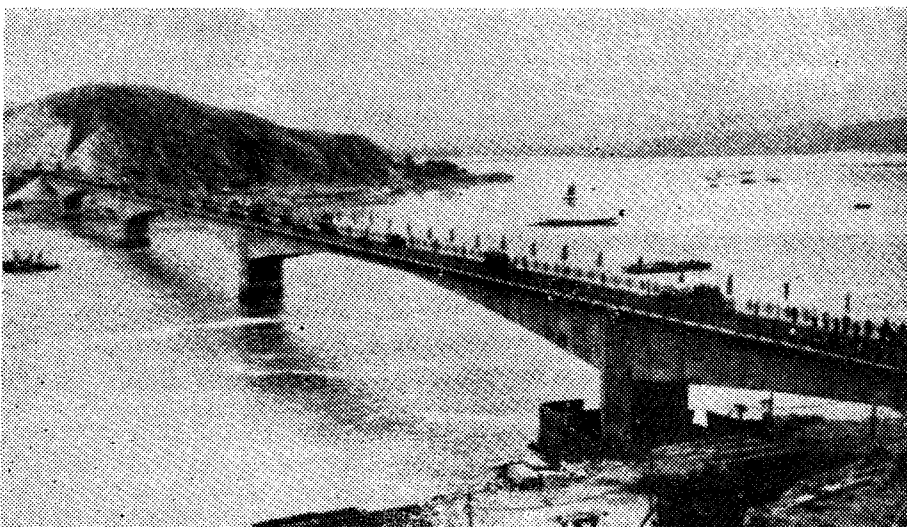
A HIGHWAY bridge spanning the Wulong River in Fukien Province was opened to traffic recently. Built with pre-stressed reinforced concrete, the 548-metre-long bridge, with a span length of 144 metres,

permits three motor-cars to pass side by side.

Flowing southeast, Fukien's largest river, the Minchiang, divides into two streams in the vicinity of Foochow, and these later merge again before emptying into the sea. The stream to the south is the Wulong River, and the bridge was built at a gorge on its lower reaches where the river is narrow and deep and the flow rapid. As the place is near the mouth of the Minchiang, the difference in the water level there between high and low tide is five metres. During summer and autumn when typhoons and torrential rains are frequent, the Wulong becomes especially turbulent, making ferry crossing extremely difficult. For years the local inhabitants had hoped that a bridge would be built at this point which they called "Tiger's Mouth."

After the Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee was formed, it decided to build a highway bridge at the Wulong gorge. Thanks to the efforts of the workers, P.L.A. men, cadres, engineers and technicians, it was completed in 18 months. Linking up the highway from Foochow to Amoy, it facilitates transport and communication between Foochow and other places in the province.

Building a modern highway bridge at a place like the Wulong gorge involved many difficulties. Those who took part in the building encoun-



The Wulong Bridge

tered numerous unforeseen obstacles in hydrological and geological surveying, building piers, hoisting prefabricated box girders and surfacing the road. But guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they completed this bridge over the Wulung River by relying on their own efforts and hard work.

Controlling the Deserts

THERE are about a million square kilometres of desert areas in north and northwest China — in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and Kansu Province.

Before liberation, sandstorms and shifting sand-dunes continually engulfed pastures, farmland and even whole villages on the fringes of the deserts. Cruelly exploited and oppressed by the landlord class, the poverty-stricken poor and lower-middle peasants were unable to combat sandstorms.

Led by the People's Government and relying on the strength of their collective economy after liberation, the people in the desert areas began the battle against sandstorms. After establishing the people's communes in 1958, the masses, along with research workers, began work on a larger scale to control the deserts. Giant forest belts have been set up in many places on the fringes of the deserts, holding sandstorms in check. Some areas have been turned into oases. A 1,600-kilometre-long tree belt crossing 16 counties and municipalities has been planted in Kansu Province. The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region has put more than 14 million *mu* of desert under control since liberation. Compared to pre-liberation days, farmland in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region has now increased by 150 per cent, part of which has been taken back from deserts.

Sinkiang's Pishan County is flanked by the Takla Makan Desert on the north and a pebbly desert area on the south. It began building water conservancy projects in 1958. After eight years of hard work, the people there dug a 229-kilometre-long canal and paved it with pebbles to bring melted snow in from the Kunlun Mountains.

The masses then started a mammoth tree planting campaign. When the newly planted saplings were covered by shifting sand, they dug them out and replanted them; when saplings withered, they planted new ones. To protect the young trees, they erected fences made of willow twigs and dug ditches to check the drifting sand.

The county now has 23,000 *mu* of forests and over 1,000 kilometres of shelter belts. Thus it not only has been able to recover farmland from beneath a layer of sand but has got new land from the desert. The result is the county has twice as much farmland today as it had before liberation, and it grows winter wheat, maize and other crops on a large area — something unknown before in this land of sandstorms and drought. The county is not only self-sufficient in grain but sells a large quantity of surplus grain and cotton to the state.

Achievements have also been made in desert control research. Ten control centres have been set up in the leading bodies in Inner Mongolia, Ningsia, Kansu and Sinkiang, and research personnel go to desert areas to work together with commune members. The Paotow-Lanchow railway line, which runs across the southeastern fringe of the Tengri Desert, often was covered by shifting sand and this affected traffic. Research workers from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, together with local poor and lower-middle peasants, began control work in 1956. Trees have been planted along the railway line, and wheat, vegetables, apples and peaches are grown on the sandy land. This helps eliminate the menace of sandstorms to the line. In addition, 12 desert control teams have been formed by research workers to investigate and study the country's desert areas, thereby creating favourable conditions for deepening the mass movement to control deserts.

5,000-Ton Tanker Built On Sandy Bank

BUILT by the Tsingtao Hunghsing Shipbuilding and Repairing Plant on the sandy bank along the Shantung coast, the 5,000-ton tanker *Taching 409* has been launched.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the workers and technicians successively built a 400-h.p. tugboat, a 500-ton oil tanker and 1,500-ton deck lighter on the sandy bank without a berth. This year they were given the job of making a 5,000-ton tanker.

To make certain what pressure the sand could stand, the workers and technicians, in co-ordination with fraternal enterprises, carried out surveying and experiments. They discovered reliable data showing that every square metre of sand could bear 16-20 tons.

There were two ways of building the tanker. One was by sections, the other to build the whole ship. The former, which was the quicker way, needed big hoists; whereas the latter, the slower way, needed no big hoists. The biggest crane the plant had could lift only 25 tons. But the stern alone weighed 55 tons. Daring to think and to act, the workers and technicians used the first method. When the separate pieces were completed, they used small cranes to lift the big parts. Four cranes and four winches were used simultaneously. After eight hours of hard work, they finally accomplished the task of joining the stern to the other parts of the ship. They also solved many other technical difficulties and finally succeeded in making this 5,000-ton tanker on the sandy bank.

Sports Performances for the Working People

AS part of the National Day celebrations, Peking's well-known basketball, volleyball and table tennis players as well as gymnasts gave performances in the capital's gymnasiums, the Working People's Palace of Culture and the parks.

A new feature among Chinese sportsmen since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, giving performances for workers, peasants and soldiers is another means of forging close ties with them. While participating in the 31st World Table Tennis Championships last April in Japan, the Chinese team played exhibition

matches for Japanese working people. Once, they made a special trip to perform for four Japanese workers.

Since last year, sportsmen in the capital have played 600 exhibition matches for workers, peasants and soldiers. When the Peking Basketball Team went to the countryside to be re-educated by the peasants last winter, it played nine exhibition games in one month for people's communes. This is in sharp contrast to the situation before the Great Cultural Revolution. The same team played a total of 350 games from 1961-66, but only seven of these were exhibition games for factory workers and army units and none for members of rural people's communes.

Bridge Building Peasant-Technicians

OVER 500 bridge building peasant-technicians have been trained in Fenghsien County on Shanghai's outskirts since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution got under way.

Criss-crossed by rivers, the county has a lot of wooden and stone bridges, many of them were built quite a long time ago. With the progress of farm mechanization and steady increases in water conservancy works on farmland, it becomes necessary to rebuild or build large numbers of bridges.

The county revolutionary committee decided to train a big contingent of "local technicians" from among the peasants. They came mostly from the rural commune members who were bricklayers, carpenters and masons.

By learning while doing, the ranks of local technicians grew up rapidly. Now more than 120 technicians in the county have mastered the technique of building different kinds of cement bridges, including one having arch ribs with arched top flanges. They can also organize an entire bridge construction project independently. Every people's commune has one or more local technicians who

can handle bridge designing all by themselves. In the past few years the peasant-technicians have built more than 1,600 cement bridges, including one using arch ribs with arched top flanges which has a single span of 60 metres — the longest in Shanghai's suburbs.

The local technicians learnt the fundamental theory of bridge building so as to raise their technical level. Linking this with actual construction, the regular technicians explained to them the characteristics of cement and reinforced concrete as well as the fundamental theory of bridge designing. Many local technicians have attended training classes organized by the Shanghai Municipal Construction Designing Institute to learn bridge designing and construction and related methods of calculation.

Last year, a group of six local technicians designed a set of blueprints for bridges using arch ribs with arched top flanges and having different spans.

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