

PEKING REVIEW

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October 29, 1971

A Victory for World's People, Crushing Defeat for U.S. Imperialism

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**A QUOTATION FROM
CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG**

The just struggles of the
people of all countries support
each other.

Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament to Start Soon

The Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament will start in Peking on November 3. To date, table tennis associations of 47 countries and regions in Asia and Africa are taking part in the tournament. They are: Afghanistan, Algeria, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Dahomey, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the People's Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and China.

Roy Evans, President of the International Table Tennis Federation, and Madame Roy Evans, and Koji Goto, First Vice-President, A.K. Vint, Honorary Secretary-General, and Jean Mercier, Honorary Treasurer, of the Federation, and Madame Jean Mercier will come to see the tournament at the invitation of the Chinese Table Tennis Association.

Also coming to see the tournament are leading members of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa and the African Table Tennis Federation, and the Delegation of the South American Table Tennis Federation and Delegations of the Chilean, Colombian and Mexican Table Tennis Federations. The various delega-

tions have arrived in Peking in succession and have been welcomed by those concerned.

In July this year, the six sponsor nations — the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Japan, Mauritius, Nepal and the People's Republic of China — held in Peking a preparatory meeting for the tournament and decided to hold the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament in Peking. The meeting laid down that the invitational tournament is aimed at enhancing friendship among the peoples and table tennis players of the Asian and African countries and promoting the development of table tennis in Asia and Africa. The sponsor nations then jointly sent invitations to all the table tennis associations of Asian and African countries or regions that supported the aim of this tournament.

Entrusted by the sponsor nations, China is responsible for the preparatory work of the tournament. Representatives of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China, the All-China Sports Federation, the Table Tennis Association of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee formed the Organizing Committee of the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament. This committee has made earnest and active preparations in the past few months.

The Chinese Table Tennis Delegation to take part in the tournament was formed in Peking on October 13. Its members are: Yu Pu-hsueh, leader; Sung Chung, first deputy leader; Yueh Tai-heng, Tien Chen, Chuang Tse-tung and Lin Hui-ching, deputy leaders; Fu Chao-lou, captain of the Chinese Table Tennis Team; Kuan Hui-kuang, vice-captain; Hsu Yin-sheng and Ma Chin-pao, coaches; five men players: Li Ching-kuang, Hsi Enting, Liang Ko-liang and Tiao Wen-yuan, and Li Yung (for junior events); four women players: Li Li, Cheng Huai-ying and Hu Yu-lan, and Tiao Li-li (for junior events).

21st Anniversary of C.P.V. Entry Into War in Korea

Hyun Jun Keuk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a banquet on October 25 to commemorate the 21st anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the war in Korea.

Present at the banquet were Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk and Vice-Minister of National Defence Su Yu spoke at the banquet.

Commemoration activities also took place in Pyongyang and the

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Belgium

Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Belgium

In accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Royal Government of Belgium have decided upon mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations, effective October 25, 1971 and the exchange of ambassadors within three months.

The Chinese Government reaffirms that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. The Belgian Government takes note of this statement of the Chinese Government.

The Belgian Government recognizes that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal Government of China.

The Chinese Government and the Belgian Government have decided through consultation to provide all necessary assistance for the establishment and the performance of the functions of embassies in their respective capitals on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with international practice.

(signed)

Huang Chen
Ambassador of the
People's Republic of
China to France

(signed)

Robert Rothschild
Ambassador of the
Kingdom of Belgium
to France

Done in Paris, October 25, 1971

Korean paper *Rodong Sinmun* carried an editorial to mark the occasion.

2nd Anniversary of Somali Revolution Greeted

Premier Chou En-lai on October 20 sent a message to Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, warmly greeting the 2nd anniversary of the Somali Revolution.

The Chinese Government Delegation headed by Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Sha Feng arrived in Mogadishu on October 20 to attend the anniversary celebrations.

Omer Mohamed Ahmed, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Somali Democratic Republic in China, on October 21 gave a reception to celebrate the anniversary. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Depu-

ty Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Wang Hsin-ting and leading members of other departments concerned. Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Charge d'Affaires ad interim Omer Mohamed Ahmed spoke at the reception.

In his speech, Omer Mohamed Ahmed gave an account of Somalia's achievements in various fields in the two years since the Somali Revolution.

Referring to international matters, he condemned imperialism, colonialism and racialism which are on the prowl over broad areas in Africa. He said that Somalia firmly supports the gallant freedom fighters in colonial Africa whose struggle is bound to be rewarded with success.

He also said: We have persistently upheld the rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. The idea of two Chinas is a nefarious decoy which is doomed to failure.

In his speech, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei said that the Somali people are an industrious and brave people with a glorious tradition of fighting imperialism and colonialism.

He noted that in international affairs, the Somali Government upholds a just stand, opposes the imperialist policies of aggression and war, supports the three peoples of Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, supports the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples in their struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression and supports national-liberation movements in Africa. Somalia's just stand, he declared, has won the admiration and praise of the Chinese people and all the Afro-Asian peoples.

Greeting Zambia's Independence Anniversary

Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State

Council, of the People's Republic of China, on October 23 sent a message to Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, warmly greeting the 7th Anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Zambia. The message said:

"In recent years, the Zambian people, under Your Excellency's leadership, have achieved remarkable successes in the struggle to oppose the interference, subversion and armed provocations by imperialism, colonialism and new colonialism, to oppose racial discrimination, to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to develop the national economy. In foreign affairs, the Zambian Government pursues a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposes big-power hegemony, actively supports the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism, thus winning the admiration of the Afro-Asian countries and peoples. The Chinese people heartily rejoice over the successes scored by the fraternal Zambian people and sincerely wish you continuous new victories on the road of advance."

Zambian Ambassador's Reception

J.K. Chivunga, Zambian Ambassador to China, and his wife gave a reception on October 24 to mark the occasion.

Attending the reception were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, and Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Wu Teh.

In his speech at the reception, Ambassador Chivunga condemned imperialism and the South African government of fascists and racialists for plotting to commit acts of violence and sabotage against Zambia.

Zambia, the Ambassador said, will do all she can to see that every inch of soil of Africa is liberated. Without South Africa, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola and Guinea (Bissau) being free, Zambia is indeed not free.

In his speech, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei said that the Republic of Zambia is a brilliant banner of the African people in opposing

imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The white racist regime in South Africa, he added, flagrantly dispatched its armed forces to encroach upon the territory of Zambia, arousing indignant condemnation and firm opposition from the Zambian and other African peoples, and the people of various countries in the world. The Chinese Government and people give their resolute support to and express solidarity with the Zambian Government and people in their just struggle against the aggressive acts perpetrated by the white racist regime in South Africa. We are deeply convinced that, united as one, the Zambian people will certainly smash any aggressive scheme by imperialism,

colonialism and neo-colonialism and the South African white racists.

Congratulating Iran's National Day

Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, of the People's Republic of China, on October 25 sent a message to His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran, expressing warm congratulations on Iran's National Day. The message said:

"On the occasion of the National Day of Iran, we, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, express warm congratulations to

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Announcement

Premier Chou En-lai and Dr. Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's Assistant for National Security Affairs, held talks in Peking from October 20 to 26, 1971 in order to make concrete arrangements for President Nixon's visit to China.

These arrangements are proceeding well. It is expected that another announcement concerning President Nixon's visit will be issued in the near future.

(Hsinhua News Agency dispatch, October 28)

Dr. Kissinger Leaves Peking For Home

Dr. Kissinger and his party of 13 members left Peking for home on October 26 via Shanghai.

Dr. Kissinger and his party arrived in Peking by special plane at noon on October 20. That afternoon Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Chi Peng-fei, Acting Foreign Minister, held talks with Dr. Kissinger.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Yu Sang, Hsiung Hsiang-hui, Chang Wen-chin, Wang

Hai-jung, Han Hsu, Chien Ta-yung, Chi Chao-chu, Tang Wen-sheng, Chang Han-chih, Kuo Chia-ting and Lien Cheng-pao.

Taking part in the talks on the U.S. side were: Brigadier General James D. Hughes, Dwight L. Chapin, Alfred Le S. Jenkins, John H. Holdridge, Winston Lord, Commander Jonathan T. Howe, Miss Dianne C. Matthews and Miss Julienne L. Pineau.

After the talks, Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying and Chi Peng-fei gave a banquet to entertain Dr. Kissinger and his group.

During intervals between talks with the Chinese side, Dr. Kissinger and his party visited various places, went sightseeing and attended a theatrical performance in Peking.

When Dr. Kissinger and his party arrived in Peking they were met at the Peking Airport by Yeh Chien-ying, Chi Peng-fei and others. Chang Wen-chin, Wang Hai-jung, Tang Wen-sheng and others went specially to Shanghai to meet them and accompanied them to Peking. When they left Peking, they were seen off at the airport by Yeh Chien-ying, Chi Peng-fei and others. Han Hsu, Acting Director of the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, accompanied them to Shanghai.

A Victory for World's People, Crushing Defeat for U.S. Imperialism

Draft resolution of Albania, Algeria and other countries calling for the restoration of China's lawful rights in the U.N. and the expulsion of the Chiang gang was adopted by an overwhelming majority at the U.N. General Assembly.

The so-called "important question" resolution jointly concocted by the U.S. and the reactionary Sato government of Japan was voted down.

THE U.N. General Assembly concluded its debate and voted on the question of "restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations" on the evening of October 25. By an overwhelming majority of 76 votes to 35, with 17 abstentions, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution of Albania, Algeria and 20 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from all U.N. organs. Before voting on this draft resolution, the United States and the reactionary Sato government of Japan had put up a desperate struggle, demanding that the U.N. General Assembly should first vote on the so-called "important question" resolution they had manufactured, i.e., the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the U.N. is "an important question" requiring adoption by a two-thirds majority vote. The General Assembly rejected this so-called "important question" resolution 59 votes to 55, with 15 abstentions. As a result of the voting on the two resolutions, the "dual representation" resolution also concocted by the United States and Japan became useless.

Prolonged warm applause burst out when the resolution of Albania, Algeria and 20 other countries was adopted and the U.S.-Japanese resolution defeated. This is a victory for the world's people and the complete bankruptcy of the U.S. imperialist plot to use the U.N. to push its power politics and stubbornly prevent the resto-

ration to the People's Republic of China of its legitimate rights in the U.N., thus dealing a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialist scheme to create "two Chinas" in the U.N. and carve out China's sacred territory Taiwan. It reflected the feelings of the people of the world and the current of the times. It bore out the fact that most of the countries, with the exception of a handful of U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, recognize that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate Government of China and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory.

Debate on the restoration to the People's Republic of China of its legitimate rights in the U.N. began on October 18. After a week's debate, representatives of about 80 member states had spoken at the General Assembly. Their speeches clearly show that the U.S.-Japanese plot to create "two Chinas" has become more and more unpopular and the world's people and all countries upholding international justice are vehemently opposed to any tricks of the United States and a handful of its followers to continue to prevent the restoration of all legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the U.N., and demand an immediate return of China's seats in the U.N. to the Government of the People's Republic of China — the lawful representative of the 700 million Chinese people — and the expulsion from all U.N. organs of the Chiang Kai-shek clique's representatives who have illegally usurped the seats.

Premier Chou and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Thank Friendly Countries for Support to China in U.N.

SPEAKING at the reception given by A. Nayer-nouri, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Iranian Embassy in Peking, and Madame Nayer-nouri celebrating the birthday of His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shahanshah of Iran, on the evening of October 26, Acting Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China Chi Peng-fei said: On October 25, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted by an overwhelming majority the resolution put forward by Albania, Algeria and 20 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of our country in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations and all its organs. This is a victory for the people of the whole world, and the complete bankruptcy of the policy long pursued by U.S. imperialism in obstinately obstructing the restoration of the legitimate rights of our country in the United Nations and the U.S. imperialist scheme of attempting to create "two

Chinas" in the United Nations. The Chinese Government and people express heartfelt thanks to the Governments of Albania, Algeria and the 20 other sponsor countries of this resolution and to the Governments of Iran and other countries having diplomatic relations with us and of other friendly countries which have persisted in principle and upheld justice in this struggle.

At the end of the speech, Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Kuo Mo-jo and others present at the reception raised their glasses to thank Charge d'Affaires ad interim A. Nayer-nouri and Madame Nayer-nouri. Then Premier Chou En-lai, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Vice-Foreign Ministers Chiao Kuan-hua and Han Nien-lung went up to the diplomatic envoys and military attaches of Albania, Algeria and other countries and raised their glasses to thank the Governments and people of their countries for their valuable support to the just cause of the Chinese Government and people.

In their speeches, the U.S. and Japanese representatives tried their utmost to plug and defend the two draft resolutions they had devised, aimed at creating "two Chinas." But their deceptive propaganda and absurd arguments were forcefully unmasked and refuted by the majority of the representatives. These representatives pointed out that the essence of the two draft resolutions jointly concocted by the United States and Japan is to create "two Chinas" de facto in the United Nations so as to permanently separate China's territory and occupy China's territory Taiwan Province by force. Therefore, these resolutions were unacceptable. They sternly pointed out that there is only one China in the world, the People's Republic of China, and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, and all arguments such as "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan," "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined" and similar arguments are illegal, absurd and entirely untenable.

Confronted by this unfavourable situation, the U.S. and Japanese representatives were tearing around, like ants on a hot pan, to put pressure on other countries and to deceive and win them over. Just a few minutes before the formal vote, the United States still instigated some countries to ask for a postponement of the vote, "in the hope that it might prevail upon a few still wavering members to support the American resolution" (according to Reuter). But this manoeuvre of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries was rejected 56 votes to 53, with 19 abstentions, at the General Assembly. Then, the so-called "important question" resolution was voted down 59 votes to 55, with 15 abstentions. Western news agencies reported that "bedlam broke out when the result of the vote appeared on the electronic tabulating board showing that the American proposal had been defeated," that "the announcement of the vote was greeted by prolonged applause from the packed assembly hall" and was "applauded for two minutes," and

that representatives of various countries friendly to China were "cheering, singing, shouting," "and some dancing in the aisles."

At this moment, the gloomy-faced U.S. representative George Bush rushed to the rostrum, trying to make a last-ditch struggle. He moved that the provision for the immediate expulsion from the U.N. of the representatives of the Chiang gang be deleted from the resolution sponsored by Albania, Algeria and 20 other countries before being put to a vote. But his motion was ruled out of order by U.N. General Assembly President Adam Malik, and this attempt of the U.S. representative was blocked by the opposition of other representatives. Seeing that the situation was hopeless and it was impossible for the Chiang gang to hang on any longer, Chou Shu-kai, the Chiang gang's "foreign minister," had to announce his retreat from the U.N.O. and soon headed his underlings in their dismal departure from the assembly hall.

The resolution sponsored by Albania, Algeria and 20 other countries then was put to a vote and adopted by an overwhelming majority, 76 votes to 35, with 17 abstentions. Resounding loud applause and cheers again burst forth in the assembly hall.

According to reports from U.S. news agencies, U.S. administration sources "were caught by surprise" and "expressed strong disappointment" in the face of the "worst U.S. defeat in U.N. history." In a statement after the vote, Bush said he "couldn't help but be affected" by the result of the vote. He said despondently that this is a "moment of infamy" and that "I am tremendously disappointed." But he had to admit that "no one can escape the fact, unpleasant though it may be, that the votes which have just been cast do, in fact, represent the views of the majority of U.N. members."

For more than 20 years, the United States used every trick to obdurately obstruct the restoration to the People's Republic of China of all its legitimate rights in the United Nations. However, it has lifted a rock only to drop it on its own feet, and has suffered repeated defeats and increasing isolation. In the 1950s, by putting its voting machine into action, the United States arbitrarily brushed aside the question of restoring to China its legitimate rights in the United Nations. Since 1961, when more and more countries expressed opposition to its tactics of "delaying the discussion," the United States again manipulated the voting machine and wilfully asserted that the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations was a so-called "important

question" requiring a two-thirds majority vote to carry it. However, at the 25th Session of the U.N. General Assembly last year, a majority was in favour of the draft resolution of Albania, Algeria and 16 other countries calling for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the U.N. and the expulsion of the Chiang gang. The U.S. scheme faced imminent total bankruptcy. Under such circumstances, the United States concocted an "important question" resolution and a "dual representation" resolution in collaboration with Japan at the current 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, thus openly coming out with their long-time plot of creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan."

According to Western press reports, in order to push the "two Chinas" scheme at the current U.N. General Assembly Session, U.S. President Nixon personally wrote to the heads of state of many countries; "the United States is applying the full weight of its diplomacy in scores of foreign capitals"; William Rogers and George Bush scurried around and held more than 200 talks with representatives of more than 100 countries inside and outside the United Nations; "promises of U.S. favours, or hints of withdrawal of U.S. aid" were made as bribery or thinly disguised threats; some U.S. Senators even threatened that the United States would reduce its funds to the United Nations if the resolution of Albania, Algeria and 20 other countries was adopted. Japan also sent important personages to join its U.N. delegation and co-ordinated with the United States in the latter's vote-seeking efforts. However, although the United States and Japan had resorted to various tricks and racked their brains, their scheme to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" aimed at separating China's sacred territory was seen through by more and more countries and suffered a serious defeat.

This significant victory in foiling the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' plot to create "two Chinas" in the United Nations was won by the Chinese people and the people of the world and various friendly countries upholding international justice through a protracted joint struggle. But the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries will never be reconciled to their defeat and will continue to step up their criminal schemes of "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan," "the status of Taiwan remaining to be determined" and "an independent Taiwan." The Chinese people will continue to maintain high vigilance and fight together with the people of various countries to completely frustrate these schemes of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries.

Text of Resolution of Albania, Algeria and 20 Other Countries and U.N. General Assembly Voting Results

THE 26th Session of the United Nations General Assembly voted on the question of "restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations" at a meeting on the evening of October 25. The draft resolution jointly submitted by Albania, Algeria and 20 other countries to the General Assembly was adopted 76 votes to 35, with 17 abstentions.

The text of the draft resolution of Albania, Algeria and other countries reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

Recalling the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China is essential both for the protection of the Charter of the United Nations and for the cause that the United Nations must serve under the Charter,

Recognizing that the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China are the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations and that the People's Republic of China is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council,

Decides to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations affiliated to it."

In accordance with the stipulations of the U.N. Charter and the Rules of Procedure of the U.N. General Assembly, the draft resolution has become a formal resolution of the U.N. General Assembly immediately after its adoption.

The 76 member states voting for the draft resolution of Albania, Algeria and 20 other countries were

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The United States and Japan were among those which voted against the draft resolution of Albania, Algeria and other countries.

Prior to this, the General Assembly voted down the "important question" draft resolution concocted by the United States in collusion with the Sato government of Japan by 59 votes to 55 with 15 abstentions. The 59 member states voting against the U.S.-Japanese draft resolution were Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

A Strategic Change

— Initial victory in putting an end to the transportation
of grain from south to north

by Hung Chiao

CHINA as a whole has been more than self-sufficient in grain. Now because the northern regions have also achieved basic self-sufficiency in grain, there have been initial successes in changing the situation in which grain had to be shipped from the south to the north. This is a strategic change and a victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Historical Background

Getting southern grain to the north is a big question long left over by history. To maintain their reactionary rule and carry out cruel exploitation and suppression of the working people, feudal dynasties in the past had to move large amounts of government grain yearly from the south to the north to supplement the provisions of the reactionary government organs and troops. Under the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang, natural resources and production in the northern regions suffered more serious damage and food grain was greatly lacking in Hopei, Shantung, Honan and Liaoning Provinces. According to incomplete statistics, Hopei brought in from other provinces and abroad more than 2,000 million *jin* of wheat and flour to feed its major cities between 1931 and 1933. Grain shortages were even more serious in the rural areas and the working people could not get enough to eat the year round. Whenever there were fairly serious natural disasters, vast areas of farmland were laid waste and large numbers of people starved to death.

Following the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people carried out the land reform, took the road of agricultural co-operation and established people's communes under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party. With the fundamental change of the ownership of the means of production, the productive forces were liberated and grain production registered big rises. Chairman Mao issued the instruc-

tions "Work on the Yellow River must be done well," "The Huai River must be harnessed" and "The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control" and formulated the principles "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," "Industry must develop together with agriculture" and "Take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development." In 1964 Chairman Mao issued the great call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." These instructions and principles guided the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in the northern areas to take the socialist road, engage in large-scale capital construction on farmland, transform natural conditions and work hard to put an end to the transportation of southern grain to the north.

However, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his gang spared no effort to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, including *san zi yi bao* (the extension of free markets and of plots for private use, the promotion of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and



Members of the Nankunlungkou Brigade at Pingshan County in Hopei Province building farmland on a mountain.

the fixing of output quotas on a household basis) and "four freedoms" (freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprises). They developed capitalism in the rural areas, sabotaged and interfered with the line and principles formulated by Chairman Mao and caused the northern areas to go on being short of grain.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the Chinese people shattered the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-chi and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has been firmly implemented. The masses have studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a

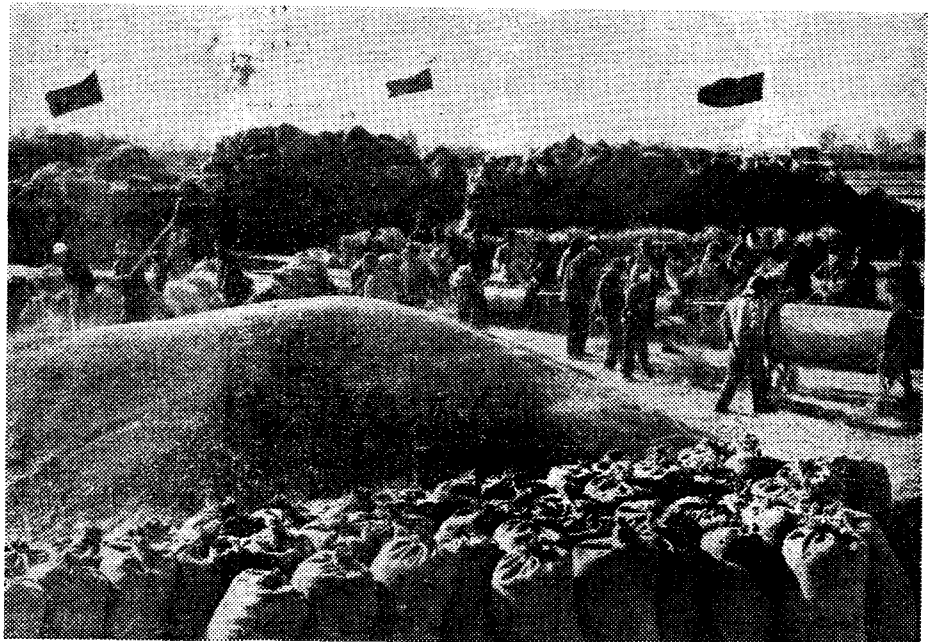
living way, deepened the mass movement to learn from the Tachai Brigade and worked hard by relying on their own efforts. As a result, farm production in the northern regions made swift progress and they have begun to do away with dependence on the south for part of their food grain.

Struggle Between the Two Lines

There were sharp struggles between the two lines in the course of changing the backward state of farming in the northern regions.

The principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" advanced by Chairman Mao is the general principle guiding the development of our national economy. It profoundly expresses the objective law of socialist economic construction and scientifically explains the dialectical relationship between industry and agriculture. Liu Shao-chi and his agents did all they could to oppose this principle. In the areas where industry was fairly developed, they spread such reactionary fallacies as: "Any place with a large share of industry is not doing its proper job if it engages in farming" and "Producing iron, steel and coal in exchange for grain is rational division of labour and exchange at equal value." They thus poured cold water on the enthusiasm to develop farming in these areas. At the same time they also prevented the areas where industry was not well developed from expanding it, cut down on local industry and reduced the leading role of industry. This was how they obstructed farming and industrial progress in the northern areas.

Because of the interference of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, Liaoning Province had long depended on other provinces for part of its grain, meat and vegetables. In the Great Proletarian



Panchin Reclamation Area in Liaoning Province reaps a rich grain harvest.

Cultural Revolution, the people there made agricultural development a matter of primary importance and exerted great efforts in this respect. Liaoning's grain output in 1970 was 33 per cent over the 1969 figure. This enormously raised the rate of self-sufficiency in grain in Liaoning. Agricultural expansion in turn pushed industrial progress. Total industrial output value in 1970 rose 25 per cent compared with 1969.

The principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development" scientifically reflects the mutual dependence and mutual promotion relations between various crops in agriculture and between farming on the one hand and forestry, livestock breeding, side-occupation and fishery on the other hand. It is a long-term principle guiding the development of our socialist agriculture. Liu Shao-chi and his bunch desperately opposed this principle put forward by Chairman Mao. By strenuously pushing the capitalist line, including "putting money in command" and "free engagement in private enterprises," they tried to undermine grain production and disintegrate the collective economy. Consequently certain northern areas growing industrial crops were unable to produce sufficient grain for a long time though they could have done so if efforts were made.

Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started, the poor and lower-middle peasants raising industrial crops in the northern areas have conscientiously implemented the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development," rationally arranged the areas sown to grain and industrial crops, raised the per-mu yield and had rich harvests of both kinds of crops. With a relatively large area sown to industrial crops, Shantung Province has not only tremendously raised its output of cotton, peanuts and fruit but increased total grain output by large margins. Raising huge quantities of cotton and tobacco, Honan

Province has initially become self-sufficient in grain. Cotton production surpassed all previous records and that of cured tobacco also made big strides.

As to the historically known disaster-ridden, low-yielding areas, Liu Shao-chi and those like him exaggerated the unfavourable aspects in developing agriculture and did their best to advocate the theory of "natural conditions decide everything," babbling that "the northern countryside often suffers from natural disasters and it stands to reason that grain supplied by the state should be consumed." They also sabotaged the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, saying: "The thing is to fill the belly, not to learn from Tachai." By displaying the Tachai spirit these areas have gone in for transforming mountains, harnessing rivers, and capital construction on farmland since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The people there have built up many large tracts of farmland which give high, stable yields despite drought or waterlogging.

By working hard to popularize the Tachai experience, Hsiyang County in Shansi Province doubled its per-*mu* grain yield in 1969 as compared with 1966. Last year, the county's average per-*mu* grain yield reached 500 *jin* and this year saw new increases. Of the 46 counties on the southeastern plain of Hopei Province, which had suffered the severest damage from the Haiho River, only one was self-sufficient in grain. Now all 46 counties have enough or surplus grain. Hopei's total grain production in the past two years was 30 to 50 per cent above the top annual figure before work on harnessing the river began, enabling the whole province to embark on the road to self-sufficiency in grain.

State grain storage is now at an all-time high and that of the communes, brigades, teams and commune members is also increasing steadily. Many people's communes and brigades in the long-time grain-deficient areas now have grain stored. The communes, brigades, teams and households in the grain-sufficient areas have more reserves.

On the eve of the birth of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the then U.S. Secretary of State Acheson hoped in vain that New China would collapse because it could not solve the problem of feeding its population. The U.S. imperialists estimated that China would eventually have to beg them for flour to survive. At that time, Chairman Mao sharply denounced this shameless slander by the U.S. imperialists and clearly pointed out: **"Revolution plus production can solve the problem of feeding the population."** China's successive rich harvests in grain and the fact that we have initially brought about a change to the necessity of shipping grain from the south to the north have testified to the great truth of Chairman Mao's wise thesis and are a sound rebuff to the U.S. imperialists.

Great Significance

To end the necessity of south to north grain shipments, a situation left over from the old society, is of great political and economic significance. It is an impor-

tant aspect of implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic principle **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."**

The question of grain is of major importance for the national economy and the people's livelihood. Lenin pointed out: **"Food stocks are the real basis of the economic system."** **"Without such a fund the state power is nothing. Without such a fund socialist policy is but a pious wish."** The rapid rise in China's grain production has initially ended the need to ship grain to the north and food stocks have continued growing. All this provides a substantial material basis for the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, developing the national economy in a planned way and gradually improving the people's life.

Grain is a necessity of life and also a highly strategic material. Chairman Mao has said: **"The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today."** So long as the menace of imperialist and social-imperialist subversion and aggression exists, we must strengthen all-round preparedness against war and firmly grasp the production of grain and build up grain reserves. Enough grain reserves everywhere in China will guarantee the needs of the army and civilians in their war against aggression if the invading enemies impose one on us. Moreover, grain reserves will help us arrange the people's life well and guarantee the development of production by our own efforts when bad harvests occur. We thus will have the initiative and be invincible in our war against aggression and in the struggle against natural disasters.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and grain the foundation of agriculture. Whether industry can develop with greater, faster, better and more economical results is determined, to a great extent, by the amount of marketable grain agriculture can supply. Northern China, with a vast area and rich resources, is an important industrial base. With the rapid development of agriculture in this part of China, the rural areas are supplying growing quantities of marketable grain which in 1970 was 35 per cent more than in 1965. This has created good conditions for the development of industry in the northern areas. The initial ending of southern grain being shipped north also provides more favourable conditions for southern industry to develop, thus promoting the growth of the entire national economy. Northern China is an important area producing cotton, oil-bearing crops, tobacco and other industrial crops as well as fruit. The development of agriculture and the basic sufficiency in grain over recent years have pushed the expansion of industrial crops and other agricultural and side-line production and helped consolidate and expand the collective economy of the people's communes. The income of the communes, brigades, teams and commune members has been rising and the worker-peasant alliance continues to be consolidated.

U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries Intensifying "Independent Taiwan" Scheme

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries recently instigated a handful of elements plotting to create "an independent Taiwan" to stage a "demonstration" farce in New York and Tokyo. This fully reveals their wild ambition to perpetuate their forcible occupation of China's territory Taiwan Province by trying to cut it off permanently from China.

FOR years U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries have overtly and covertly been working at their "independent Taiwan" scheme. Recently they have conspired even more closely, made use of each other and openly intensified their criminal activities in this regard.

New York "Demonstration"

Fostered by U.S. imperialism, a handful of "independent Taiwan" advocates organized a "demonstration" near U.N. Headquarters in New York on September 18 to demand "self-determination" for Taiwan. They then held a meeting at the Statler Hilton Hotel, which was addressed by Peng Ming-min, ringleader of the "Taiwan independence movement." This outcast of the Chinese nation clamoured that "the issue of the sovereignty over Formosa [meaning China's Taiwan Province — *Ed.*] should be settled by international negotiation." Chen Lung-chu, another chieftain of the "movement" in the United States, also screamed "fight for the right to determine our future." Smuggled out of Taiwan by U.S. imperialism to the United States last year, Peng Ming-min was put into the University of Michigan to engage in the so-called "Taiwan independence movement" in the service of U.S. imperialism. His ravings were in no way different from the fallacy about "unsettled" sovereignty over Taiwan trumpeted by U.S. State Department spokesman Charles Bray, who asserted on April 28 that the sovereignty over Taiwan and the Penghu Islands "is an unsettled question subject to future international resolution." Chen Lung-chu, who staged the farce together with Peng Ming-min, echoed the U.S. imperialist tune on April 29 by alleging that the "status of Taiwan remains undetermined" and that "the principle of self-determination should be applied to Taiwan" at a panel on Chinese representation in the United Nations chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk

at the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law. This shows clearly that U.S. imperialism sets the keynote for and manipulates the "Taiwan independence movement."

Farce Repeated in Tokyo

Aided and abetted by the Japanese reactionaries, about 300 persons pre-occupied with creating "an independent Taiwan" and a group of Japanese die-hard Right-wingers held a meeting in Hibiya Park in Tokyo on October 16 at which they shouted wildly for "an independent Taiwan." It was reported that most of the participants were Japanese, some of them wearing the black uniform typical of the Right-wing elements. Several Westerners were also present. After the meeting, this handful, led by Japanese police cars and protected by the police, staged a so-called "demonstration" in Tokyo's downtown area. Carrying placards inscribed with slogans in Japanese and English, they shouted slogans in Japanese all along the route: "Taiwan is not Chinese territory," "One Taiwan, one China," and "Let the Taiwan inhabitants exercise self-determination."

Prior to the latest "demonstration," the arch-war criminal Kishi, brother of Japanese Prime Minister Sato, in his capacity as "advisor," led a 42-member "Japanese delegation" on a sinister visit to China's Taiwan Province from October 6 to 9. The purpose of this was to collude further with the Chiang Kai-shek gang and particularly to hold secret talks and conspire with the pro-Japanese elements in the Chiang clique. While in Taipei city, he gave much publicity to the idea that Japan and the Chiang gang should develop their "relations of goodwill and co-operation" and should "closely hold hands" in joint opposition to communism. Meanwhile the Japanese reactionaries have recently repeatedly clamoured that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined." Former Japanese Foreign Minister Aichi falsely asserted that "for a long period of time, Taiwan had been possessed by my country" and that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined." Sato brazenly announced on October 8 that "Japan-Taiwan relations are unbreakable." Such declarations by Sato, Kishi and their like fully show how impatiently they are plotting the re-occupation of China's Taiwan Province.

Behind-the-Scenes Machinations

The Japanese journal *Shukan Gendai* disclosed that Douglas Mendel, a U.S. Central Intelligence Agency agent, who has close ties with Peng Ming-min, went to Japan in August to conspire with a Japanese named

Kagehisa Toyama. They met with the leaders of various organizations in Japan which are plotting to create "an independent Taiwan" in Okura Hotel in Tokyo's Minato District. At this "joint meeting" they worked out a plan for intensified conspiratorial activities. The so-called "Taiwan Independence League" with headquarters in the United States also openly declared in a "press communique" on August 2: "We believe that the policy of 'one Taiwan, one China' ... is most conformable to reality, fairest and most favourable to the United Nations and the United States as well as the Taiwan people." It also clamoured that "even though Peking [meaning the People's Republic of China] occupies its seat in the U.N.O., this does not at all mean the recognition or tacit consent of the propositions of the Government of Peking [meaning the People's Republic of China] about Taiwan territory." In a recent article, the organ of the so-called "Taiwan Independence League" published in Japan also uttered outcries that now is "the final and good opportunity for Taiwan independence."

The "meeting" and "demonstration" in Tokyo on the afternoon of October 16 were organized by a few

organizations plotting to create "an independent Taiwan," some of them with headquarters in the United States. Such "meetings" and "demonstrations" in New York and Tokyo did not take place by chance; they were a premeditated plot of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, particularly the U.S. imperialists.

Scheme Will Never Succeed

Although the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are stepping up their scheme to create "an independent Taiwan," their followers are only a handful of outcasts of the Chinese nation. The broad masses of the compatriots in Taiwan warmly love their socialist motherland. They are longing for its early liberation and return to the embrace of their motherland. The countries and people of the world who uphold justice sympathize with and support the Chinese people's sacred cause to liberate their territory Taiwan Province. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' scheme to separate the Taiwan compatriots from the great Chinese people and Taiwan Province from China's sacred territory will never succeed.

Background Information

Taiwan Has Been China's Sacred Territory Since Ancient Times

LYING off China's southeastern coast, Taiwan is her largest island. The close cultural and economic ties between Taiwan and the mainland can be traced back to ancient times. In 230 A.D., during the period of the Three Kingdoms, the Kingdom of Wu dispatched Generals Wei Wen and Chukeh Chih, in command of over 10,000 troops, to "Yi Chou," China's Taiwan Province today. The Penghu Islands came under the jurisdiction of Chinchiang County in Fukien Province during the Southern Sung Dynasty in the 12th century, and became one of China's administrative districts. By the Mid-13th century, a civil governor's office was set up in Penghu by the then government of the Yuan Dynasty to exercise jurisdiction over Taiwan and other islands. This office was under the administration of Tungan County in Chuan Chou Prefecture. From that time, Taiwan has formally been part of the dominion of China.

Since the Ming Dynasty, Taiwan and Penghu have been important strategic regions in China's coastal defence. During the 16th century, the Western colonialists began to scramble for possessions in the seas of the

Orient. Japan joined in. In 1557, Portugal gained possession of China's Macao by stealth. Using Macao as her base, Portugal subsequently proclaimed that Taiwan was Macao's dependency, and attempted to invade and occupy the island. In the 17th century, naval supremacy passed into the hands of the Dutch and British colonialists and Portugal's aggressive designs on Taiwan failed to materialize. The European colonial powers Holland and Spain invaded and occupied Tainan and Keelung in China's Taiwan Province in 1624 and 1626 respectively. With these two places as their centres, they expanded their aggressive activities. China's territory Taiwan was thus seized for the first time. Thereafter, these two aggressors engaged in a bitter war of contention in northern Taiwan. In 1642 the Spaniards were defeated and withdrew from the island. Cheng Cheng-kung, a national hero who lived during the closing years of the Ming Dynasty, entered Taiwan in command of a big army in 1661. With the close cooperation of the local people, he rapidly drove out the Dutch aggressors and recovered Taiwan. In 1684, the Government of the Ching Dynasty set up Taiwan Prefecture and placed it under the jurisdiction of the Tai-

wan-Amoy Tao of Fukien Province. In 1885, Taiwan formally became one of China's provinces.

For more than 1,000 years, Taiwan Province has been developed principally by settlers from the coastal provinces of Fukien and Kwangtung together with the fraternal people of the Kaoshan nationality of Taiwan Province. At present, the overwhelming majority of the compatriots in Taiwan Province speak the south Fukien dialect or the Hakka dialect of Kwangtung Province. The foregoing historical facts show that Taiwan has long been China's dominion and an inalienable part of China's sacred territory, the Kaoshan nationality in Taiwan Province is one of the nationalities of China and the compatriots in Taiwan are a component part of the great Chinese people.

After the Opium War in the mid-19th century, the imperialist powers, U.S. and Japanese imperialism in particular, coveted China's rich and fertile Province of Taiwan, incessantly intensifying their activities of aggression in attempting to seize Taiwan as a stepping-stone for aggression against the Chinese mainland. After the Sino-Japanese War in 1894, the corrupt Government of the Ching Dynasty signed the unequal "Treaty of Shimonoseki" with Japan, and Taiwan Province was forcibly occupied by Japanese imperialism. During the 50 years of ruthless colonial rule by Japanese imperialism, the struggle of the compatriots in Taiwan to return to the embrace of the motherland never ceased. Courageous and unyielding, and advancing wave upon wave, they waged a protracted struggle against the Japanese imperialist occupationists, a struggle that moved people to songs and tears. There were more than 20 uprisings of considerable magnitude, including the heroic uprising of the people of Kaoshan nationality in Taichung, and hundreds of thousands of people gave their lives in the struggle. The U.S. State Department's White Paper, *United States Relations With China*, had to admit this. It said, "The native population for 50 years had been under the rule of a foreign invader and therefore welcomed the Chinese forces as liberators. During the Japanese occupation the principal hope of the people had been reunion with the mainland."

It is precisely because Taiwan has been China's territory since ancient times that the Cairo Declaration signed by China, the United States and Britain on December 1, 1943, provided in explicit terms that all the territories Japan had stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Taiwan and the Penghu Islands, shall be restored to China. The 8th item of the Potsdam Proclamation defining terms for Japanese unconditional surrender issued by China, the United States and Britain on July 26, 1945 and subsequently acceded to by the Soviet Union, reiterated: "The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as we determine." On August 14, 1945, Japan was defeated and surrendered unconditionally. On October 25 of the

same year, in accordance with the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Proclamation, the then Chinese Government held a ceremony in Taipei to accept the surrender of the Japanese forces in Taiwan. Thus Taiwan Province finally returned to the embrace of the motherland. Since then, the sovereign rights over Taiwan Province have been restored to China.

Former U.S. President Harry Truman admitted in his statement on Taiwan on January 5, 1950, that the purpose of the Cairo Declaration was that the territories Japan had stolen from China, such as Taiwan, should be restored to China. "The provisions of the declaration were accepted by Japan at the time of its surrender. . . . For the past four years the United States and the other allied powers have accepted the exercise of Chinese authority over the island." On February 9 of the same year, commenting on the question of Taiwan raised by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, the U.S. Department of State said that Taiwan had been administered by China since Japanese forces on the island surrendered to China; "It was incorporated into China as a province. . . . The allied powers associated in the war against Japan have not questioned these steps. The United States Government has not questioned these steps because they were clearly in line with its commitments made at Cairo and reaffirmed at Potsdam. In other words, the allied powers including the United States have for the past four years treated Formosa [meaning Taiwan Province of China — *Ed.*] as a part of China."

All the facts mentioned above testify that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory both from a historical point of view and in view of the present situation. Taiwan was completely returned to China after the defeat and surrender of Japanese imperialism in World War II. The Government of the People's Republic of China has full sovereign rights over it. The fact that the Chiang Kai-shek clique, long repudiated by the Chinese people, can still hang on in Taiwan is wholly the creation of U.S. imperialism which, in order to achieve its criminal aim of aggression, has acted in such a self-contradictory manner in total disregard of international faith, trampling upon the international agreements it had signed. On June 25, 1950, the United States launched the war of aggression against Korea. Two days later, on June 27, former U.S. President Harry Truman flagrantly ordered the 7th Fleet into the area of the Taiwan Straits, and occupied by force China's Taiwan Province, placing the Chiang Kai-shek clique under the protection of U.S. bayonets. At the same time, Truman perfidiously and truculently claimed that determination of the future status of Taiwan "must await the restoration of security in the Pacific." Since then, U.S. imperialism, in collusion with the forces of Japanese militarism, has created and disseminated absurdities such as "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined" and sovereignty over Taiwan is "unsettled," and instigated and controlled a handful of elements trying to create "an independent Taiwan" to push the schemes

of the so-called "Taiwan independence movement," in a vain attempt to separate Taiwan from other parts of China, occupy it permanently and make it a military base for the invasion of the mainland of China and other Asian countries. This will never be tolerated by the Chinese people, nor by those who uphold justice and respect international agreements.

As early as June 28, 1950, Premier Chou En-lai issued a statement on behalf of the Chinese Government, pointing out that Truman's statement and the actions of the U.S. navy "constitute armed aggression

against the territory of China, and total violation of the United Nations Charter." The statement solemnly declared: "No matter what obstructive action the U.S. imperialists may take, the fact that Taiwan is part of China will remain unchanged for ever. . . . All the people of our country will certainly fight to the end single-mindedly to liberate Taiwan from the grasp of the American aggressors." Any U.S. scheme will finally meet with thorough bankruptcy. The just cause of the Chinese people will certainly win.

(Hsinhua News Agency)

South Korean Students' Patriotic Struggle

South Korea's youth and students have been engaging in successive powerful struggles against the fascist tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for democratic rights and the reunification of their fatherland. Their struggles have not only been supported by the entire Korean people but have also won them the solidarity of the Chinese people and other progressive people throughout the world. The puppet clique's high-handed attempt to crack down on the student movement will never succeed.

AT a press conference on October 20, Hyun Jun Keuk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, described the recent just struggle by young south Korean people and students against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. He said that this struggle was sparked off when on the evening of October 5 the clique sent military fascists to campuses and arrested and took away students and barbarously suppressed them.

New Student Movement Upsurge

Students of Koryo University in Seoul held a meeting on October 5 to expose and denounce the graft and corruption prevailing in the south Korean puppet clique. Frightened by this action, it sent some 40 militarymen and special agents that evening to the campus and detained and brutally tortured five students. These criminal acts aroused burning anger among the students. In the days following they carried on their struggle against the clique. At an October 11 denunciation meeting in which over 2,000 students took part, a joint declaration, which vehemently condemned the clique's brutality, was adopted in the name of the student unions of six universities, including Koryo University and

Seoul University. After the meeting, students surged into streets and staged a demonstration. They fought bravely against the armed police sent to put them down.

Earlier, students at universities and colleges in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju and other places poured into the streets for demonstrations against fascist military drilling imposed by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique. They drove off the military instructors giving them military training and denounced the clique's criminal schemes to convert the campuses into cannon-fodder supply centres for war of aggression.

Because of the puppet authorities' persecution and suppression of the students, the student movement is going ahead all the more. Student representatives from more than ten universities in Seoul met on October 13 and decided to form a united front for united action. Thus the struggle in which more and more students took part has continued to spread. On October 15, several



Seoul's university students stone a police van.

thousand marched through the streets of Seoul to hold a demonstration. Starting from Seoul, the struggle rapidly swept all south Korea, from South Cholla, North Cholla to South Kyongsang, North Kyongsang and other places.

On October 15, the traitor Pak Jung Hi personally issued what was called a "special order," declared "martial law" and sent large numbers of troops (supported by tanks) and police who frantically insulted and tortured the students to occupy different colleges and universities. According to an announcement by the clique, more than 1,000 students were arrested that day and 9 universities in Seoul closed. Similar outrageous suppression was also carried out at other universities and colleges in south Korea.

Shouting such slogans as: "Smash the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist atrocity," "Punish the chieftain for graft and corruption" and "Ensure campus freedom and civil rights," the steadfast students heroically fought with stones against the reactionary troops and police.

Solidarity of All the Korean People

In strong support of the struggle of the south Korean youth and students, mass rallies were held for days on end in various parts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On October 16, over 20,000 Pyongyang students held a denunciation meeting. The participants

chanted: "Down with the Pak Jung Hi military fascist bandits, the stooges of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors," "U.S. imperialism get out of south Korea immediately," "Resolutely smash the barbarous repression of the students by the Pak Jung Hi military fascist bandits" and other slogans. The Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea and the Korean Students Committee issued a statement on October 18 denouncing the clique. It said: To win genuine freedom and liberation, the south Korean students and people must drive the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea, decisively chop off the Japanese militarist claws of revived aggression, sweep away the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and establish a genuine people's regime.

Resolute Support From the Chinese People

Renmin Ribao Commentator in an article on October 20 said: The Chinese people firmly support the just patriotic struggle of the south Korean students and strongly condemn the Pak Jung Hi clique for its bloody suppression of the south Korean youth and students.

The new upsurge of the student movement in south Korea reflects the further deepening of the political crisis of the U.S.-Pak clique. As a faithful lackey of U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has

South Korean Students' Revolutionary Struggle

South Korea's students have a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle. A brief account of several previous major struggles follows:

On April 19, 1960, hundreds of thousands of students and people of various social strata in south Korea held a mammoth demonstration. Storming the puppet cabinet office and the U.S. "Economic Co-operation Agency," the demonstrators surrounded the bogus national assembly and the radio station, and burnt down the headquarters of Syngman Rhee's Liberal Party. Under the heavy blows of the south Korean people, Rhee's bogus cabinet members were forced to announce a general resignation on April 21. On April 27, Syngman Rhee himself was also compelled to step down.

On March 24, 1964, the liberal arts and science college under Seoul University took the lead in launching a struggle against "south Korea-Japan talks." In less

than three days, the struggle swept through south Korea like a prairie fire to engulf nine provinces and more than 30 cities. On June 3 of that year, once again a huge demonstration of tens of thousands of people in Seoul broke out, which received response from 32 other cities in succession. The demonstrators battled the reactionary troops and police sent to brutally suppress them. They wounded more than 1,700 troops and policemen, destroyed 12 police stations and set fire to over 60 police vehicles. Pounded by the demonstrators, the U.S.-Pak clique was forced to dismiss special agent chieftain Kim Jong Pil who had been sent to the "south Korea-Japan talks" from his post as chairman of the Democratic Republic Party, thus suspending the sixth session of the talks. This struggle was acclaimed as the "June 3" Movement.

In late August, 1965, the south Korean people struggled against the signing of the "ROK-Japan basic treaty" sellout which once again brought Japanese militarism into south Korea. More than one million people participated in the struggle with the youth and students in the van. Their patriotic and just struggle won broad support from all strata of the south Korean people.

long been pursuing a criminal policy which brings calamity to the country and the people. Faced with growing discontent and opposition from the south Korean people, it can only maintain its tottering reactionary rule by relying on the bayonet of its U.S. master to step up oppression of the people. However, the more ruthless the oppression, the stronger the resistance. The resounding call of the south Korean students against fascism and for democratic rights reflects the aspirations and demands of the masses of the south Korean people. Sitting on a powder keg which may go off at any moment, the clique is having a harder and harder time.

It is absolutely futile for the clique to try to put down the patriotic struggle of the south Korean students by such violent means as arrests, imprisonment, torture and massacre. As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, says, "Fascist repression by the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings in south Korea only leads to the growing awareness and further

tempering of the south Korean people and to the strengthening of the revolutionary forces that will eventually bury the colonial system of the U.S. imperialists." The daily widening of the patriotic struggle of the south Korean students once again shows that no force on earth can stamp out the raging flames of struggle of the south Korean people against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, points out, "The student movement is part of the whole people's movement. The upsurge of the student movement will inevitably promote an upsurge of the whole people's movement." We firmly believe that as the south Korean people become more and more awakened, a new storm will decidedly rise in their struggle against the U.S.-Pak clique. Their aspirations for freedom, liberation and reunification of their fatherland will eventually be realized. No matter how desperately the clique may struggle, it cannot avert its destruction.

Japanese Reactionaries Step Up Naval Expansion

Reviving Japanese militarism is hard at work expanding its navy for military aggression overseas and to realize its old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." This is absolutely counter to the interests and desires of the Japanese people.

HAVING engaged in economic expansion abroad for many years, the Japanese reactionaries are now setting out on the dangerous road of military expansion. They shout that Japan cannot "expand abroad with bare hands," they "need military strength as the prop" and they have to send troops abroad to "defend" Japan's overseas "economic rights and interests." Of late, they have renewed their cries for aggression and expansion, claiming that Japan has entered a so-called "new Pacific era" and has to establish "mastery of the seas" in the Pacific so as to "play its military role abroad." War criminal Okinori Kaya openly asserted that "no independent country in the world would promise never to dispatch troops abroad!" A booklet entitled *Maritime Defence and Japan's Determination*, circulated inside the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan early this year, arrogantly declared that "the maritime lifeline, the Malacca Strait, must be ensured," and that "Japan has

to build up the proper military strength to meet this requirement." It can be clearly seen from these reactionary utterances that Japanese militarism regards the expansion of its navy as an important means in preparing for aggression.

Main Military Expansion Emphasis on Navy And Air Force

The reactionary Sato government is adopting various reactionary measures to set up a navy capable of launching aggression overseas. It was reported that the direct military expenditure in the fourth five-year arms expansion programme beginning in 1972 exceeds the total for the three previous programmes by 5,100 million U.S. dollars. This arms expansion programme stresses beefing up the navy and air force. When this programme is completed, the Japanese navy will possess 220 vessels totalling 247,000 tons. Moreover, it is preparing to build 20,000-ton-class warships and equip naval vessels with ship-to-ship missiles. The warship-building expenditure for fiscal 1972, the first year of the fourth arms expansion programme, will amount to 58,000 million Japanese yen which is about 160 million U.S. dollars, or an increase of 36 per cent over that of fiscal 1971 — a record postwar year figure.

While drastically increasing military spending and expanding its navy, ambitious Japanese mili-

tarism has included the seas near Japan in her sea "defence targets." Moreover, under the sign-board of "defending the territorial waters around Okinawa after its return to Japan," it has decided to set up the "eleventh maritime safety district headquarters" in Naha city, Okinawa, and so-called "maritime safety boards" in three places on Okinawa. These activities of the Japanese reactionaries show that they are using the Okinawa "reversion" fraud to make the island a base for annexing China's territory Tiaoyu and other islands and seizing the shallow waters in the seas adjacent to China, preparing to commit new aggression against Asia and again enslave the Asian peoples.

What is worth noting is that the reactionary Sato government is stepping up its so-called "ocean development" and "sea-bed surveys." The Japanese "Defence Agency" itself has admitted that Japan should regard "ocean research" as an important component part of the establishment of a sea "defence force." It also said that data obtained from ocean research will be used for the military purpose of so-called "anti-submarine ocean warnings." This shows that the aim of the Japanese Government's "ocean development" and "sea-bed surveys" is not only to conduct scientific research or loot ocean resources, but also to prepare for military aggression.

Military Manoeuvres Under Various Names

Called the "maritime self-defence force," the Japanese navy since 1954 has held many military exercises on its own and also jointly with the U.S. navy under various names. At the same time, as a show of force and preparation for aggression overseas, the Japanese reactionaries on many occasions have sent their fleets to call on certain countries and areas in the name of "good-will visits." In September and October 1969, the Sato government sent an "ocean-going flotilla" of four destroyers to New Zealand, Australia, Indonesia, and other places. Japanese warships openly called at ports in Taiwan Province, China's sacred territory. Most of the places Japanese military vessels called at had been invaded by Japanese imperialism during World War II and are now subject to economic expansion or infiltration by the Japanese reactionaries.

An ocean-going fleet of the Japanese "maritime self-defence force" made its first postwar round-the-world trip from June to November last year. This fleet of new-type cruisers and escort vessels "visited" 11 countries, including the United States, Britain and West Germany. Previously there had been three such round-the-world cruises in Japanese history. Last year's, Japan's fourth, was actually a show of force. Before the fleet set out, Eisaku Sato and other government and military chiefs "inspected" the warships to bolster the morale of the officers and men, enjoining them to "view the stature of the motherland" from a "wide angle," namely, from the angle of launching aggression and expansion abroad.

At the end of August this year, the Japanese "air self-defence force" carried out a large-scale heliborne exercise in Hokkaido. This was followed by the Japanese "maritime self-defence force" conducting from late September to early October the largest military manoeuvre since its founding. Using the excuse of training for "escorting" Japanese merchant ships, this manoeuvre included combined anti-submarine, anti-aircraft and surprise landing exercises. What is more, the Japanese "Defence Agency" and the "maritime self-defence force" have announced that on November 3, the 1971 "self-defence forces day," the "naval fleet review" will be held at the military port of Sasebo instead of in Tokyo Bay and the port of Yokosuka as in the past. This shows that the Japanese reactionaries are trying to gradually shift Japan's major naval base from Yokosuka to Sasebo and, while stepping up its counter-revolutionary military collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek gang and the Pak Jung Hi clique, are preparing to stretch their aggressive talons further to the East China Sea, the Yellow Sea, the Taiwan Straits, the South China Sea and even the Malacca Strait.

Drooling Over Former "Exploits" in Aggression

In order to expand its navy, the reactionary Sato government has put its whole propaganda machine into motion to extol the so-called "exploits" of the Japanese imperial navy in overseas aggression. By films and the press, it is doing its utmost to glorify such war criminals as Heihachiro Togo, Commander of the Japanese Fleet in the Japanese-Russian War, and Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander of the Japanese Combined Fleet in the Pacific War, so as to call up the ghost of the imperial navy. The reactionary Japanese Government also has held commemorative activities every year around May 27, the prewar "navy day," to eulogize the "exploits of the imperial navy." There are three exhibition rooms on the warship *Misaka*, the flag ship of Heihachiro Togo. One of them, the room dealing with the "history of the development of the imperial navy," contains a map with many arrows pointed at the world's oceans with Japan as the centre. This fully exposes Japanese militarism's wild ambitions!

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The imperialist wolves must remember that gone for ever are the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the Asian and African countries."** The imperialist wolves formerly relied on their "stout warships and powerful guns" to ride roughshod over the Asian peoples. But now, the people in Asian countries, including the Japanese people, are awakening more and more daily and will never allow any imperialism to commit aggression and intimidate, oppress and exploit other people with its "gunboat policy" again. The Japanese imperial navy which lorded it over others for a time in history met its doom long ago. Should Japanese militarism unleash another aggressive war in Asia, it will surely be buried in the waves of the struggle of the Japanese and other Asian peoples.

ROUND THE WORLD

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Summit Conference

The 7th Session of the Summit Conference of the East and Central African Countries took place in Mogadishu, capital of Somalia, on October 18 and 19. It adopted the Mogadishu Declaration and a declaration opposing the aggression against Zambia by the South African racist regime and resolutions on strengthening friendship and co-operation among East and Central African states.

Heads of state or their representatives from 14 East and Central African countries attended the conference. Equatorial Guinea and Gabon were unanimously accepted to membership in the conference. Observer status was granted to Egypt, Algeria and Guinea as well as to African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity.

An early morning press conference on October 20 was given by Mohamed Siad Barre, chairman of the conference and President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somalia, at which a joint communique adopted at the summit conference was distributed to the press. It says: "The conference in its traditional atmosphere of good neighbourliness exchanged views on a number of issues of common interest to the region and to the African continent and its peoples." It welcomes the victories of the national liberation movements in territories under Portuguese colonial domination.

The communique says that the conference discussed the recent criminal and barbarous act of aggression against the Republic of Zambia by the South African racist regime and studied its implications for the East and Central African region. The member states of the conference pledged to put at the disposal of the Zambian Government and people

every material support to meet this and other acts of aggression.

The communique reaffirms the conference's unflinching support for the armed struggles of the African people against colonialism. It says that no other means are available to the Africans to attain independence, freedom and human dignity.

The Mogadishu Declaration adopted at the conference reiterates the position of the Organization of African Unity on the de-colonization of southern Africa.

The declaration points out: "There could be no compromise or concession made about the freedom, dignity and respect of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa. Consequently, the only alternative left to Africa is to use all means available to them to change the abominable and hateful policies of apartheid, colonialism and racialism."

Referring to the so-called "outward-looking policy" pursued by the South African racist regime, the declaration says: "Vorster's so-called policy of friendship with the independent African countries has been motivated by his government's growing isolation in the whole world and the necessity therefore to want to change that situation without, however, removing the cause for that isolation." The declaration exposes Vorster's scheme to divide the African countries by aid or the threat of force.

It adds: "We leaders of East and Central African states, therefore, do declare at this meeting in Mogadishu that there is no way left to the liberation of southern Africa except armed struggle to which we have already given and will increasingly continue to give our fullest support." The declaration reiterates the rejection of the plot for a "dialogue" with South Africa.

The declaration strongly condemns all forms of colonialism, neo-colonial-

ism and imperialism anywhere in the African continent.

The declaration expresses support for the just struggles of the oppressed African people under colonialist and racist domination and pledges increased assistance, material, diplomatic and moral, to the national liberation movements until final victory is won.

LATIN AMERICA

Unite to Defend Common Interests

Peruvian President Juan Velasco and Argentine President Alejandro Lanusse, in a joint statement issued on October 16, expressed support for the principles of self-determination of peoples, equality among nations, and territorial integrity.

The joint statement was signed during Lanusse's four-day visit to Peru.

It called on all Latin American governments to achieve a harmonious development of the region through economic co-operation, to form an alliance in defence of their common interests and to have full sovereignty.

The joint statement said that the two countries will do their utmost to achieve economic development through the increase and diversification of their national production, the defence of their industries, and the widening of markets.

Earlier, at the banquet given by Velasco to welcome Lanusse's visit to Peru, the two Presidents stressed the need for the Latin American countries to unite and take common action in defence of their own interests.

The Peruvian President called for real unity among the Latin American peoples to tackle the problems facing the continent. The fundamental similarity of problems and interests has linked the Latin American countries together, he said. Despite differences in the countries' specific conditions,

their common interests can be defended. He added that the existence of different problems should not obstruct their peoples from finding a common way to cope with the situation which endangers their fundamental interests.

The Argentine President said that it was very difficult for the Latin American people to solve their problems in isolation, and that these countries must co-ordinate their efforts and take common action in the interest of the whole region. He added that Latin America hopes to have the possibility of an independent and constant development, without foreign control, paternalism or leaderism.

JAPAN

Sato's Policy Speech

In his October 19 policy speech at the current extraordinary Diet session, Japanese Prime Minister Sato, despite word-juggling to hoodwink public opinion at home and abroad, failed to conceal his reactionary endeavours in stubbornly tailing after U.S. imperialism, betraying Japan's national interests and remaining hostile to China.

To facilitate his U.S. master's continued occupation of Okinawa and strengthen the Japan-U.S. joint operation system, Sato spoke in flowery language aimed at railroad-ing through the extraordinary Diet session the "Okinawa reversion agreement" concluded with the U.S. Government last June. His argument was as futile as a thief who covers his ears for fear the bell he is stealing will ring. He said that the projected "reversion" of the islands "free of nuclear weapons and on the same level as Japan proper" should not only "contribute to easing tension in Asia" but also add a "bright page" to Japan-U.S. relations. But the indisputable fact is that large quantities of nuclear weapons are stored on Okinawa, biggest U.S. military and

nuclear base for committing aggression and creating tension in Asia. The "Okinawa reversion agreement" is simply a fraud with no explicit provision for the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons or troops from Okinawa. Even Sato, himself, had to admit that continued use of military sites by the United States on the island is a prerequisite for the reversion agreement. Obviously, the "prerequisite" is to maintain the U.S. "military sites" on Okinawa, including the nuclear bases. Furthermore, in accordance with the secret schemes between Japan and the United States, the Japanese Government will dispatch large numbers of troops to Okinawa after its "reversion," further committing itself to the U.S. imperialists' deployment for aggression in the West Pacific and reinforcing the Japan-U.S. joint operation system. This is what Sato described as a "bright page" in Japan-U.S. relations.

In his policy speech, Sato also dwelt on the Japanese Government's policy towards China. He said hypocritically that its "basic understanding" is that "there is only one China." He claimed it had made a "big change" in its China policy. However, Sato's hot air was exploded by his own anti-China utterances. It was out of "respect for international trust," Sato argued, that the Japanese Government co-sponsored the "reverse important question" and "complex dual representation" resolutions at the 26th U.N. General Assembly. He asserted that expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations "is not only out of keeping with the actual international situation but will also become a factor increasing tension in Asia." This statement reveals that Sato is bent on tailing after U.S. imperialism in plotting to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan."

Far from making any change in its China policy, the Sato government is actually more stubborn than ever in remaining hostile to the Chinese people. While working hand in glove

with U.S. imperialism at the current U.N. General Assembly to gather support for keeping a seat for the Chiang Kai-shek clique, it has been vigorously supporting elements trying to create "an independent Taiwan" and engaging in the so-called "Taiwan independence movement." It tried to make the extraordinary Diet session adopt a vicious resolution on "the normalization of relations between Japan and China," a resolution meant to mislead the Japanese people while the Sato government actually carries on with the plot to create "two Chinas" and paves the way for the re-occupation of China's territory Taiwan Province by Japanese militarism.

Explaining the recent Japan-U.S. inter-government agreement to limit Japanese textile exports to the United States, Sato said that such an agreement is an "inevitable consequence of the circumstances" in promoting the "national interests of Japan." Sato's explanation was ridiculed by Dietmen of the opposition parties. Japanese public opinion has pointed out that Sato had consented to the agreement under U.S. pressure at the expense of the interests of Japanese textile circles.

Sato's policy speech was made amid chaos as Dietmen of the opposition parties repeatedly shouted their disapproval. Meanwhile, there were demonstrations by the Japanese people outside the Diet for the overthrow of the Sato government.

Large-scale rallies, strikes and demonstrations by one million and several hundred thousand people took place on October 21 in such big cities as Tokyo and over 790 other places throughout the country. Furious shouts of "Resolutely smash the 'Okinawa reversion agreement'!" "Prevent the ratification of the 'Okinawa reversion agreement' by the present Diet session!" "Oppose the revival of Japanese militarism!" "Immediately restore diplomatic relations between Japan and China!" and "Down with the Sato cabinet!" resounded over the Japanese islands.

(Continued from p. 5.)

Your Imperial Majesty and to the Iranian Government and people.

"May the relations between China and Iran continuously develop on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. May the friendship between the Chinese and Iranian peoples grow daily."

Premier Chou En-lai also sent a message to Amir Abbas Hoveyda, Prime Minister of the Imperial Government of Iran, expressing hearty congratulations on the occasion.

Iranian Charge d'Affaires a.i. Gives Reception

A. Nayernouri, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Iranian Embassy in Peking, and Madame Nayernouri gave a reception on October 26 to celebrate the birthday of His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shahanshah of Iran.

Attending the reception were Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo. Charge d'Affaires a.i. A. Nayernouri and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei spoke at the reception.

In his speech, A. Nayernouri said: China and Iran are two of the oldest nations of the world and have been good friends since the dawn of history. His Imperial Majesty Shahanshah Aryamehr a few days ago in an interview granted to a Hsinhua reporter in Teheran said, "The relations between our two countries, whether in the economic or cultural fields, have been long-standing. It is natural that these re-established relations not only should be resumed to the level reached in the past; but should also be further developed. We certainly hope that as two great

Asian countries we shall both benefit from our renewed relations."

The Charge d'Affaires ad interim pointed out: Iran's independent foreign policy underlines the importance of peaceful coexistence, friendly co-operation, equality and non-discrimination in a world of diverse and independent nations. We are very happy to see that the ancient nation of the People's Republic of China, under the wise guidance of her great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, has successfully taken the important steps towards progress and prosperity and is going to stand side by side with the most advanced nations.

In his speech, Chi Peng-fei said: We are very glad that the ties between China and Iran which were weakened and even once interrupted as a result of imperialist aggression have now been restored and developed on a new basis.

He continued: We believe that developing the relations between China and Iran and strengthening the friendly contacts between our two peoples on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence are in accord with the common interests of the Chinese and Iranian peoples as well as the Afro-Asian peoples. The Chinese Government and people are happy at the achievements by the Iranian Government and people in building their country. We support your just cause and the struggle you have waged together with some other petroleum-producing countries to safeguard state sovereignty and protect your national petroleum resources.

Romanian Delegations in China

In addition to the recently held Romanian Industrial Exhibition in Peking, a Romanian Government Delegation, a Romanian Journalists' Delegation and the "Doena" Art Troupe of the Romanian Armed

Forces have visited China. These visits by the Romanian comrades-in-arms undoubtedly will contribute to strengthening and developing the friendship and unity between China and Romania and the people of the two countries.

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, and Keng Piao and other leading members of the departments concerned on October 15 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Ioan Avram, Member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Minister of the Machine Building Industry of Romania, and the principal members of the **Romanian Government Delegation** he led. The delegation attended the opening ceremony of the Romanian Industrial Exhibition.

A protocol between the Governments of China and Romania on China supplying complete projects and technical assistance to Romania was signed on October 16. Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, attended the signing ceremony. Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Fang Yi and Minister Ioan Avram signed the protocol.

The Romanian Journalists' Delegation led by Zamfir Brumaru, Deputy Director of the Romanian news agency AGERPRES, arrived in Peking on September 28. Press circles in the capital gave a banquet to welcome their comrades-in-arms from the shores of the Black Sea.

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on October 17 met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the Romanian Journalists' Delegation and the Romanian Broadcasting and Television Team led by Gheorghe Atanasiu, Editor of the News and Economic Programme Department of the Radio Station of the Romanian Broadcasting and Television Committee.

At the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship

With Foreign Countries, the "Doena" Art Troupe of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Major-General Dinu Stelian arrived for a performance tour in China on October 6.

The "Doena" Art Troupe is one of Romania's outstanding art units. It has been awarded the "Labour Medal," First Class, and the "Culture Medal," First Class, by the leadership of the Romanian Party and state. This was its third visit to China as the Romanian people's envoy of culture and art.

The Romanian artists performed a rich repertoire of Romanian songs and dances for workers, peasants and soldiers in Peking, Shanghai, Nan-king and other places. These items reflect the real life of the Romanian people and army, their ardent love for their motherland and their loyalty to the Romanian Communist Party as well as their firm determination to safeguard their state sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Romanian artists also performed Chinese songs and dances to show the profound friendship between the Romanian and Chinese peoples.

Socialist Working Youth League of Korea Delegation Welcomed

The Delegation of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea which recently came to China for a friendship visit received a warm welcome from the youth of China.

One thousand five hundred young people of Peking held a rally to welcome the delegation on October 22. The rally was attended by O Gwang Taek, leader of the delegation and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Hyun Jun Keuk, Korean Ambassador to China, and his wife; Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; and Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the

International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee. Hsieh Ching-yi, Member of the Standing Committee of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee, and delegation leader O Gwang Taek spoke at the rally.

In her speech, Comrade Hsieh Ching-yi pointed out that U.S. imperialism was the arch criminal in splitting Korea and to this day was still forcibly occupying the southern part of Korea. The south Korean youth and people who have a revolutionary tradition were waging a heroic and unyielding struggle against the fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland, she said.

She continued: Recently, the youth and students in south Korea have started one vigorous struggle after another and displayed the heroic spirit of defying brute force. The Chinese youth and people firmly support their patriotic just struggle and strongly condemn U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique for savagely suppressing them in south Korea.

Concluding her speech, Comrade Hsieh Ching-yi stressed: The Chinese youth and people firmly uphold proletarian internationalism and, in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys, will always unite, fight and win victory together with the Korean youth and people.

Delegation leader O Gwang Taek in his speech said: The Korean and Chinese people and youth are close revolutionary comrades-in-arms fighting shoulder to shoulder and are reliable allies. Today, when U.S. imperialism and its running dogs are intensifying more energetically than ever their schemes of war and aggression, it is of tremendous significance to further strengthen and develop the militant friendship and friendly unity of the Korean and Chinese people and youth, which will be a telling blow at imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

He also said: The current situation urgently demands that the youth of

Korea, China and other Asian countries strengthen their militant unity and struggle so as to smash the new schemes of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists. We believe that the friendship and relations of co-operation between the people and youth of Korea and China will be further consolidated and developed in the great common struggle under the banner of proletarian internationalism.

On October 24, Comrade Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Comrades Keng Piao and Ni Chi-fu, Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met all members of the delegation.

A banquet in honour of the delegation was given by Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk on October 23.

During its stay in China, the delegation also visited Wuhan, Changsha, Shanghai. It left Peking for home on October 26.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou En-lai and President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Chang Hsi-jo met the friendly British personage Malcolm MacDonald on October 18.

▲ The protocol of the 14th meeting of the Joint Committee for Co-operation in Technology and Technical Science of the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Albania was signed in Peking on October 19.

▲ Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Chieh on October 24 met all the members of the Delegation of the National Mexico City Chamber of Commerce led by Miguel M. Blasquez, President of the Chamber.

▲ The Guinean National Men's and Women's Basketball Teams paid a friendly visit to China from September 8 to October 23.

▲ The Pakistan Track and Field Team was in China for a friendly visit from October 10 to 23.

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