

PEKING REVIEW

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October 22, 1971

**How China Develops Mechanized
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And State Sovereignty**

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

In agriculture, with conditions as they are in our country co-operation must precede the use of big machinery (in capitalist countries agriculture develops in a capitalist way).

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

1971 Autumn Fair Opens

China's 1971 Autumn Export Commodities Fair opened in Kwangchow on October 15.

Several thousand businessmen from dozens of countries and regions on the five continents, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao attended the opening ceremony on invitation and were warmly greeted by leading members and staff of the fair.

The fair is being held in the excellent situation in which China's socialist revolution and socialist construction have reached a new high and her relations with foreign countries are daily developing. The exhibits reflect new victories by the Chinese people in the political, ideological, economic, cultural, educational, scientific, technological and medical fields under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and by conscientiously implementing the great principle "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war." The fair demonstrates the Chinese people's firm determination to "Unite to win still greater victories" under the leadership of their great leader Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

On display in one of the pavilions are works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, in various language editions printed in China. The deeds of more than 40 advanced collectives and individuals in the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought are shown in pictures, models and other exhibits. They are selected from the country's 29 provinces (not including Taiwan Province), municipalities and autono-

mous regions. Their deeds show that the countrywide mass movement for the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is developing in ever greater depth.

The pictures and exhibits on acupunctural anaesthesia in the Chemicals, Health and Medicines Pavilion reflect the victories scored by the Chinese medical and scientific workers in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line on health work.

The spreading and deepening of the mass movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" and the liveliness and vigour found everywhere in China's countryside are illustrated by pictures, models and samples of products on display in the pavilion devoted to this mass movement, and the pavilions for native products, animal husbandry and other rural side-occupations.

There are more types of agricultural machinery on show at the fair than at any previous fair. Many of the machines are new products exhibited for the first time. It can be seen that the conscientious implementation all over China of Chairman Mao's instruction "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization" is speeding up the process of farm mechanization.

The accomplishments of the Maanshan Iron and Steel Company in Anhwei Province, Shanghai Machine Tool Plant, Peking Woollen Mill, Chengtu Electric Wire Factory and other advanced units which used the Taching Oilfield as their example to give their enterprises a new look and bring about an excellent situation by developing revolution and production were introduced in the pavilions devoted to the mass movement of industry learning from Taching and to the light, textile, chemical, machine building, instrument and meters and mining and

metallurgical industries. Visitors can also see that the Taching Oilfield, a standard-bearer commended by the great leader Chairman Mao, is vigorously and triumphantly advancing ahead at an accelerated pace. Many exhibits in these pavilions depict the new successes scored in China in stepping up mine construction. Visitors to these pavilions can also see that China's industry is going in for large-scale multi-purpose use of raw materials, removing the harmful effects of waste fluids, gas and residue and making good use of them.

The fair gave a reception on the evening of its opening which was attended by more visitors than ever. Over 5,000 guests and hosts were present on the occasion. Chen Yu, Yuan Teh-liang and Lin Li-ming, Vice-Chairmen of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and leading members of the fair, spoke at the reception. They said that in line with our great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the fair would continue to carry out the socialist foreign trade policy of equality, mutual benefit and exchange of what one has for what one needs, and make a new contribution to developing trade and to enhancing friendly relations with other countries and regions in the world.

Iran's 2,500th Anniversary of Persian Empire Greeted

Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, of the People's Republic of China, on October 10 sent a letter to His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, the Shahanshah of Iran, extending congratulations on the celebration of the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Persian Empire.

The letter said: "Long-standing historical ties have existed between

China and Iran. Recently, our two countries have established new relations on the basis of mutual friendship. The Chinese Government had the honour to receive Her Royal Highness Princess Ashraf and Her Royal Highness Princess Fatemeh who paid visits to China. Diplomatic relations have been established between our two countries. And now China's Special Envoy Kuo Mo-jo has been invited to pay a friendly visit to your country. We believe that with the joint efforts of our two sides, the relations between China and Iran based on 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 will develop continuously, and the friendly contacts and mutual understanding between the two peoples will be further strengthened."

Kuo Mo-jo, Special Envoy of the People's Republic of China, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, President of the Academy of Sciences and historian, and his eight assistants, including Ho Kung-kai, Deputy Director of the West Asian and African Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, left Peking by special plane on the morning of October 11 to attend Iran's celebrations. But, as N.P.C. Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo fell ill on his way to Iran, the People's Republic of China decided to send Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Chang Tung as the Special Envoy of the People's Republic of China to attend the celebrations. Special Envoy Chang Tung arrived in Iran on October 14.

The letter from Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai was presented by Special Envoy Chang Tung to His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, the Shahanshah of Iran, on October 15 evening in Persepolis, ancient capital of the Persian Empire north of Shiraz, when His Imperial Majesty received him. During a friendly talk, the Shahanshah thanked the Chinese leaders for their congratulations and asked the Chinese Special Envoy to convey his regards and

good wishes to Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders.

Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group in China

Premier Chou En-lai and Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, together with Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madam Penn Nouth, Mr. Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior of Cambodia, and Hisao Kuroda, Seimin Miyazaki, Kenzo Nakajima, Torao Miyagawa and other Japanese friends visiting Peking, on October 15 saw the revolutionary ballet *The White-Haired Girl* presented by the famous Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group.

During the interval, Premier Chou and Comrade Yao Wen-yuan, together with Prime Minister Penn Nouth, Special Envoy Ieng Sary and others, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the head, deputy head, secretary-general, deputy secretary-general, the conductor of the orchestra and the principal dancers of the Matsuyama Ballet Group.

An opening ceremony was held in Peking on October 3 for the ballet group's performances in China. Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Wu Teh, Head of the Cultural Group Under the State Council; and Japanese friends in Peking attended.

The Matsuyama Ballet Group is a progressive Japanese art group long familiar to Chinese audiences. Its two previous performance tours of China left fine memories and indelible impressions on the Chinese people.

During its current visit, the group will perform *The White-Haired Girl* as well as three new ballets it created *Five Okinawan Girls*, *Japanese Drum* and *Vietnamese Maid* depicting the heroic struggles of the Japanese and

Vietnamese peoples against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs.

China-Burundi Joint Communiqué

Joint Communiqué on the Restoration of Diplomatic Relations Between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Burundi

With a view to developing the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Burundi have decided to restore the diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as from October 13, 1971.

(signed)	(signed)
Chung Hsi-tung	Protais Mangona
Representative of the Govern- ment of the People's Repub- lic of China	Representative of the Govern- ment of the Republic of Burundi

Done in Dar es Salaam,
October 13, 1971

Romanian Industrial Exhibition Opens

The opening ceremony of the Industrial Exhibition of the Socialist Republic of Romania was held in Peking on October 11 at the Peking Exhibition Centre.

Attending the ceremony were Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Chi Teng-kuei and Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Ioan Avram, Member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Minister of Machine Building Industry, and members of the Romanian Government Delegation he is leading; Aurel Duma, Romanian Ambassador to China, and his wife as well as 2,500 revolutionary people in the capital.

Badica Mircea, leader of the Industrial Exhibition Group, opened the exhibition. Minister Avram and Wu

(Continued on p. 20.)

How China Develops Mechanized Agriculture

by Hsin Yi

STARTING almost from scratch, China has steadily developed mechanization of farm work. The tempo has quickened notably since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and there is a new, excellent situation as a result of the Chinese people displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and firmly taking China's own road of mechanizing agriculture.

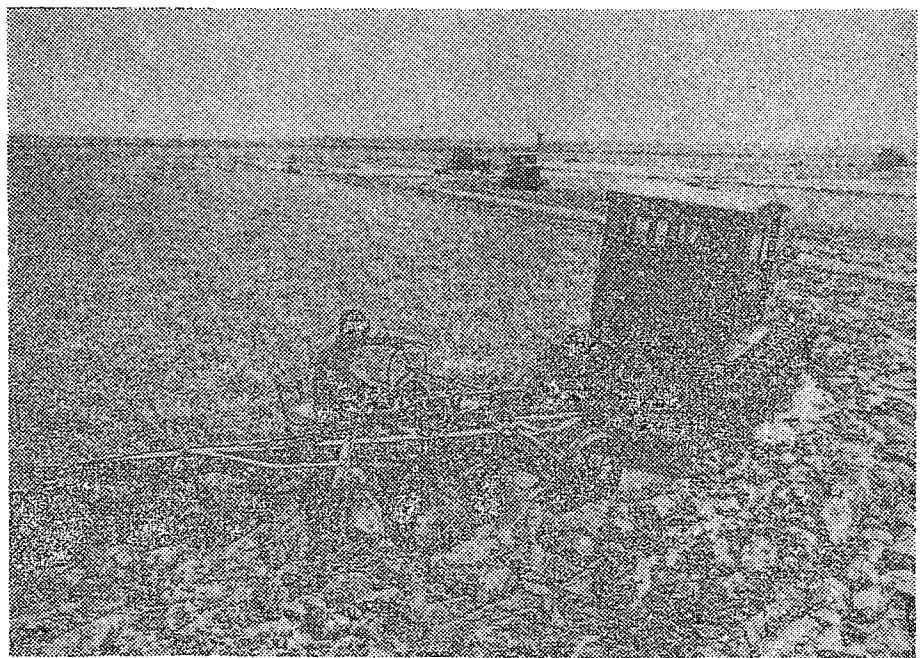
Compared to 1965, the year prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, the number of tractors in 1970 doubled, with big increases also in the number of drainage and irrigation machines, harvesters, threshers and other machines for processing farm and side-line products. More than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have built factories for manufacturing walking tractors, small engines and various kinds of farm machines and accessories. This year has seen a steady rise in the number of plants making and repairing farm machinery, and their production capacity continues going up. Many new farm machines suited to special needs in different places have been made. Major farm machines in the country now number well over 1,000 types.

This big boost in farm machinery has gradually increased the degree of mechanization in China's vast rural areas. Tractors and harvesters are now used on large areas on the fertile plain in the northeast. On the north China plain, irrigation of farmland with water from the Yellow River is mechanized, and power-operated wells have been sunk in great numbers, vastly expanding the area under irrigation. In the major rice-producing southern provinces, transplanters and other machinery for the paddyfields have been widely popularized. Many communes and production brigades have basically achieved mechanization or semi-mechanization in ploughing, drainage and irrigation, harvesting and threshing, trans-

portation and plant protection. All this has made for stable high yields for years in succession.

An Inevitable Trend

China is a big agricultural country. The realization of mechanized farming on the basis of agricultural collectivization is of major importance in building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results, consolidating the worker-peasant alliance, strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration. Following liberation in 1949, the anti-feudal land reform was carried out. Later, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "In agriculture, with conditions as they are in our country co-operation must precede the use of big machinery (in capitalist countries agriculture develops in a capitalist way)." This Marxist-Leninist scientific thesis of Chairman Mao's has solved the question of the relationship between collectivization and farm mechanization in China, and enabled its agriculture to continually ad-



Hupei Province's Liuchi People's Commune has achieved mechanization in cultivation.

vance along the socialist road. But proceeding from the reactionary "theory of productive forces," Liu Shao-chi and his gang spared no efforts to advocate "mechanization before co-operation" and opposed the socialist transformation of agriculture and the socialist revolution in a vain attempt to develop the rich-peasant economy and restore capitalism.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching "Get organized," the poor and lower-middle peasants steadfastly embarked on the collectivization road. They first organized mutual-aid teams and later agricultural producers' co-operatives and, on the basis of co-operation, formed people's communes in 1958, thereby further consolidating and developing the collective economy. This not only created extremely favourable conditions for developing mechanization in farming but also made it more pressing than ever.

The year after the establishment of the people's communes, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." Guided by this instruction, a mass movement for improving farm tools got under way. The result was enterprises making and repairing farm machinery mushroomed all over the land. But Liu Shao-chi and his agents in various places interfered with and undermined the effort, spreading fallacies such as "Populous but with little arable land, China does not need mechanization" and "Intensive and careful cultivation cannot be mechanized." In the years 1959-61 when our national economy had temporary difficulties, they cut down on many local industries and enterprises making and repairing farm machines. This deterred progress in mechanization.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Liu Shao-chi and his gang were roundly criticized for their counter-revolutionary crimes in sabotaging mechanized farming, and an upsurge swept the country in which the masses went in for making farm machinery through their own efforts. Tsunhua County in Hopei Province is a typical case in point.

Displaying the spirit of self-reliance and using local resources, the county mobilized the masses to build 31 county-run and 34 commune-run factories and numerous small industries in 90 per cent of the production brigades—all in the brief period of two years. Excavating coal and smelting iron and making steel themselves, they produced over 900 kinds of farm machines, including electric motors, pumps, crushers and simple machine tools. The county has in the main achieved mechanization

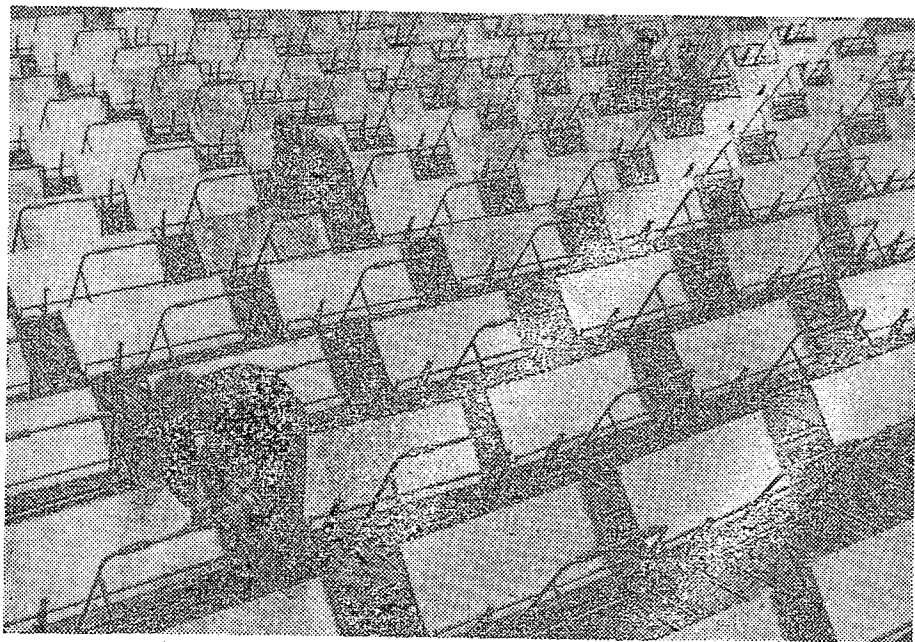
or semi-mechanization in transportation, plant protection, threshing, fodder crushing and processing of farm and side-line products. In ploughing and drainage and irrigation, the degree of mechanization has also been enormously raised.

The development of mechanized farming in Tsunhua County has resulted in a big upward swing in agricultural production. In 1958 when the county set up people's communes, the average per-*mu* yield of grain was 400 *jin*. In the 11 years from 1958 to 1969, per-*mu* yield only went up 10 *jin*. This was because mechanization had fallen behind. When due attention was paid to this, 1970 reported an increase of over 90 *jin* per *mu* over 1969, and the average per-*mu* yield for the whole county reached 502 *jin*, an all-time high for Tsunhua.

Mass Line

China has adhered to the mass line and launched mass movements in promoting mechanized farming. Emphasis in making farm machines is put on the smaller types by relying mainly on local industries, and buying farm machinery mainly depends on the collective economy. These are concrete manifestations of the mass line.

China is a vast country with varied natural conditions and different methods of cultivation in different localities. Irrigated land and farmland on the mountains make up a big proportion. With medium-sized and small farm machines and tools playing the main role, supplemented by an adequate number of larger ones, we are better able to take measures suited to local conditions and work for increased farm production. The medium-sized and small farm machines and tools are light and comparatively small-sized, simple in structure



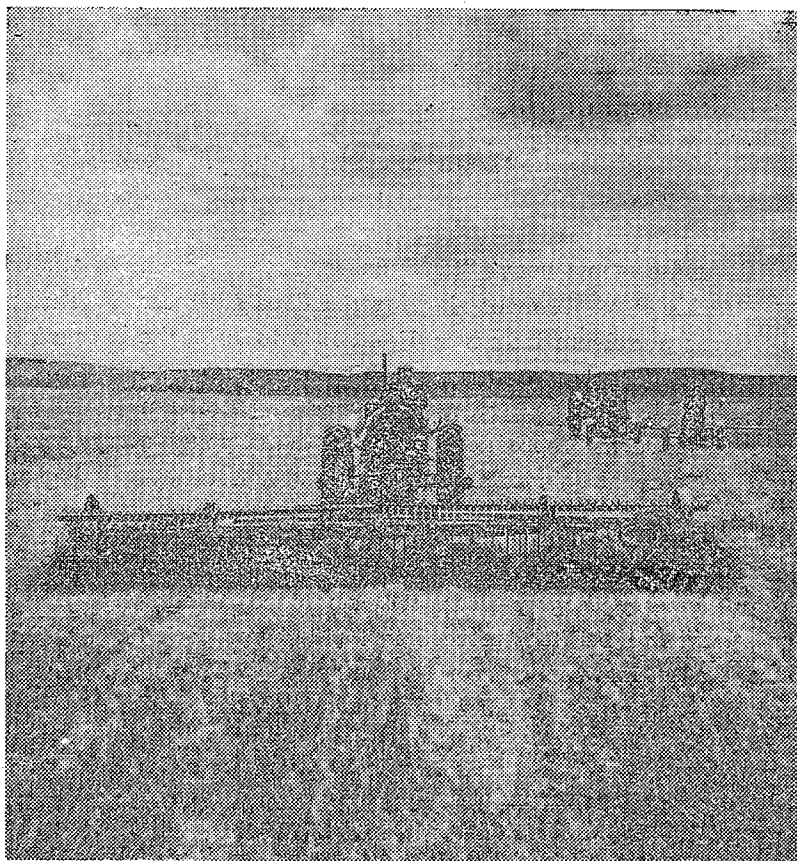
Rice transplanters made by the No. 1 Plant for Making and Repairing Farm Machinery in Fenghua County, Chekiang Province.

and easy to make or repair; besides, only a small amount of raw materials is needed to make them. A number of rural people's communes and production brigades are now able to produce such machines and tools. Chinese-made rice transplanters are one example. Simply structured, they can be made by county- or commune-run factories and rapidly popularized. Medium-sized and small farm machines made in various localities in 1970 accounted for more than four-fifths of the total value of farm machines made in all China.

Manufacture of farm machinery can be developed in accordance with local conditions when local industry plays the main role. Local manpower, materials and resources can be fully utilized to speed up the development of the farm machine industry. Starting with the tapping of raw and other materials, the various localities gradually build small iron and steel works and open small coal pits to get iron, steel, coal and power needed for manufacturing farm machines. By adhering to the principle of making local industries play the main role in turning out farm machinery, the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are now basically self-reliant—from tapping raw and other materials to making and repairing main engines and accessories. This has expedited farm mechanization. Last year tens of thousands of farm machine workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, engineers and technicians as well as handicraftsmen in east China's Kiangsi Province took part in the mass movement for making and popularizing rice transplanters, threshers and reapers. In the manufacture of threshers, for instance, they produced 100,000, which is equal to the total number made in the dozen or so years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. Every production team in the province now has more than two such threshers.

Depending mainly on the collective economy for purchasing farm machines means relying mainly on it to increase production and accumulate funds for making the purchases. On the basis of gradually raising the commune members' living standards, counties, people's communes and production brigades across the country have steadily increased public funds, which have raised their ability to buy farm machines.

While relying on the collective economy to promote mechanization in farming, the state encourages communes and production brigades, which do not have good natural conditions and are relatively backward in production, to display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle; at the same time it gives them adequate loans to help them develop mechanized farming.



Tractor-drawn tedder on the grassland of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.

In speeding up farm mechanization, the Chinese people have adhered to the principle of simultaneous development of indigenous and modern methods and of mechanization and semi-mechanization, and launched mass movements for improving farm tools. This movement is a technical revolution in its embryonic form. Through renovation, semi-mechanized and improved farm tools can be developed into modern and mechanized ones. While mechanizing farm work in a big country like China, certain processes will still be semi-mechanized, and some handicraft tools will still be used. Therefore, while giving due importance to manufacturing and using farm machines, we also pay attention to making and renovating semi-mechanized ones and improving farm tools.

Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the state has in a planned way built and expanded a number of large enterprises making farm machinery. As a result of the joint efforts of workers in large, medium-sized and small enterprises, the nation's capacity to produce tractors and walking tractors in 1970 doubled or increased many fold as compared with that of 1965, and the capacity to turn out engines and other farm machinery has also increased. A mass movement for mechanizing farm work is in progress. It will help mechanized farming in China develop still more rapidly.

Petroleum Industry Successes

THE mass movement "In industry, learn from Taching" has brought about tremendous advances in China's petroleum industry. From 1966 to 1970, the average annual increase in crude oil in those five years was more than 30 per cent; new types of petroleum products have been produced to meet the expanding needs of national defence and industry and agriculture.

The state plan for crude oil output in the first half of this year was overfulfilled, 34.9 per cent above last year's corresponding period; the combined drilling footage was 81 per cent more than in the same period last year, setting a new record. A number of big and medium-sized refining installations have been built and put into operation or are in trial-production.

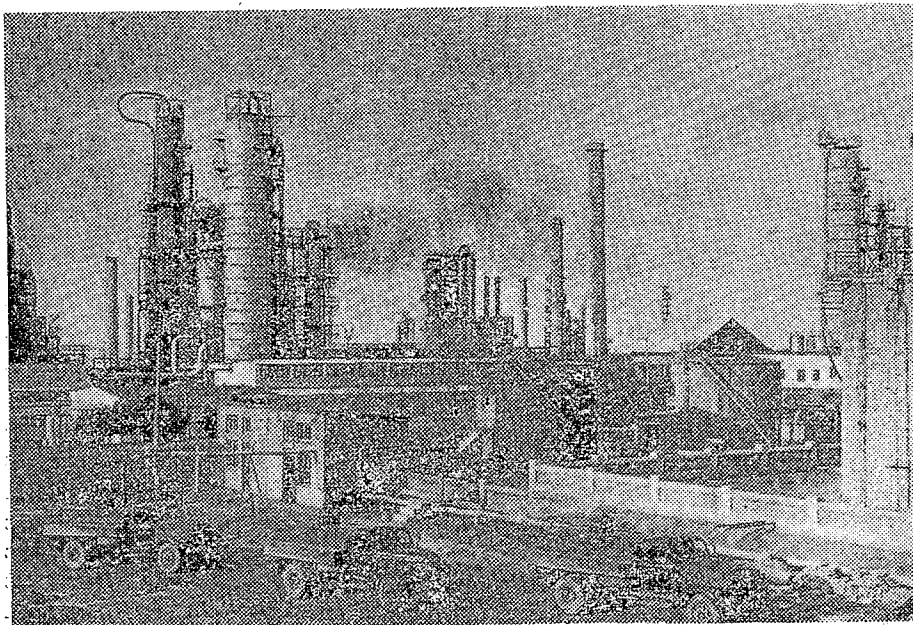
China's petroleum industry has developed along the road of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" indicated by Chairman Mao.

Before liberation old China was a market for imperialists to unload their oil products on and it had almost no petroleum industry. According to statistics, only a few small oilfields were discovered throughout the country in the 42 years from 1907 to 1948 and only a little over 70,000 metres were drilled, less than the

annual amount by the No. 1205 drilling team in the Taching Oilfield. Some geological "experts" from imperialist countries came to China on several occasions to study the oil resources before liberation. After a superficial look at some geological formations in certain areas, they arbitrarily concluded that there were no big oilfields in China because most of its regions was made up of continental formations. After liberation, U.S. imperialism carried out an oil embargo and blockade policy against China in a vain attempt to make socialist China succumb to imperialist pressure. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and company did everything they could to hold back and undermine the development of China's petroleum industry.

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, the oil workers energetically started large-scale survey and prospecting everywhere in the country. In doing this, they braved the anti-China adverse current stirred up by imperialism, revisionism and reaction and defied the obstruction and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi and his gang. As a result of their efforts, new oilfields were located in many places. Especially in the early 1960s, the workers, cadres and technicians of the Taching Oilfield studied and applied Chairman Mao's works *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* in a living way and found a big oilfield in a short period of time after arduous and meticulous prospecting and scientific study. They built the oilfield in only three years, thereby ending the era in which the Chinese people had to use "foreign oil." At the same time, they developed scientific theory concerning oil geology and opened up wide prospects for the country's petroleum industry.

In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the oil workers have deepened the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and conscientiously studied the ex-



A corner of Karamai Oil Refinery.

perience of the Taching Oilfield. They broke into the "forbidden zones" in oil prospecting prescribed by bourgeois "authorities" and did a lot of investigation, study, analysis and experimental work. Various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions also carried out large-scale oil prospecting. After a few years of hard work, one new oilfield after another was found in areas once deemed "unpromising."

Oil workers and technicians in various oilfields have made further efforts to tap productive potential and have increased productive capacity enormously. The Taching oil workers made 20 million comparative studies of oil-bearing strata, obtained information from dozens of oil wells and accumulated data from analysing more than 20,000 rock samples. On the basis of understanding the Taching Oilfield, they introduced a whole series of new technological processes for developing the oilfield. This enabled it to maintain a high and stable output for 11 years since its opening. A spontaneous flow of oil from the wells has been kept up since oil was first tapped. The workers have thus reached an advanced level in developing the oilfield. Taching's production of crude oil last year was 2.5 times that in 1965.

Before liberation, the technical foundation of China's petroleum refining industry was very poor. In the early years after the founding of New China, there were just a few small poorly-equipped refineries producing only 12 ordinary oil products. To hold back the development of China's petroleum industry, U.S. imperialism clamoured that it would cut China off from all possibilities of obtaining technical data and information.

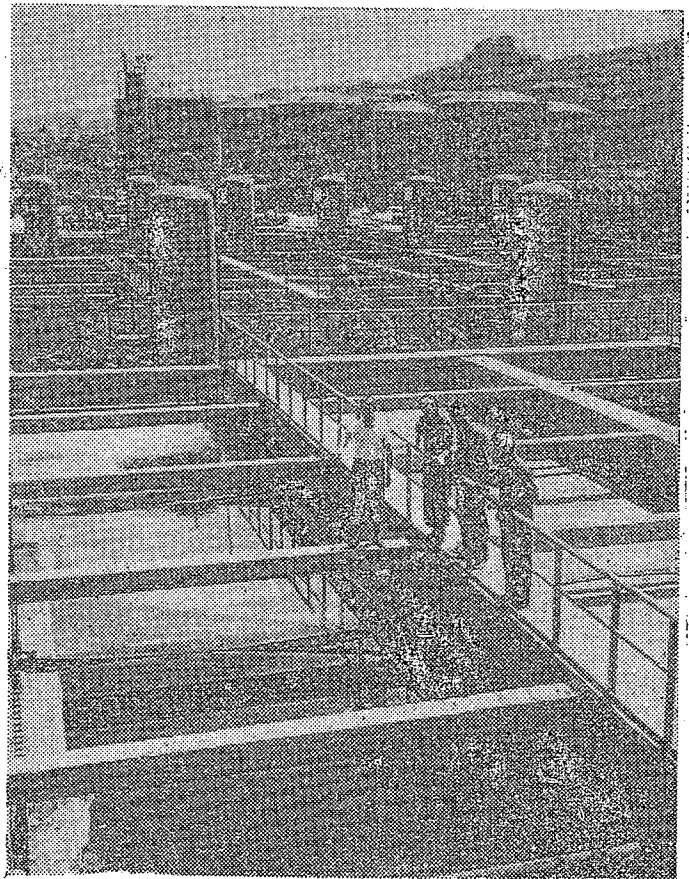
But, precisely as Chairman Mao said: "The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." The workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians in the petroleum industry have energetically and independently solved various scientific and technical problems in developing the industry and quickly caught up with advanced world levels in certain important fields of science and technology.

Apart from building a number of large modern oil refineries, China has made technical renovations in all the old ones. As a result, productive capacity has increased tremendously and large numbers of petroleum products have been added. The Lanchow Oil Refinery is producing dozens of times as many oil products as in the days when it was first commissioned. It has developed from a simple refinery into a complex

turning out chemicals and machines, thereby providing fuels and industrial chemicals for the development of the national economy.

China had independently made many advanced refining installations before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In the past few years the workers and technicians successfully worked out the new molecular sieve de-waxing method that has simplified the production process and equipment and raised productivity.

With the development of the petroleum industry, the petro-chemical industry is being gradually built up. China now has a group of factories producing synthetic rubber, synthetic plastics, synthetic fibres and other industrial chemicals. New techniques in the petro-chemical industry have been basically mastered. By multi-purpose use of resources, many plants have recovered ferrous metals, chemical fertilizers, medicines, industrial chemicals and building materials from waste fluids, gas and residue. This not only creates a big wealth for the state but meets part of the needs for industrial chemicals in different sectors of the national economy.



Part of sewage disposal flotation ponds at Peking Petro-Chemical General Plant.

A Discussion on Party Democratic Centralism

Democratic centralism is our Party's organizational principle. Correct handling of relations between the individual and the collective in the Party committees at different levels is an important question in carrying out democratic centralism and an important guarantee for maintaining Party collective leadership. The following discussion by a regiment Party committee in the P.L.A. Tsinan Units explains this question theoretically as well as their experience on it. — Ed.

NOT long ago, the standing committee of a regiment Party committee in the P.L.A. Tsinan Units arrived at a decision after collective study and in the light of the ideological level of the regiment's cadres. But when the decision was sent for approval by the secretary who was away at a meeting, it was held up because he did not agree to it. The committee members did not altogether approve of the secretary's action. But they thought that they could do nothing but obey because the Party committee secretary was the one to make final decision.

Later when the Party committee was studying the question of democratic centralism, somebody brought up the matter and a debate took place. Some comrades said: The secretary was wrong because he should not negate a decision of the collective simply by his individual opinion. Other comrades argued: The secretary's opinion was decisive. Since he did not agree to the decision, there was a reason for his holding it up. With this problem in mind, the secretary and the committee members studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and analysed it in the light of the experience and lessons drawn from practice.

How Should the Secretary View His Own Opinion

At the beginning, Comrade Li Tseng-hai, the secretary, thought that his opinion was correct, because although the content of the decision was all right, it was not the right time to release it to the lower levels for it would impede other work. As a Party secretary, he had the responsibility to hold it up.

The secretary had the responsibility not to approve something which was incorrect, but should he personally negate a decision by the majority without the Party committee discussing it? After analysis and discussion, they agreed: The secretary was the main responsible member in the Party committee. He had to "guard the pass" with Mao Tsetung Thought. But

guarding the pass and the practice of democratic centralism should be unified. "The relation between the secretary and the committee members is one in which the minority must obey the majority." The secretary should not, on the pretext that he was responsible for guarding the pass, violate the Party's principle of democratic centralism and negate the decision by the majority. He should resolutely carry out democratic centralism, maintain Party collective leadership and rely on the "squad members" to guard the pass instead of relying on himself.

Some comrades cited the following incident: At the end of last year, the regiment decided that the first company should try out on manoeuvres. Having been entrusted with the task, the first company made a detailed plan and submitted it to the Party committee for approval. Many members on the standing committee thought it was good and could be put into effect. Comrade Li Tseng-hai, however, felt that the guiding ideology was not so correct for the plan did not pay enough attention to political and ideological education and emphasized too much on technical training. This time he did not simply turn down the opinions of other comrades but submitted the two different views to the standing committee to be studied. After full discussion, they all agreed with Comrade Li Tseng-hai and corrected the training plan. In addition, the Party committee sent a cadre to the company to help in the work. Implementing Chairman Mao's instructions conscientiously, the first company turned the manoeuvres into a vivid political education and successfully fulfilled the training task. All of the committee members thought that the secretary had done very well that time because he used his correct view to overcome the incorrect views of some standing committee members and raised the understanding of the "squad members" on this question. Democratic centralism was practised while the secretary guarded the pass well.

Then somebody said: The aim in practising democratic centralism is to concentrate correct opinions. If the secretary's opinion was correct, could he himself negate the majority's opinions? Careful analysis made them agree that this should not be done. The reason was: First, "the minority must obey the majority" is one of the fundamental principles of democratic centralism. If the opinion of most members was incorrect while the secretary's was correct, he could only make them accept his view by reasoning instead of negating their views simply on his own. Secondly, of course the secretary

would think that his own opinion was correct. But whether it was correct or not depended on the judgment of all the members of the Party committee. Practice showed that the secretary's views were sometimes incomplete and unsound and even wrong because he did not listen modestly to others' opinions or he was not good at concentrating correct views. If he just simply negated most of the committee members' opinions, there would be the danger of negating correct views by an incorrect one.

How Should the Members Treat the Secretary's Opinion

As the discussion went deeper, some comrades raised another question: Quite a number felt that it was not so good for the secretary to hold up a decision by the collective. But why had no one raised any objection on time. It was because these comrades thought that the secretary was the one who was mainly responsible for Party committee work, and his views were decisive. It was only natural for him to make the final decision. So, although they held a different view, they did not raise their objection any more, thinking that this was a way of showing respect and support for the secretary.

What was the correct attitude towards the secretary's views? After analysing it, they all agreed that members should respect and support the secretary. Without this, the Party committee could not be a strong leading nucleus. On the other hand, committee members and the secretary should first of all respect and support the collective leadership of the Party committee. Without this, the collective leadership might become the personal leadership of the secretary. Thus by cutting themselves off from maintaining the principle of collective leadership by the Party committee, there would be no true respect and support for the secretary. The result would be violating Party democratic centralism and weakening the collective leadership of the Party committee. They should respect and support the secretary and at the same time maintain Party collective leadership.

One incident gave the whole Party committee a lot to think about. In training last winter, the committee decided to have an exercise on attacking by laying an ambush. When the Party committee was working out the plan, most of the comrades based themselves on their last experience in manoeuvres in night attack by ambush and suggested that the troops should make their ambush near the front by a highway. They thought that the nearer the better, for that meant training in close range fighting. Both secretary Li Tseng-hai and deputy secretary Feng Teh-yueh felt that the suggestion was good, so they decided that a plan should be drawn up accordingly.

However, when the plan was nearly completed, one committee member, after careful consideration, raised an objection. He pointed out that to attack properly by laying an ambush, the troops should cover them-

selves very well. The previous manoeuvres had been at night and it was easy to find cover because of poor visibility. Thus they could set their ambush near the enemy. But this time the attack was to be made in the day time although the troops entered the field at night. Visibility would be good when they attacked. The nearer the highway, the easier for them to be uncovered. Thus the troops could not achieve their aim by an ambush. This committee member suggested that the Party committee once again talk over these two different views. Both the secretary and deputy secretary took his opinion seriously into account and organized the Party committee to discuss it again. Finally all of them agreed that this member's thinking was correct and revised the plan. The manoeuvres were successful. This incident made them understand that the committee member had combined respect and support for the secretary with maintaining Party collective leadership. Departure from this principle would not be a responsible attitude towards the Party's cause and there would be no true respect and support for the secretary.

How Secretary's Opinions Become Opinions of Majority of Committee Members

Some comrades again asked: As we all know, the relation between the secretary and the committee members is one in which the minority must obey the majority, but why cannot this sometimes be achieved in practical work?

With this specific problem in mind they studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "A secretary or deputy secretary will find it difficult to direct his 'squad' well if he does not take care to do propaganda and organizational work among his own 'squad members', is not good at handling his relations with committee members or does not study how to run meetings successfully." Through study, they came to clearly understand the general conception: At a Party committee meeting, sometimes the secretary is in the minority at first but later becomes one of the majority after work is done among the committee members. This is absolutely normal and in accord with the principle of democratic centralism. Without doing such work, a unity of understanding within the Party committee will not be attained, the "squad members" will not march in step and democratic centralism will not be established. The committee members recalled how the Party committee dealt with the question concerning the fourth company in the process of making an appraisal of model companies last year, and made a concrete analysis of the work twice done by the Party committee secretary in this process.

The fourth company had been a model company nine years in a row. But in the tenth year, because it had the moods of arrogance and self-complacency and relaxed its efforts in doing ideological and political education among the fighters, some problems occurred in its work. At first, most of the committee members did not agree that the company should be commended as

a model company, but the secretary and the deputy secretary thought that the fourth company had long been a model company and feared that its failure this time to be appraised as such a company would bring disgrace on themselves and they would find it difficult to explain the situation to their superiors. So without giving serious thought to the opinions of the committee members, they insisted on getting things done their own way. They first persuaded the standing committee members to agree to their opinions and then asked the latter to do the same among the committee members. Although most of the committee members dissented in their hearts, they abandoned principle and reluctantly agreed to the secretaries' opinions for fear that disapproval would affect the procedure of the entire work. In the light of opinions sent in by the masses and the fourth company's actual conditions, the Party committee at a higher level vetoed the Party committee's resolution. This greatly shook the committee members.

At a Party committee meeting at which the question of how to carry out the instruction of the Party committee at a higher level was discussed, comrades holding dissenting views were full of complaints while those who stood for citing the company as a model company could not change their minds at once. Having re-studied Chairman Mao's instructions, secretary Li Tseng-hai at the meeting criticized the selfish ideas in his mind and his erroneous guiding thought of "defending" the fourth company. After that, he went to comrades with dissenting views to have heart-to-heart talks with them. He first listened to their criticism of himself and, while affirming that their opinions were correct, encouraged them to overcome their grievances. Then he helped those who stood for citing the fourth company to change their minds. He thus quickly unified the thinking of the "squad members."

After comparing the work done twice by the secretary, the committee members found that results had been quite different. The first time he only wanted others to agree to his opinions, without ideological preparation for listening to others' opinions. As a result, he made a wrong concentration and unity of the opinions. In a disguised form, such a work method is in essence deciding things on one person's say-so. The work method he followed the second time was to "listen to differing opinions carefully and make a serious analysis of the complicated circumstances and differing opinions." In this way, both the "squad members" and himself were educated and he was therefore able to achieve a correct concentration and unity of the opinions.

Secretary's Summary

Through discussions, both the secretary and the committee members arrived at a deeper understanding

of the concept of the Party's democratic centralism. Finally, the secretary made a summary in all earnestness. He said: Though the present discussion proceeded from some concrete problems, it was around the central topic, that is, the question of how to put the relation between the individual and the collective among the committee members in the right place. This is the key question deciding whether democratic centralism can be satisfactorily carried out. The committee members' discussions show that the relation between the secretary and the Party committee should first be put in the right place. Though the secretary holds the position of "squad leader," he should be placed under the collective leadership of the Party committee and must never lord it over the latter. Why are relations between the secretary and the committee members sometimes not well handled? One reason is that this question has not been successfully settled. A Party committee is made up of committee members. If a secretary stands high above the committee members, he is in essence placing himself above the Party committee. Ordinary committee members do not handle the day-to-day work of the Party committee, but they should not seclude themselves from the Party committee. Instead, they should place themselves inside it, take an active part in collective leadership and consciously safeguard the Party's democratic centralism.

The "secretary is wise" theory existing among us is opposed to the proletarian Party spirit. When a secretary is affected by this theory, he thinks of himself as having a good command of the whole situation, knowing the superior's instructions earlier than others, understanding more about the conditions prevailing at lower levels and so it seems that he is superior to others in everything. Such a theory is in essence a refurbished version of the theory that "the masses are backward." It is a reflection of the idealist conception of history and a manifestation of the impurity of Party spirit. When one is influenced by this theory, he will inevitably place himself above others, transpose the individual and the Party committee and to a varying extent will invariably want others to "do as he says."

Among the "squad members" of the Party committee, there are the "squad leader" and the committee members; some of them are old, others are new. The Party committee should, in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, give full play to the initiative and creativeness of every committee member. It should actively support what conforms to Mao Tsetung Thought and consciously resist what does not. It should not think that the secretary's opinions must be better than those of the committee members and that old committee members' ideas must be better than those of new members. To assert that it is a matter of course for the secretary to guarantee there will not be any mistakes of a political nature and to make decisions is a reflection of such an erroneous conception.

Mounting Struggle to Defend National Independence and State Sovereignty

There has been a steady rise in the Latin American peoples' struggle for the defence of national independence, state sovereignty and sovereign rights over the 200-nautical-mile territorial water limits since the beginning of this year. Their joint struggle against U.S. imperialism has gained momentum, while the latter's hegemonic position in Latin America has further declined.

THERE is a new development in the Latin American peoples' struggle against U.S. imperialist domination, intervention, exploitation and plunder. The heroic Cuban people have resolutely countered U.S. imperialist schemes of aggression, subversion and intervention. Having twice wiped out invading U.S. mercenaries last year, they again carried out a gigantic struggle against U.S. imperialism in February this year and in May and June, forcing the United States to release Cuban fishermen it had kidnapped. At the same time, they have overcome the U.S. imperialist economic blockade by achieving new successes in increasing production and practising economy.

In July, the Chilean people held impressive demonstrations supporting the government decision to nationalize the copper mines, which had long been grabbed off by U.S. monopoly companies. The Bolivian people have been fighting without let-up against U.S. imperialist intervention. In Ecuador, thousands of workers and students have turned out in strong protest marches and rallies against U.S. encroachments on Ecuador's territorial sea rights. The demonstrators shouted slogans: "We will never retreat from the 200-nautical-mile limit!" "Unite to defend state sovereignty!" In Peru, too, the people's struggle to safeguard state sovereignty, national interests and the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea rights has also been developing in depth.

Directly controlled by U.S. imperialism, the Puerto Rican people strongly oppose its colonial rule and demand national independence. When U.S. Vice-President Agnew went to San Juan, capital of Puerto Rico, on September 12 to attend the 63rd annual conference of U.S. state governors, 50,000 patriotic people staged an anti-U.S. demonstration, the biggest in Puerto Rican history. Their angry shouts of "Yankees go home!" and "Jibaros, si, Yankees, no!" re-echoed through the land.

Unite to Defend 200-Nautical-Mile Rights

It is noteworthy that the Latin American countries have further united in defence of their sovereign rights

over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and in opposition to piracy by one or two superpowers which brazenly encroach on other countries' sovereignty and plot to divide up the oceans. In mid-January, a conference in defence of sovereignty over territorial waters took place in Lima, capital of Peru, attended by representatives of nine Latin American countries, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Uruguay, Argentina, Panama, Salvador, Nicaragua and Brazil. They reaffirmed their just stand to defend their sovereign rights over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters, and the principles laid down in the "Montevideo Declaration"—to cover the right of Latin American countries to establish the limits of their off-shore sovereignty and their jurisdiction over the waters concerned according to the geographical and geological characteristics. Supported by Chile, Peru and others, Ecuador subsequently took firm actions against U.S. imperialist provocations and threats. Faced with a big U.S. fishing-fleet which had intruded into its territorial waters, Ecuador acted boldly and detained the poachers in defiance of threats to suspend U.S. "aid" and other "sanctions"—threats often used previously by U.S. imperialism as blackmail. This prompt action knocked some of the arrogance out of U.S. imperialism. Concrete measures in defence of their sovereign rights over territorial waters have also been taken by Peru, Mexico and other Latin American countries.

To co-ordinate their actions more effectively in respect to territorial waters and other questions, bilateral talks and consultations to strengthen their unity and joint struggle have recently taken place between Latin American countries. Chilean President Salvador Allende went to Peru, Ecuador and Colombia from late August to early September. Joint statements reaffirming their determination to safeguard sovereignty over territorial waters have been issued by the head of each state concerned.

Seized Natural Resources Recovered

It is important to note that the step by step recovery of the natural resources long usurped by U.S. imperialism for the development of their own national economy has become a powerful trend in the Latin American countries. This year the countries in the Andean region have taken over, confiscated or bought a number of U.S.-owned companies, banks, mines and latifundia. After frustrating the U.S. schemes to sabotage and subvert, the Chilean Government in July nationalized all five big copper mines, long exploited by U.S. monopoly capital, and took over a number of U.S.-controlled firms. In Bolivia, the U.S.-owned International Metal Pro-

cessing Company was nationalized and five U.S.-grabbed mining concessions recovered in the first half of this year. Ecuador has nationalized oil storage installations formerly owned by two U.S. and British firms. Venezuela recently adopted laws to recover all oil resources within certain fixed periods and nationalize natural gas. Guyana has also taken measures to nationalize some foreign-controlled businesses. Commenting on this situation, the U.S. *Christian Science Monitor* stated: "The era of foreign control of mining and large business and industry in many of the hemisphere nations is coming to an end."

Washington's "New Economic Policy" Denounced

More recently, the Latin American countries have unanimously denounced the selfish U.S. Government's "new economic policy" to shift its troubles on to others. At a Buenos Aires emergency meeting of the Special Committee for Co-ordination of Latin America in early September, 20 Latin American countries approved a "Manifesto of Latin America," denouncing this U.S. policy and demanding, among other things, an "imme-

diately suspension of the 10 per cent surcharge imposed on goods imported from the developing countries." At a meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, held in Panama City between September 13 and 20, attended by 22 Latin American countries and the United States, delegates of the Latin American countries took the floor to denounce the U.S. policy of shifting its troubles on to others. As the meeting neared its end, representatives from the 22 Latin American countries, thrusting the U.S. delegates aside, discussed and drafted their own resolution which reiterated the demands and propositions contained in the "Manifesto of Latin America." This again shows that within the once Washington controlled inter-American system the United States now finds itself in the dock, isolated and no longer in its old position where it can bully and lord it over others.

Inspired by the excellent situation of the world revolution, the Latin American peoples' just struggle to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty is bound to win new victories.

Struggle Against Imperialism and Colonialism

Guinean People March On

OCTOBER 2 this year was the 13th anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Guinea. Under the leadership of President Sekou Toure, the Guinean people, who have a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle, have in the past 13 years made successive inspiring achievements in the cause of defending and building their motherland. They have repeatedly defeated the aggressions, subversions and sabotages by imperialism and its lackeys, safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty and developed their national economy and culture. The Republic of Guinea has become a militant banner of struggle against imperialism and colonialism on the African continent.

Schemes of Aggression and Subversion Smashed

Since Guinean independence in 1958, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism have launched repeated aggressions, subversions and sabotages against the country. They repeatedly instigated bandits to assassinate leaders of the Republic and sought opportunities to engage in subversions or coups d'etat by buying over renegades and hidden traitors and sending in spies.

They even sent mercenaries to launch overt armed invasion.

When the Republic declared independence, the imperialists viciously cursed it: "The Guinean Government will collapse in less than three months." However, the Guinean people are a heroic people who refuse to yield to enemy pressure but persist in their fight. Despite enemy abuse, they have grown stronger in the course of struggle. Incomplete statistics show that from 1958 to 1971 the imperialists engineered 12 armed rebellions, coups d'etat, or assassinations in Guinea. But they were all frustrated by the highly vigilant Guinean people.

Imperialism never takes its defeat lying down. Last November 22, the Portuguese colonialists, backed by U.S. imperialism, blatantly sent mercenaries to land on the coast of the country in a surprise assault, hoping to overthrow the Guinean Government at one stroke. The brave Guinean people and army, under the leadership and command of President Sekou Toure, took up arms and won their struggle against aggression and subversion by crushing the invaders' vicious design. The entire staff of the West German Embassy in the country, which played an active role in the invasion,

and West German secret agents disguised as "experts" were all expelled from Guinea. The renegades, hidden traitors and other agents of imperialism, as well as counter-revolutionaries hiding in Guinean administrative organs, have been cleaned out and resolutely suppressed by the Guinean Government.

Army and Militia Building Strengthened

Imperialism's plots of aggression and subversion can only be crushed by staunch struggle of the people; national independence and state sovereignty can only be defended by the armed people. As President Sekou Toure said, "No troops of aggression can get over one metre of Guinean land without facing the resistance of our people. The true means in defence of a nation against bombers, warships, guns and rifles, lies, first of all, in the people, their revolutionary ideology, their will to maintain freedom and sovereignty, and their capability to defend their gains." At present, Guinea is vigorously stepping up the building of the army and militia. A national militia staff was formed last April, followed by the setting up of provincial and county militia staffs. Workers, peasants, office workers, students and young women eagerly requested enlistment in the militia; taking up arms they are ready at all times to wipe out any invader. "With axe in one hand, and rifle

in the other" and "With pen in one hand, rifle in the other" have become slogans for action by the people.

Developing National Economy and Culture

In the course of their protracted struggle against aggression and subversion, the Guinean people have at the same time developed their independent national economy and culture to defend and consolidate the country's political independence. Since the founding of the Republic, the Guinean Government has gradually nationalized colonialist-owned factories, enterprises, banking and insurance services, controlled finance, foreign exchange and imports and exports, promoted state-run exploration, mining, other industries and transportation and built state farms. It carried out the Three-Year Development Plan (1960-63) and the Seven-Year Development Plan (1964-71), laying stress on independence and self-reliance and vigorously developing the national economy with remarkable successes. Besides, the Guinean Government has built schools, launched an anti-illiteracy campaign, improved health service and carried out social reforms.

Now, advancing proudly along the road of anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle, the Guinean people are closely watching the plots of aggression by the imperialists, ready at all times to crush them.

Armed Struggle in Gaza Strip

THE Gaza Strip is the Palestinian people's land. It was occupied by the Israeli Zionists in the aggressive war started by the United States and Israel in June 1967. For over four years, the 500,000 Palestinian people in the area, refusing to be slaves, have valiantly resisted the occupation troops and become an important force in the struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. After four years of occupation by Israel, Israeli soldiers dare not venture on the streets alone during the day in the Gaza Strip. At night small units, afraid to go out on patrol duty, stay in camp.

Half of the 500,000 Palestinian people living in the strip were driven there by the Israeli Zionists when they occupied Palestine in 1948. The uprooted Palestinians settled in eight refugee camps around Gaza City and the towns of Deir el Balah, Khan Yunis and Rafah. For more than 20 years they have eked out a miserable existence there. New aggression and brutal oppression by the Israeli Zionists together with their past crimes have aroused a deep hatred among the area's people. They have taken up arms and organized many underground armed commando units to deal with the aggressors. During the last four years, they carried out about 1,600 raids and demolition operations, and inflicted heavy casualties on Israeli occupation troops.

When the Palestinian commandos in Jordan were facing bloody suppression by the U.S.-Jordanian reactionaries this year, the underground commando units in the Gaza Strip intensified their activities. They launched some 800 operations in the first eight months of the year. On June 5, the 4th anniversary of Israeli occupation of the Gaza Strip, the commandos carried out 11 operations.

They took the Israeli aggressors unawares everywhere along the strip, an area 45 kilometres long and 8 kilometres wide. They ambushed small Israeli patrols in cities, towns and villages and on highways, showering them with hand-grenades. Military vehicles and highways were blown up by mines and railways and bridges destroyed with time-explosives.

One day last year, a group of Israeli officers and troops gathered in the small square of the Gaza railway station, waiting to go back to Israel for a vacation. Informed of this, the commandos immediately went into action. Some of them moved into the area in twos and threes and hid on the roofs of houses overlooking the square while others lay in wait on the approaches to the station ready to intercept any enemy reinforcements that might appear. Then those on the roofs attacked with

sub-machine guns and hand-grenades. The enemy, thrown into a panic, fled wildly. The Israelis lost 32 men, including a lieutenant-colonel, the deputy-chief of the Israeli intelligence corps in the strip.

An Israeli military governor whose headquarters was in the town of Rafah, 30 kilometres southwest of Gaza City, often personally led many Israeli troop expeditions to barbarously suppress the Palestinian people and commandos. It was decided that the time had come to punish this criminal. Last July one of the commandos, disguised as an Israeli officer, went in an Israeli military car to the military governor's headquarters and reported that a detachment of Palestinian commandos was near the road leading to the Sinai Peninsula. He asked for reinforcements to deal with them. The unsuspecting military governor immediately set off by car at the head of his troops and they were ambushed by the commandos. A land-mine killed the governor and another senior Israeli officer, and the enemy fled in great confusion after suffering many casualties.

The Palestinian commandos in the Gaza Strip have the support of broad sections of the Palestinian Arabs. The Israeli occupation authorities fear and hate the close ties between the commandos and the people. In an attempt to deprive the commandos of this support, the Israeli Zionists have recently driven more than 13,000 Palestinian refugees from the strip and levelled all their houses with tanks and bulldozers. Some of the refugees have been forced south to settle in El Arish in the Sinai Desert where life is very difficult.

However, the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip, who have a tradition of revolutionary struggle, in cooperation with the commandos once again began a struggle against the Israeli occupation authorities. In August this year, they staged a strike during which all shops were closed and all public transport was stopped

in Gaza City when they held demonstrations. The Israeli authorities have admitted that the strike turned it into a dead city. The Palestinian commandos supported the strike by incessant attacks on the Israeli patrols and by destroying highways.

Against the constantly rising struggle of the people in the Gaza Strip, the Israeli occupation authorities have sent large numbers of troops on house-to-house searches in cities, towns, villages and refugee camps in an attempt to put down the Palestinian commandos. But, under the cover provided by the masses, the commandos utilize the natural advantages provided by the many orange groves and the scattered sand dunes to outmanoeuvre the enemy. Thus troops on search operations often find themselves ambushed or attacked from behind.

In November last year, the Al'Chati refugee camp was suddenly encircled by Israeli troops detailed to conduct an intensive search for commandos. To enable the main force get away, a five-member commando unit led by Yusef Abu Ghabeen held up the intruders at the main entrance. After inflicting casualties on the enemy, the five commandos died heroically. The next day a big funeral service for the five martyrs was held in the camp. The Israeli troops who rushed in to break up the service were heroically resisted.

Events have proved that acts of ruthless suppression and eviction by the Israeli occupation authorities in the Gaza Strip cannot stamp out the flames of armed struggle by the people. One commando fighter said: "Our struggle in the Gaza Strip goes on like waves, now rising, now subsiding. We have suffered some losses through Israeli suppression, but with the help of the broad masses, the struggle of the Palestinian commandos continues to surge ahead, each wave higher than the one before. We are determined to persevere in armed struggle till the liberation of our homeland is secured."

Joint Statement

Of Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association and Delegation To China of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)

THE Delegation to China of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) with Hisao Kuroda as its leader and Seimin Miyazaki as its deputy leader paid a visit to the People's Republic of China from September 28 to October 18, 1971 at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association, for celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and further strengthening and consolidating the friendship and unity of the people of China and Japan.

During its visit to China, the Delegation of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) took part in National Day celebrations, visited factories,

people's communes, schools and hospitals, and went to Yenan for a visit. It was warmly welcomed by the Chinese people. This fully reflects the militant friendship between the people of the two countries.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met all the members of the delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

The Delegation of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) and the Delegation of the China-

Japan Friendship Association with Wang Kuo-chuan as its leader and Chang Hsiang-shan as its deputy leader held talks in a warm, friendly atmosphere and reached full unanimity of views on the current situation, the further development of the friendly relations between the people of the two countries, the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Japan and other questions of common concern.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were also Hsu Ming, Wang Hsiao-yun, Hsiao Hsiang-chien, Chen Kang, Chin Su-cheng, Wang Hsiao-hsien, Yeh Chi-yung and Tuan Yuan-peï.

Taking part in the talks on the Japanese side were also Hajime Miyoshi, Michio Iwamura, Tomio Narazaki, Shichiro Hozumi, Tetsuo Ara, Toshio Kurihara, Eiichi Hane, Reizo Amemiya, Soichiro Furutani, Hikaru Tagami, Hosei Yoshida, Masuzo Akatsu and Toshio Tanaka.

The Japanese side extends hearty congratulations on the great victory of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself, and is deeply impressed by the Chinese people who have grasped revolution, promoted production and other work and preparedness against war, deepened the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and brought about a new high tide in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of the line of unity for victory set forth by the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

The Chinese side warmly praises the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) for its consistent, active efforts to promote Japan-China friendship and restore diplomatic relations between Japan and China, and is glad to see that its recent national conference of unity and victory achieved very great success. This conference reflected the Japanese people's aspirations for unity and it received wide support from various political parties, social strata and representative personages of various circles who ardently desire Japan-China friendship and the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations. The Chinese side firmly believes that by strengthening their unity further and persisting in struggle, all the forces for Japan-China friendship and for the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations will certainly achieve still greater victories in their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle and their movement for Japan-China friendship.

Both sides hold that since Chairman Mao issued his historic statement "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!", the world situation has become more and more favourable to the people of various countries and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs. A new historical period of struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has begun.

Both sides stress that opposing the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is a common fighting task now confronting the people of all Asian countries. Internally, Japanese militarism is stepping up its suppression and exploitation of the Japanese people; externally, it is attempting to succeed U.S. imperialism in pushing its policies of aggression and war in Asia, directing its spearhead against the people of Korea, China, the three Indochinese countries and the rest of Asia. It has become a real threat to Asia.

But times have changed. Never before have the people of Japan, China, Korea and other Asian countries been so wide awake or the revolutionary forces so strong. Should Japanese militarism dare to take the road of aggression again, it will only meet with still more disastrous defeat.

The Miyamoto revisionist clique serves the needs of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and actively apologizes for Japanese militarism. But this will in no way save the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries from their doomed defeat, and will only expose the true colours of the Miyamoto clique in betraying the people.

At present, the struggle of the Japanese people, with the working class as the centre, against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism is deepening. The struggle for Japan-China friendship and for the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations and the struggle to smash the fraud of "reversion" of Okinawa have merged into a powerful, irresistible torrent and this has brought about a completely new situation. Both sides firmly believe that despite the twists and turns and difficulties that may emerge on the road ahead, the Japanese people will surely realize their aspirations to establish an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous new Japan.

III

Both sides strongly condemn U.S. imperialism and the reactionary Sato government for their policy of hostility towards China, resolutely oppose "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan," "one China, two governments," "the status of Taiwan remaining to be determined" and other such absurdities and resolutely oppose the scheme hatched by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to create "an independent Taiwan."

The two sides unanimously reaffirm that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the Chinese people; Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of Chinese territory; the liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair and brooks no interference by any foreign country; the illegal Japan-Chiang treaty must be abrogated; the United States must withdraw all its armed forces and military installations from Taiwan and the area of the Taiwan Straits; and it is imperative to restore to China all its legitimate rights in all the

(Continued on p. 23.)

ROUND THE WORLD

NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Power Politics Condemned

A ministerial consultative meeting of non-aligned countries was held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from September 16 to 30 by the foreign ministers or representatives of non-aligned countries attending the 26th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. The meeting issued a communique on October 1, reiterating the spirit of the Lusaka Declaration adopted last year by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries, condemning the power politics of the superpowers, opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and supporting the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

The communique says: "World peace based on justice, equality and co-operation among all countries and general progress of mankind has not been realized. Big power tendency to monopolize decision-making on vital world issues and the persistent defiance of U.N. resolutions, still continue to prevail in international relations. The practice of interfering in the internal affairs of other states, and the recourse to political and economic pressure, threats of force and subversion are acquiring alarming proportions and dangerous frequency and thus endangering the security, independence and territorial integrity of many countries and the stability of various regions."

It points out: "Wars, foreign occupation and hotbeds of crises in the world, particularly in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and southern Africa, are constantly threatening international peace and security."

It says that recalling the general resolution on decolonization adopted at Lusaka, the participants reiterated their conviction that the complete

eradication of colonialism, neo-colonialism, alien domination and racialism in all their forms and manifestations is a prerequisite for peace and security. Convinced that the struggle of the peoples for freedom, independence and self-determination is an integral part of the universal aspiration for peace, they further renewed their pledge to continue to render material and moral support to the liberation movements and once again call upon the international community to do likewise.

It says: "The recent disquieting developments in international economic relations and, in particular, monetary instability and the tendency towards protectionism threaten the world economy with disruption. These developments entail grave consequences for the already difficult position of the developing countries and threaten to emasculate the efforts of the international community to solve the development problems in the world."

It goes on: "The participants in the consultative meeting reaffirmed the need to achieve full solidarity and co-operation among the non-aligned countries with a view to strengthening their own security and taking concrete measures in the event of any threat to their independence and territorial integrity and sovereignty."

It says that the participants in the consultative meeting unanimously proposed that concrete steps should be taken at the 26th Session of the General Assembly to implement the decision relating to the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

It stresses "the urgent need for the immediate restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations."

The participants in the consultative meeting decided to convene, before the 27th Session of the U.N. General

Assembly, a meeting of non-aligned countries at ministerial level.

YUGOSLAVIA

Big Military Manoeuvres

Yugoslavia's armed forces held big military manoeuvres code-named "Freedom 71" in northwest Yugoslavia from October 2 to 8, for the purpose of stepping up all-national defence against foreign intervention.

There was a grand mass rally at Karlovac on October 9 to mark the successful conclusion of the manoeuvres. Yugoslav President Tito, who had supervised them, spoke at the rally, expressing Yugoslavia's determination to oppose foreign intervention and safeguard her independence and sovereignty.

Tito said: "We condemn every policy of aggression and policy of interference in the internal affairs of other countries."

Referring to "those harbouring the idea of starting a possible blitz war against Yugoslavia," Tito said, "every attempt at an attack from abroad will meet with the broadest possible all-national resistance; we will defend our country by all possible means."

Tito continued, "The majority of people in the world desire peace. But there are still some persons and groups who want to realize their aim of dominating other countries and other peoples by force. The objects of this pressure and attack are mainly medium-sized and small countries. However, our united and strong defence has constituted hitherto, and will also constitute in the future, the main obstacle to any policy of positions of force towards our country."

Tito said in conclusion, "The possibility of an outbreak of new armed conflicts cannot be ruled out. Hereafter the naive belief in the impossibility of an outbreak of new armed conflicts will be an encouragement to potential aggressors. Therefore, to be well prepared for defence is the greatest obstacle to aggression and the policy of positions of force."

"Freedom 71" was directly led by Viktor Bubanj, Chief of the General

Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, with the participation of the territorial defence and civil guard units, government organs and the people in addition to the regular army. The theme of the manoeuvres was to resist by all-national defence a surprise attack by a hypothetical aggressor who is absolutely superior in both numerical strength and equipment. The commanders and fighters of the Yugoslav People's Army and the people, who have a glorious tradition in opposing foreign aggressors, showed high vigilance during the manoeuvres.

Referring to the timing of the manoeuvres, Yugoslav Minister of National Defence Nikola Ljubicic said that since new conditions have emerged, it is very necessary to examine the degree of development of the organizational structure in our country's armed forces and other forces of defence. He went on, "The manoeuvres are an act to warn and remind the potential aggressor, demanding that it should not take a fatal action based on its miscalculation of the possibility and determination of our defence."

PANAMA

Strong Demand for Full Recovery of Canal Zone Sovereignty

Nearly 100,000 Panamanian people on October 11 held a mass rally in Panama City at which Omar Torrijos, Commander of the National Guard of Panama, and the participants flayed prolonged U.S. seizure of the Panama Canal Zone and demanded full recovery of Panama's sovereignty over the zone.

The rally marking the third anniversary of the inauguration of the present government took place in "May 5th Square" near the Canal Zone heavily guarded by the U.S. occupation forces.

Addressing the rally, General Torrijos pointed out that "the existing canal treaty is a shame to Panama" and that "no people would like to see a foreign flag flying in the heart of their country." He strongly de-

manded that the United States demolish the "colonial enclave" it had established in the Canal Zone. "The 6,000 rifles of the National Guard are here to defend our integrity, our dignity and our people," he declared. If necessary, he added, the Panamanian people will lay down their lives to recover the sovereignty over the U.S.-occupied Canal Zone.

Participants in the rally came from various social strata, including peasants, aborigines and students from all parts of the country. They shouted anti-U.S. slogans, angrily condemned protracted seizure of the canal by U.S. imperialism and expressed deep mourning for the 25 innocent Panamanians killed by the U.S. occupation forces in the Canal Zone on January 9, 1964. Meanwhile, posters bearing such slogans as "Always on our feet, never on our knees" were up everywhere in the city.

Since the United States was forced to resume talks with the Panamanian Government on the canal issue at the end of June, it has consistently adopted a stalling attitude and obstinately rejected the just demand of the Panamanian representatives for the recovery of state sovereignty.

At a September 22 meeting of the U.S. House Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs, Representative Daniel Flood came out openly and said that the Panama Canal is an American canal of the Americans on American soil and that giving up the Canal Zone would set a precedent for challenges to territorial rights enjoyed by the United States. Other U.S. Representatives at the meeting also went out of their way to defend U.S. imperialism's prolonged occupation of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone.

Such feverish attitudes of hegemony have aroused the indignation of the people of Cuba and other Latin American countries. The Panamanian paper *Matutino* sternly denounced the statements on the Panama Canal by the U.S. Congressmen as "shameless." The paper said: "The United States will not have to hand over any sovereignty to Panama because our country has never renounced her sovereign rights over the

entire territory of the nation, including the so-called Canal Zone."

UNITED STATES

Intensifying Attack on Working People

U.S. President Nixon made a nationwide televised address on October 7, announcing phase two of the domestic measures set down in his so-called "new economic policy."

Nixon in this address expressed concern about the need for higher profits for the big capitalists while at the same time forbidding wage increases for the workers.

A 90-day wage-price freeze is one of the major domestic measures in the "new economic policy" announced by Nixon on August 15. He announced on October 7 that after the 90-day freeze expires on November 13, his wage and price restraint programme will continue. He was appointing a "pay board" which will be "made up of representatives of labour, management and the public" to "stop inflationary wage and salary increases," and a "price commission" "made up of persons outside of government" to "hold down prices" and to "restrain price and rent increases to the necessary minimum." But prior to Nixon's address, a White House "background paper" issued to newsmen stated that there was no hope of preventing all price increases.

Feigning concern for the workers, Nixon said that he was "appointing a government committee on interest and dividends" to bring about low interest rates "on a voluntary basis," and that he would "ask the Congress for standby controls over interest rates and dividends." At the same time, he openly expressed his opposition to control over profits, asserting that "all Americans will benefit from more profits." This statement advocating more profits clearly reveals his position as a representative of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class. It was reported that U.S. officials do not expect the government's "interest and dividend committee" to take any action under present conditions.

In the same address Nixon had to admit that "in the past six years wage earners" have received wage increases which "have practically all been eaten up by a rise in the cost of living." But he attributed inflation to wage increases. This is pure nonsense! The root cause of malignant inflation in the United States is the long continued pursuance of the policies of aggression and war by the U.S. ruling class, in particular the un-

leashing and expansion of the war of aggression in Indochina.

Nixon's address won warm approval from the big U.S. monopoly capitalist groups. A.W. Clausen, President of the Bank of America, the largest U.S. bank and one of the big U.S. monopolist groups, James Roche, Chairman of General Motors, a big U.S. monopoly enterprise, and Lynn Townsend, Chairman of the

Chrysler Corp., another big U.S. monopoly enterprise, all expressed approval of Nixon's address and pledged support for his programme.

However, the attempt by the U.S. ruling class to get out of a deepening financial and economic crisis by intensifying its onslaught on the working class is nothing but day-dreaming. Such action is bound to arouse stronger opposition from the American working class.

(Continued from p. 4.)

Teh, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the ceremony.

On display at the exhibition, which covered a total of more than 10,000 square metres of floor-space and grounds, are different kinds of machine tools, oil drilling equipment, electrical appliances, chemical products, transport vehicles, farm machinery, plastic products and crafts. The rich variety of products reflects the Romanian people's important achievements in all fields of socialist economic construction under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu, and also the rapid development of Romania's industrial production.

Chinese Government Delegation Visits France

The Chinese Government Delegation led by Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo and with Chinese Ambassador to France Huang Chen as its deputy leader was in France from September 29 to October 11, on a friendly visit at the invitation of the French Government. Pai Hsiang-kuo and other delegation members returned to Peking on October 12.

During its visit, the delegation was given banquets by French President Georges Pompidou, Minister of Foreign Affairs Maurice Schumann and

Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister in Charge of Planning and Territorial Development Andre Bettencourt, and was received by Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas. French Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs Valery Giscard d'Estaing met the delegation and the two sides had a friendly conversation on developing trade relations between China and France and other questions.

In addition to the delegation's three-day Paris visit, it also saw factories, hospitals, scientific research institutes and municipal construction in other parts of France. Wherever it went, the Chinese Government Delegation was accorded a warm welcome.

Yugoslav Table Tennis Team Visits China

The Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission on October 9 held a welcoming ceremony at the Shoutu Gymnasium in honour of the Yugoslav National Table Tennis Team which was on a friendship visit to China. After the ceremony the Chinese and Yugoslav players had friendly matches.

Headed by Milan Novkovic, President of the Yugoslav Table Tennis Association, and Borivoje Popovic, Vice-President of the Association, the Yugoslav National Table Tennis Team arrived in Peking on October 6 and left China on October 17. They were warmly applauded in their friendly matches in Peking, Shanghai

and Kwangchow with Chinese players.

Chinese Red Cross Society Protests

The Red Cross Society of China on October 9 sent a cable to the Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, protesting against the league's invitation of the "red cross societies" of the Saigon Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique and the Phnom Penh Lon Nol-Sirik Matak puppet clique to attend the 31st Session of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies.

The cable said: "The Red Cross Society of China hereby lodges a protest with the League of Red Cross Societies against its invitation of the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique and Lon Nol-Sirik Matak puppet clique to attend the 31st Session of the Board of Governors. We firmly maintain that it is only the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia that are the sole genuine representatives of the south Vietnamese people and the Cambodian people and that only the Liberation Red Cross Society of South Viet Nam and the Red Cross Society of the Kingdom of Cambodia with Princess Monique Sihanouk as its President are entitled to send representatives to the 31st Session of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies."



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Kwangtung's Small Shipyards

CRISS-CROSSED by rivers, Kwangtung Province in south China has a long coastal line and many harbours. Water-borne transport plays an important role in the national economy and people's life.

Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the shipbuilding industry in Kwangtung has developed rapidly. More than 400 small shipyards have been set up and their workers total tens of thousands. There are such shipyards in many places in south Kwangtung. Every water system or region has some major shipyards able to build and repair ships because they are provided with sufficient machinery, equipment and technical forces. Thus a small but complete shipbuilding system has been initially formed in each water system or region.

Old ship-propelling engines left over from pre-liberation days have all been replaced by standard types of China-made engines. Many wooden boats which once had to use manpower have either been motorized or turned into barges towed by tugboats.

A lot of small shipyards have a certain level of technical strength, fairly complete sets of machinery and equipment and permanent docks, berths and mechanized slide-ways. Production capacity has been steadily increasing and they can turn out marine diesel engines of different horsepower and electrically-controlled steering systems and other major parts, 400-berth passenger ships, 600-ton freight coasters, 1,000-h.p. tugboats and 1,000-ton barges. They can also build different types of dredgers, crane boats, pile-driving boats used in improving the navigation course and 50-ton harbour floating cranes.

When it was set up in 1958, what is now the Chaoan County Ship Engine Plant only had three workers and an old pedal-operated lathe. After more than ten years of hard work, it has nearly 100 workers, four working sections and 90 pieces of equipment. At first it could only repair some simple parts but can now produce small marine diesel engines in batches and 50 different important accessory parts.

The reinforced cement boat is a recent new product which has wide use. Simple to make and repair, it resists rust and corrosion and can be used for a long time. Cement boats are now being built in more than 200 units in the province. In the past few years, many counties, communes and production brigades have turned out several thousand such boats in over 30 varieties and for different purposes. These included 600-ton engine-propelled freight coasters, 600-seat engine-propelled ferries and 500-ton ore barges.

Thanks to the mass movement, Chiehyang County has set up 20 shipyards making cement boats in 16 people's communes along the rivers since the winter of 1969. A contingent of backbone technicians in building cement boats has been trained in practical work.

Kirin's Chemical Industry System

BY making big chemical plants help small ones and old plants help new ones, Kirin Province has set up more than 160 small and medium-sized chemical factories in addition to a group of large chemical enterprises. The province has made initial advances in establishing a chemical industry system producing mainly basic chemicals. Other products

include chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pharmaceuticals.

The province has added more than 100 varieties of chemicals to its production list since the beginning of the year. This boosted the number to four times as many as 1965. Compared with the same period last year, output of major chemical products increased from 10 to over 100 per cent. These included synthetic ammonia, concentrated nitric acid, caustic soda, calcium carbide, dyestuffs, plastics, polyvinyl chloride and polyvinyl alcohol. By the end of September the province's total output value of chemical products reached 73 per cent of the annual state plan.

While making efforts to tap their production potential and expand their productive capacity, some big chemical enterprises in Kirin have given active support in techniques and equipment to the production and construction of small and medium-sized chemical factories. Over the past three years, the Kirin Dyestuff Plant introduced many technical innovations to simplify technological processes and consequently its productive capacity trebled what the plant had originally been designed to produce. Output has shown big increases and quality improved.

To assist small and medium-sized chemical factories in different places, it also trained technical backbone forces for them, passed on production techniques and experience and supported them with equipment and materials. As a result, many small and medium-sized chemical factories were quickly built and put into production. The new dispersing agent workshop of the Kirin Municipal No. 4 Chemical Plant was built with the assistance of the Kirin Dyestuff Plant.

The Kirin Chemical Company, the largest chemical enterprise in Kirin Province, has given enthusiastic support and help to 31 small and medium-sized chemical factories in their production and construction over the past few years.

Many small and medium-sized chemical factories in the province worked hard by relying on their own efforts. The Chiangcheng Pharmaceutical Factory in Kirin city was originally set up by a dozen or so housewives who used big pots and jars to produce such simple products as sublimed sulphur and lysol. By making their own equipment and creating new technological processes, its workers are now turning out more than 30 drugs.

New Progress in Geological Work

BY combining professional geological teams with mass efforts, China's geological workers have located new iron, coal, copper, nickel, phosphorus and sulphur deposits. The amount of deposits of these major ores located from January to August this year is much larger than those found in the same period last year. There have been good results in Chekiang and Kwangtung Provinces in exploring and utilizing shallow natural gas. Provinces in the south which had been lacking in coal devoted great effort to finding coal, and some are now self-sufficient. New deposits which can be opened up in the near future have been discovered in many old mines, thus providing conditions for extending their mining years.

Geological workers concentrated on finding ores for developing the iron and steel industry, and finding water and fertilizer resources for farming.

In Yunnan Province where they stressed the search for iron and other ores, they have found quite a number of rich and shallow ore deposits along river banks and railroads. In the vicinity of the Kunming Iron and Steel Works, 15 small and medium-sized shallow and rich iron ores were found which were easy to open and dress. Meanwhile, geological workers in the province carried out the principle of one professional team looking for many kinds of ores.

A hydrological team in Shansi Province has found shallow underground water in areas where water was once considered insufficient and no wells were dug. Chinghai, Shensi and Shansi Provinces all have found comparatively big phosphorus mines which provide rich resources for chemical fertilizer. Rich deposits of shallow potassium were located in Kiangsu Province. In addition, big progress has been made in utilizing low-grade phosphorus ores by Liaoning Province's scientific research personnel who were helped by geological workers.

More Tea

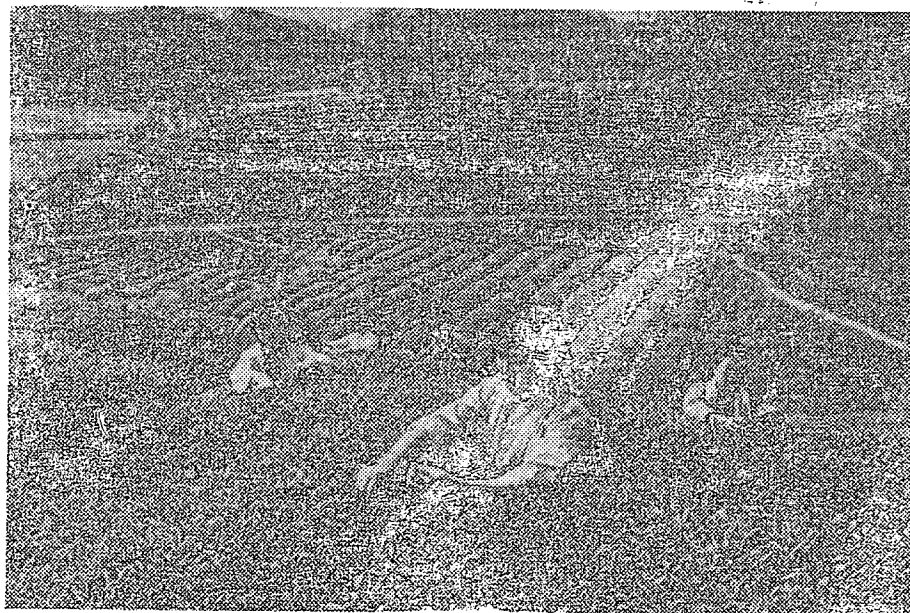
CHINA has had a rich tea harvest for the ninth year running. The state purchased 20 per cent more tea in the first half of this year than in the same 1970 period. Tea production went up by a big margin in the major tea-growing provinces of Chekiang, Anhwei, Hunan, Hupeh, Szechuan and Kwangtung.

Poor and lower-middle peasants and state tea plantation workers during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution opened up new tea gardens in addition to increasing production in the old ones. Acreage

in the country went up 40 per cent in the last five years.

Tea-growing areas used to be scattered in the southern provinces. Some north China areas have now succeeded in growing tea shrubs after scientific experimentation. Beginning in 1966, Shantung Province raised tea on hills and slopes in some 500 production brigades in 28 counties and municipalities and has had very good results. The province's acreage under tea has exceeded 8,000 *mu* and the survival rate is 79 per cent. Honan Province also raised tea in hilly areas in a dozen counties north of the Huai River and has had good harvests.

Party organizations and revolutionary committees in many tea-growing areas strengthened their leadership over tea production. Many places have turned barren hills and steep slopes subject to soil erosion into terraced tea gardens, thereby extending the acreage without impeding the development of grain production. Some areas have made or improved machinery suited to local conditions for tea curing and achieved mechanization or semi-mechanization which saves labour power. The masses in some major tea-growing areas are active in popularizing new growing and picking techniques and are meticulous in garden management.



New tea

(Continued from p. 17.)

organs of the United Nations and resolutely expel the "representatives" of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations.

IV

The Japanese side points out that in the post-war years the Japanese people have consistently opposed the policy of hostility towards China pursued by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, and have persisted in developing the movement for Japan-China friendship. This movement is an important component part of the Japanese people's united front against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism. The Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) is a very important force in promoting the movement. Since 1966, it has achieved positive results in its resolute struggle against the Miyamoto revisionist clique's criminal activities of sabotaging Japan-China friendship. The Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) will definitely not disappoint the ardent hopes of the Japanese people; it is determined to go deeper among the people of various social strata, widely unite with all the forces desirous of friendship with China, carry out a rich variety of activities with places of work, villages, schools and localities as the basis, expand in a planned way the friendly exchanges between the people of the

two countries, combine the movement for promoting Japan-China friendship and restoring their diplomatic relations with the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, and continuously push them forward.

The Chinese side highly appraises the above-mentioned views of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) and its activities, and holds that the struggle waged by the Japanese people is a tremendous support and encouragement for the Chinese people. The Chinese people firmly support the Japanese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and the revival of Japanese militarism and for the immediate, unconditional and all-round return of Okinawa, and firmly support the Japanese people in their struggle for promoting Japan-China friendship and restoring Japan-China diplomatic relations.

Both sides are determined to strengthen their unity, support and closely co-operate with each other and expand their exchanges in the course of the Chinese and Japanese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs, and make contributions to consolidating and developing the militant friendship between the people of the two countries and to further promoting the development of the China-Japan friendship movement.

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	Peking Time	Local Standard Time		Metre Bands	Kc/s
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15095
		19:00-20:00	(Dar-es-Salaam)		
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15095
		20:00-21:00	(Dar-es-Salaam)		
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45	(Monrovia)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030
		19:30-20:30	(Accra, Freetown)		
		20:30-21:30	(Lagos)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030
		21:30-22:30	(Cairo)		
EUROPE	04:30-05:30	19:45-20:45	(Monrovia)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030
		20:30-21:30	(Accra, Freetown)		
		21:30-22:30	(Lagos)	45, 43, 39, 33, 25	6620, 6933, 7590, 9030, 11650
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	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30	(London, Stockholm, Paris)	45, 43, 39, 33, 25	6620, 6933, 7590, 9030, 11650
		05:30-06:30	(London, Stockholm, Paris)		
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00	(E.S.T.)	19, 16	15060, 17673
		20:00-21:00	(E.S.T.)		
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00	(E.S.T.)	42, 30, 19, 16	7120, 9780, 15060, 17715, 17855
		10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00		
		11:00-12:00	22:00-23:00	19, 16	15060, 17715, 17855
		20:00-21:00	07:00-08:00		
		07:00-08:00	(E.S.T.)	42, 30	7120, 9780
		11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00		
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00	(P.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9480, 11685, 15095
		12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00		
		20:00-21:00	(P.S.T.)	42, 30, 25, 19, 16	7120, 9780, 11685, 15060, 15095, 15385, 17735
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AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30	(Aust. S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
		20:30-21:30	(N.Z.S.T.)		
	17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30	(Aust. S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
		21:30-22:30	(N.Z.S.T.)		
SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00	(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15240, 15510
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		20:00-21:00	(Saigon, Manila)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15240, 15510
		18:30-19:30	(Rangoon)		
	21:00-22:00	20:00-21:00	(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15240, 15510
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		21:00-22:00	(Saigon, Manila)	41, 40, 19	7315, 7470, 15095
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SOUTH ASIA	22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30	(Delhi, Colombo)	41, 40, 19	7315, 7470, 15095
		19:00-20:00	(West Pakistan)		
		20:00-21:00	(East Pakistan)	41, 19	7315, 15095
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	23:00-24:00	20:30-21:30	(Delhi, Colombo)	41, 19	7315, 15095
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	02:00-03:00	23:30-00:30	(Delhi)		