

PEKING REVIEW

47

November 23, 1973

北

**Chairman Mao Meets President
Nguyen Huu Tho and Foreign
Minister Nguyen Thi Binh**

京

U.N. Debate on Korean Question

周

***Democratic Centralism in
Party Committees***

報

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

Vol. 16, No. 47 November 23, 1973

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
Chairman Mao Meets President Nguyen Huu Tho and Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh	
Peking Warmly Welcomes South Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms	
Delegation of "l'Humanite Rouge" Welcomed	
China Decides to Participate in Two International Conventions	
107th Anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Birthday	
Kwangchow Trade Fair Closes	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
At Banquet Welcoming the Republic of South Viet Nam P.R.G. Delegation: Premier Chou En-lai's Speech (Excerpts)	7
President Nguyen Huu Tho's Speech (Excerpts)	8
At the United Nations: Political and Security Committee Debate on Korean Question	10
China Affirmed as Member of Asian Games Federation	15
Democratic Centralism in Party Committees — Chiang Hsueh-yuan	17
ROUND THE WORLD	20
South Korea: Student Struggle	
Sri Lanka: Against Two Superpowers' Rivalry in Indian Ocean	
Switzerland: Need to Strengthen Defence	
U.S.A.: Energy Crisis Deepens	
ON THE HOME FRONT	22
Large Numbers of Hydro-Power Stations Built	
Experiments in Making Rain and Preventing Hailstorms	
Tapping Natural Gas in Szechuan	
Classes for New Worker-Cadres	

Chairman Mao Meets President Nguyen Huu Tho And Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh

MAO TSETUNG, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and Nguyen Thi Binh, Member of the Central Committee of the National Front for Liberation and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, at Chungnanhai in Peking on the afternoon of November 19.

Taking part in the meeting were:

Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China; and

Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Premier of the State Council; Li Teh-sheng, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The Vietnamese comrades-in-arms came to Chairman Mao's residence in the company of Comrade Chou En-lai. They were greeted at the gate by Comrades Li Teh-sheng and Chang Chun-chiao.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship between the peoples of China and Viet Nam. Chairman Mao cordially shook hands with the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms and extended his warm





welcome to President Nguyen Huu Tho in leading the Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on an official friendly visit to China. President Nguyen Huu Tho said: "In accordance with President Ho Chi Minh's will and the desire of the south Vietnamese people, we have come to China to thank Chairman Mao, the Chinese Party, Government and people for the support and assistance given to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. We always

bear in mind Chairman Mao's statement: "The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area." Chairman Mao said: "We should support you, with everything in our power. We should also thank you people of south Viet Nam, because you have fought many years."

Present at the meeting were also Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung as well as Liang Feng and Tang Wen-sheng.



Peking Warmly Welcomes South Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms

THE Chinese Government and people firmly support the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in their just stand for the strict implementation of the Paris agreement. We are deeply convinced that the south Vietnamese people's cause of building a peaceful, independent, democratic and prosperous south Viet Nam and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of the country will be victorious."

"China and Viet Nam are as close to each other as members of one family. The Chinese people have always regarded the south Vietnamese people as their close comrades-in-arms and brothers. We have supported and encouraged each other in the protracted anti-imperialist struggle. Our unity and friendship have stood the test of history and are unbreakable."

This was said by Premier Chou En-lai in his speech (for excerpts see p. 7) at the banquet he gave on the evening of November 18 in the Great Hall of the People in Peking, warmly welcoming the Republic of South Viet Nam P.R.G. Delegation led by Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, which had come on an official and friendly visit to China.

The delegation arrived in Peking by special plane on the afternoon of November 18. It was greeted enthusiastically at the airport by Chinese Party and government leaders and responsible members of the departments concerned Chou En-lai, Li Teh-sheng, Chang Chun-chiao, Li Hsien-nien, Wu Teh, Teng Hsiao-ping, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chi Peng-fei, Fang Yi, Li Chiang and Hsiao Ching-kuang as well as thousands of people in the capital.

The delegation included Nguyen Thi Binh, Foreign Minister, and Le Quang Chanh, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs. A grand welcome ceremony took place at the airport. The band played the official song of the R.S.V.N. and China's national anthem. Accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman Li Teh-sheng, President Nguyen Huu Tho reviewed a guard of honour made up of men from the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

After the ceremony, President Nguyen Huu Tho and other distinguished south Vietnamese guests drove to the Guest House with Premier Chou En-lai and others. The main thoroughfare in the city proper and Tien An Men Square were bedecked with red banners and south Vietnamese and Chinese music sounded from the loudspeakers. As the motorcade passed by, welcomers lining the streets enthusiastically clapped and waved scarves to pay tribute to President Nguyen Huu Tho and the other guests.

Banquet in Great Hall Of the People

The grand welcoming banquet given by Premier Chou in the Great Hall of the People took place in an atmosphere that showed that the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are as close to each other as members of the same family.

Welcoming the glorious envoys of the south Vietnamese people on their visit to China, the Premier said: The current friendly visit by President Nguyen Huu Tho and the delegation led by him will make a new contribution towards further consolidating and developing our great friendship and militant unity.

In his speech, President Nguyen Huu Tho said: The south Vietnamese people have just won great victory for their cause against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

But they will still meet with many hardships and complications on their road of struggle for the attainment of their noble goal. He expressed the conviction that, with the wholehearted and all-out support of their 21 million kinsmen in north Viet Nam, the united militant strength of the three Indochinese peoples as well as the powerful support and huge assistance from friends all over the world, the south Vietnamese people will surely win complete victory for their solemn and just cause.

President Nguyen Huu Tho also said that Viet Nam and China are close neighbours linked by common mountains and rivers. The south Vietnamese people are very glad to see that the profound friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, which has been tempered and tested in the course of revolutionary struggles, will be steadily consolidated. (For excerpts of the President's speech see p. 8.)

During the banquet, the Central Radio Art Troupe performed items in praise of the great friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and the struggles by the Vietnamese people. Among the items on the programme were a soprano solo *Ho Chi Minh — The Finest Name*, a tenor solo *Viet Nam-China* and a group of Chinese musical instruments playing *Spring in the Liberated Areas*.

Peking Rally

On the evening of the following day, 18,000 people in Peking, with profound sentiments of friendship for the Vietnamese people, gathered at the Capital Gymnasium to give the distinguished guests a rousing welcome. Chinese Party and government leaders and leading members of the departments concerned Chu Teh, Yeh Chien-ying, Wu Teh, Chi Peng-fei, Fang Yi and others were present.

In his welcoming speech, Wu Teh, Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, said: The people of China and Viet Nam are "both comrades and brothers" and "are of the same family," sharing the same destiny and breath. As in

the past, we will resolutely support the just struggle of the south Vietnamese people as well as the correct stand of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam with respect to the implementation of the Paris agreement and we sternly condemn the Saigon administration for its crime of violating the agreement. We are fully convinced that the triumphant advance of the south Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause will never be obstructed by the reactionary forces no matter how they try to sabotage and make trouble, and that a peaceful, independent, democratic and prosperous south Viet Nam will become a reality.

In his warm speech, President Nguyen Huu Tho said: Our delegation has brought with us the fraternal greetings and profound sentiments of the south Vietnamese people, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to the Chinese people.

He condemned the crimes of the United States and the Saigon administration in violating the Paris agreement on Viet Nam and resolutely demanded that they strictly observe the agreement. The Provisional Revolutionary Government has the right to adopt resolute measures to check their warlike actions, defend the liberated areas, protect the lives and property of the people and uphold the Paris agreement, President Nguyen Huu Tho said.

The situation, he noted, is developing in a direction favourable to the just struggle of the three Indochinese peoples. The people in south Viet Nam are determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with their kinsmen in north Viet Nam, strengthen their unity with the fraternal peoples of Cambodia and Laos and firmly carry on the fight to win new and still greater victories.

At the mass rally which was filled with an atmosphere of warm senti-

ments of comrades-in-arms. Chairman Wu Teh and President Nguyen Huu Tho presented silk banners to each other. The banner presented on behalf of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee to the heroic south Vietnamese people read: "Long live the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples of China and Viet Nam!" The banner presented on behalf of the Republic of South Viet Nam P.R.G. Delegation to the Chinese people read: "May the great friendship and militant unity of the south Vietnamese people and the fraternal Chinese people be everlasting!"

Before its departure from Peking, the delegation gave a farewell banquet on the evening of November 20. President Nguyen Huu Tho and Premier Chou En-lai spoke at the banquet. Both expressed the wish that the great friendship and militant solidarity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples would be continually developed and consolidated.

On that day, an agreement on China's gratuitous economic assistance to the Republic of South Viet Nam for 1974 was signed by Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh of the delegation and Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang.

Delegation of "l'Humanite Rouge" Welcomed

A delegation of French Marxist-Leninist Communists of the journal *l'Humanite Rouge* led by Jacques Jurquet arrived in Peking on November 12 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee Keng Piao and Feng Hsuan, who are also Head and Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, as well as by leading members of departments concerned.

Comrade Keng Piao gave a banquet the following day in honour of the French comrades. Both hosts and

guests had a cordial and friendly talk at the banquet.

China Decides to Participate in Two International Conventions

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei informed Secretary-General of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization Colin Goad on October 5 that the Government of the People's Republic of China decided to participate in the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea signed in London on June 17, 1960, and the International Convention on Load Lines signed in London on April 5, 1966, and withdraw from the International Convention Respecting Load Lines signed in London on July 5, 1930.

At the same time, China made the following reservation on the 1966 International Convention on Load Lines: With respect to its off-coast areas, the People's Republic of China would not be bound by the defining of zones and seasonal areas in the relevant provisions of regulations 49 and 50 of annex II to the convention. The Foreign Minister was also authorized to declare that the acceptance of the two first-mentioned conventions by the Chiang Kai-shek clique usurping the name of China was illegal and null and void.

In accordance with the regulations of the 1960 convention and the 1966 convention, the two conventions become valid to China as from January 5, 1974.

107th Anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Birthday

People of various circles in Peking gathered on November 12 at a ceremony in the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall in Chungshan Park to commemorate the 107th anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's birthday.

Present were Shen Yen-ping and Hsu Teh-heng, Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Liao Cheng-chih, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Liu Yu-fa, Li Chin-teh and Tung Hsiao-peng.

(Continued on p. 21.)

Peking Review, No. 47

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(Excerpts)

ON behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I extend our warmest welcome to the honourable envoys of the south Vietnamese people.

Having fought most valiantly a war of resistance for more than ten years, the heroic south Vietnamese people, together with the Vietnamese people as a whole, finally compelled the U.S. Government to sign the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam last January. This was a great victory won by the Vietnamese people through persevering in a protracted people's war by holding high the banner of President Ho Chi Minh's call for **firm resolve to fight and win**. It was a great victory for the united struggle of all the Indochinese peoples and a common victory for the people all over the world.

The victory of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation not only marked a new chapter in the history of Viet Nam's national liberation, it greatly inspired the oppressed nations and peoples fighting for independence and freedom, constituting a valuable contribution to, and setting a brilliant example in, the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of the whole world.

With the victory of the war of resistance, the struggle of the south Vietnamese people entered a new stage. Under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the heroic south Vietnamese people, holding high the banner of peace, independence, democracy and national concord, have achieved many new successes in implementing the Paris agreement, defending the fruits of revolution and consolidating and building the liberated areas. As the authentic representative of the south Vietnamese people, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has won the recognition and support of an increasing number of countries and enjoys high international prestige.

The Chinese people heartily rejoice at every victory and success of the south Vietnamese people as their own. Let us take this opportunity to extend our warm congratulations to our comrades-in-arms from south Viet Nam.

Of course, the tasks facing the south Vietnamese people are very arduous. To secure the thorough implementation of the Paris agreement is in itself an acute and complex struggle. Since the ending of the war,

the Saigon administration has incessantly launched nibbling attacks on the areas controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government, refused to return large numbers of detained civilian personnel, wantonly trampled upon the democratic rights and freedom of the south Vietnamese people and obdurately rejected the reasonable proposals made by the Provisional Revolutionary Government for settling the internal affairs of the south. Of late, the Saigon administration has gone so far as to dispatch aircraft to bomb liberated areas, thus committing new crimes against the south Vietnamese people. It is clear to the whole world as to which party in south Viet Nam is implementing the agreement and which is not, as to which party is defending and which is disrupting the peace. The doings of the Saigon administration can only serve to further reveal its reactionary features as a warlike and autocratic dictatorship and arouse the condemnation and opposition of the south Vietnamese people as well as the people of the whole world.

The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in their just stand for the strict implementation of the Paris agreement. We are deeply convinced that the south Vietnamese people's cause of building a peaceful, independent, democratic and prosperous south Viet Nam and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of the country will be victorious.

At present, the Indochinese peoples are all advancing victoriously. Subsequent to the signing of the Vientiane agreement, the two parties in Laos at last surmounted the obstacles and difficulties created by the ultra-Rightist forces and reached agreement on the protocol with regard to the implementation of the agreement. We firmly support the Lao Patriotic Front and the Alliance of Patriotic Neutralist Forces in Laos in their solemn and just stand in striving for the application of the Vientiane agreement and sincerely hope that the agreement will be thoroughly implemented.

The Cambodian people have also won tremendous victories in their fight to punish the traitorous Lon Nol clique. The Cambodian people's armed forces are growing stronger and stronger through fighting. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia is winning the recognition of more and more countries, and the draft resolution for restoring to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia its rightful

seat in the United Nations is supported by many countries inside and outside the United Nations, while the traitorous Lon Nol clique is more than ever isolated. We firmly support the Cambodian people in their just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, support the five-point declaration of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and support the solemn and just stand of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia for the settlement of the Cambodian question. We have always held that the Cambodian question should be settled by the Cambodian people themselves free from foreign interference.

The present international situation is characterized by great disorder throughout the world. In striving for world hegemony, the imperialists are carrying out aggression, subversion, control and interference everywhere, thus arousing the people of all countries to rise in common resistance. Struggles against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism and hegemonism are spreading all over the globe. The whole world is advancing in acute turbulence. It can be seen that it is imperialist contention for hegemony that has deprived the world of tranquillity and that genuine

peace and security can be achieved only by relying on the unity and struggle of the people of all countries. The Chinese Government and people will stand together with the people the world over and wage a common struggle for the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause.

China and Viet Nam are as close to each other as members of one family. The Chinese people have always regarded the south Vietnamese people as their close comrades-in-arms and brothers. We have supported and encouraged each other in the protracted anti-imperialist struggle. Our unity and friendship have stood the test of history and are unbreakable. In the years to come, the Chinese people will, as they did in the past, follow Chairman Mao's teachings and give all-out support to the just cause of the south Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese people as a whole till complete victory is won.

We are sure that the current friendly visit to China by President Nguyen Huu Tho and the delegation led by him will make a new contribution towards further consolidating and developing our great friendship and militant unity. We wish complete success to your visit in our country.

President Nguyen Huu Tho's Speech

(Excerpts)

WE sincerely wish to convey our cordial greetings and warm respects to Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and respected and beloved friend of the Vietnamese people, and to other Chinese Party and government leaders and the Chinese people.

The south Vietnamese people have always followed with profound sympathy the fraternal Chinese people's revolutionary struggle fraught with hardships and trials and crowned with brilliant victories.

The success of the Chinese revolution and the birth of the People's Republic of China was a historic event of great significance. It tipped the balance of forces in full favour of the revolutionary forces who were opposing imperialism, striving for national liberation and defending peace.

The Paris agreement on Viet Nam, which was solemnly confirmed by the act of the international conference, recognizes the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination. This is the great victory won by the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The Algiers Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries, with the participa-

tion of more than 80 countries from all over the world, expressed strong sympathy and support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people and recognized the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam as the sole authentic representative of the south Vietnamese people. This constitutes an indisputable confirmation of the position and prestige of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam in south Viet Nam and the whole world.

Since the signing of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has consistently respected and scrupulously implemented the Paris agreement. This stand proceeds from our people's profound desire to live in peace and national reconciliation and concord and jointly build our homeland and country, and is also in conformity with the desire of all nations of the world for peace and independence.

But the United States and the Saigon administration have deliberately, ever more crudely and systematically violated many most important provisions of the Paris agreement in frantic contravention of the profound and urgent desire of the south Vietnamese people for peace, independence, democracy and national concord. The U.S. Government has refused to stop its military involve-

ment and intervention in the internal affairs of south Viet Nam and energetically bolstered the Saigon administration as its tool for pushing neo-colonialism in south Viet Nam and perpetuating the division of Viet Nam.

Supported and abetted by the United States, the warlike Nguyen Van Thieu administration has stepped up its sabotage of the ceasefire, launched repeated large-scale nibbling operations and dispatched hundreds of aircraft to bomb and strafe densely populated centres well inside areas controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The U.S. Government and the Saigon administration must bear full responsibility for all the consequences of their actions. Proceeding from the stand of thoroughly respecting and strictly implementing the Paris agreement on Viet Nam, our Government has exercised the utmost restraint. But if they should obstinately go farther and farther down the road of military adventure, the south Vietnamese people would empower themselves to strike back to safeguard the fruits of revolution, protect the lives and property of the people, defend the liberated areas and uphold the Paris agreement.

We hope that all governments, signatories to the act of the international conference on Viet Nam and the governments and people of all countries who love peace and uphold justice will vigorously support the south Vietnamese people and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and demand that the United States and the Saigon administration strictly and thoroughly observe the Paris agreement and the joint communique which they have signed.

The active support and tremendous assistance rendered by the Chinese Communist Party, Government and people to the Vietnamese people throughout their long and arduous revolutionary struggle against the colonialists and imperialist aggressors have further strengthened the long-existing ties of friendship and unity between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

At the Paris international conference on Viet Nam and in the struggle to demand that the United States and the Saigon administration scrupulously implement the Paris agreement, the Chinese Party, Government and people have unfailingly supported our correct position.

To carry out the testament of our respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh and in compliance with the ardent wishes of the south Vietnamese people, the Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam hereby expresses their sincere and profound thanks to respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese Com-

munist Party, Government and the fraternal Chinese people.

The south Vietnamese people fully realize that the struggle they are waging against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys is an integral and inseparable part of the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world. We regard the victories of the other nations in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism as our own victories; likewise, the victories of the south Vietnamese people are inseparable from the precious sympathy, support and assistance rendered by friends of the five continents.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam warmly congratulates the heroic Cambodian people on their brilliant victories achieved in various fields under the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech Penn Nouth as Prime Minister and Mr. Khieu Samphan as Deputy Prime Minister and fully supports the five-point declaration made by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on March 23, 1970.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam warmly welcomes the signing of the Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos and the protocol to the agreement. This is a great victory for the heroic Lao people and the Lao Patriotic Front with Prince Souphanouvong as its Chairman. We fully support the just stand of the Lao Patriotic Front in its demand for strict respect for the Vientiane agreement and protocol, so as to consolidate peace, realize national concord and proceed to the building of a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos.

Loyal to the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the people of south Viet Nam stand shoulder to shoulder with their flesh and blood compatriots in north Viet Nam and unite closely with the fraternal Cambodian and Lao peoples in a common struggle to bring about as quickly as possible the complete victory for the lofty revolutionary cause of the three peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

The south Vietnamese people are very glad to see that the profound friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, which has been tempered and tested in the course of revolutionary struggles, will be steadily consolidated. We are confident that the present visit to the People's Republic of China by the Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam will contribute to further strengthening the ties between the south Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

At the United Nations

Political and Security Committee Debate on Korean Question

The Political and Security Committee of the U.N. General Assembly began debate on the question of Korea on November 14. The delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Li Jong Mok, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, took part in the debate for the first time. The delegation was greeted warmly by the representatives of many countries when it entered the conference hall. The first speaker at the November 14 debate was Abdellatif Rahal, Representative of Algeria, a co-sponsor of the 35-nation draft resolution entitled "Creation of Favourable Conditions to Accelerate the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea." He pointed out that to invite Korean representatives to the debate is a victory for justice and reason. As Committee Chairman Otto Borch called on Li Jong Mok, Chairman of the D.P.R.K. Delegation, to speak at the meeting, many representatives applauded warmly. Chinese Representative Huang Hua and representatives of other countries also spoke. Following are excerpts from the speeches by Li Jong Mok and Huang Hua. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

Li Jong Mok Expounds Principled Stand on the Korean Question

LI JONG MOK, Chairman of the Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expounded the principles, position and viewpoints of his government on the Korean question on November 14 when he spoke at a meeting of the Political and Security Committee of the U.N. General Assembly.

Artificial Division of Korea

Chairman Li Jong Mok pointed out: "A long period of 28 years has already elapsed since the artificial division of Korea. Owing to the division, our people underwent a war and even today the continuation of this division remains a main source of tension in Korea and a threat to peace in Asia."

Reviewing the history of Korea's division, he pointed out: "It is only due to the interference of outside forces that Korea was divided and it is the inter-

ference of outside forces that has prevented Korea from achieving its reunification to date."

He said: "The question originated from the time when the U.S. army landed on the zone south of the 38th degree north latitude on September 8, 1945, more than 20 days after the liberation of Korea, under the pretext of disarming the defeated Japanese armed forces.

"The U.S. army had no sooner landed on south Korea than it proclaimed the enforcement of its military government, repressed and dissolved all the people's organs of power already set up by the Korean people themselves, and blocked the 38th Parallel like a border-line and cut off all traffic and transportation, communication and travel of people between the north and the south which had been freely conducted till that time, thereby carving out the tragic division of Korea.

"The foreign ministers' conference of the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom held in Moscow in December 1945, adopted a decision to 're-establish Korea as an independent state' and 'set up a provisional democratic government' in Korea; but the United States unilaterally abrogated this decision, conducted a separate 'election' in south Korea to frame a separate 'regime' with the result that the temporary division of Korea eventually became frozen."

He said: "The United States provoked the aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to extend its neo-colonialist ruling system set up in south Korea to the whole area of Korea but, suffering a defeat, signed the armistice agreement, and even after that, it has been violating the armistice agreement systematically while tightening its colonial rule over south Korea and stepping up war preparations. All this constitutes the biggest obstacle to the reunification of Korea today."

He said: "The Korean people founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the basis of socio-economic transformations effected in the northern half after liberation and in a nationwide struggle against the policies of the foreign imperialist forces for colonial enslavement and national split that became more and more undisguised every day."

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has invariably taken the position that Korea should be reunified into one and that the question of reunification be solved by peaceful means, out of the intrinsic nature of its socio-state system which has liquidated all forms of exploitation and oppression, and out of the lofty responsibility it assumes before the entire nation," he stated.

D.P.R.K. Struggles for Reunification of Fatherland

With regard to the basic line of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for national reunification, he quoted President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, as saying: "We have consistently maintained that the reunification of Korea should be realized in an independent and peaceful way on democratic principles without any interference from outside forces."

After listing proposals made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peaceful reunification, he pointed out: "If any of these fair and reasonable proposals of ours had been translated into practice, the question of Korean reunification would have been settled long ago."

He continued: "Entering the 1970s, new changes took place in the internal and external situation of our country.

"Under such circumstances, Comrade President Kim Il Sung, in his historic speech dated August 6, 1971, elucidated a new line for wide-range negotiations between the north and the south, expressing our readiness to make contacts at any time with all the political parties including the 'Democratic Republican Party,' social organizations and individual personages of south Korea.

"This epochal proposal marked a decisive momentum that led at last to a thaw in the long-standing state of freeze between the north and the south and opened a door of dialogue and contact in Korea.

"When Comrade President Kim Il Sung advanced this proposal, the pressure [on the south Korean authorities] of the south Korean people increased and the voices of the world peoples grew higher irresistibly in demand of its realization. This compelled the south Korean authorities, who had so far been dead set against all contacts between the north and the south, to enter into dialogue with us, though in the form of talks between the Red Cross organizations."

"We made every sincere effort to bring the Red Cross talks to a success, and at the same time, strived to arrange wider-range political negotiations.

"This resulted in the announcement of the north-south joint statement on July 4, 1972, which contains in its essence the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity."

Li Jong Mok pointed out that the publication of the joint statement was a great event of historic significance in the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the fatherland.

After listing the positive efforts and concrete proposals made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in order to translate the agreed points of the joint statement into practice at an earliest possible date and satisfy the long-cherished desire of the entire nation for reunification, he said: But, to our regret, none of our proposals received due response from the south Korean authorities. The south Korean authorities, in the end, made public the so-called "special foreign policy statement on peace and reunification," openly revealing their ulterior design to divide Korea into two states, in complete violation of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

Interference of Outside Forces Must Be Eliminated

Li Jong Mok continued: "It is indisputably clear that the root cause for the failure of Korea's reunification and its long-standing sufferings of split lies in the occupation of south Korea by the foreign troops and the continued foreign interference in our internal affairs."

He condemned the United States for stepping up the arms race and war preparations in south Korea not only in words but also in deeds. He pointed out: "This is nothing but an attempt to destroy the atmosphere of peace, to create a war climate and instigate antagonism and distrust between the north and the south to perpetuate the division." He also noted that "the United States is actively involving Japan in its machinations to freeze the division of Korea."

He stressed: "The interference of outside forces of all sorts described above must be eliminated in order to preserve peace in Korea and achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea.

"The 'United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea,' a tool of the outside forces for interference, should be dissolved; the foreign troops under the name of the 'U.N. forces' withdrawn from south Korea; the Japanese army prevented from coming into south Korea after the pull out of the U.S. army; and the Korean question left to the Korean people themselves."

"We consider that the current 28th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations should take necessary measures for removing the basic obstacles in the way of the peaceful reunification of Korea so that the United Nations can give genuine help to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea in conformity with the trend of the present times."

He pointed out: "The joint draft resolution presented by Algeria and 34 other countries to this session

correctly embodies this demand of the times and vividly reflects the stand for peace, independence, patriotism and reunification. Contrary to this, the draft resolution submitted by the United States and other colonialist and neo-colonialist powers as its prime movers openly stresses the necessity of maintaining an unstable armistice instead of a lasting peace in Korea, seeks the continued presence of foreign troops in south Korea under that pretext and calls for keeping Korea divided into the north and the south instead of its reunification."

He pointed out: The "U.N. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" should be dissolved and there is no ground whatsoever for the foreign troops to remain any longer in south Korea.

He said: "The occupation of others' territories by foreign troops is itself a flagrant violation of territorial integrity and sovereignty. The continued occupation of south Korea by the foreign troops is a violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement which envisages the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and a contravention of the north-south joint statement which provides for reunifying the country independently without the interference of outside forces."

He said: "It is known to the whole world that the 'U.N. forces' stationed in south Korea were fabricated in violation of the U.N. principles from the outset." "On what ground can the 'U.N. forces' remain in south Korea today when a long time has already elapsed without war in Korea since the armistice and Korea is not in a state of war?" he asked.

Li Jong Mok refuted the argument of the United States and the south Korean authorities that if the current session of the United Nations General Assembly approves the draft resolution calling for the withdrawal of the "U.N. forces" without any counter-measures, it would rather incur danger and a "vacuum" would be created. He pointed out: "There was a war and still there is a danger of war in Korea simply because the foreign troops are stationed in south Korea. Accordingly, if foreign troops pull out of south Korea, the danger of war will decrease that much.

"When the foreign troops pull out of south Korea, there will remain in Korea only the armed forces of the north and the south. In this case, since there exists the north-south joint statement in which the north and the south have pledged not to fight with each other and prevent all the armed clashes, big and small, this joint statement will guarantee peace in Korea so long as the south Korean authorities do not violate it.

"Furthermore, we have proposed to conclude a peace agreement between the north and the south to replace the armistice agreement."

He said: "We will immediately conclude a peace agreement with the south Korean authorities if they respond to our suggestion after all the foreign troops withdraw from south Korea in the future and will continue to make all our efforts to solve the question of

reunification independently and peacefully on the principle of great national unity as provided for in the north-south joint statement without fail.

"Korea will be reunified peacefully by the Korean people themselves when all the outside forces get out of Korea."

The Korean people, Li Jong Mok stressed, resolutely oppose the fabrication of two Koreas. He said: "The draft resolution presented by the U.S. side to this session contains an abnormal question of simultaneous entry into the United Nations by two Koreas, which runs counter to the vital interests of the Korean people.

"It is even unthinkable for the Korean people who have lived as a single nation for thousands of years to enter the United Nations separately, divided in two Koreas in our generation."

He said: "The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already made clear its principled stand of absolutely opposing the simultaneous entry into the United Nations by two Koreas through its memorandum issued on September 26 last." "The Government of our Republic maintains the position that our country should not enter the United Nations before the reunification of the country but enter it as one Korea after the reunification is achieved or at least a confederation of the north and south is instituted," he stressed.

Li Jong Mok in his speech also referred to the struggle of the people against fascism in south Korea and the repression of the people by the south Korean authorities.

He said that "the argument of those who proposed the simultaneous entry into the United Nations by two Koreas is a lie and a trick without any ground from every angle of it."

He added: "It is our judgement that the proposal for simultaneous entry into the United Nations by two Koreas is another crafty trick, in the final analysis, for covering up in the name of the United Nations the imperialists' old method of divide and rule for colonial domination. The United States has relied itself on the 'U.N. forces' and the 'United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea' and the like for a long time to conceal its manoeuvres of aggression and intervention against Korea. But when they are going to bankruptcy, it is trying to save the situation through a new trick of simultaneous entry into the United Nations by two Koreas. But it is also doomed to failure."

Korea Must Be Reunified

Li Jong Mok stressed in the last part of his speech that Korea must be reunified. He said: "Today, it is an irresistible trend of the times that all the countries and nations of the world, big and small, are taking the road of liberation and independence.

"The Korean people will be fully able to accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by themselves in a peaceful way, if the 'U.N. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea' is dissolved, the foreign troops under the signboard of the 'U.N. forces' withdraw from south Korea and an end is put to the foreign interference in the internal affairs of the country."

Li Jong Mok recounted the main content of the five-point programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for national reunification put forth by President Kim Il Sung on June 23 this year as follows:

1. To improve the relations between the north and the south of Korea and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, it is necessary, first of all, to eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south.

2. To improve the north-south relations and expedite the country's reunification, it is necessary to materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields.

3. In order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people, it is necessary to enable the masses of people of all strata in the north and the south to participate in the nationwide patriotic work for national reunification.

To this end, it is necessary to convene a great national congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life and of political parties and social organizations in the north and the south.

4. What is of great significance in speeding up the country's reunification is to institute a north-south confederation under the title of a single state.

It is essential to convene the great national congress and achieve national unity, and on this basis institute the north-south confederation, leaving the two existing social systems in the north and the south as they are for the time being. The confederal state shall be named the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

5. Our country should be prevented from being split into two Koreas permanently as a result of the freezing of the national division and the north and the south should also work together in the field of external activity.

The north and the south should not enter the United Nations separately; if they want to join the United Nations before the reunification of the country, they should do so, at least after the confederation is set up, as a single state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Li Jong Mok said: "This programme accords not only with the interests of the Korean people but also with the interests of the world peace. It constitutes a great contribution not only to establishing a durable peace in Korea but also to defending peace in Asia."

Referring to the resolution on the Korean question unanimously adopted at the 4th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algiers in early September this year, Li Jong Mok said that this resolution "constitutes a great inspiration to our people fighting to accomplish their just cause, as a reflection of the unanimous will and demand of the entire Korean people and the world progressive peoples for the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea.

"The joint draft resolution tabled by the delegations of 35 countries including Algeria accords with the resolution of the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States. The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses its sincere hope that the current session of the U.N. General Assembly will take fair and reasonable steps for dissolving the 'United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea,' stripping the foreign troops stationed in south Korea of the helmets of the 'U.N. forces' and have them withdraw, thus making an epochal contribution to acceleration of the reunification of Korea and maintenance of durable peace in Asia and marking a new page in the history of the United Nations."

Huang Hua Supports Just Stand Of D.P.R.K.

CHINESE Representative Huang Hua made a speech at the November 14 meeting.

Huang Hua said: "After surmounting numerous obstacles, the United Nations has for the first time formally invited the Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to take part in the debate on the Korean question. This is a victory of the Korean people as well as the people of all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries."

He pointed out: "Since ancient times, the Korean people have been a single nation with the same language and culture, living on the same soil, and the 3,000-ri beautiful land of the Korean Peninsula was originally one unified country. However, after World War II, Korea was artificially divided as a result of U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention. In the past 28 years, the Korean people have suffered a great deal from the division of their fatherland. It is the strong desire of the entire Korean people to realize the peaceful reunification of the fatherland at an early date. Over a long period, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made unremitting efforts to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and has put forward a

series of positive views and proposals. In May 1972, President Kim Il Sung put forward the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, which led to the issuance of the north-south joint statement in July of the same year, and thus opened the door for contacts between the north and the south and a new prospect for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."

Scheme to Create "Two Koreas" Cannot Succeed

Huang Hua went on to say that President Kim Il Sung had further put forward on June 23 this year the five propositions on the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and had stressed that the U.S. troops should be withdrawn from south Korea at the earliest possible date and the "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" should be dissolved. He said: "The Chinese Government and people firmly support these righteous propositions and reasonable demands of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

He pointed out: "As is known to all, it was precisely because of the support and connivance of the United States that the south Korean authorities have dared to reject and oppose the series of reasonable proposals put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, thus raising serious obstacles to the dialogue between the north and the south. Furthermore, the south Korean authorities have stepped up their arms expansion and clamoured about 'reunification by prevailing over communism' and 'a test of strength.' They have intensified their fascist rule in south Korea and their repression of those patriotic personages and mass movements that desire the reunification of the fatherland. The south Korean authorities have stubbornly obstructed and sabotaged the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. With U.S. support, they openly propagated the creation of 'two Koreas' in an attempt to legalize, solidify and perpetuate the division of Korea. This runs diametrically counter to the principle agreed upon by the north and south of Korea, i.e. 'great national unity as one nation should be promoted first of all, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.' Such an attempt is utterly unacceptable to the entire Korean people. Some people argue that since the two Germanies could be admitted into the United Nations, why cannot the north and the south of Korea join the United Nations simultaneously? Everyone knows that the two Germanies were the outcome of World War II. Both recognize the reality that two German states exist, and both agreed to enter the United Nations separately. But the present division of Korea was simply imposed on the Korean people as a result of U.S. aggression and intervention after World War II. To restore the unification of the fatherland is the universal demand of the entire Korean people and also conforms to the principle confirmed in the joint statement between the north and the south of Korea. Hence the question of Germany is totally

different from that of Korea, and the two should not be mentioned in the same breath. The absurd proposal, aimed at forcing the north and the south of Korea to join the United Nations under the pretext of the admission of two Germanies into the United Nations, is, of course, totally untenable. President Kim Il Sung said last June that the north and the south of Korea should not enter the United Nations separately, and that if they wanted to enter the United Nations before the reunification of the country was achieved, they should enter it at least as one state under the name of 'the Confederal Republic of Koryo' after confederation was enforced. This is perfectly reasonable and deserves the sympathy and support of all justice-upholding countries. The U.N. General Assembly should also respect this just position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. No one, whether it be the United States or any other countries, can ever succeed in the scheme to create 'two Koreas.'"

U.N.'s Dishonourable Role

Huang Hua said: "It must be pointed out that in the past two decades and more, the United Nations has played a dishonourable role on the Korean question, and has served the U.S. policy of intervention and aggression in Korea. The armed aggression against Korea in 1950 was carried out under the flag of the United Nations. To date, foreign forces are still using the name of the United Nations for continued interference in the internal affairs of Korea. The so-called 'United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea' has been illegal from its very inception. It is a tool of outside forces for intervention in Korea."

"In fact," he added, "this illegal organization has long been discarded by history and should long ago have been dissolved unconditionally."

Huang Hua pointed out: "The so-called 'U.N. command' is an out-and-out tool for aggression. The U.S. troops which have continued to station in south Korea under the flag of the 'U.N. command' have grossly interfered in the internal affairs of Korea; they are the stumbling block in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and are the root cause of the exacerbation of tension in the Korean Peninsula. The Korean people as well as all the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples throughout the world strongly demand the complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the dissolution of the 'U.N. command.' Full 20 years have passed since the armistice in Korea. Back in 1958, the Chinese People's Volunteers, who had fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army against aggression, withdrew unilaterally, unconditionally and completely from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. One may ask: What can justify the continued stationing of U.S. troops in south Korea? Some people assert that the withdrawal of foreign forces would make it impossible to maintain the stability of the situation in the Korean Peninsula.

This assertion is totally untenable. The maintenance of the stability of the situation in Korea should not depend on outside forces, still less on foreign troops, but only on the guarantee by the north and the south of Korea and the entire Korean people." "Others argue that the 'U.N. forces' were dispatched in accordance with the resolution of the U.N. Security Council and that, consequently, the question of troop withdrawal and the dissolution of the 'U.N. command' should be submitted to the Security Council for discussion. This is obviously an argument with ulterior motives. As everyone knows, the so-called Security Council resolution of the past was completely illegal. To put it bluntly, the suggestion for re-submitting this question to the Security Council for its consideration is aimed at using the veto of a big power to prolong the life of the 'U.N. command' indefinitely. Of course, we are firmly against it," he added.

Against Interference in Internal Affairs of Korea by Outside Forces

Huang Hua went on to say: "The Korean people are the masters of Korea. The question of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea can only be settled by the Korean people themselves, and no foreign countries or international organizations have the right to interfere. As a matter of course, the so-called 'U.N. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea' should be dissolved immediately, the so-called

'U.N. command' should be disbanded, and all foreign troops should be completely withdrawn from south Korea. An end must be put to the anachronism of interference by foreign forces in the internal affairs of Korea in the name of the United Nations, the military confrontation and tension between the north and the south of Korea must be eliminated, the peace in the Korean Peninsula must be safeguarded and strengthened, and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea must be realized at an early date. It is our hope that the discussion of the Korean question at the current session of the General Assembly will help promote the realization of these objectives."

Huang Hua said: "The draft resolution on 'Creation of Favourable Conditions to Accelerate the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea' co-sponsored by Algeria, China and other countries is in accord with the genuine interests of the Korean people and the spirit of the U.N. Charter. We hope that this draft resolution will be given serious consideration by the General Assembly. The draft resolution on the Korean question tabled by the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries is not conducive to the settlement of the question of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, but will create a pretext for continued interference in the internal affairs of Korea by outside forces. The Chinese Delegation is resolutely against it."

China Affirmed as Member of Asian Games Federation

CHINA was affirmed as a member of the Asian Games Federation at a special two-day meeting in Teheran in mid-November of the Council of the Asian Games Federation.

On November 16, the meeting ratified the September resolution of the A.G.F. Executive Committee on the affirmation of the All-China Sports Federation as an A.G.F. member and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique's so-called national sports organization. The vote was 38 for, 13 against and 5 abstentions.

The special meeting was presided over by Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi of Iran, President of the A.G.F. He pointed out in a speech that there was only one China in the world and only the sports organization of

the People's Republic of China can represent China in the A.G.F. Representatives of many A.G.F. member organizations noted in their speeches that China's A.G.F. seat should belong to the People's Republic of China. After a heated debate, the meeting ratified by an overwhelming majority vote the resolution on affirming the lawful seat of the All-China Sports Federation and expelling the Chiang Kai-shek clique. The correction of the abnormal situation in which China's seat had been usurped by the representative of the Chiang clique is a victory for the Asian people's struggle in unity.

A Just Decision

Commenting on the event, a *Renmin Ribao* article by its Commentator on November 18 pointed out:

"This just decision embodies the friendly support for the Chinese people by personages in sports circles in various Asian countries and reflects the common aspirations of the people of various Asian countries."

The article expressed thanks to the representatives of Iran, Japan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bahrain, Burma, Hongkong, India, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Singapore for supporting China at the A.G.F. Council meeting and to all the friends who upheld justice.

"As is well known," the article said, "since the overthrow of the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and the founding of the People's Republic of China by the Chinese people in 1949, all of China's legitimate rights in international sports organizations should naturally belong to the All-China Sports Federation. Only it and its affiliated national organizations for individual events are entitled to represent China in international sports organizations. Taiwan is a province of China and an inalienable part of the territory of our country. The Chinese Government and the All-China Sports Federation have always shown concern for the sports activities of the compatriots in Taiwan and relations between the All-China Sports Federation and the local sports organizations of Taiwan Province are purely China's internal affair. The unlawful admission of the Chiang Kai-shek clique by any international sports organization is interference in China's internal affairs. What should be pointed out is that there still are a handful of persons in some international sports organizations who are vainly trying to create 'two Chinas' or 'one China, one Taiwan' on various pretexts and continuing to prevent the restoration of China's lawful seats in those organizations so as to undermine sports contacts and the development of friendly relations between the people of all countries and the Chinese people. Such a practice runs counter to today's historical trend and is firmly opposed by the Chinese people. We hope that these sports organizations will see the situation clearly, keep up with the historical trend and rectify their unfair practice.

"We always maintain that all countries, big or small, should be equal in international contacts. The people and sportsmen of our country always stand for co-operation with various international sports organizations on the basis of equality, friendship and mutual respect and for development of sports exchanges with various countries and learning from each other and improving together, so as to make their contribution to the promotion of friendship between the peoples of Asia and the countries in other parts of the world and the development of sports activities of various countries. The fact that the Asian Games Federation has decided to oust the Chiang Kai-shek clique and restore China's lawful rights has shown once again that to be friendly with the Chinese people is the general trend and the common desire of the people of various countries and no force can block this historical trend. We are convinced that with the joint efforts of friendly personages in various countries, the lawful rights of our country in all

international sports organizations will eventually be restored."

China to Take Part in 7th Asian Games

The All-China Sports Federation issued a statement on November 17 which said: "As a member of the Asian Games Federation, the All-China Sports Federation will send a sports delegation to take part in the Seventh Asian Games to be held in Teheran in September 1974 and will hold nationwide selections for the games. The All-China Sports Federation always shows deep concern for sportsmen in Taiwan Province. We welcome them to take part in the national selections to enable them to participate in the Seventh Asian Games together with sportsmen of other provinces and municipalities of China."

Support for China

Delegates from many countries and regions to the special meeting of the A.G.F. Council welcomed the Council's decision ratifying the resolution adopted by the A.G.F. Executive Committee. Many delegates pointed out that participation by the People's Republic of China in the A.G.F. will further expand friendly contacts between the people of various Asian countries and promote the development of international sports activities. They also expressed their support for China's participation in other international sports organizations.

Hassan Rassouli, Secretary-General of the Iranian National Olympic Committee, said: "We are very glad to see that the People's Republic of China has become a member of the A.G.F. and will send athletes to participate in the Seventh Asian Games. Iran will continuously support the People's Republic of China to participate in other international sports organizations." "We firmly believe that China has a big role to play not only in Asia but in the world of sports as a whole," he said.

Sayed Abul Hassan, member of the National Olympic Committee of Pakistan and member of the A.G.F. Executive Committee, said that the admission of the People's Republic of China to the A.G.F. "will help improve the games and sports in Asia" and that "we have only taken a decision in the best interest of Asian sports." He added: "The Asian countries are the masters of their own destiny not only in sports but also in other matters."

Masaji Kiyokawa, Adviser of the Japanese Amateur Sports Association and member of the International Olympic Committee, said that sports will strengthen friendship and understanding among the peoples. For this reason, he stressed, China must be in the A.G.F.

Before the opening of the special meeting of the A.G.F. Council, the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa, representing 41 African countries, sent a message to A.G.F. President Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi expressing support for the affirmation of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the A.G.F.

Democratic Centralism in Party Committees

by Chiang Hsueh-yuan

THE new Party Constitution adopted by the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China clearly stipulates that "the organizational principle of the Party is democratic centralism." In both of their reports to the congress, Comrades Chou En-lai and Wang Hung-wen stressed that Party committees at all levels must practise and better apply democratic centralism. Carrying out democratic centralism seriously in the spirit of the Tenth Party Congress is a matter all Party committees should pay constant attention to in building up the Party. This is of great importance in strengthening the Party's centralized leadership and implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line still better.

That the organizational principle of democratic centralism must be followed is determined by our Party's correct political line and is necessary for carrying it out. The political line formulated for our Party by our great leader Chairman Mao scientifically elucidates the objective law governing social development and represents the will and fundamental interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people. To implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, it is necessary to bring out the initiative of the whole Party and lead the masses to make concerted efforts. Ours is a big Party which has a membership of 28 million and which is giving leadership to the hundreds of millions of people of all nationalities in our country in carrying out the great task of socialist revolution and socialist construction. A large country like ours coupled with a big Party membership, however, entails a greater number of problems. Only by practising democratic centralism, letting everyone speak out and express his views and bringing into full play their wisdom and initiative and at the same time effecting a correct centralization on the basis of democracy and laying down strict discipline to achieve unity in thinking and action can we implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line well and seize one new victory after another.

Historical experience tells us that to uphold or oppose democratic centralism is an important question in the inner-Party struggle between the two lines. As seen from the ten major two-line struggles in the history of our Party, all the chieftains of the opportunist lines — from Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, Peng Teh-huai, Kao Kang and Liu Shao-chi to Lin Piao — frantically undermined the Party's democratic centralism. Their pursuance of opportunist lines in total betrayal of Marxism-Leninism and the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the revolutionary people could not stand the light of day. In the presence of proletarian

democracy, they could not conceal themselves and their counter-revolutionary features were clearly exposed. With centralization on the basis of democracy as well as unified discipline for the whole Party, they could not possibly succeed in splitting the Party and all their conspiracies and intrigues met with complete bankruptcy. The criminal aim of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in doing everything possible to undermine the Party's democratic centralism was to usurp the supreme power of the Party and the state, change the Party's line and policies, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. From the struggle to smash this clique we have arrived at a deeper understanding that democratic centralism is closely linked with the Party's political line. By conscientiously carrying out democratic centralism, Party committees at all levels will be able to carry through the basic principle "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" put forward by Chairman Mao.

Give Full Play to Democracy

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "In the present great struggle, the Chinese Communist Party demands that all its leading bodies and all its members and cadres should give the fullest expression to their initiative, which alone can ensure victory. This initiative must be demonstrated concretely in the ability of the leading bodies, the cadres and the Party rank and file to work creatively, in their readiness to assume responsibility, in the exuberant vigour they show in their work, in their courage and ability to raise questions, voice opinions and criticize defects, and in the comradely supervision that is maintained over the leading bodies and the leading cadres. Otherwise, 'initiative' will be an empty thing. But the exercise of such initiative depends on the spread of democracy in Party life. It cannot be brought into play if there is not enough democracy in Party life." (*The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War*.) This teaching of Chairman Mao's profoundly indicates that democracy in Party life is an important condition for bringing the initiative of the whole Party into play. Our Party members and cadres are imbued with extremely great enthusiasm and initiative in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. By developing democracy to the full in Party committees which constantly discuss how the Party's line is being carried out, favourable conditions will be created for each of their members to have a chance to voice opinions. This will enable all the members to increase their sense of responsibility, be concerned with the Party's line, give full play to their

own initiative and creativeness and set an example by deeds.

When Party committees develop democracy fully and let all express their views fully on problems under discussion, when they "let all people have their say" and do not "let one person alone have the say," they will be able to avoid or reduce one-sidedness, do their work better, handle problems and take decisions more correctly and thus prevent or reduce mistakes in matters of line. This is because **"people always examine and handle problems and express their views in the light of their own experience, and unavoidably they sometimes show a little one-sidedness."** (*Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work.*) As class struggle and the two-line struggle in the socialist period are sharp and complex, it is difficult for Party committees, no matter what the level, to demand that each of their members be free from any one-sidedness in studying and handling problems. Chairman Mao has said: **"To fulfil its task of exercising leadership, a Party committee must rely on its 'squad members' and enable them to play their parts to the full."** (*Methods of Work of Party Committees.*) By "letting all people have their say," relying on the "squad members" [meaning all members] of a Party committee and enabling them to fully air their views when discussing problems and then making a comparison and analysis — this will help the Party committee enhance its cognitive ability, correctly size up the situation of class struggle, clearly see the orientation and distinguish right from wrong, so as to better implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and improve their art of leadership.

When problems are discussed, the Party committees should not be afraid of the many opinions expressed, for this is not a bad but a good phenomenon. Indeed, it is bad if everyone keeps silent. **"The law of contradiction in things, that is, the law of the unity of opposites, is the basic law of materialist dialectics."** (*On Contradiction.*) All things exist in contrast with one another and they develop through struggle. When everyone is allowed to speak out, what is said is bound to be correct, incorrect or utterly wrong. However, after serious and full, instead of perfunctory and hasty discussion, what is correct can be promoted, what is one-sided and imperfect supplemented and perfected and what is wrong corrected. The process of discussion with everyone voicing opinions is one of achieving unity in thinking among the "squad members" of a Party committee and also one of effecting correct centralization on the basis of democracy. Unanimity among "squad members" is realized in the course of unifying the different opinions of all the members. There will be no real unanimity in thinking without such a process. All comrades on a Party committee must be good at using the Marxist viewpoint to analyse different views and must listen to all words, nice or nasty, right or wrong. When something wrong is said, it helps us to make comparisons and differentiate right from wrong, and call our attention to

guarding against certain tendencies and strengthening ideological work. This is all to the good.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Only in an atmosphere of democracy can large numbers of able people be brought forward."** (*The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War.*) Applying democratic centralism in earnest in Party committees is also of great significance in raising their members' consciousness of the two-line struggle and bringing up successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Now that all Party committees are made up of the old, the middle-aged and the young, this is an important manifestation that our Party's cause is prospering. Among the "squad members" of a Party committee, the three categories of cadres have their own strong points. Constant study and discussion of major issues related to class struggle and the two-line struggle in an atmosphere of inner-Party democracy is helpful to all members using their heads and giving full play to their strong points and enables them to learn from one another's strong points and overcome their own shortcomings and advance together in the course of studying and discussing problems. With democracy in Party life, the new cadres who have come to the fore in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and rectify the style of work can better display their vigorous revolutionary spirit of daring to think and speak out and constantly increase their ability, while the veteran cadres who have been tempered through long years of revolutionary struggle and have rich experience in class struggle and the two-line struggle can play their role to the full, passing on their experience to the new cadres and helping them mature quickly while learning from their strong points. Since in this way each Party committee member is being constantly tempered and making progress in inner-Party democratic life, there is a better guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Strengthen Party Centralization

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"The Communist Party not only needs democracy but needs centralization even more."** (*Rectify the Party's Style of Work.*) Fundamentally speaking, to develop democracy, extend democracy in the Party and "let all people have their say" are aimed at achieving still better centralization, that is, unifying the "squad members'" thinking and action under Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and enabling them to work in unison in leading the revolutionary masses to strive to fulfil the tasks set by the Party. Putting democracy into practice without centralization and unity is aimless. In practising democratic centralism, therefore, it is essential to strengthen Party centralization on the basis of democracy. A Party committee's "squad members" must observe the unified discipline for the whole Party, namely, "the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, and the entire Party is subordinate to the Central Committee." They must con-

sciously safeguard the decisions made by the collective which conform to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. When discussing problems, all Party committee members should voice their opinions. And all members should carry out the decisions made after collective discussion and, in the course of implementation, they should give play to their initiative and creativeness and assume responsibility of their own accord. All of them, secretaries and members alike, must not take it upon themselves to revise the decisions made by Party committees and go their own way according to their own will. Our Party is one that has discipline. If everyone only wants others to listen to his views and does not carry out the decisions made by the collective, if one only wants the initiative of the individual and renounces unified action, if one only puts stress on the work charged to him and does not take into consideration the overall work, he is liable to sink into mountain-stronghold mentality and sectarianism and will undermine the centralization and unity of the Party. If this is the case, how can Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line be carried through? **"Discipline is the guarantee for the implementation of the line," "whoever violates these articles of discipline disrupts Party unity."** We must keep these teachings of Chairman Mao's firmly in mind and constantly heighten our sense of the Party's discipline.

So long as Party committees carry out democratic centralism, strengthen collective leadership and persevere in the mass line, they will be able, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, to bring into full play their leading role as vanguards of the proletariat and carry out the Party's centralized leadership even better. In his report on the revision of the Party Constitution, Comrade Wang Hung-wen pointed out: "Organizationally, the Party's centralized leadership should be given expression in two respects: First, as regards the relationship between various organizations at the same level, **of the seven sectors — industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the army, the government and the Party — it is the Party that exercises overall leadership;** the Party is not parallel to the others and still less is it under the leadership of any other. Second, as regards the relationship between higher and lower levels, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, and the entire Party is subordinate to the Central Committee." As far as the relationship between Party committees and other organizations at the same level is concerned, only by practising democratic centralism and achieving **unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action** on the basis of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line can the Party committees shoulder the responsibility of giving leadership to all other sectors and correctly exercise their power of leadership. As regards subordination to the leadership of the Central Committee and Party committees at higher levels, it is also by practising democratic centralism that there will be effective guarantees for the thorough implementation of the line, principles and policies laid down by the Central Com-

mittee and the directives and decisions of the Party committees at higher levels. Nothing will come of the Party's centralized leadership if Party committees do not carry out democratic centralism, that is to say, if they let only one, two or a few people have the final say with the result that the "squad members" do not think alike and march in step but go their own way.

Chairman Mao has said: **"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."** (*Methods of Work of Party Committees.*) To carry out democratic centralism well, it is necessary for "squad leaders" to do much patient and painstaking work. They must be good at looking into matters related to the "squad members" and pay attention to bringing into play each member's strong points, while they themselves work in a democratic way. Only when "squad leaders" have a democratic style of work and give full play to each member's initiative can they unite people "from all corners of the country" and "let all people have their say," and the whole squad is united in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and **"leading tens of millions of people in fighting and construction."**

Remould World Outlook

The Tenth Party Congress called on us to criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. This is of great importance for practising democratic centralism well. Whether a Party committee practises democratic centralism well or not is always closely linked with the world outlook of the "squad members." Only when a Party member has established the proletarian world outlook and always gives first place to the interests of the Party and the revolution can he, in an atmosphere of democracy in Party life, dare to express his views on cardinal issues of right and wrong concerning the line and, proceeding from the Party's interests, voice criticism and make suggestions about shortcomings and problems in work, taking a clear-cut stand and not mincing words. Only thus can he correctly handle the relationship between the individual and the organization, between the minority and the majority and between the lower and higher levels, and consciously safeguard the unity of the Party committee and carry out its decisions. On the other hand, the bourgeois world outlook is incompatible with democratic centralism. Those with such a world outlook cannot take a correct attitude towards democracy in Party life, nor can they observe the Party's discipline. More often than not they speak and deal with problems out of self-interest and in the light of personal loss and gain, and place themselves in an improper position, asking others to respect them while showing no respect for others. They are afraid of assuming responsibility and being at variance with others.

(Continued on p. 23.)

ROUND THE WORLD

SOUTH KOREA

Student Struggle

More than 20,000 south Korean students have taken part in meetings, parades, sit-in demonstrations and strikes against the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist dictatorial rule and for democratic rights since the beginning of last October. This is one more large-scale mass struggle after the fight by south Korean students in 1971 against the clique's imposition of military training in colleges. It also is taking place in the "state of emergency" proclaimed by the clique. This exposes the clique's "political stability" lie and its assertion that "student turmoil could never possibly occur again" in south Korea.

The struggle now has spread from Seoul to Pak Jung Hi's native place Taegu city, and is branching out to other areas. It involves students from various departments and colleges of Seoul University, Lihwa Women's University in Seoul, Seoul Theological College, the Foreign Language College and other colleges and their spearhead is directed right at the Pak clique, especially its secret agent organization, the "Central Intelligence Agency." During the meetings and the demonstrations the students raised slogans such as "Down with Pak Jung Hi's power," "Disband the Central Intelligence Agency," "Make public the truth about the Kim Dae Jung case," "Guarantee freedom of speech," "Release arrested students and democrats" and "We strongly demand that south Korea get rid of economic control by foreign capital."

The students' just struggle has won not only public support in south Korea, but also the widespread support of the people in north Korea and hundreds of thousands of Korean residents abroad.

The opposition New Democratic Party in south Korea pointed out that the students' action "reflected the desire of the people." It submitted a motion to the National As-

sembly demanding that the Pak Jung Hi clique resign *en bloc*. The Democratic Unification Party demanded the dissolution of the National Assembly, a general election and Pak's resignation.

Rodong Sinmun in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea pointed out in a recent commentary that the massive courageous struggle by the south Korean students shows their angry resistance to protracted fascist dictatorial rule and is a just struggle for the unification of the country and defence of democratic rights.

SRI LANKA

Against Two Superpowers' Rivalry in Indian Ocean

The Sri Lanka journal *Janawegaya* has printed in instalments an article denouncing the superpowers' contention for hegemony over the Indian Ocean and supporting the proposal to declare the ocean a peace zone initiated by Prime Minister Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike at the 3rd Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Lusaka in September 1970.

The proposal was made against the background in which military bases had been built with the help and support of the superpowers on small islands in the Indian Ocean, U.S. and Soviet naval vessels had constantly entered the ocean, and the two superpowers carried out a stubborn and unrestrained policy of intruding into the territorial seas and seizing maritime resources of individual countries in this area. All this is a serious threat to the independence, security and state sovereignty of small countries in the region. The proposal is aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone which would be free from the influence of the superpowers' strength and their policies of aggression.

In a commentary on November 3, *Janawegaya* pointed out that when the proposal was voted on at the United Nations, the two superpowers

abstained. It is quite clear the two have been against the proposal since then.

It said that the United States and the Soviet Union are contending for hegemony in every region of importance in the world by showing their nuclear might and it is no secret that they are engaged in establishing their naval power in the Indian Ocean. But today, it stressed, "many countries of the Third World have already built up a strong united front against the hegemony of the two superpowers. Whichever superpower that goes against this world public opinion is knocking its head against a rock."

SWITZERLAND

Need to Strengthen Defence

Swiss Army Chief of General Staff J.J. Vischer, in two recent statements, said detente is no reality in Europe and that for Switzerland, as a neutral state, an effective military defence is necessary if the country intends to remain really free and independent.

Analysing the military strength of the Warsaw Pact and the NATO blocs, he said: "The Soviet forces in Europe exceed what is necessary for defence against attacks by NATO and for maintaining order in Eastern Europe." Although an agreement has been reached between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of strategic weapons, he added, "this does not show that the arms race has been stopped."

He pointed out in a November 1 interview with the paper *La Suisse* that the superpowers still "maintain a precarious equilibrium in the field of nuclear means." In the Mediterranean, he added, the Soviet fleet and the U.S. Sixth Fleet have been notably reinforced.

Reviewing the recent conflict in the Near East, Vischer said: "In the world which, as people have just seen once more, turns out to be so easily ready to set powerful military means going . . . we have no reason to relax our military effort. On the contrary!"

In a November 3 commentary on the conference on troop reduction in

Central Europe being held in Vienna, the Swiss newspaper *La Liberte* stressed that by unprecedented deployment of its military potential in Europe the Soviet Union intends to use its military superiority to gain political profit. The commentary warned against forgetting the failure of the two former European conferences, The Hague conference in 1907 and the disarmament conference in 1932, on the limitation and reduction of armed forces. Seven years after each conference a world war broke out.

U.S.A.

Energy Crisis Deepens

Imports accounted for 27 per cent of U.S. oil consumption last year and this year the figure will be 33 per cent. With the supply lagging behind

demand and prices on the rise since a number of Arab countries announced a halt or reduction of oil exports to the United States, the U.S. energy crisis has deepened.

In a November 7 nationwide television address on America's energy crisis, U.S. President Nixon admitted that the United States is heading toward "the most acute shortages of energy since World War II."

In his address, Nixon asked Congress for authorization and legislation to cope with the present crisis, including use of oil from a U.S. Navy petroleum reserve and to setting a nationwide 80-kilometre-an-hour speed limit.

Nixon also announced some emergency measures to cut down on oil consumption. Coal-burning plants will not be allowed to convert to oil, and oil-burning plants will be urged

to convert to coal, airline flights will be cut back more than 10 per cent, heating oil to be used this winter will be 15 per cent less than last winter.

To meet the worsening energy crisis, the U.S. Government announced in mid-October the implementation, starting November 1, of a "mandatory allocation program" for some petroleum products. This is the first petroleum rationing to go into effect in the United States since World War II.

On November 1, the U.S. Government also announced abolition of the price freeze put on petroleum products last spring and permission for monthly price hikes.

The U.S. President said that if shortages persist despite all these actions, "it may then become necessary to take even stronger measures."

(Continued from p. 6.)

leading members of the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chia Ting, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C.; Deputies to the National People's Congress and Members of the C.P.P.C.C.; Members of the Central Standing Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and Members of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang; and other personages.

Cypress trees and flowers were put in front of a portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the memorial hall.

Chen Tzu-sheng, Member of the Central Standing Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, declared the meeting open. Hsu Teh-heng laid a flower basket before the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen on behalf of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. Liao Cheng-chih also presented a flower basket. So did Liu Yu-fa on behalf of the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Chu Yun-shan on behalf of the

Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, and Chia Ting on behalf of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Similar memorial meetings were held on November 11 and 12 in Shanghai, Nanking, Kwangchow and Wuhan as well as in Kwangtung Province's Chungshan County, the birthplace of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Kwangchow Trade Fair Closes

China's month-long Autumn Export Commodities Fair closed on November 15 in Kwangchow, the largest city in the southern part of the country. The volume of transactions at this fair, the 34th since the first was held in 1957, increased notably in comparison with any single previous fair.

Transactions with Asian, African and Latin American countries rose by a big margin. Trade with friends in commercial circles from Europe, North America and Oceania also showed an increase as compared with any earlier fair.

There was a significant increase in exports of industrial and mineral products which were of better quality than ever. The plastics industry which

is more than a dozen years old in China and the newly-established petro-chemical industry provided many commodities for the fair. Taching's high-quality crude oil which has an exceptionally low sulphur content attracted visitors from many countries. A considerable increase was reported in transactions for special local products, aquatic products, canned goods and handicrafts, all of which sold well.

China also imports goods at every annual spring and autumn fair which deals mainly with exports. Contracts were signed at this autumn fair for imports of materials and machinery to meet the needs of the country's industrial and farm production and the people's livelihood.

Technical discussions took place with friends from industrial and technical circles in Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and other countries. Chinese trading groups had discussions with friends from trade circles in various countries and heard their opinions about the designs, varieties, specifications, packing and quality of China's export commodities. To sum it up, attendance at the just-closed fair was big, business was brisk and a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Large Numbers of Hydro-Power Stations Built

DOZENS of big and medium-sized power stations have gone up since the Great Cultural Revolution started. Many smaller ones have been built across 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. By the end of September this year, the installed capacity of hydroelectric equipment throughout the country nearly trebled that of 1965, the year before the Cultural Revolution began. This year's state plan for hydroelectric power production has been fulfilled four months ahead of schedule.

Power construction in China is carried out according to the policy of "walking on two legs," which includes the simultaneous development of national and local enterprises and the simultaneous development of big and medium-sized and small enterprises. In addition to big and medium-sized power stations built with state investments, small power stations built by counties, communes and production brigades themselves are also encouraged.

There are rich water-power resources in the mountains and valleys on the upper reaches of the Yellow River. Up to now, several big

hydroelectric stations have been built with a total installed generating capacity of over 1,300,000 kilowatts, which supply electricity to an area within a radius of several hundred kilometres, and surveying and construction has begun on another group of big hydroelectric stations. In the silty middle reaches of the Yellow River, an experimental power station is under construction. Over 20 big and medium-sized power stations have been built along the tributaries of the Yangtze River on its upper, middle and lower reaches, with an installed generating capacity of 2,900,000 kilowatts. A number of power stations have also been set up along the rivers in Liaoning Province, northeast China, in Hunan, Kiangsi, Kwangtung and Kwangsi in the south and in Fukien in east China.

When building big and medium-sized hydro-power stations in the different localities, the departments concerned paid attention to solving problems in connection with navigation, transporting lumber, the migration and spawning of fish, or other activities. Some hydro-power stations have set up elevators or locks for ships of different tonnage, enabling ships of more than 100 tons to navigate through the dams freely all the year round. A rafting water-course,

the biggest to date in our country, was built by a hydro-power station in the southern forest areas of Hunan Province. It can handle hundreds of thousands of cubic metres of timber a year. Some rivers abound in fish. In order to develop fish-breeding while building power stations, water-courses for fish have been constructed on a trial basis.

The big and medium-sized hydro-power stations set up during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution are entirely China designed, installed and built. The speed of construction was faster than ever before, the quality excellent.

In recent years, over 50,000 small rural hydro-power stations have been built self-reliantly by various places. By the end of September, the installed generating capacity of small rural power stations in the whole country was about eight times that of 1965.

Experiments in Making Rain and Preventing Hailstorms

CHINA has achieved initial successes in producing artificial rain and preventing hailstorms in experiments conducted in 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the past decade and more.

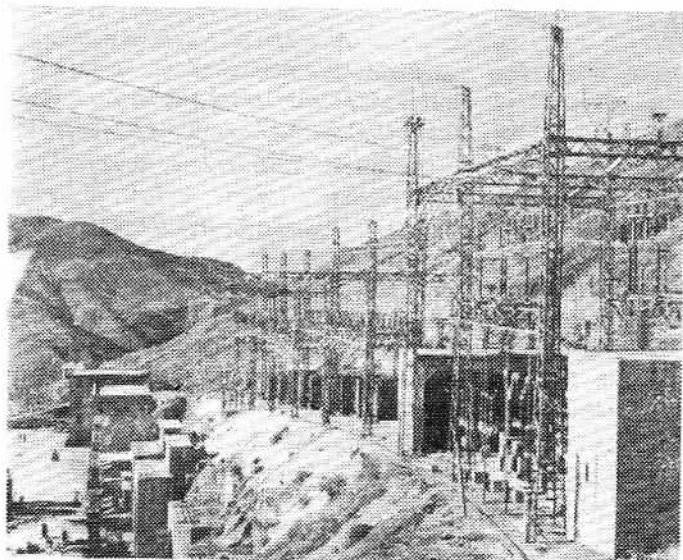
The Paicheng area in northeast China's Kirin Province, which used to be hit by serious spring drought, has for years used planes for spraying catalysts to bring about precipitation and has thus increased its average April-June rainfall by scores of millimetres.

Central China's Hunan Province made rain by seeding cumulus congestus clouds with chemical agents. Experiments over the past few years show an average increased precipitation of about 10 millimetres.

Dozens of experiments have been carried out this year in Inner Mongolia, north China — an area affected by drought for the last three years. One of them, in the seriously afflicted area of the Ikh Chao League, produced more than 10 millimetres of rainfall over nearly 10,000 square kilometres of land, facilitating sowing and animal husbandry.

Some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions also experimented in increasing precipitation during the rainy season around reservoirs in order to store greater quantities of water. Some places have achieved initial successes in putting out forest fires with artificial rain.

Activities for warding off hailstorms form an extensive network among communes and brigades where



The step-up substation of a big hydroelectric power plant newly built in Yunnan Province.

these are common. Experiments are organized with the participation of the masses. A production brigade of the Chahar Right Forefront Banner in Inner Mongolia, which was hit by hailstorms every year from 1962 to 1966, has succeeded in preventing them since 1967 by using anti-aircraft guns and home-made rifles to project chemical agents into the air. A hailstorm-stricken commune in Kansu Province, northwest China, has also greatly reduced damage since 1965 by preventive measures.

Tapping Natural Gas In Szechuan

THE mining of natural gas has been highly successful in the last few years in the southwest province of Szechuan—dozens of gas fields have been set up, large numbers of wells sunk and more than 1,000 kilometres of gas pipes laid. Now a gas producing base of some size, Szechuan produced three times as much gas last year as in 1965. The first six months of this year saw another big increase as compared with the same period last year.

A number of chemical works using natural gas as raw material have been constructed and are turning out various products in large quantities.

Historical records show that natural gas had been found here as far back as 2,200 years ago, the first gas wells were drilled 1,800 years ago and natural gas used for boiling down salt dates back six centuries. However, it had never been systematically prospected in old China.

Szechuan's natural gas industry has developed tremendously since liberation. In 1958, Chairman Mao inspected the province's Lungchang Gas Field, which greatly inspired the oil and geological workers and pushed work ahead in prospecting and tapping natural gas resources.

The industry has made greater headway in the Great Cultural Revolution. Since 1971, the Petroleum Bureau of Szechuan Province has concentrated manpower and materials on drilling wells in one area and preliminary results show that vast natural gas deposits exist there. In addition, more than 200 other places have been prospected where the underground geological structures are believed to have oil and gas.

The potential of old gas fields and wells have also been further tapped.

Classes for New Worker- Cadres

SHANGHAI has recruited a large number of new cadres from among the workers since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Educated by the Party organization to place strict demands upon themselves, these new cadres serve the people wholeheartedly. They have the warm support of the masses. To help worker-cadres raise their theoretical level, consciousness of the two-line struggle and ability to function as leaders, the Shanghai Trade Union Council has been running a series of classes since the summer of 1971. Nine sessions of the course (each lasting three months or so) have already been held, with a total attendance of about 800 cadres from various trade union organizations of city, district or bureau level. Twenty-eight trade unions in the city on the district or bureau level also hold study classes of the same kind. Over 10,000 new cadres have been trained in the 150 sessions or more that have been held.

The students integrate their study of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's writings with the struggles of the present. They study on their own mainly.

Combining theory with practice, they thoroughly criticize the fallacies spread by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and summarize the experience of the two-line struggle. The law of the unity of opposites is used to analyse the laws and the salient features of the class struggle and the two-line struggle in socialist society. In so doing, many new worker-cadres have begun to see more clearly the complexity and protracted nature of the class struggle.

The students receive guidance relating what they study to their own thinking and work so that they can consciously use the basic outlook of Marxism-Leninism to transform their world outlook. In the course of studying the question of going against the tide as brought out in the documents of the Tenth Party Congress, many new cadres said with conviction: **Going against the tide is a Marxist-Leninist principle.** To dare to go against the tide one must enhance one's ability to distinguish between correct and incorrect tendencies by conscientiously studying the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's writings; what's more, it's necessary to transform one's world outlook seriously and put public interest first. Only by daring to resist and oppose erroneous things can the proletarian revolutionary spirit be maintained.

Hours for study are concentrated in five or six half-days a week, with the remaining hours spent at work in the original units. In this way, work is not held back and the students are able to do some comparatively systematic studying. Anyone can bring whatever problems he meets in study or work to class for discussion and analysis. He also takes back to his unit what he learns in class so as to further integrate study with application.

(Continued from p. 19.)

Faint-hearted in upholding what is right and correcting what is wrong, they take the attitude of "being worldly wise and playing safe" and "saying as little as possible." With all these drawbacks, the Party's democratic centralism is out of the question. While putting democratic centralism into practice, all Party committees should make it a process of remoulding the world outlook of

their "squad members." They must see to it that each and every person reads and studies conscientiously in the light of what is on their minds and consciously uses the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to look at and handle problems.

(Slightly abridged translation of an article published in "Hongqi," No. 10, 1973. Subheads are ours.)

北京周报英文版第四十七期（一九七三年十一月二十三日出版）邮政代号二一九二二

MAGAZINES

from China

b
n
s

PEKING REVIEW a political weekly on Chinese and world affairs published in English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish

Airmailed all over the world

CHINA PICTORIAL a large-format pictorial monthly in 16 languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Hindi, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Russian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Urdu and Vietnamese

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS a richly illustrated monthly of general coverage on China in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish

CHINESE LITERATURE a periodical on Chinese literature and art Monthly in English, quarterly in French

PEOPLE'S CHINA a comprehensive monthly in Japanese

EL POPOLA ĈINIO a comprehensive monthly in Esperanto

Subscribe or renew for 1974 NOW

Place your order with

Mail Order Department, **GUOZI SHUDIAN**, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China
or with your local dealer

Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre), Peking, China
