

PEKING REVIEW

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March 17, 1972

The "Internationale" Spurs Us On

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Of the People's Republic of China

March 10, 1972

Chinghai Plateau — A Thoroughfare

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Premier Chou Meets Comrade Radulescu and Others

Comrades Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Keng Piao, Chiao Kuan-hua, Li Chiang and Han Tsung-cheng on March 12 met Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, Member of the Executive Committee and Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Romania, and all members of the Romanian Government Economic Delegation led by him. They had a cordial and friendly conversation with Comrades Gheorghe Radulescu, Radu Constantinescu and Costin Murgescu.

The delegation arrived in Peking on March 11 on its way to visit the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and left Peking for the D.R.V.N. on March 13.

Statement by Spokesman of People's Bank of China Head Office

Following is the full text of the statement by the spokesman of the People's Bank of China Head Office on the illegal selling of Bank of China and Bank of Communications stocks by the Chiang Kai-shek clique:

On December 15, 1971 the Chiang Kai-shek clique formulated a so-called "Bank of China Organization Act" and changed the name of the "Bank of China" into the "International Commercial Bank of China." This is another grave scheme by which the Chiang Kai-shek clique attempts to steal state property through the tactics of putting up a camouflage.

It is well known that the bureaucrat-capital of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, which were controlled by the Chiang Kai-shek clique in old China,

is sweat and blood of the Chinese people extorted by the Chiang Kai-shek clique over a long period of time. Directly after the founding of the People's Republic of China, it was confiscated by our Government by public proclamation, and this bank, the People's Bank of China, was authorized to take it over. All the assets of the branches of those two banks in Taiwan Province and in foreign countries belong to the head offices of the two banks, and only the People's Bank of China and the head offices of the two banks have the right to dispose of them. It is absolutely impermissible for anyone by any means to appropriate or sell them illegally.

At present the Chiang Kai-shek clique is stepping up its scheme of stealing state property. In view of this, this bank hereby declares: Any transferring or selling of the assets of the two banks by the Chiang Kai-shek clique, by whatever means and tactics, is illegal and null and void. This bank and the head offices of the Bank of China and Bank of Communications reserve every right to recover them.

*(Hsinhua News Agency
dispatch, March 13.)*

China and Britain to Exchange Ambassadors

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China Chiao Kuan-hua and British Charge d'Affaires to the People's Republic of China J.M. Addis, duly authorized by their respective Governments, held negotiations and on March 13, 1972 reached an agreement on the exchange of ambassadors between the two countries. Following is the text of the Joint Communique on the Agreement Between the People's Republic of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on an Exchange of Ambassadors:

"1. Both confirming the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United Kingdom have decided to raise the level of their respective diplomatic representatives in each other's capitals from charges d'affaires to ambassadors as from March 13, 1972.

"2. The Government of the United Kingdom, acknowledging the position of the Chinese Government that Taiwan is a province of the People's Republic of China, have decided to remove their official representation in Taiwan on March 13, 1972.

"3. The Government of the United Kingdom recognize the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China.

"The Government of the People's Republic of China appreciate the above stand of the Government of the United Kingdom."

Chinese and U.S. Ambassadors Meet

The Chinese and U.S. sides will stay in contact through various channels, announced the Sino-U.S. Joint Communique of February 28, 1972.

The Chinese and U.S. Governments have decided through consultation that Paris is to be a channel for the two sides to stay in contact.

In accordance with this, Huang Chen, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to France, and Arthur Watson, Ambassador of the United States of America to France, had a meeting at the Chinese Embassy in France on March 13.

Chilean Socialist Party General Secretary Arrives in Peking

The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Latin America Friendship Association gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People on the evening of March 7 to welcome Carlos Altamirano, General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Chile, and Arnaldo Camu Veloso, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party, on their friendly visit to China. Attending the banquet were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Kuo Mo-jo and leading members of the departments concerned.

In his speech at the banquet, Wang Kuo-chuan, a leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, said: Though the people of China and Chile are far away from each other, geographical barriers do not and cannot separate us from each other for we all belong to the third world. We have not only common experience but also a common enemy and are waging a common struggle.

He continued: We resolutely support the Chilean Government and people led by President Salvador Allende in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and oppression and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, defending their rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea and developing national economy.

General Secretary Carlos Altamirano said in his speech: Today we are fighting together for the independence and sovereignty of various countries and for the right of the people of various countries to self-determination. We are fighting in a revolution aimed at wiping out, once and for all, all manner of enslave-

ment, colonialism and control. We denounce all the violent and aggressive acts by U.S. imperialism.

He expressed his conviction that Taiwan, part of China's territory, is bound to be returned to the People's Republic of China. He declared: United as one, we support the Vietnamese people in their struggle, and support the Korean people in their cause of peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

On March 14, Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Peng Shao-hui, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wang Kuo-chuan, a leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Shen Chien, a leading member of the China-Latin America Friendship Association, met and feted Carlos Altamirano, General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Chile, and Arnaldo Camu Veloso, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

On March 9, General Secretary Carlos Altamirano was invited to give a report to people from all walks of life in Peking on the excellent situation in the struggle against imperialism by the Chilean people and the other Latin American peoples. His report was warmly applauded.

Spring Ploughing Begins

Moving from south to north, spring farming is now sweeping our vast countryside.

The fields in some coastal areas of Hainan Island in Kwangtung Province to the south are turning green. Early rice seedlings are growing sturdily. They are being transplanted

in southern Yunnan Province. The Province's Hsishuangpanna Tai Autonomous *Chou* has already planted 150,000 *mu* of early rice which is 30 per cent more than last year's area. In some parts of Kwangsi, spring maize has reached its seedling stage.

The area sown to winter crops all over the country exceeds that of last year. Wheat and rapeseed are growing well in most places. In some southern areas where spring arrives early, wheat is in the head sprouting stage and rapeseed is in full bloom. Winter wheat in the major producing areas in the north is gradually turning green. In the north and north-east where spring comes late, preparations for ploughing is in full swing. During last winter and this spring, the cadres and commune members in these areas have made great achievements in building water conservancy works on farmland.

Renmin Ribao published on March 9 an editorial entitled "Grasp Education in Line and Promote Spring Farming." It calls on leading cadres at all levels to carry out deep-going education in ideology and political line, implement the Party's rural policies, carry forward the Party's fine tradition and style of work, fully mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the masses and grasp the spring farming work in good time so as to make this year the 11th successive rich harvest year.

More Savings in Cities and Countryside

Last year saw a general increase in urban and rural savings deposits.

According to statistics from departments concerned, such deposits in China's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions by the end of 1971 rose 13.8 per cent over the

(Continued on p. 18.)

Eugene Pottier

The 25th Anniversary of His Death

by V.I. Lenin

IN November of last year — 1912 — it was twenty-five years since the death of the French worker-poet, Eugene Pottier, author of the famous proletarian song, the *Internationale* (“Arise ye starvelings from your slumbers,” etc.).

This song has been translated into all European and other languages. In whatever country a class-conscious worker finds himself, wherever fate may cast him, however much he may feel himself a stranger, without language, without friends, far from his native country — he can find himself comrades and friends by the familiar refrain of the *Internationale*.

The workers of all countries have adopted the song of their foremost fighter, the proletarian poet, and have made it the worldwide song of the proletariat.

And so the workers of all countries now honour the memory of Eugene Pottier. His wife and daughter are still alive and living in poverty, as the author of the *Internationale* lived all his life. He was born in Paris on October 4, 1816. He was 14 when he composed his first song, and it was called: *Long Live Liberty!* In 1848 he was a fighter on the barricades in the workers’ great battle against the bourgeoisie.

Pottier was born into a poor family, and all his life remained a poor man, a proletarian, earning his bread as a packer and later by tracing patterns on fabrics.

From 1840 onwards, he responded to all great events in the life of France with militant songs, awakening the consciousness of the backward, calling on the workers to unite, castigating the bourgeoisie and the bourgeois governments of France.

In the days of the great Paris Commune (1871), Pottier was elected a member. Of the 3,600 votes

cast, he received 3,352. He took part in all the activities of the Commune, that first proletarian government.

The fall of the Commune forced Pottier to flee to England, and then to America. His famous song, the *Internationale*, was written in June 1871 — you might say, the day after the bloody defeat in May.

The Commune was crushed — but Pottier’s *Internationale* spread its ideas throughout the world, and it is now more alive than ever before.

In 1876, in exile, Pottier wrote a poem, *The Workingmen of America to the Workingmen of France*. In it he described the life of workers under the yoke of capitalism, their poverty, their back-breaking toil, their exploitation, and their firm confidence in the coming victory of their cause.

It was only nine years after the Commune that Pottier returned to France, where he at once joined the Workers’ Party. The first volume of his verse was published in 1884, the second volume, entitled *Revolutionary Songs*, came out in 1887.

A number of other songs by the worker-poet were published after his death.

On November 8, 1887, the workers of Paris carried the remains of Eugene Pottier to the Pere Lachaise cemetery, where the executed Communards are buried. The police savagely attacked the crowd in an effort to snatch the red banner. A vast crowd took part in the civic funeral. On all sides there were shouts of “Long live Pottier!”

Pottier died in poverty. But he left a memorial which is truly more enduring than the handiwork of man. He was one of the greatest *propagandists by song*. When he was composing his first song, the number of worker socialists ran to tens, at most. Eugene Pottier’s historic song is now known to tens of millions of proletarians.

The "Internationale" Spurs Us On

March 18 this year is the 101 anniversary of the founding of the Paris Commune. Since last year Chinese people have once again learnt to sing the "Internationale," the worldwide song of the proletariat, and regarded singing it as an important teaching material in carrying out education in ideology and political line. Following are three articles relating what the authors have learnt after singing the "Internationale." — Ed.

We Must Decide and Do It Well

by Lu Kuo-cheng, deputy regiment commander of a P.L.A. unit

THE *Internationale* made the call to the world's proletariat: "No more traditions chain shall bind us" and carry the world revolution through to the end. The verses "We must ourselves decide our duty, we must decide and do it well" embody the Marxist idea of continuing the revolution and carrying the revolution through to the end. They encourage and spur the proletariat and revolutionary people to advance courageously wave upon wave.

When I sing the song, I often think of the profound historical lesson of proletarian revolution. In March 1871, the proletariat of Paris staged a world-shaking armed uprising and established the Paris Commune — the world's first dictatorship of the proletariat. But because some of the leaders of the Paris Commune failed to detect the plot of the reactionary bourgeois government headed by Thiers in time, it did not march immediately on Versailles — a stronghold of the bourgeoisie — thus giving the enemy a breathing space to muster his counter-revolutionary forces for a fierce counter-offensive. The Paris Commune suffered a disastrous defeat. "We must decide and do it well" is a lesson gained at the cost of blood and lives of the heroes of the Commune one hundred years ago. Historical experience tells us that on its long path to realizing communism, the proletariat should at no time forget class struggle and should not pause attacking the class enemies. Under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must not relax our vigilance and should detect, expose and struggle resolutely against those "bloody birds of prey" of various descriptions wearing either masks or waving "red flags" to oppose the red flag.

Singing this song also reminds me of the battle scene in April 1949 when we crossed the Yangtze River during the War of Liberation. The Chiang Kai-shek

bandit troops who had been badly battered by our army in the three big campaigns — Liaohsi-Shenyang, Peiping-Tientsin and Huai-Hai Campaigns — had retreated south of the Yangtze River. They tried to put up a last-ditch struggle by using the natural barrier of the Yangtze. Bourgeois agents in the Party, a handful of Right opportunists, advocated: Use the river as a boundary and divide up rule north and south. This was a plot to give China's Thiers, Chiang Kai-shek, breathing space and the Paris Commune's history of defeat would be seen in China. At that time Chairman Mao issued the "Order to the Army for the Countrywide Advance," calling on us to "annihilate resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely all the Kuomintang reactionaries within China's borders who dare to resist."

The order moved a million strong army forward for battle. The Second Company where I was in was given the task of crossing in advance. Singing the *Internationale* and shouting the slogan "Fight across the Yangtze and liberate all China," I and the comrades in the whole company forced our way across to the southern bank in small wooden boats amid a hail of bullets.

Deputy leader of the Third Squad Sung Huai-hsien led the whole squad forward. When they neared the southern bank, he was the first to jump into the water, went swiftly to the shore and destroyed two enemy pill-boxes. He was shot down when heading for a third one. Before he died, he waved his arm and shouted: "Comrades, go forward! Don't let the enemy flee!" We forced our way along the path crimson with the martyr's blood and smashed the enemy battery. We annihilated the enemy, paving a way for the oncoming troops. Today when we sing the *Internationale* and recall the history of revolution, the spirit of continuing the revolution embodied in the verses "We must decide and do it well" inspires us to fight with even more vigour and determination.

We Want No Condescending Saviours

by the peasant commentary group of the Tungliushanku Brigade in Linhsi County, Hopei Province

WE want no condescending saviours to rule us from their judgement hall. We workers ask not for their favours, let us consult for all." These verses of the

Internationale vividly and in a penetrating way tell of the great revolutionary teacher Marx's saying that "the emancipation of the working classes must be conquered by the working classes themselves." This fundamental principle of historical materialism is a sharp ideological weapon for us to criticize the idealist conception of history propagated by Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers like him who said that heroes created history. These verses heighten the proletariat's will to fight and crush the bourgeoisie's arrogance and deal heavy blows at all kinds of sham Marxists. The more we poor and lower-middle peasants study these verses, the more elated we are; the more we sing this song, the stronger we feel.

Do heroes create history or do slaves create history? This is a fundamental landmark distinguishing historical idealism from historical materialism. Liu Shao-chi and those like him did their best to negate the role of the masses in history by propagating the idealist conception of history that it was heroes who created history. They thought they themselves were "saviours" and looked on the masses as "vagabonds." They deemed that the liberation of the people and the progress of history were bestowed by "heroes of foresight and vision" like themselves. This fully reveals their essence of deep hatred for the masses.

The *Internationale* tells us that there is no such men born with wisdom, nor are there any divine personages who know everything. It is we the labouring masses who create world history, and not those "heroes" or the landlords, bourgeoisie and their agents who style themselves "saviours." Chairman Mao teaches us: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." The masses are the masters who know and transform the world. Their practice is the source of men's knowledge about class struggle and the struggle for production, and the material force which transforms the world. Under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao, by closely relying on the masses and the concerted efforts of the people of the whole country, we defeated the Japanese aggressors and buried the Chiang family dynasty, overthrowing the three big mountains — imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism — weighing on the Chinese people. In socialist revolution and socialist construction, we also rely on the strength of the masses and display the revolutionary spirit of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" to overcome various difficulties and go from victory to victory.

The changes in our brigade are like that. In the vicious old society, things were as follows: Wind and sand reigned in spring; rain in summer and autumn swallowed the farmland; we reaped sand and water but not grain and so famine followed. In the past 20 years and more, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we depended not on divine personages nor on emperors but on our own efforts to struggle with heaven and earth and with class enemies. We made the elements bow and left the class enemies no place to hide. The once poor

hamlet with so many sand dunes has been transformed into a socialist new village engulfed in forests and covered by crops. We have basically mechanized or semi-mechanized ploughing, drainage and irrigation, transport, threshing, plant protection, milling grain and crushing fodder. Meanwhile, grain and cotton output increases every year. In the last six years, the brigade delivered and sold to the state more than 1.4 million *jin* of grain and 580,000 *jin* of ginned cotton. There also has been a big development in forestry, animal husbandry and side-line occupations.

Today when we sing the *Internationale* we have a deep understanding of the verse "We workers ask not for their favours, let us consult for all." We will redouble our efforts to win new victories, to support the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world and to let the golden sunlight remain.

Song of Unity for Victory

by Chiang Hung, Shanghai Kiangnan
Shipyard worker

THE *Internationale* by the great French worker-poet Eugene Pottier is a revolutionary battle song of the proletariat. It has spread the shining idea of the Paris Commune to the whole world.

"Let each stand in his place; the *Internationale* shall be the human race!" This has become a clarion call encouraging the world's proletariat and revolutionary people to fiercely charge against the old world. Today when we are singing this song of our proletariat, we feel elated and more close to it. We, the working class, are determined to hold high the banner of unity and victory and struggle valiantly for the realization of the communist ideal throughout the world.

In the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, our great revolutionary teachers Marx and Engels issued the call: "Working men of all countries, unite!"

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao has taught us "to pay attention to doing your best to unite with all people that can be united. . . . Marx said that the proletariat must emancipate not only itself but all mankind. Without emancipating all mankind the proletariat cannot achieve its own final emancipation." To be united is necessary in struggle. Only when we achieve unity based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, can we have a unified will and a unified step and can we completely defeat the enemy.

To eliminate the criminal system of exploitation of man by man, the world's proletariat and revolutionary people have for more than a hundred years been united in waging heroic struggle and achieved great victories.

China's historical experience also shows that without the unity of the proletariat, there will be no victory

for that class. However, "Left" and Right opportunists have always done their best to undermine Party unity and unification. In the last fifty years, there has always existed within our Party a struggle between the two lines and a struggle between maintaining and undermining Party unity. Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers like them used that portion of power they had usurped to push an opportunist line politically and to widely engage in plots of splitting the Party organizationally. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Chinese people have waged resolute struggles against them and smashed their plots of splitting the Party and undermining the cause of the

proletariat, thus making the Chinese revolution achieve continuous victory.

One hundred years have elapsed since the birth of the *Internationale*. In the meantime the world has undergone tremendous changes. We are now in a new, great era of world revolution. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution—all this has become an irresistible historical trend. The Chinese working class and Chinese people who have already won liberation will stand firmly together with the world's proletariat and with the oppressed people and nations to fight to the end for the complete emancipation of the whole mankind.

For Your Reference

The "Internationale"

On March 18, 1871, the proletariat and the people of Paris in France staged a courageous armed uprising and founded the Paris Commune. This was the first proletarian regime in the history of mankind, the first great attempt of the proletariat to overthrow the bourgeoisie and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Paris Commune failed because of the military onslaught and bloody suppression by butcher Thiers in collaboration with Bismarck. But just as Marx pointed out: The glorious movement of March 18 was "the dawn of the great social revolution which will liberate mankind from the regime of classes for ever."

The Paris Commune members put up an extremely heroic resistance against the class enemy at home and abroad. In that week of bloodshed, corpses were littered on the streets and bloodstains found everywhere in Paris. Searches and slaughter continued up to early June. A Versailles newspaper published on May 30 announced that the poet Eugene Pottier had been arrested and put to death. Actually the poet had gone underground. Amid the roar of guns and fire, under the threat of death and while the corpses of the victims were being transported by carts outside the window, our great proletarian poet stayed on the outskirts of Paris in early June. Neither wavering nor becoming down-hearted, he summed up experience from the failure and translated his boiling feelings into language to write the extraordinary inspiring

poem—the *Internationale*. The poem was filled with the firm determination that slaves created history and confidence in the certain victory of the communist cause. It predicted: "Let each stand in his place; the Internationale shall be the human race." By writing his poem Pottier erected an immortal monument for the Paris Commune members, while through the *Internationale* the heroes of the Commune issued the call to the late-comers of carrying the revolution through to the end.

It was in June 1888 or seven months after Pottier's death that Pierre Degeyter first read the words of the *Internationale*. This French worker-composer was exhilarated by its spirit. Reviewing the historical experience of the workers' movement, he thought of many things—his and the masses' loyalty to Marxism and longing for communism, the life of Pottier, the battle scenes of the Paris Commune. . . . He seemed to have returned to that great year, 1871, so he began on his simple organ to set the music for the *Internationale* at night. Degeyter worked the whole night and when he finished his task the sun had risen from the east.

In July 1888, the composer led a chorus to give the first performance of the song at a gathering of newspaper sellers in Lille. From that time on, the *Internationale* has spread all over France and the world and become the battle clarion of the proletariat and workers of all countries.

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Of the People's Republic of China

March 10, 1972

On March 6, 1972 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement sternly condemning U.S. imperialism for its recent acts of aggression of repeatedly dispatching aircraft to carry out bombings and attacks on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the just stand of the Vietnamese Government and people.

U.S. imperialism, in disregard of the strong opposition of the people of the world, obdurately persists in carrying out wanton bombings against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in a vain attempt to hold back the victorious advance of the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to save itself from ultimate defeat in this area. However, innumerable facts over the years have been eloquent proof that bombs cannot intimidate the heroic Vietnamese people but can only arouse them to still greater indignation against the U.S. aggressors and still more heroic and staunch struggle. The so-called "air and naval superiority" the United States has been bragging about for many years has long failed to work. The current wanton bombings by U.S. aircraft on Vietnamese territory only indicate that U.S. imperialism is sinking ever more deeply and inextricably in the quagmire of its

war of aggression and is putting up a death-bed struggle.

U.S. imperialism must immediately stop its bombings and attacks on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the other Indochinese countries and stop all its acts of aggression against this area; the U.S. Government must withdraw from Indochina the U.S. and vassal troops totally, unconditionally and before a set terminal date and must cease to support the puppet cliques in the Indochinese countries so that the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia may settle their respective internal questions themselves free from foreign interference.

The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. So long as U.S. imperialism does not stop its aggression, so long as the sacred national rights of the Indochinese peoples are not realized, the Chinese people will do their utmost to give all-out support and assistance to the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples' great struggles. We are deeply convinced that the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, upholding unity and persisting in the people's war, will definitely defeat the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and win complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Firmly Support Lao People's Just Struggle

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front issued a statement on March 8 denouncing U.S. imperialism for intensifying its war of aggression in Laos and expressing the determination to frustrate completely all U.S. military adventures in Laos and contribute effectively to the common victory of the Indochinese people's war against U.S. aggression and

for national salvation. The Chinese people firmly support the solemn stand of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front and the just struggle of the Lao people against U.S. imperialist aggression.

The Lao patriotic armed forces and people carried out successive attacks during the 1971-72 dry season in

the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang, Sam Thong-Long Cheng, Sala Phou Khoun and other areas, and performed remarkable deeds in wiping out large numbers of enemy troops and liberating many strategic positions. Besides consolidating and enlarging the liberated zone in Laos, these victories are of great significance to the further development of the Lao people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Refusing to learn from its heavy defeats in Laos and other parts of Indochina, the United States has continued using all its efforts to intensify and reinforce its aggressive war in Laos. While sending more Thai accomplice troops to Laos to bolster up the Lao Rightist authorities in an attempt to put up a desperate struggle and launch counter-attacks, the United States is stepping up the bombing of the Lao liberated zone and key communication lines. But the U.S. military adventure, far from intimidating the heroic Lao people, can only arouse them to strike back with greater resolve and force.

The Lao patriotic armed forces and people have had great victories and rich experience in the

war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They have grown stronger in the course of fighting and are marching forward on the crest of victory. The statement of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front once again has clearly shown the staunch will and confidence in victory of the Lao patriotic armed forces and people in resisting the U.S. aggressors. The U.S. Government must immediately stop its interference and aggression in Laos. The Lao question must be settled by the Lao people themselves without any outside interference.

The Lao people are close comrades-in-arms of the Chinese people who have always regarded their struggle as their own. We are deeply convinced that under the leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front, the Lao people, strengthening their unity and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of Viet Nam and Cambodia, will surely defeat the U.S. imperialist aggression and win complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

(March 12)

China at the U.N.

An Chih-yuan Refutes Japanese Representative's Absurd Statement About Tiaoyu Island

THE U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction continued its general debate on March 10.

Chinese Representative An Chih-yuan made a speech at the meeting, refuting the Japanese representative's March 3 speech in which he had absurdly claimed Japan's "sovereignty" over China's territory Tiaoyu and other islands and attacked and slandered China.

An Chih-yuan said: "In his speech the Japanese representative accused China of dictating to the Sea-Bed Committee its terms on the question of the Tiaoyu and other islands. Such an accusation is utterly untenable. In our speech the Chinese Delegation pointed out: 'The current international struggle with regard to the rights over the seas and oceans is in essence a struggle between aggression and anti-aggression, plunder and anti-plunder and hegemony and anti-hegemony.' In this connection, the Chinese Delegation has raised a most important question of principle, that is: If a fair and reasonable settlement is to be achieved on the question

of the rights over the seas and oceans, which will be in the fundamental interests of the people of all countries and in conformity with the spirit of the principles of the United Nations Charter, it is essential to oppose the policies of aggression, plunder and hegemony. The Japanese Government's wild attempt to occupy China's territory Tiaoyu and other islands and plunder the sea-bed resources in the vicinity of these islands is a glaring act of aggression, to which we of course cannot remain indifferent. In solemnly stating the Chinese Government's stand in our speech, our purpose is not only to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country and protect our sea-bed resources from encroachment, but also to uphold, together with all countries that stand for justice, the basic principle of opposing the policies of aggression, plunder and hegemony on the question of the rights over the seas and oceans."

Citing historical facts, he continued: "The Tiaoyu and other islands have been China's territory since ancient times. Back in the Ming Dynasty, i.e., in the 15th

and 16th centuries A.D., these islands were already within China's sea defence areas; they were islands appertaining to China's Taiwan but not to Ryukyu, which is now known as Okinawa."

Referring to recent remarks on Taiwan by chiefs of the Japanese Government, An Chih-yuan pointed out: "The Japanese Government is not only trying in vain to include China's Tiaoyu and other islands into Japan's territory but also has the ambitious design to dip its fingers again into China's territory Taiwan Province. As is known to all, Taiwan has been China's territory since ancient times. After World War II, Taiwan was already returned to China. Should the Japanese Government refuse to draw a lesson from the defeat brought by its aggression and cling to its

obdurate course of wilful expansion, it will definitely come to no good end!"

He pointed out that Japanese militarism is a dangerous force of aggression in the Asian and Pacific region.

An Chih-yuan concluded: Japan is China's neighbour. The Japanese people are a great people. There exists a profound friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. The Chinese Government and people have consistently supported the Japanese people in their valiant struggle to demand the unconditional and complete recovery of Okinawa. But the Chinese people absolutely will not permit the U.S. and Japanese Governments using China's territory Tiaoyu and other islands to make a deal and sow discord in the friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

Supporting African National-Liberation Movement

THE United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization held a meeting on March 1 to discuss its 1972's work programme. Chinese Representative Chang Yung-kuan, in a speech at the meeting, drew attention to the excellent situation in the African continent in favour of the national-liberation movement and denounced the criminal schemings of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism against the African national-liberation movement. He advanced the suggestions of the Chinese Delegation on the future work of the Special Committee on Decolonization.

The Chinese representative said: "The national-liberation movement has become the great irresistible historical current of our time, which will certainly continue to surge ahead and win still more important victories. In the years since World War II, the colonial empires have disintegrated and toppled one after another."

He continued: "The national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America are surging forward vigorously. All this shows that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution and that this is the inevitable trend of historical development which no force on earth can resist. The days are gone for ever when imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism could rule the fate of other countries at will.

"What should be pointed out in particular is that the national-liberation movement in Africa has developed vigorously after World War II. Nearly 40 African countries have won independence. The political consciousness of the African people is higher than ever before. Earth-shaking changes have taken place on the African continent. Africa which was slanderously called the 'Dark Continent' by the Western colonialists is shining forth with radiance in the common struggle of the people of various countries against imperialism.

"At present, the African countries which have already won independence are marching forward with big strides and winning one victory after another on the road of opposing colonialism and neo-colonialism, consolidating national independence and safeguarding state sovereignty, liquidating the colonialist forces and developing national economy and culture. In order to consolidate the fruits of victory and push ahead their struggle, more and more African countries are getting further united among themselves and with the Asian and Latin American countries against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. In particular, they are directing the spearhead of their struggle against the power politics and hegemony of the superpowers."

He added: "The African countries have now become an important political force on the international political area. They have made important contributions to the common cause of the unity of the people of the third world against imperialism."

Chang Yung-kuan then referred to the upsurge of the struggles waged by the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) to combat colonialist rule and racial discrimination and to win national independence. He declared: "The great majority of African countries have won independence and have now become masters of their own. The non-independent African people will certainly smash the shackles imposed on them and win the victory of national liberation so long as they persevere in unity and struggle."

The Chinese representative said: "We maintain that the Special Committee on Decolonization should firmly support the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America, Oceania and the rest of the world in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for the winning and safeguarding of national independence and firmly oppose their aggression, subver-

sion, control, interference and bullying against the Asian, African and Latin American countries and other regions.

"The Chinese Government and people have always regarded the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries as a tremendous support to them. The

Chinese Government and people firmly support the people of all countries in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. We consider this to be our bounden internationalist duty. The Chinese Delegation is ready to exert its efforts to this end."

Reiterating Support for Zimbabwe People's Struggle

THE United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization held meetings on March 8 and 10 to discuss the question of Rhodesia. Chinese Representative Chang Yung-kuan made a speech at the March 10 meeting, denouncing imperialism for its collusion with the Rhodesian racist regime to suppress and be hostile to the African people and expressing firm support for the just struggle of the Zimbabwe people.

He said: "The essence of the question of Southern Rhodesia is the Zimbabwe people's fight against outside colonialist rule and for national independence. The Smith racist regime is a direct outcome of the British colonialist policy. As is known to all, with the connivance and support of Britain, the Rhodesian racist regime headed by Ian Smith has enforced internally an extreme fascist rule and a barbarous policy of racial discrimination, depriving the African people, who comprise the overwhelming majority of the population, of all their political rights; externally, it has colluded with the white colonialist authorities in South Africa and the Portuguese colonialist rulers in brutally repressing the national-liberation movement of the people of southern Africa and carrying out armed encroachment upon neighbouring independent African countries. The so-called 'proposals' for the 'settlement of the Rhodesian independence dispute' concocted by the British Government and the Smith racist regime last November and the so-called 'test of acceptability' by the 'Pearce Commission' are an out-and-out conspiracy and fraud, designed to carry on their opposition to the Zimbabwe people's struggle for national independence and to legalize the racist regime of Southern Rhodesia. In this connection, it must also be pointed out that the British Government has all along received the support and encouragement of some NATO countries in its reactionary acts of abetting and shielding the Rhodesian fascist regime."

Chang Yung-kuan said: "The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just struggle of the Zimbabwe people and have always held that Britain must immediately end the colonialist rule of the white racist regime in Southern Rhodesia and let the Zimbabwe

people realize their national independence free from any outside interference. That is the universal desire and sacred right of the Zimbabwe people."

He stated: "Imperialism and colonialism will not step down from the stage of history of their own accord. In their speeches at the Security Council meetings in Africa, the representatives of many African countries and liberation movements drew their conclusion from the practice of their own struggle: 'Take up arms, strengthen unity and persevere in the fight — this is the only way to freedom and independence.' We are deeply convinced that in face of the awakened Zimbabwe people no schemes plotted by the British Government and the Smith regime of Rhodesia will ever succeed."

In his speech Chang Yung-kuan reiterated the Chinese Government's stand on the question of Rhodesia:

1) We must sternly condemn the Rhodesian racist regime for its atrocious bloody repression of the Zimbabwe people; condemn the British and other governments for their reactionary support to Rhodesia, South Africa and the Portuguese colonialist authorities; categorically reject the so-called "settlement proposals" concocted by Britain in collusion with the racist regime of Rhodesia and declare the activities of the "Pearce Commission" illegal.

2) The white colonialist authorities of South Africa must immediately withdraw their police and military personnel from the territory of Rhodesia.

3) Sanctions against the Rhodesian racist regime should be further strengthened and widened; sanctions should also be imposed on South Africa and the Portuguese colonialist authorities; the United States and all other countries that have violated the U.N. resolution on sanctions against Southern Rhodesia should be sternly condemned.

4) We should appeal to all governments and peoples to give active solidarity and support to the Zimbabwe people in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against racial discrimination and apartheid and for national independence.

South West Africa Under South African Colonial Domination

South West Africa (Namibia) is still under South African white racist rule. Of its 610,000 (1966 figure) population living in an area of over 824,200 square kilometres, 485,000 are Africans. The land is rich in mineral resources, diamonds and lead in particular. There is also uranium, vanadium, gold, silver, manganese, etc.

Once a German colony, South West Africa was occupied by the South African racist regime during World War I. In 1920 the imperialist-controlled League of Nations put South West Africa under the South African mandate. The South African "Parliament" passed the South West African Affairs Amendment Act in 1949 aimed at legalizing the illegal occupation of South West Africa.

For half a century, the reactionary South African authorities have carried out a ruthless policy of racial discrimination and apartheid which has completely deprived the South West African people of their fundamental rights and personal freedom. In the name of separate development for gradual introduction of Bantu self-government, the authorities forced the Africans to settle on barren "reserves" (which account for only 27 per cent of the total area of South West Africa) and set up "Bantustans" there which are virtually big prisons.

Africans kept on these "reserves" do not have the right to vote, of assembly and association or to strike. They are not allowed to work in the civil service. Any African who has reached the age of 16 must apply for an "identification card" from the authorities. People without cards are picked up and sent to work as forced

labour on farms and in mines owned by white monopoly capitalists. The authorities also viciously exploit the Africans by the enslaving "contract labour system," under which South West African workers are deprived of the freedom to choose jobs and employers. They work under a contract, usually for an 18-month period and for a miserable wage. During the period, a "contract labourer" is not allowed to join a trade union, take part in a strike or visit his relatives. Any violation of these regulations means torture and even loss of life. Under the barbarous racist system, the masses of South West African workers are virtually slaves of the white colonialists.

To suppress the daily rising national-liberation movement in southern Africa, especially the growing resistance of the South West African people, the South African colonial authorities have built military bases and airfields, stationed troops and set up police stations in South West Africa. They arrest, imprison, torture and maltreat the Africans at will and impose savage fascist rule there.

Colluding with British and U.S. monopoly capital, the South African white racists have occupied vast areas of fertile land and control the rich mineral resources of South West Africa. The Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa Ltd., jointly owned by British, U.S. and South African monopoly capital, controls 99.6 per cent of South West Africa's diamond production. Lead and copper production in the Tsumeb

area is monopolized by the U.S. Tsumeb Corporation Ltd. The U.S. Texaco Oil Company has obtained an oil concession of 16,200 square miles in the Ovamboland area in northern South West Africa. The lifeline of the South West African economy is almost entirely in the hands of British, U.S. and South African colonialists.

To preserve and widen their colonial interests in South West Africa, U.S. and British imperialism have used every means to undermine the people's struggle for national independence there and gone out of their way to back the reactionary South African authorities in illegally occupying South West Africa. In October of 1966, thanks to the Afro-Asian countries' struggle, the U.N. Assembly adopted a resolution on abolishing the reactionary South African regime's "mandate" over South West Africa. Nevertheless, supported by U.S. and British imperialism, the reactionary regime refused to implement the resolution.

Last June, because of the Afro-Asian countries' strong demands, the International Court declared the reactionary South African authorities' rule over South West Africa illegal. The racist regime, however, has turned a deaf ear to the decision and up to now has continued its domination over South West Africa. Furthermore, the U.S. and British imperialists have ganged up with other imperialist countries and recklessly armed the reactionary South African regime to strengthen its bloody suppression of the South West African people.

Chinghai Plateau — A Thoroughfare

CHINGHAI Province in northwest China has an intricate topography characterized by snow-capped mountains and deep ravines, sandy land and pastures, and large rivers and rapid streams. Absence of communication lines compelled the Tibetan, Tu, Hui, Han, Mongolian, Sala and Kazakh people there to live generation after generation in isolation from one another and from the outside world.

Taking advantage of the people's crying need for highways, the Kuomintang reactionaries before liberation extorted taxes and levies from them but never built the roads. By the time of liberation, the province had only some 472 kilometres of highways, most of which were badly in need of repair and some entirely buried in sand.

A new chapter in Chinese history began in 1949.

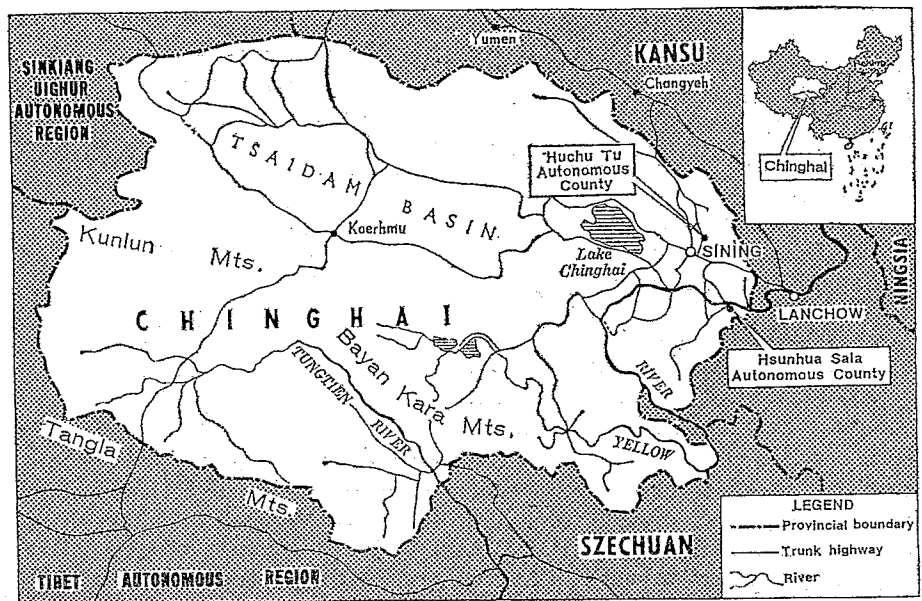
In response to Chairman Mao's call "Fear no difficulty and work hard to build roads to help the brother nationalities," People's Liberation Army units and the people of various nationalities in the province soon got organized to build the roads. Defying danger and difficulties, combating glaciers and rapids, and bringing shifting sands under control, they battled on the Tangla and the Bayan Kara Mountains and did their bit in helping build the Chinghai-Tibet, Chinghai-Sinkiang, Chinghai-Sinking and Sining-Changyeh Highways, thereby linking Chinghai with Tibet, Szechuan, Sinkiang, Kansu and the rest of the country.

Socialist construction has made swift progress in Chinghai during the Great Proletarian Cultural

Revolution. Plunging into the work with might and main, the people of various nationalities, not excepting the elderly, have built roads joining the various *chou* and counties. The Hsunhua Sala Autonomous County started building roads in 1970, and within six months a 55-kilometre-long road across the county was completed. Flanked by steep cliffs, the Huchu Tu Autonomous County's Hsiaho Production Brigade is located in a valley through which a river flows. Inhabitants going to another village had to scale precipices and a slip could have meant immediate death down into the chasm. They started building a road in 1966. With ropes tied around their waists, members from the 43 households in the brigade worked on the cliffs and bored holes for explosives to blast the rocks and open a trail. Five years later, they succeeded in building a 20-kilometre-long highway which has made this remote mountain region easily accessible.

Chinghai is where China's two largest rivers — the Yangtze and the Yellow Rivers — have their source. The flow of their many tributaries is very fast. The main headstream of the Yangtze is the Tungtien River which flows past the southern foothills of the Bayan Kara Mountains. Collecting the waters of thousands of streams from the snowy mountains 5,000 to 6,000 metres above sea level, the Tungtien is turbulent and rapid. A saying among the local people was: "You can travel all over the land, but you can't cross the Tungtien River."

The No. 1 engineering team of the highway department in Chinghai Province was given the task of building a bridge across the Tungtien. Anxious to complete it at an early date, the workers did not hesitate to go into the rapid stream to dam up part of the river so as to divert its flow to facilitate pier building. They worked even in mid-winter on the high trestle, defying the bitter cold of



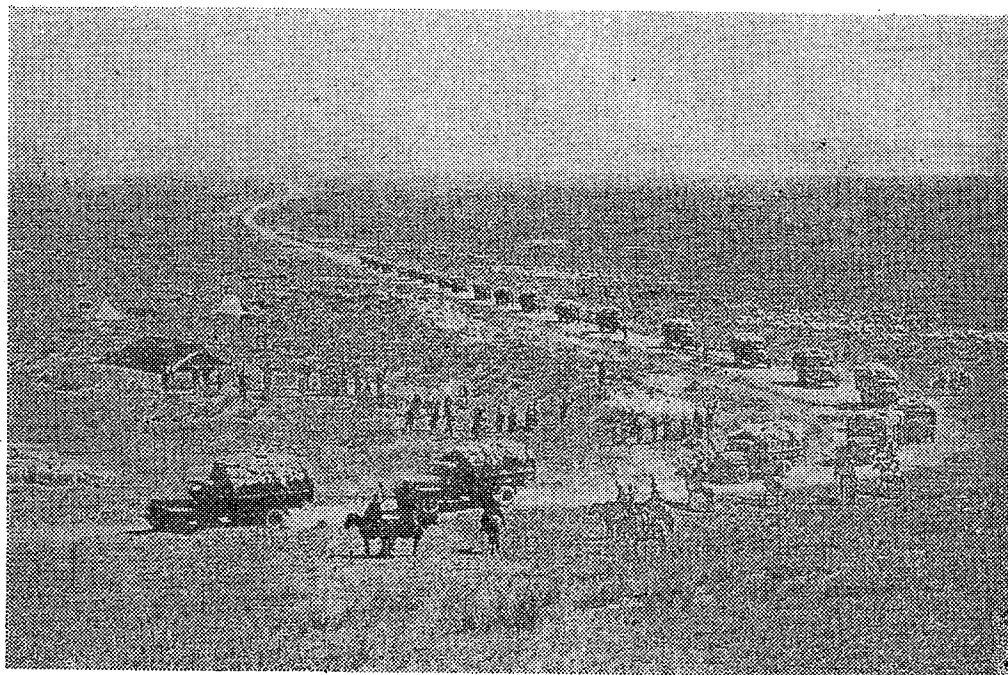
30 degrees below. Three years later, they completed the bridge spanning the Tungtien.

The atmosphere in the Tangla Mountains, which rise 5,000 metres above sea level, is thin and the weather inclement. The No. 4 engineering team was assigned the task of building a bridge over a deep chasm. Not acclimatized at first, some of the workers had headaches, felt weak in their legs, and could not eat or sleep well. But encouraging themselves with the heroic exploits of the Red Army during the Long March, they tenaciously stuck to their posts and gradually adapted themselves

to the new conditions. At one stage, there was a continuing snowstorm. But they carried on work despite the frozen mud on their clothes and the icy wind. Their perseverance brought the bridge to an early completion.

On the Chinghai Plateau, there are at present some 14,000 kilometres of trunk highways, about 1,000 highway bridges and over 10,000 culverts. What with the roads built by the various *chou*, counties, communes and brigades, the province now has a network of transportation lines. In the Huchu Tu Autonomous County, for example, 22 communes and over 70 per cent of the production brigades can be reached by motor vehicles, and about a dozen communes have regular bus services.

Most of the highways in Chinghai are built of gravel. Safe traffic throughout the year is ensured as a result of the untiring efforts of the more than 600 maintenance teams along the highways. In winter, they clear away the snow on the roads, and when there is a mountain flood, they promptly drain off the water and repair the roads wherever necessary. A section of a highway on the



A convoy of trucks on the Chinghai Plateau.

Machi Snow Mountain, which is 4,800 metres above sea level, was badly out of repair for lack of maintenance workers. In view of this, Ma Pao-ching, a Communist Party member of a maintenance team, requested that he be put in charge of that section. With four other workers he organized a team. Living in a tent on the mountain, they mapped out a plan to repair the road. They laid gravel on the road-bed, dug ditches on both sides and systematically widened and reinforced the entire section. Their labour has not only ensured smooth traffic, but the drivers and passengers now can rest in the houses they have built and have a drink of water from the wells they have sunk.

Lu Pao-hua is a woman maintenance worker on a highway passing through sandy land. She has worked indefatigably for eight years. A windstorm rose one night last winter, and the sand dunes on the highway obstructed traffic. Though it was quite late, she got up and swept the sand away, thereby ensuring safe passage for the vehicles.

On the Chinghai-Tibet Highway, there are 11 Tibetan maintenance

workers in charge of a section on the Tangla Mountains. Late one night, five trucks got stuck in the waist-deep snow about seven kilometres from the place where they live. Hearing the news, they immediately went to see what they could do to help. They took all the men on the trucks to their living quarters, gave them food and told them to rest there for the night. Then they discussed how to get the trucks out. At day-break, they hurried to the spot and contrived to get the trucks going. Then using chisels and shovels to break the ice and clear away the snow, they opened up the road again for the trucks to drive out of the snowy mountain.

With the expansion of highways, production on the Chinghai Plateau is flourishing as never before. Chemical fertilizers can now be brought in for the farms, water-turbine stations sending water to the fields have been built, and dry land has mostly been turned into irrigated land. Formerly grain-poor brigades and teams now have surpluses and the living standards of the people of various nationalities are steadily improving.

People's Armed Struggle and Mass Movement Continue To Develop

GIVING full play to their revolutionary heroism under very difficult conditions, the Thai patriotic armed forces and people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, vigorously promoted people's war and won new victories in 1971. They smashed a series of enemy military "encirclement and suppression" operations, pressed on their attacks and annihilated large numbers of enemy effectives. According to incomplete statistics, the patriotic armed forces and people fought over 700 battles last year and wiped out more than 1,700 enemy troops. By the end of 1971, the people's armed struggle had spread to more than 170 districts in 38 provinces.

Defending Liberated Areas

In northern Thailand, the U.S.-Thai reactionaries conducted "encirclement and suppression" operations last year with no let-up against the liberated areas in Chiang Rai, Nan and Tak Provinces. In Nan Province alone, the enemy threw in 10,000 troops. Under cover of U.S. aircraft, artillery and tanks and commanded by U.S. military "advisers" and military chieftains of the Thanom-Praphas clique's ground, naval and air forces, they blockaded and bombed the liberated areas and went so far as to use toxic chemicals. Despite their numerical inferiority, the patriotic armed forces and people brought the might of people's war into full play, and fought back valiantly with flexible strategy and tactics. They laid traps and mines, ambushed enemy troops, harassed the enemy camps and sent the enemy reeling. They also seized opportunities to annihilate small groups of

isolated enemy troops by concentrating a superior force.

They wiped out 50 enemy troops in Terng District, Chiang Rai Province, in a single battle on April 5, 1971. In the first six months of last year, the patriotic armed forces and people in Chiang Rai and Nan Provinces wiped out a total of more than 600 enemy troops, shot down 12 enemy helicopters and damaged many others, and destroyed or damaged three enemy armoured cars. After the dry season began, the patriotic armed forces and people of Chiang Rai Province continued the fight against the "encirclement and suppression" campaigns and wiped out more than 80 enemy troops between November 16 and 26, 1971, foiling the enemy attempt and protecting the liberated area.

Opening New Theatres of War

In southern Thailand, the Thai reactionaries in 1971 stepped up their suppression and set up a "command post for suppressing Communists" there. They launched a series of large-scale military "encirclement and suppression" operations, each involving several hundred to 1,000 reactionary troops and police. But they were defeated every time. The reactionary Thai authorities had to admit that the number of the people's armed forces "has become larger after every suppression operation." The patriotic armed forces and people in southern Thailand have grown strong in their victorious fight against "encirclement and suppression" operations and have opened a number of new theatres of war.

From the end of 1970 to early April 1971, the patriotic armed forces and

people in Nakhon Srithammarat Province kindled the flames of armed struggle in Ronphibun, Tung Song, Lan Saka, Ta Sala, Huasai and other districts. At the end of last December the patriotic armed forces and people opened another new battleground in the Ao Luk District of Krabi Province. Making use of the expanding guerrilla zones, the patriotic armed forces and people in the south frequently sent small contingents to penetrate deep into the enemy's rear, destroyed enemy posts and police stations, ambushed and wiped out reactionary troops and police, and liberated their native places.

Operating actively on the Thai-Lao borders and Thai-Cambodian borders, the Thai people's armed forces fought bravely along the Mekong River, ambushing the enemy everywhere, wrecking communication lines leading to Laos and Cambodia, blowing up enemy military vehicles and materials, and raiding U.S. military bases.

Last September, the patriotic armed forces and people attacked a U.S. base in northeastern Nakhon Phanom Province, killing or wounding 27 enemies. The U.S.-Thai reactionaries planned two years ago to build a strategic highway leading to the Lao border in northern Thailand's Tak Province to meet the needs of the war of aggression in Indochina. But the project was thwarted time and again by the Meo people's armed forces in that province.

Consolidating Base Areas

The fighting ability of the Thai people's armed forces increased markedly last year. They are capable of wiping out enemy troops by whole squads and platoons and have successfully fought many small battles of annihilation. Between battles, they went to the mountainous and rural areas to arouse the masses. Resolutely carrying out the policy on nationalities of the Communist Party of Thailand, they are concerned for the minority nationalities in the mountainous areas. They have helped them restore production and improve their livelihood. The Meo people love and support the

Communist Party of Thailand and the liberation army, and enthusiastically joined the fighting ranks. This brought about an unprecedented development in the people's armed forces in northern Thailand and consolidation of the base areas.

Surging Mass Movement

Inspired by the victories of the people's armed struggle, the Thai people of various strata pushed their fight against the U.S.-Thanom clique and for independence, democracy and people's rights to a new height. The peasants have taken

part in various forms of struggle more valiantly than ever. About 320,000 of them have participated. The Thai working class with a glorious militant tradition launched widespread struggles, particularly against oppression and exploitation by the U.S.-Japanese monopoly capitalists. According to incomplete figures, more than 20,000 workers staged over 80 strikes in 1971. The political consciousness of students and youth has been further enhanced. They have waged a widespread struggle against the U.S.-Thanom clique. Tens of thousands

of people of other strata also staged struggles of various forms. Even industrialists, squeezed and oppressed by the U.S.-Japanese monopoly capitalists, took part in the patriotic struggle.

The revolutionary struggle of the Thai people has been violently pounding at the ruling position of the U.S.-Thanom clique. The victory of the people's armed struggle and the vigorous development of the mass movement are inspiring the Thai people to seize still greater victories in the coming days.

North Kalimantan

People's Armed Forces Active In Wide Areas of Sarawak

ACTIVE in wide areas of Sarawak, the North Kalimantan people's armed forces have grown in strength in the course of struggle. Closely relying on the people of various nationalities, they have engaged in armed struggle and repeatedly smashed enemy "encirclement and suppression."

In 1971, the enemy carried out successive large-scale military "encirclement and suppression" operations in Sarawak's First, Second and Third Administrative Divisions. Thousands of troops, policemen and special agents supported by artillery, aircraft and warships were used to attack the people's armed forces.

Fighting Against "Encirclement And Suppression"

Steeled in seven years of revolutionary armed struggle, the North Kalimantan people's armed forces were not cowed by the blustering enemy. With the support of the people of various nationalities, they fought courageously and tenaciously against his "encirclement and suppression." Seizing every opportunity

to initiate attacks, they killed and wounded many enemies in dozens of battles in 1971.

Early last year, the people's armed forces ambushed an enemy patrol boat on the Katibas River in the Third Administrative Division, killing six and wounding two. In mid-March, they ambushed an enemy convoy on the Biawak Highway in the First Administrative Division, killing six enemy troops, wounding two more and capturing a quantity of weapons and other military equipment. Early in July, the people's armed forces ambushed another enemy convoy on the Serian Highway in the same division, destroying two enemy vehicles and killing nine and wounding two enemies. In mid-July, they took a heavy toll of an enemy "security forces" unit with mines in the Lundu area in the First Division.

The fighters of the people's armed forces displayed heroism, determination, wisdom and flexibility in combat. On the morning of August 20, 1971, one unit suddenly clashed with an enemy unit in a rubber tree forest by the side of the Kuching-

Serian Highway. The fighters immediately raced to seize a nearby high position and valiantly fought back against the enemy, killing and wounding a number of them. On October 28, the people's armed forces encircled a puppet security patrol unit in the Sarikei area. After a fierce battle, they killed one and wounded three.

Mass Work

In the course of protracted revolutionary struggle, the people's armed forces have done mass work while fighting. They have thus established close relations, like those of fish to water, with the people of various nationalities. The commanders and fighters of the people's forces often go to the areas of the different nationalities to live and work together with the local people. They treat the sick, concern themselves with the well-being of the masses, and propagate revolutionary truth among them. Many people support and protect the people's armed forces, disregarding their own safety and even sacrificing their lives. Whenever the reactionary troops and police come on "encirclement and suppression" operations, the people pass information to the people's forces and give them all kinds of support so that they can know the enemy's movements and use flexible tactics to strike the enemy and win.

There are many touching stories among the Sarawak people about

how the people's armed forces cherish the people and the people support their army. The reactionary Malaysian and Indonesian troops and police have resorted to cruel means in their frantic attempts to sever the close links between the Dayak people and the people's armed forces at the Sarawak border areas in order to suppress a unit of the people's armed forces there. The enemy tortured a Dayak youth named Asin, trying to extort from him information on how the people protected and supported the people's forces. Asin did not yield. Later, with the support of the masses he escaped and joined the

people's armed forces, while the enemy was preparing to further persecute him. Now more and more Dayak youths have joined the people's forces and become valiant guerrilla fighters.

Growing more powerful day by day, the people's armed forces are making energetic efforts to further improve their military and political training and closely study the strategy and tactics of people's war, thus constantly enhancing their combat capability. Meanwhile, efforts are being made to strengthen the political and ideological level of the people's forces by studying Marxism-Leninism

so as to integrate the universal truth of revolution with the concrete revolutionary practice of North Kalimantan and bring the revolution to success.

CORRECTION

In our last issue, on page 6, line 6 of the fourth paragraph, left-hand column, for "gifted concept" read "innate idea"; line 7 the same paragraph, for "born principles" read "innate principles"; line 6 of the third paragraph, right-hand column, for "principle that was universal and just" read "universal principle of justice."

(Continued from p. 4.)

same 1970 period. There was an increase of more than 20 per cent in Kiangsi, Kweichow, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Inner Mongolia and Kwangsi. Increases such as these are unusual since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

One highlight in the rise is the large number of new accounts. For example, Shanghai added 290,000 in 1971, Peking 150,000 and Tientsin 148,000. Fixed savings deposits showed faster increases and account for 80 per cent of all savings deposits.

Deposits of rural people's communes and commune members in 1971 were 89 per cent higher than that in 1965, the peak year before the Great Cultural Revolution. Compared with 1965, collectively-owned deposits by communes, production brigades and production teams went up 109 per cent and individual savings deposits of commune members 32 per cent.

Increased urban and rural savings reflect our country's excellent political and economic situation and testify

to the stability of China's currency and the steady rise in the people's living standards.

Danish Government Delegation

The Danish Government Delegation led by Erling Jensen, Minister of Commerce of Denmark, made a friendship visit to China from February 28 to March 7. Minister Jensen had presided over the opening ceremony of the Danish industrial exhibition in Peking.

During the delegation's visit in China, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang and Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua met and had a friendly conversation with the Danish guests. Pai Hsiang-kuo and Erling Jensen held talks on the further development of trade and navigation between the two countries.

The opening ceremony of the industrial exhibition took place in the capital on March 6. With more than 3,000 square metres of floor space, the exhibition had on display prod-

ucts, photographs and models of products of the shipbuilding, food processing, electronics and machine-building industries.

In his speech at the opening ceremony, Minister Jensen expressed the hope that the exhibition would further the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries and peoples of Denmark and China. Chinese Minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building Li Shui-ching expressed congratulations at the opening of the exhibition.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou En-lai on March 11 sent a message to Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius, greeting the 4th anniversary of the independence of Mauritius.

▲ The Chinese Government Trade Delegation headed by Chou Hua-min, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, ended its visit to Cuba and left Havana for home on March 6. During its visit, the delegation signed the trade protocol for 1972 between China and Cuba.

Fight to Defend Petroleum Rights

IRAN is world-famous for petroleum. Its 227 million tons of crude oil in 1971 was third highest among the world's petroleum producing countries.

Iran's petroleum centres are mainly in the south. Abadan is a well-known petroleum city. On our way there, we saw from the plane Kharg Island, a crude oil exporting centre, in the Persian Gulf. Dozens of vessels on the blue sea around the island were heading eastward — tankers of foreign monopoly petroleum companies, flying different flags but loaded with the same type of cargo, crude oil, all bound for Europe, North America or Japan.

Kharg is a small 49-square-kilometre island, but it has become the largest single crude export terminal in the world. There is a petro-chemical plant on the island. To facilitate shipment of crude and take in more profits for itself, the Western oil consortium built a 135-mile pipeline (including a 27-mile double submarine line) to carry oil to the small island 24 hours a day. Equipment on the island can pump 60,000 tons of crude an hour into tankers anchored in the port. Tankers of the 500,000-ton class plan to come close inshore in the near future.

It takes only 15 minutes by air to Abadan from Kharg. We were quickly over the city which was just a fishing village before oil was found in Iran. Today Abadan has a population of 400,000.

Abadan has a well-deserved reputation as an oil city. Tanks, pipelines and refinery towers are everywhere. As soon as we entered the city proper, we caught the strong smell of oil. There is a large oil refinery and a well-equipped petro-chemical plant. One of the largest

in the world, the refinery has a daily capacity of handling 430,000 barrels of crude and turns out 115 varieties of oil products.

From Kharg Island to Abadan, where we got a glimpse of Iran's oil industry, we could not help thinking of how much of the Iranian workers' blood and sweat had gone into it since the first well was drilled there in 1908. During our visit to the Abadan oil refinery, we saw some photographs taken in the early days showing how to exploit the oilfields and drill wells. Countless Iranian working people did the back-breaking labour to lay the big pipelines from Abadan to Kharg Island. Covered with oil, they erected the derricks and built embankments by moving many tons of rock to the Gulf. . . . In Abadan, our Iranian friends showed us a documentary film about construction on Kharg Island. We saw from the film how the workers contributed their arduous labour in pioneering the construction project.

As one can see from the tankers coming and going in the harbour, foreign monopoly capital takes away the major part of Iran's oil. The production cost of one barrel of oil is only 28.5 U.S. cents. But the market price is ten dollars and 74 cents, of which Iran receives a mere 85 cents!

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Shah of Iran, has pointed out: "Oil is an example of the injustice done to the developing nations by advanced countries." He also said, "Our biggest aim and ideal is to tap and sell our oil ourselves."

The Iranian Government and people are fighting to defend their national economic interests. Iran founded the National Iranian Oil Company in 1951. With the other

members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at a conference in Teheran in February 1971, Iran took a firm stand against exploitation by the Western oil monopoly bloc and won a preliminary victory by securing a 35-cent rise in the posted price of petroleum and a 5 per cent increase in the tax rate.

The U.S. "new economic policy" of August 1971 and the subsequent devaluation of the U.S. dollar, however, has caused a loss of 40 million dollars to Iran. In last January's talks with representatives of the Western oil companies in Geneva, Iran and other O.P.E.C. members finally succeeded in forcing the Western oil companies to agree to compensate the Persian Gulf oil exporting countries for their losses resulting from the dollar devaluation.

The petroleum issue struggle is not confined to the loss caused by the devaluation. The oil exporting countries are demanding the right to share in the exploitation, financing, management and administration of the industry and in the profits. The struggle still goes on.

After decades of effort, Iran has now trained her own technical personnel in oil production and exploitation. The Iranian people hope that Iran will tap her own resources by herself in future. During our visit, an Iranian friend who worked at Abadan for a long time told us how a foreign oil company sent him to study in a European country. He said that he still was indignant at some foreigners' arrogant and unreasonable attitudes towards Iranians when he was there. Iranian friends told us they wanted to continue their efforts to free Iran completely from control by foreign oil companies.

(Hsinhua correspondents)

ROUND THE WORLD

AFRICA

First All-Africa Trade Fair

The First All-Africa Trade Fair sponsored by the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) closed in Nairobi, capital of Kenya, at midnight March 5. More than 30 African countries participated in the fair.

About 150,000 people visited the fair. Trade negotiations between companies and at government level were held and many trade agreements and contracts were signed.

Mauritanian President and current O.A.U. Chairman Ould Daddah spoke at the opening ceremony on February 24. He stressed that the trade fair was not an ordinary event. It helps to consolidate the O.A.U. which, he said, is not solely dedicated to political and decolonization problems and the struggle against racial discrimination and imperialism, but also works for the economic and social development of African countries. He said: "We have always put more emphasis on political issues than on others. We have no choice as South Africa stubbornly sticks to her occupation of Namibia, or to her abhorrent system of apartheid." The President added, "It could not be otherwise, . . . as long as the white minority, with the complicity of the British Government, shall continue to oppress our brothers in Rhodesia and as long as in Mozambique, in Guinea (Bissau), in Cape Verde Islands, in Angola, or elsewhere, Portugal and for that matter other foreign powers shall continue to deny the African people the right to self-determination."

Kenyan Foreign Minister Njoroge Mungai told a press conference on the closing day that the First All-Africa Trade Fair had been a success. It

will undoubtedly stimulate solidarity among the people of Africa, he said.

He stressed: "The primary lesson learnt is that political independence is insecure without matching economic advancement and self-sufficiency. This advancement has to be based on our own efforts, our own resources — in short, on the basis of self-reliance."

During the fair, ministers and government representatives from 34 African countries as well as representatives of some African economic organizations held discussions from February 28 to March 3 on the strengthening and promotion of economic co-operation and trade relations among African countries. They adopted a number of recommendations, supported the establishment of an association of African trade promotion organizations and elected some countries to the preparatory committee to draft an association constitution.

SUDAN

Agreement on Peaceful Solution of Southern Problem

Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, announced at a mass rally in Omdurman on March 3 that an agreement had been reached between the Sudanese Government and representatives from the southern part of the country on regional autonomy of southern Sudan within the framework of national unity.

The agreement was arrived at during recent negotiations in Addis Ababa, Capital of Ethiopia, between the Sudanese Government Delegation

headed by Deputy President and Minister of Southern Affairs Abel Alier and representatives from southern Sudan.

President Nimeri pointed out that the agreement "is a great and historical victory of the Sudanese people which helps to maintain the unity of the people and the integrity of the land of our country."

He stressed that the Addis Ababa accord was a victory not only for the Sudan but for the whole of Africa because there was not a single African state that had not suffered what the Sudan had suffered as the result of colonialist policies and planning. Sudan's success in resolving this problem was a new achievement that reinstated self-confidence in African states and peoples and in the possibility of achieving political unity in spite of distinctive differences, he said.

President Nimeri said, "Enemies of the Sudan wanted the southern question to be a dagger ever in its heart."

He called for vigilance against conspirators who wanted to "render the Addis Ababa agreement only ink on paper."

The President promulgated a republican decree granting regional autonomy to the southern part of the Sudan within the framework of national unity. He announced at the same time that the Sudanese Government decided to fix March 3 as "National Unity Day."

MALAYSIA AND INDONESIA

Oppose Soviet Government's Conspiracy

In collusion with the reactionary Sato government of Japan, the Soviet Government recently raised the absurd idea that the Strait of Malacca should be "internationalized." The aim is to have a hand in the affairs of the strait and encroach upon the

sovereignty of the states on both sides of it. This conspiracy is opposed by the Governments of Malaysia and Indonesia.

A March 3 Kyodo report said that when Soviet Ambassador to Japan Troyanovsky called on Japanese Vice-Foreign Minister Haruki Mori that day he conveyed to the Sato government the Soviet Government's position regarding the Strait of Malacca as an "international strait."

The Kyodo report said the Soviet Ambassador told Haruki Mori that "the Soviet Union regards it as an international strait linking the high seas, through which free navigation should be allowed." He asked, "What is the opinion of the Japanese Government?"

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Malaysia reiterated to the press on March 6 that the Strait of Malacca is not an international strait and that Malaysia will oppose any attempt to "internationalize" it. Indonesian Foreign Minister Malik said in Djakarta on March 5 that Indonesia cannot agree with the Soviet view. He said: "The Russians can say whatever they wish but we have our own view about the Strait of Malacca."

Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia issued a joint statement on November 16, 1971 declaring tripartite joint responsibility for the affairs of the Strait of Malacca and the Strait of Singapore. The statement clearly stated that the two straits are not international and in order to protect the interests and rights of the states on both sides of the Strait of Malacca, it expressed opposition to any plot to "internationalize" it.

It is no accident that Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is casting a covetous eye on the Strait of Malacca, the main passage between the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea. In recent years, it has carried out frantic expansionist activities on the

seas in doing all it can to build up naval hegemony in the vast area from the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the West Pacific to the Sea of Japan. Of late, quite a number of Soviet warships have entered the Indian Ocean through the Strait of Malacca and carried out activities which have seriously threatened the security of all countries in that area.

Peddling the "internationalization" of the strait in league with the Japanese reactionaries who claim "the Strait of Malacca is the lifeline of Japan," Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has now further exposed its ambition of expansion and aggression.

SATO AND COMPANY

Clinging to Hostile Stand Towards China

On March 6 the reactionary Sato government of Japan came up with a so-called "unified view on the status of Taiwan," viciously alleging that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined." This bares the ambitions it still has regarding China's territory Taiwan.

On behalf of the Japanese Government, Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda announced at the Lower House Budget Committee meeting on the afternoon of March 6 the "unified view" which said: 1, As Japan renounced under the San Francisco Peace Treaty all right and title to Taiwan, it is not in a position to speak on the territorial status of Taiwan; 2, However, the position taken by the Government of the People's Republic of China that Taiwan is a territory of the People's Republic of China is fully understandable, in view particularly of the past circumstances and the fact that in the United Nations the Government of the People's Republic of China has come to represent China; 3, Therefore, it will be with this

realization that the Japanese Government will actively endeavour to normalize the relations between Japan and the People's Republic of China.

This "unified view" painstakingly concocted by the Sato government is essentially a continued spreading of the nonsense that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined." It once again reveals that the Sato government is insisting on its reactionary stand of being hostile towards China.

Taiwan has been part of China's territory since ancient times. After World War II, in accordance with the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Proclamation, Taiwan which had been occupied by Japan for 50 years was returned to China. Japan accepted the stipulations in the Cairo Declaration at the time of her surrender. However, the Sato government deliberately ignores the fact and alleges instead that "it is not in a position to speak on the territorial status of Taiwan." Obviously the Sato government's sinister design is to assert that "the 'territorial status' of Taiwan remains to be determined." It is only present circumstances which have made it difficult for it to say so publicly.

In its "unified view," the Sato government also stated that in view of the fact that "in the United Nations the Government of the People's Republic of China has come to represent China," "the position taken by the Government of the People's Republic of China that Taiwan is a territory of the People's Republic of China is fully understandable." It turns out that according to the Sato government there is a relationship between China's lawful seats in the United Nations and the fact that "Taiwan is a territory of the People's Republic of China." In view of this, it is "fully understand-

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ON THE HOME FRONT

Big Advances in Pharmaceutical Industry

CHINA'S pharmaceutical industry has developed rapidly. The nation is self-sufficient in all major drugs for treating and preventing diseases, and exports medicines to other countries. China is basically self-sufficient in the chemicals needed for pharmaceutical production. National output of sulfa drugs, antibiotics, antipyretics, anti-tuberculous drugs, hormones, vitamins and medicines for endemic diseases last year more than doubled that in 1966 when the Great Cultural Revolution started.

The industry had a very poor foundation in pre-liberation days with only a few coastal cities having some factories manufacturing drugs from imported raw materials. Most medicines were imported and expensive. The working people could not

afford to buy drugs when they were sick.

According to Chairman Mao's teaching "Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and his other related instructions, the pharmaceutical industry has made tremendous development since the founding of New China. A fairly comprehensive system in the industry has taken shape which includes scientific research, designing of factory construction and technological processes, manufacture of equipment and production. The amount and varieties of drugs have increased by wide margins and prices have been repeatedly reduced. On August 1, 1969 a nationwide all-round medicine price cut lowered the level by 37 per cent. Medicines now are only one-fifth of what they cost in the early post-liberation days. Preventive vaccines and drugs for children and some orally administered contraceptive drugs are supplied free of charge.

Big efforts have been made over the last few years by the pharmaceutical industry in studying and producing drugs needed by the rural areas. Shanghai has trial-produced 100 new medicines for rural areas during the Great Cultural Revolution. Unified drug prices have been set throughout the country. Mountain, rural and remote regions can get drugs at the same price as in the cities and this helped these areas develop their medical and health work. Pharmaceutical factories often send investigation groups to the countryside to

solicit opinions from commune members and local doctors so as to improve their work.

Production of drugs made from medicinal herbs and from both herbal and Western medicines has gone up rapidly. Many places have tapped the rich resources of inexpensive traditional crude drugs and made various kinds of medicines which the working people welcome.

Port of Shanghai

THE largest in China, the Port of Shanghai in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River is an all-season port located half-way up the coast. Before liberation it was a bridgehead from which the imperialists carried out political, military, economic and cultural aggression against China. Great changes have taken place here since liberation thanks to socialist transformations and hard work by the port workers.

Today's port throbs with activity. Along the Whangpoo River from Woosung at its estuary to Minhang, a rising industrial district, are anchored many freighters designed and made in China as well as foreign vessels. The docks are lined with new warehouses. Different types of cranes operate without stopping, while lorries, electric fork lifts and tractors shuttle on cement roads. Dockers handle cargoes needed for industrial and farm production and articles for daily use which are sent to various parts of China. They also load export products on to ocean-going freighters sailing to other countries.

The port now is linked with over 100 countries and regions. Its cargo handling capacity increases yearly with the development of the national economy. The monthly average of cargoes handled by the port in 1971 was one and a half times that of a whole year in the early post-liberation days; the amount of import and export goods handled last year rose more than 200-fold compared with 1951.



Workers in Tientsin's Weimin Pharmaceutical Factory packing 706 plasma substitute, a new type of anti-shock fluid.

To meet the rapid growth of China's industrial and agricultural production and constantly increasing foreign trade, the port's workers, cadres and technicians actively carried out capital construction projects in the port. After being renovated and expanded, the dock of the fifth work zone can accommodate seven 10,000-ton freighters and load or unload them simultaneously. The ninth work zone—a dock for joint land and water transport service situated near Woosung—was waste ground prior to 1958. Now rail lines go directly to warehouses and riverside, thus enabling more ships to enter the port and shortening the berthing period.

Port workers realize that their job is closely connected with China's socialist construction. Consequently, they have had continuous new successes. Workers in the seventh work zone accomplished the feat of unloading 10,000 tons of coal from a collier on the same day it arrived. The first work zone workers unloaded 22,000 tons of cargoes in 29 and a half hours, bringing work efficiency to a new level.

The dockers' outlook has undergone profound changes along with the development of construction at the port. Masters of their own destiny, they have taken an active part in port management. There are now over 800 cadres at different levels who were promoted from the ranks of workers, making up two-thirds of

all the cadres. Many dockers and sailors have become technicians, engineers, captains or pilots. Their part in revolution and production has been an active one.

Education in Tibet

SINCE last November, 400 workers, peasants and soldiers of Tibetan and other nationalities (many are children of emancipated serfs) from the Tibet Autonomous Region have been enrolled in universities and colleges in Peking, Shensi Province and other places. This is an indication of the rapid development of education in this region under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The masses of serfs and slaves lived in misery under the reactionary rule of feudal serfdom before liberation. There were only two schools in Tibet which trained ecclesiastical and secular officials for the local reactionary government. Using their cultural monopoly and political and economic privileges, the serf-owner class ruthlessly exploited and oppressed the serfs. An investigation of five big manors in 1951 revealed that 95 per cent of 580 working people were illiterate.

In 1952, the second year of Tibet's liberation, Chairman Mao instructed the People's Liberation Army stationed in Tibet to help the local people develop their economy and culture.

Established in August that year, the Lhasa Primary School became Tibet's first school for serfs, slaves and their children.

The democratic reform was carried out in 1959 after the rebellion staged by the reactionary clique of the upper strata headed by Dalai had been quelled. Various kinds of schools and political evening schools were set up for the emancipated serfs and slaves who were eager to learn to read and write. By 1965 there was an institute for nationalities, a teachers' school, seven middle schools and 1,970 primary schools throughout Tibet. Total enrolment was 73,600.

During the Great Cultural Revolution the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi has been criticized and the emancipated serfs and slaves seized back the power usurped by the class enemy. Education registered still greater progress. The number of students rose to 83,000 last year. The Liehmai Commune in Lungtzu County set up a primary school and its brigades three additional primary schools. The Huitung Middle School in the Loka area ran short-term training classes for local cadres and trained 82 primary school teachers and 89 peasant-doctors last year. On the sparsely populated grassland in northern Tibet, the Hungchi Commune established a mobile school. Teachers make their rounds of the brigades to give lectures. All school-age children in the commune attend school.

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able" why the Sato government so feverishly obstructed the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

Answering questions in the Diet the same day the Japanese Government came out with the "unified view," Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda declared once again that

"the nationalist government [meaning the Chiang Kai-shek gang] is in existence, and the [Japanese] Government has signed a treaty with it in a friendly and calm manner, that is the Japan-China treaty [meaning the illegal Japan-Chiang treaty]." Here Fukuda made it clear that the painstaking efforts of Sato and company are to "unify" their "views" on the basis of the reactionary stand of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan."

While it was being manufactured, this "unified view" of the Japanese Government was firmly opposed by Diet members in the opposition parties. Even as Fukuda "explained" to the opposition parties the content of the "unified view" at the Lower House Budget Committee Council meeting on March 3, Diet members in these parties declared on the spot their refusal to accept it and said they would hold the Sato government responsible.

Radio Peking

English Language Transmissions

(Some of the frequencies listed below are used for summer or winter only. Specific changes will be announced in our broadcasts.)

	Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Kc/s	
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15095	
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15095	
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia) 19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown) 20:30-21:30 (Lagos) 21:30-22:30 (Cairo)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030	
	04:30-05:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia) 20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown) 21:30-22:30 (Lagos) 22:30-23:30 (Cairo)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030	
	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47, 45, 39, 33, 25	6270, 6610, 7590, 9030, 11650	
	05:30-06:30	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	45, 33, 25	6610, 9030, 11650	
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11675, 15060, 17673	
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30, 25, 19, 16	7120, 9780, 9972, 12055, 15060, 17715, 17855	
	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	30, 25, 19, 16	9972, 12055, 15060, 17715, 17855	
	11:00-12:00 20:00-21:00	22:00-23:00 (E.S.T.) 07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30 31, 25, 19	7120, 9780 9480, 11685, 15095	
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	42, 31, 30, 25, 19, 16	7120, 9460, 9780, 11650, 15060, 15095, 15385, 17735	
	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	31, 25, 19, 16	9460, 11650, 15060, 15095, 15385, 17735	
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835	
	17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835	
	SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 19:30-20:30 (Singapore) 20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila) 18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11650, 15240, 15510
21:00-22:00		20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 20:30-21:30 (Singapore) 21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila) 19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15240, 15510	
SOUTH ASIA		22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 19:00-20:00 (West Pakistan) 20:00-21:00 (East Pakistan) 19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)	41, 40, 30, 19	7315, 7470, 9860, 15095
		23:00-24:00	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 20:00-21:00 (West Pakistan) 21:00-22:00 (East Pakistan) 20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)	41, 30, 19	7315, 9860, 15095
	02:00-03:00	23:30-00:30 (Delhi)	248	1210	