

PEKING REVIEW

41

October 13, 1972

Chiao Kuan-hua's Speech at U.N. General Assembly Session

— Chairman of Chinese Delegation explains China's
principled stand on major international questions

Normalization of China-Japan Relations: Fruit of Joint Struggle Of People of Two Countries

Light Industry Develops Apace

北
京
周
報

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

Vol. 15, No. 41 October 13, 1972

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

CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
More Machinery for Farms and Mines	
National Day Reception at U.N.	
 ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
At 27th U.N. General Assembly Session: Chairman of Chinese Delegation Chiao Kuan-hua's Speech	4
Light Industry Develops Apace — Chou Ching	11
Peking's Industry	14
Normalization of China-Japan Relations: Fruit of Joint Protracted Struggle of Chinese and Japanese Peoples	16
Cadres Studying Marxism-Leninism: Theory Is the Guide to Practice	18
 ROUND THE WORLD	21
Cambodia: People's Forces Attack Phnom Penh	
Thailand: Appeal to Stop U.S.-Thai Clique's Use of Chemical Weapons	
Chile: U.S. Copper Company Denounced for Violating Sovereignty	
Algeria: Bouteffika's Statement on Mediterranean Situation	
Cuba: Progress in Education	
Britain: Prime Minister Heath Visits Italy	
 ON THE HOME FRONT	23
Peking Man Exhibition	
Saving a Worker	

Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW Peking (37), China
Post Office Registration No. 2-922
Printed in the People's Republic of China

THE WEEK

More Machinery for Farms And Mines

More and better machinery and equipment were turned out for the farms and mines this year by China's machine-building enterprises. From January to August, total output value was 8 per cent above that of the same period of last year, with an increase in the quantity of major products, a steady improvement in quality, lower costs and consumption of materials. The rise in the production of tractors, irrigation and drainage equipment and other farm machinery was 15 to 30 per cent, and that of mining equipment was 37 per cent.

Tractor factories in Changchun and Shenyang, diesel engine plants in Shanghai, in Weifang of Shantung Province and in Wusih of Kiangsu Province, power-generating machinery plants in Tientsin and in Laiyang of Shantung Province and other farm machinery plants elsewhere had by the end of August fulfilled 70-80 per cent of their 1972 quotas. Machine-building workers did their part to help combat the serious drought in many parts of north China this year by turning out more irrigation and drainage machines, accessories and parts. The Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant and other factories rushed out an extra 500 diesel engines and complementary irrigation and drainage equipment in one month for the drought fighters.

Big machine-building plants also gave help to the various counties to build factories to make and repair farm machinery. Today 96 per cent of the counties in China have their own small farm machinery factories.

Tientsin, Kwangtung and Kwangsi factories making machinery and equipment for mines overfulfilled their annual production plans four months ahead of schedule. The Fushun Excavator Plant and the Loyang Mine Machinery Plant had by the end of August completed 70

per cent of their 1972 targets. Machine-building enterprises in Liaoning Province which were given one-quarter of the 1972 national order for mining machinery increased their output several-fold, compared with the first eight months of last year.

National Day Reception at U.N.

The Chinese Delegation to the 27th Session of the United Nations General Assembly gave a reception in New York on the evening of October 2 to celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

About 900 guests from more than 120 countries attended the reception. Among them were foreign ministers or other cabinet ministers participating in the current General Assembly Session from over 40 countries including Albania, Austria, the People's Republic of the Congo, Finland, Guinea, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Romania, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Bahrain, Chad, El Salvador, Fiji, Ireland, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malagasy, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Spain and Thailand.

Among the guests were also chairmen of delegations to the current General Assembly Session and permanent representatives to the United Nations from Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Uganda, Ukraine, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Australia, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Gabon, Gambia,

Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, New Zealand, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America, Venezuela and Zaire.

Observers from Switzerland and the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations were also present on invitation.

Stanislaw Trepczynski, President of the 27th Session of the General Assembly, who is Deputy Foreign Minister of Poland, Kurt Waldheim, U.N. Secretary-General, and other high officials of the United Nations also attended the reception.

Also present were American friends from various circles in New York, officials of the New York City Council and Chinese residents in the United States.

Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman, Huang Hua, Vice-Chairman, and members of the Chinese Delegation had friendly conversations with the guests during the reception.

A warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed. Guests from many countries congratulated the Chinese people on their achievements, showed their appreciation of the policy of the Chinese Government on international affairs and expressed the best wishes for further development and consolidation of their relations with the People's Republic of China.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou En-lai, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Chu Teh and Comrades Teng Ying-chao and Kang Ke-ching on the evening of October 2 met and feted friendly American personages, pianists Frances Roots Hadden and her husband Richard M. Hadden.

Comrades Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan met the two American friends on the afternoon of October 5.

(Continued on p. 22.)

At 27th U.N. General Assembly Session

Chairman of Chinese Delegation

Chiao Kuan-hua's Speech

Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China to the 27th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, on the afternoon of October 3 delivered a speech during the general debate at the plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly. The full text of his speech follows. — P.R. Ed.

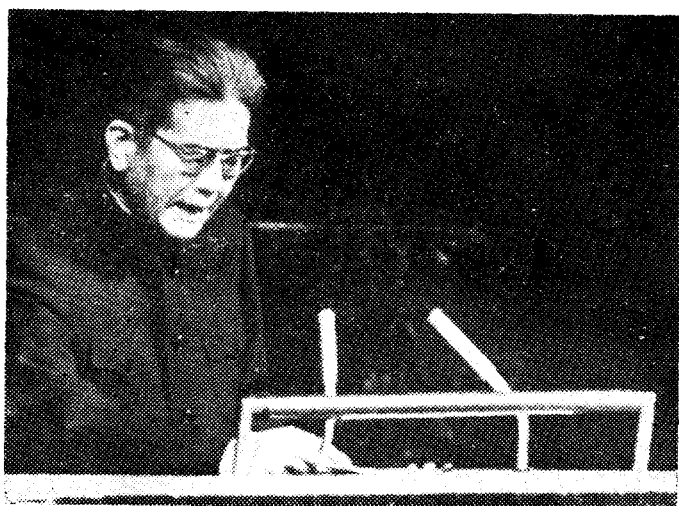
Mr. President,

A number of important changes have taken place in world situation since the 26th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. A series of new victories have been achieved by the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence. Countries of the third world are getting united on a wider scale to oppose the superpower policies of aggression, expansion and war; they are playing an ever greater role in international affairs. Meanwhile, some important events have taken place in international relations. In the East, the leaders of China and the United States have held talks after more than twenty years' suspension of relations between the two countries. They have made clear the differences of principle between the two sides and agreed that countries, regardless of their social systems, should handle their relations on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of

all states, non-aggression against other states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, and that international disputes should be settled on this basis, without resorting to the use or threat of force. Recently, Prime Minister Tanaka of Japan paid a visit to China, and the two sides have reached an important agreement on the normalization of the relations between China and Japan, thus realizing the long-standing aspirations of the two peoples and opening up a new chapter in the relations between the two countries. In the West, the Soviet Union and the United States held summit talks and signed a number of bilateral agreements on co-operation in the fields of science and technology, culture, education and health. The European Economic Community has grown and expanded. In the Middle East, far-reaching progress has been made in the Arab country's struggle to free itself from superpower control. The struggle of the people of various countries and the changes in international relations have helped in varying degrees to promote the relaxation of international tension.

However, it cannot but be noted that there is no essential change in the situation in which a superpower is pushing expansionism by all means in contending for world hegemony. The acute and complicated contradictions and struggles between imperialism on the one hand and the oppressed nations and peoples on the other have not abated.

To this day, the U.S. war of aggression against Indochina is still going on. Because of the meddling by the Soviet Union, the turmoil on the South Asian subcontinent has failed to subside. The stalemate of "no war, no peace" in the Middle East remains. In Europe, with the two military blocs confronting each other, there is no, and cannot be any, genuine security. Colonialism of different forms persists in many parts of the world. The sovereignty and independence of many small and medium-sized countries are still being infringed and their national resources plundered. Twenty-seven years have elapsed since the end of World War II. There are still foreign military bases of various kinds and large numbers of foreign troops on the territories of many countries. The arms race between the two superpowers is being stepped up



without cease, seriously menacing the independence and security of the peoples of the world. The whole Western world is in the grip of financial and monetary crises, which have aggravated its various contradictions. In these circumstances, how can the world not be in turmoil? The world is still in the process of great turbulence, great division and great realignment. The struggle between aggression and anti-aggression, interference and anti-interference, subversion and anti-subversion, control and anti-control is bound to continue for a long time.

The Chinese Delegation holds that the people of all countries must not be deluded by certain temporary and superficial phenomena of detente at the present time and develop a false sense of security. While striving for world peace and the progress of mankind, we must maintain sufficient vigilance and make necessary preparations against the danger of new wars of aggression any imperialism may launch.

Mr. President,

To end the war in Indochina as soon as possible is the most urgent matter for easing the tension in the Far East. At present, the people of the whole world, including the American people, strongly condemn the U.S. Government for its wanton bombing, mining and blockading against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and resolutely demand that it immediately stop all its acts of aggression against Viet Nam and the whole of Indochina and withdraw all the armed forces of the United States and its followers, so that the peoples of the three Indochinese countries may solve their own problems independently, free from any foreign interference. Fair and reasonable ways for the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam and Indochina question have been put forward in the seven-point proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the elaboration on its two key points and in the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples. Of late, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam issued a statement on September 11, demanding that the United States cease its policy of "Vietnamizing" the war and its support to the Saigon puppet regime, and pointing out that a solution to the problem of south Viet Nam must proceed from the actual situation in south Viet Nam in which there exist two administrations and two armies as well as other political forces and that a provisional government of national concord composed of three equal segments must be formed to take charge of the affairs in the period of transition. This proposal is fair and reasonable. It shows that the Vietnamese side has no intention to impose a communist regime on south Viet Nam. Rejection of this proposal precisely bespeaks the attempt to continue to impose the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet regime on the south Vietnamese people. The Chinese Government fully supports the just stand of the Vietnamese people and of the three Indochinese peoples.

The three Indochinese countries are close neighbours of China, and the three Indochinese peoples are the Chinese people's brothers. We are duty-bound to support them in their just struggle against foreign aggression, and we will never interfere in their internal affairs. On behalf of the Chinese Government, I once again solemnly declare on this rostrum: So long as the war in Indochina goes on in whatever form, the Chinese Government and people, not flinching from the greatest national sacrifice, will firmly support the three Indochinese peoples in fighting to the end.

It is necessary to point out here that the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, is the sole legal representative of the Khmer people and effectively controls nearly 90 per cent of Cambodian territory. The Lon Nol regime is imposed on the Khmer people by foreign forces, and it is illegal from the very beginning. The representatives of the Lon Nol clique have no right to occupy Cambodia's seat in the United Nations. More and more countries in the world have recognized this reality and truth. The Chinese Delegation holds that the United Nations should rectify the present unreasonable and illegal state of affairs and restore to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia its lawful rights.

On July 4 this year, initiated and promoted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, north and south Korea reached agreement on the principles and steps for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, thus strengthening the confidence of the 40 million and more Korean people, who have been divided for 27 years, in the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The Chinese Government and people warmly welcome this agreement. Nineteen years have elapsed since the armistice in Korea. The Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew from Korea as early as 1958. But in south Korea there still remain a so-called "U.N. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" and a so-called "U.N. command." This is an anachronism. The combination of the two implies a threat to north Korea. This is an underlying factor making for the continuation of tension on the Korean Peninsula. Now, north and south Korea have agreed to gradually achieve the reunification of Korea independently and by peaceful means without reliance upon foreign forces or their interference. Why should the United Nations keep these two stumbling-blocks in front of the Korean people? The General Assembly should discuss the proposed item "Creation of favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea" and adopt a pertinent resolution to remove these two stumbling-blocks. It is regrettable, however, that discussion of this fair and reasonable proposal has been deferred to next year. To dodge a problem is no solution. It is argued that the discussion should be postponed to next year because north and

south Korea are now in contact. This argument is untenable. One may ask, will there be no more contacts between north and south Korea next year? This is obviously a pretext. A postponement is neither in the interests of the Korean people nor conducive to relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula. We hope that the countries concerned will reconsider their stand.

Mr. President,

Now I wish to speak on the question of the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent. We all remember that last December in this very hall, the General Assembly at its 26th Session adopted by the overwhelming majority of 104 votes a resolution calling for ceasefire and troop withdrawal by India and Pakistan. Subsequently, the Security Council also adopted by 13 votes in favour and two abstentions a resolution demanding ceasefire, troop withdrawal and release of prisoners of war by all those concerned. However, while the relevant resolutions of the United Nations were not yet implemented, the Soviet Government and its followers raised at the Security Council last August the question of the admission of "Bangla Desh" into the United Nations. In disregard of the reasonable demand of many countries to postpone the consideration of the question, they insisted on a vote to compel China to use the veto. China's stand for postponing the consideration of this question does not mean that we are fundamentally opposed to the admission of "Bangla Desh" into the United Nations. China cherishes friendly sentiments for the people of East Bengal and has no prejudice against Mr. Mujibur Rahman. We stand for postponing the consideration of this question, in order to promote a reconciliation among the parties concerned and the implementation of the U.N. resolutions, which are the very immediate concern. However, the Soviet Government has hurriedly pressed for U.N. admission of "Bangla Desh." This is definitely not aimed at helping "Bangla Desh," but at forcing China to use the veto, maintaining and aggravating the tensions among the parties concerned on the subcontinent and whitewashing its foul act of supporting the Indian Government in dismembering Pakistan last year. But its attempt will not succeed. If it had been national self-determination, it should have been the people of East Bengal solving their problems by themselves. Why should Indian troops have invaded East Pakistan? And why should the 90,000 and more Pakistani war prisoners and civilians have been taken to India?

After the admission of "Bangla Desh" has been vetoed, certain people are trying to bypass the Security Council and referring the question to the General Assembly for discussion. This is clearly done with ulterior motives. This will in no way help promote a reconciliation among the parties concerned on the subcontinent, nor will it reflect honour on the country inciting such a move. China stands firm on principles. China considers that whether or not reasonable U.N. resolutions supported by the overwhelming majority of its members are implemented is a matter of prin-

ciple affecting what direction the United Nations is heading for. And on matters of principle China will never retreat.

The present situation of "no war, no peace" in the Middle East is solely created by the two superpowers for their respective interests. Taking advantage of this situation, they are using Arab countries' territories and sovereignty and the Palestinian people's right to existence as stakes to strike political deals. The United States is openly supporting the aggression by Israeli Zionism. The other superpower claims to "support and assist" the Arab people in their struggle against aggression. Has it supported and assisted them? It has indeed sold them no small amount of weapons. But strangely, the weapons supplied are not allowed to be used. Is this not asking people to buy scrap iron? Moreover, it demands privileges and bases, and even attempt to subvert their government. What kind of "friend" is this? It is more dangerous than an open enemy.

However, recent developments show that the heroic Arab people will not allow others to ride on their backs and lord it over them for long. They have taken determined actions to shake off superpower domination. This commands admiration. Do not believe the sensational nonsense deliberately spread by a superpower that no counter-attack should be made against Israel's armed aggression for that would spark a world war. That is meant to scare people. It has been borne out repeatedly by the history of the 20 years and more since World War II. We believe that, so long as they strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, the Arab countries subjected to aggression are fully capable of recovering their sacred territories and the injured Palestinian people regaining their national rights.

The Chinese Government is always opposed to assassination and hijacking of individuals as a means for waging political struggles and is also opposed to adventurist acts of terrorism by individuals or a handful of people divorced from the masses, because they are harmful to the development of the cause of national liberation and people's revolution. But we strongly condemn Israel for the recent barbarous aggression and massacres it has committed against Lebanon, Syria and other Arab countries on the pretext of the "Munich incident." The Chinese people will always stand together with the Arab and Palestinian peoples in their just struggle against aggression.

The situation in the Mediterranean is closely related to that in the Middle East and Europe. In contending for hegemony, the two superpowers have dispatched large numbers of war vessels to the Mediterranean and set up many military bases there, posing a threat to the security of the countries around the sea. Now more and more Mediterranean countries have raised their voice for "a Mediterranean of the Mediterranean countries," and demanded the withdrawal of foreign fleets from the Mediterranean. Their

demand is entirely just and the Chinese Government and people firmly support it.

It is fully understandable that the people of the European countries, who have gone through two world wars, are all concerned for the peace and security of Europe. Twenty-seven years have passed since the end of World War II, and yet many European countries are still under the military control of one superpower or the other, with large numbers of foreign troops stationed on their territories. Making use of the confrontation of the two military blocs, each of the two superpowers is trying hard to keep its allies under control and undermine the opposite side. In these circumstances, how can one speak of genuine peace and security for the people of the European countries? What calls for attention is the fact that there are now some people who, capitalizing on the European people's eager desire for peace, are trying hard by various tactics to cover up the reality that European peace and security are still under threat, and to create the false impression of a European detente and "all quiet on the Western front," so as to attain their ulterior purposes. The fact that a superpower could, when it considered it necessary, launch a surprise attack to occupy an ally with massive troops shows that such a "military alliance" is no guarantee for peace at all. Security is out of the question for any country when it is under virtual occupation.

We hold that, in order truly to ensure peace and security for Europe, it is necessary to oppose firmly the aggression, interference, subversion and control by the superpowers, to disband the military blocs, withdraw the foreign armed forces and bring about peaceful coexistence of the European countries on the basis of respect for independence and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit. Otherwise, the so-called European security conference can only be another name for the division of spheres of influence between the two superpowers by making use of military blocs. Such a conference would better be called "the European insecurity conference" rather than "the European security conference." An increasing number of countries are demanding that all the European countries should take part as equals in the European security conference and its preparations with equal powers and opposing the holding of the conference as between two blocs. They especially oppose the two big powers monopolizing everything behind the backs of the other countries and manipulating the destiny of their people. This is an expression of the profound aspirations of the European people. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the people of the European countries in all their efforts to oppose the power politics and hegemonism practised by the superpowers.

In Africa, particularly in southern Africa, the mass movements against the white colonialist rule, racial discrimination and apartheid and for national liberation have made great new progress, marking a further

enhancement of the political consciousness of the African people. The people in southern Africa and other regions which have not yet achieved independence, are increasingly aware that the only way to overthrow the white colonialist rule and win national liberation is to rely mainly on their own efforts, fully arousing and organizing the masses and waging an unyielding valiant struggle. It is necessary to seek external assistance, but more and more facts have proved that it is impossible to put an end to the colonialist rule by relying on other people. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the heroic people of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Azania, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Spanish Sahara. Their struggles are just, and so long as they carry on perseveringly, fear neither hardship nor sacrifice and advance wave upon wave, they will surely, with the sympathy and support of the peoples of Africa and the whole world, win final victory.

As a developing country, China, from her own experience, fully sympathizes with the deep aspirations of the Asian, African and Latin American countries for the defence of their national independence, the protection of their resources and the development of their national economy. We resolutely support the Latin American countries in their struggle to defend their 200 nautical-mile maritime rights. We resolutely support the petroleum — and other raw material — exporting countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against plunder by foreign forces. We resolutely support the developing countries in their struggle against imperialist countries shifting their economic crisis on to them. We resolutely support the small and medium-sized countries in their struggle against big powers plundering their fishery resources.

We hold that, in order to change the backward state of their economy, the developing countries should first of all rely on themselves, that is, they should rely mainly on their own efforts and take foreign aid as an auxiliary. The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other. Those countries which have already won liberation are all the more duty-bound to support and assist those countries subjected to oppression and aggression. But now some people are using aid as a means for controlling other countries and expanding their own spheres of influence. When they give something to other countries, they assume the airs of a benefactor and demand all sorts of privileges. They send to the recipient countries experts and advisers who behave as tyrants, ordering people about and lording it over them. How could this be called aid?

We hold that all countries which are sincere in providing aid to others, including multilateral aid through the United Nations, should help the recipient countries and not exploit them. Their loans should be interest-free or, at least, low in interest. They must not press for repayment but should allow its postponement. When providing a loan or other forms of aid, they should strictly respect the sovereignty of the

recipient countries, attach no conditions and ask for no privileges. The purpose of providing aid to other countries should be to help the recipient countries stand on their own feet and develop an independent national economy. They must not reduce the recipient countries to dependence and subordination in the name of "economic aid" and "international division of labour," let alone placing them under their control on the pretext of "aid." China, too, received some foreign aid in the past and had direct experiences in this regard. Therefore, today when we provide aid to other countries, we endeavour to act on the above-mentioned principles. Of course, our capabilities in this respect are limited and the aid we can give is not much. But we hold that the above-mentioned principles should be propagated and applied universally.

Mr. President,

Now I wish to speak on the question of disarmament. Not long ago some agreements on the limitation of strategic armaments were reached by the Soviet Union and the United States in high-level talks. There is no need for us to comment on these agreements if they are regarded merely as bilateral affairs between the Soviet Union and the United States. But if they are being blown up as tremendous achievements on the road of reducing the threat of nuclear war, we cannot agree. These agreements only stipulate some limitation on the quantity of certain categories of nuclear weapons in the possession of the Soviet Union and the United States, but impose no limitation at all on their quality, nor do they mention a single word about the destruction of nuclear weapons. This can by no means be regarded as a step towards nuclear disarmament. On the contrary, this marks the beginning of a new stage in the Soviet-U.S. nuclear arms race. Before the ink on the agreements had dried, the one hastened to test new-type nuclear weapons and the other expressed its intention to make a big increase immediately in its military expenditure. How can this be described as reducing the threat of a nuclear war? We hold that no fond illusion should be cherished about these agreements. In 1921, the major naval powers of the time prescribed limitation on their respective total tonnages of capital ships, and the limitation was reaffirmed in 1930. Everybody knows what happened in the end. It is not without meaning to recall this historical case today.

Moreover, the Soviet Union and the United States have stated in the document on the "basic principles of relations" between them that they have a special responsibility to avert conflicts which would serve to increase international tensions, and they have recognized each other's security interests based on the principle of equality. What special responsibility and what equal security interests? According to Khrushchov's "theory," do they not stand for Soviet-U.S. collaboration for world domination? Of course, one can talk like that, but it would not be so easy to have it realized.

As everyone knows, war is the continuation of politics. The invention and development of nuclear

weapons have not changed, nor can they change, this truth. Although no new world war has occurred since World War II, local wars of various types have never ceased. Why? Because imperialism resorts to armed force in carrying out aggression and expansion. Where there is oppression there is resistance, and where there is aggression there is struggle against aggression. This is inevitable so long as imperialism exists. But now the Soviet Government asserts that in a nuclear age there is no other way than the peaceful coexistence among states, which presupposes, above all, the renunciation of the use of force in international relations, that is, the non-use of both conventional and nuclear weapons. It has even spread the alarmist theory that the destructive power of even conventional warfare has by now increased so greatly that the large-scale use of conventional weapons can lead to the annihilation of entire nations. But the world will be safe once there is a resolution on the non-use of force in international relations and the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. This is a sheer hoax. As a matter of fact, the Soviet Government does not believe in its own theory. Their practice in the Middle East, where they gave weapons to Arab countries but forbade the use of them, does smack a little of this "theory." Yet, in the Indo-Pakistan war last year, they gave undisguised support to the Indian Government in its armed aggression against Pakistan. What kind of non-use of force is this?

People condemn war and consider it a barbarous way of settling disputes among mankind. But we are soberly aware that war is inevitable so long as society is divided into classes and the exploitation of man by man still exists. There are two categories of wars, just and unjust. We support just wars and oppose unjust wars. If a socialist still wants to be a socialist, he should not oppose all wars indiscriminately. The non-use of force in international relations can only be conditional and not unconditional. The condition is to realize peaceful coexistence through mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and equality and mutual benefit. And in order to realize this it is imperative to oppose the policies of aggression and expansion of any imperialism. When imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism of various descriptions are still using force to enslave, commit aggression against, control and threaten a majority of the countries of the world, it is betrayal to the people of the world to advocate non-use of force in international relations indiscriminately, without regard to conditions and in an absolute way. If one still has a grain of socialism in him, why doesn't he produce something presentable, for instance, opposition to aggression in international relations, and especially aggression backed by nuclear weapons? Why should he, on the contrary, choose to produce such shabby stuff as renunciation of the use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons? In that way, doesn't he allow himself to be seen through right away?

Permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons — this sounds so nice and looks so much like China's proposition, but in fact it is completely different. We say that, as the first step towards the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, agreement should first be reached on the non-use of nuclear weapons. And we have publicly declared that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. This fully shows that China is developing nuclear weapons for defensive purposes and with the aim of breaking the nuclear monopoly and proceeding from there to eliminate nuclear weapons. If the Soviet Union entertains the same defensive purposes, as it has claimed, why does the Soviet representative not dare to come up to this rostrum and make a similar declaration? How can it make people believe its big talk for the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons to be sincere when it, while mouthing such prohibition, is constantly brandishing the nuclear weapons, obdurately opposing the possession and development of nuclear weapons by countries with few or no nuclear weapons, feverishly improving and developing its own nuclear weapons and deploying them at the gates of other countries? It asserts that the renunciation of the use of force and prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons would be effective only when the two are linked together. In actuality, this is demanding that the people of the world give up their armed struggle against aggression, otherwise, nuclear weapons will be used against them. Is this not its plain logic? Big talk is useless. The proposal of the Soviet Government, no matter how much it is couched in diplomatic language, has the real intent of making all oppressed nations and peoples tamely submit to the nuclear threat of the one or two superpowers. But they have grossly underestimated the political consciousness of the people of the world.

In order truly to do away with nuclear threat, it is necessary to completely prohibit and thoroughly destroy nuclear weapons. Yet the Soviet Government dares neither to undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons nor to touch on the question of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons but advocates the cessation of all nuclear tests. Why? As everyone knows, the Soviet Union has made hundreds of nuclear tests. When it had made enough tests in the atmosphere, it proposed the partial ban on nuclear tests. Now when it has made enough underground tests, it calls for a ban on all nuclear tests. Actually this means that the Soviet Union could make any kind of tests when it had the need, and that when it no longer has the need the others are not permitted to make any test. This is another trap blatantly designed to maintain its nuclear monopoly, following the partial nuclear test ban treaty and the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. As a Chinese saying goes, "The magistrates are allowed to burn down houses, while the common people are forbidden even to light lamps." China absolutely will not fall into this trap. At no time

and in no circumstances will China recognize such a right for the Soviet Union or any other nuclear power. No one but they alone are permitted to develop nuclear weapons; they may threaten others but others are not allowed to exercise the right of self-defence. Can there be such reason on earth? At present, a mere cessation of all nuclear tests without complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons can only hinder countries with few or no nuclear weapons from developing their nuclear capabilities for self-defence but will not affect in the least the nuclear hegemony of the superpowers. The real purpose of the proposal of the Soviet Government is to maintain its nuclear monopoly and nuclear superiority by capitalizing on many countries' legitimate desire for peace, so that it can have a free hand to carry out its nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail against countries with few or no nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons are something which people can neither eat nor wear. China is a developing country and certainly does not want to spend one penny more than necessary on such stuff. China is making nuclear tests under compulsion. Her nuclear tests are taking place in her deep interior, and their number is limited. China is ready at any time to stop all her nuclear tests, but only on the day the nuclear weapons of the nuclear superpowers and all nuclear countries are completely prohibited and thoroughly destroyed, and not before.

On the question of convening a world disarmament conference, we have explained the position and views of the Chinese Government at the 26th Session of the General Assembly. We cannot agree to the Soviet position on the "world disarmament conference" as set forth in the Soviet Foreign Minister's letter of August 14 this year to the U.N. Secretary-General. The "world disarmament conference" as proposed by the Soviet Union has neither the necessary requisites, nor a clear aim. It would in fact be an "empty talk club" which would indulge in far-ranging rambling discourse without solving any practical problem. To hold such a conference would only serve to hoodwink and lull the people of the world. It is better not to hold it.

The actual situation in the world today is this: the two superpowers are maintaining military bases of various kinds, including nuclear bases, and stationing large numbers of their armed forces, including nuclear-missile forces, in many countries; their airplanes, warships and submarines, including those carrying nuclear weapons, are flying and plying everywhere; and they have up to now refused to undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, particularly not to use them against non-nuclear countries. To varying degrees, all the countries in the world with no nuclear weapons and those with few nuclear weapons are exposed to their threat. The most urgent question today is the withdrawal of foreign armed forces, rather than the reduction of armaments. Let the two superpowers withdraw all their armed forces, both conventional and nuclear, back to their own countries. If they do not even want

to effect a withdrawal, how can one believe that they are willing to make an arms reduction?

The cry for general and complete disarmament has been going on for more than a dozen years. But the result is general and complete arms expansion by the two superpowers, while all the small and medium-sized countries of the world are in a position of defence inadequacy. This hoax should not be allowed to continue. In order that a world disarmament conference will make a true start and carry on fruitfully instead of becoming a bout of deceptive empty talk, it is imperative to create the necessary conditions for the convening of such a conference, namely, all nuclear countries, particularly the Soviet Union and the United States which possess the greatest amount of nuclear weapons, must first of all undertake the unequivocal obligation that at no time and in no circumstances will they be the first to use nuclear weapons, and that they not only will not use nuclear weapons against each other, but, more importantly, will not use them against the non-nuclear countries, and they must withdraw from abroad all their armed forces, including nuclear-missile forces, and dismantle all their military bases, including nuclear bases, on the territories of other countries. Only thus will it be possible to create the necessary conditions for all the countries, irrespective of their size, to discuss and solve on an equal footing the important questions of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and the reduction of conventional weapons.

Mr. President,

Since the beginning of this year, the United Nations and its Security Council have done much work thanks to the joint efforts made by the overwhelming majority of the member states. What merits special mention is that the Security Council held special meetings in Africa on African questions. This was an unprecedented action taken at the demand of many African countries. The meetings adopted a number of useful resolutions on some African questions. At the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in the capital of Chile, many developing countries forcefully exposed the situation in which certain developed countries, by trade, tariff, monetary and other means, are monopolizing international markets, shifting their economic crisis on to, and stepping up the plunder and exploitation of, other countries, thus aggravating the irrational international phenomenon of "the rich becoming richer and the poor poorer." The developing countries strongly demanded that this state of affairs must be changed. At the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in the capital of Sweden, many countries of the third world strongly condemned imperialism for carrying out policies of aggression and war and put forward a number of sound views and reasonable opinions on the question of conserving and improving the human environment. At the sessions of the Sea-Bed Committee, many countries of the third world carried out resolute struggles to safeguard their own natural resources and upheld the just position that each country has the right to determine the scope of its own ter-

ritorial sea and jurisdiction. At all these meetings and conferences, many countries of the third world showed their firm determination to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and played important roles. However, we cannot but point out with regret that owing to obstructions by the one or two superpowers, the United Nations has remained weak and ineffective in dealing with many major international issues. Some correct resolutions adopted by the United Nations remain unimplemented due to hindrance by one or two big powers. Many organs and agencies of the United Nations are still dominated by a small number of countries and fail to reflect the demands and opinions of the great number of countries of the third world. In the United Nations there still prevails the very serious phenomenon of discussions without a decision and decisions without implementation. All this should be corrected speedily.

Here I wish to deal with the Chinese Government's views on the review of the U.N. Charter. As is known to all, the United Nations Charter was drawn up near the end of World War II and it was a product of the historical conditions prevailing at the time. However, history is making advances and things are developing. In quite some respects the Charter formulated 27 years ago obviously cannot meet the tremendous change in international situation and in the United Nations. There were 51 original members at the founding of the United Nations. Since then more than 80 countries have joined the United Nations, most of which are newly independent countries. It is understandable that there is a demand for the U.N. Charter to fully reflect the present state of affairs of the world. We maintain that on the basis of upholding the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter, careful consideration should be given to the views of various countries for necessary revisions of the Charter so as to effect truly the principle that all member states, big or small, are equal. Of course, we likewise consider that the revision of the Charter is a serious and important question, and we are ready to join you all in serious explorations.

Mr. President,

The world is at the crossroads, and so is the United Nations. If the United Nations is to regain its prestige and play its due role, it must conform to the trend of the world, truly express the just demands of large numbers of its members and the people of the world, act strictly in accordance with the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter and free itself from the manipulation and control by the big powers. It must be trustworthy in word and resolute in deed. Otherwise, it would be very difficult for the United Nations to avoid eventually taking the old path of the League of Nations. The Chinese Delegation is ready to work together with the delegations of all countries which love peace and uphold justice to make the United Nations truly capable of playing a role in safeguarding international peace and promoting the cause of the progress of mankind.

Light Industry Develops Apace

by Chou Ching

CONSUMER markets were especially brisk over the National Day holidays. Department stores in big cities and small shops in remote villages stocked their shelves with a wide range of goods to satisfy the varied needs of the labouring people.

An important reason for the flourishing market is the swift development of light industry.

Great Changes

Take the textile industry for example. In the half century from the 1890s, when China built her first cotton mill, to the eve of liberation in 1949, the number of spindles in China's cotton textile mills had increased to only 5 million. After liberation, however, in the first ten years alone, the number of spindles newly added exceeded this figure.

China has a history of several thousand years in silk production. Today modern silk factories have sprung up throughout the country, and total outputs of silk and silk fabrics are ten and eight times respectively those of the days just after liberation. New varieties and more colourful designs have appeared.

Big progress has also been made in China's age-old arts and handicrafts. In Peking, a traditional centre, the number of people engaged in this field is ten times what it was just after liberation, and 1971's total output value was 51 times higher. Some one thousand kinds of attractive new items have been created.

Modern industries producing chemical fibres, plastics, detergents, synthetic perfumes, watches, bicycles, sewing-machines, cameras and photo-sensitive materials have been set up. Output of bicycles in 1971 was five times that of 1957.

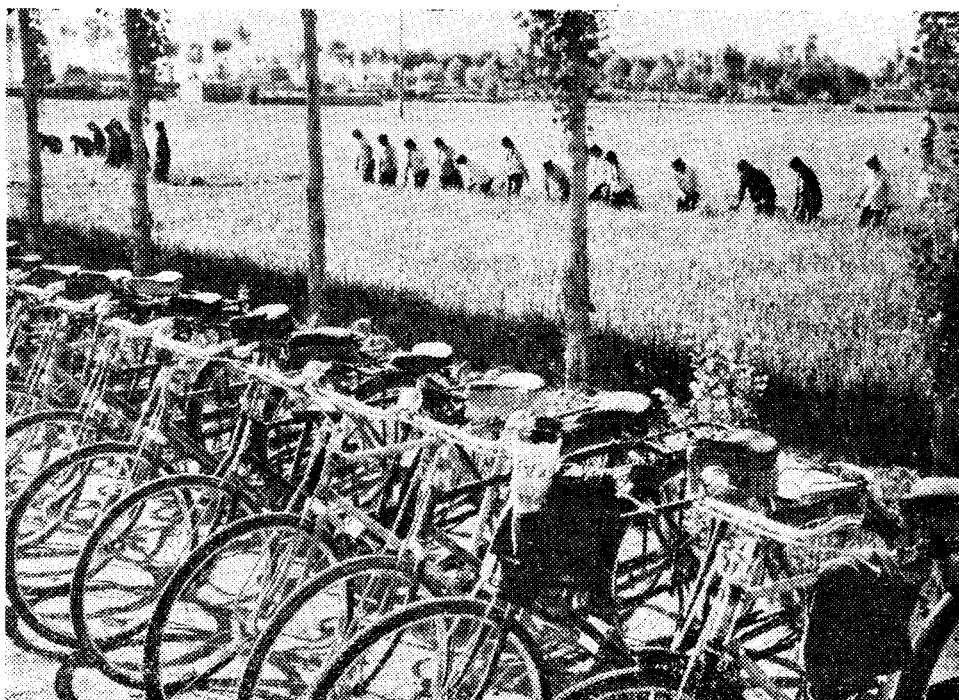
The plastics and synthetic fibres industries provide colourful daily necessities for the people as well as excellent new-type materials for industrial and agricultural production.

The pre-liberation phenomenon of a home market swamped with foreign goods is gone for ever. China's light industrial goods now can satisfy the demands of her domestic market and help expand her trade with other countries as well.

In addition, light industry has accumulated large funds for socialist construction. For example, those accumulated in 1970 for the state equalled the total amount of state investments in light industry in the 20 years since the founding of New China.

Serving the People

China's light industry adheres to the orientation of "serving the people." Liu Shao-chi and other polit-



More and more peasants in northwest China's Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region have bicycles.

ical swindlers at one time advocated "putting profits in command," that is, going in for products or industries which bring in profits regardless of the needs of the labouring people. At other times, in an ultra-"Left" way, they denied that under the socialist system the people's need for consumer goods constantly grows in quantity and scope. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the workers and staff members of the light industrial departments criticized this aspect of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and raised their level of consciousness in serving the people. They try to produce practical, low-priced, attractive goods to meet increasingly varied consumer demands.

To improve quality and increase variety, specifications and designs, personnel in light industry went to factories, mines, villages, government offices, army units and national minority areas to solicit customers' opinions. Knitwear producers in Kirin city, northeast China, for instance, went to the mines and found that pull-overs were not convenient for miners working in the tunnels. They have since begun to produce knitwear that button down the front.

China's rural population makes up nearly 80 per cent of her total. Light industrial departments pay special attention to increasing products popular among the peasants such as printed cloth with bright designs, sturdy, heavy-duty bicycles for carrying loads, low-priced but good-looking iridium-tipped fountain pens, pottery, porcelain, enamelware, thermos flasks and alarm clocks.

Swift Development

Correct Policy. The primary reason for the swift advance of China's light industry is the conscientious implementation of the correct policies formulated by Chairman Mao.

Guided by the general principle for developing the national economy of "**taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor,**" China has paid attention to handling the relationship between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry correctly. Chairman Mao pointed out: "**It must be affirmed that heavy industry is the core of China's economic construction. At the same time, full attention must be paid to the development of agriculture and light industry.**" Under unified state planning, Party committees and the government at various levels, while emphasizing the development of agriculture and heavy industry, also pay attention to the needs of developing the light industry with respect to allocating funds for capital construction and distribution of manpower, equipment and raw materials. The development of light industry accumulates capital for the state for construction and promotes the growth of agriculture and heavy

industry by providing daily goods and production tools. In turn, the growth of agriculture and heavy industry creates material conditions for the expansion of light industry. The advance of agriculture, in particular, provides a broad market for light industry.

By adhering to the principle of "**maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts,**" China is now basically self-sufficient in the major raw materials and equipment for light industry, thus ending once and for all pre-liberation dependence on foreign countries.

Source of Raw Materials. Ten successive years of good harvests have brought appreciable increases in the output of grain, industrial crops and animal and aquatic products. Hence more and more raw materials for light industry. The output of cotton alone has risen fivefold since 1949.

As China increasingly goes in for synthetic fibres, plastics, detergents and synthetic fatty acids, more and more raw materials can be supplied by industry rather than by agriculture. Multi-purpose use of resources, a common practice now, turns wastes and harmful substances to use. Not a few paper mills, printing and dyeing works, chemical fibre factories and tanneries recover discharged caustic soda and other chemicals.

Supply of Equipment. With the development of the metallurgical, machine building and other branches of heavy industry, China has initially set up a fairly complete system for making light industrial machinery. It ranges from repairing to making, copying to independent designing, making single machines to putting out whole sets and small-scale production to serial production. China can now produce whole sets of equipment for textile mills, sugar refineries, paper mills, plastics and other factories. Before liberation China had to import even such small machine parts as travellers for spinning machines. Now she can produce complete sets of textile machinery to satisfy domestic needs as well as to aid fraternal and friendly countries.

Many light industrial plants display the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle to equip themselves. More than 70 per cent of the equipment in the Shanghai Watch Factory are made by the factory itself. Over 90 per cent of the zippers used to be made by hand in Shanghai. Having carried out thoroughgoing technical innovations and made the machines themselves, including automatic ones, zipper-makers have raised their efficiency so much that now one man can produce what 40 men did in 1958.

Walking on Two Legs

The principle of "walking on two legs" has always been followed in developing light industry—that is,

simultaneous development of industries under the central and local authorities and simultaneous development of large, medium-sized and small enterprises, with emphasis on the small and medium-sized. Thus large numbers of small and medium-sized light industrial plants have been set up all over the country according to local conditions. This was done under the unified planning of the central authorities and by fully mobilizing the initiative of the local administrations and the masses. Especially since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, old light industrial bases have made new contributions while areas with little or no light industry before are quickly catching up. Self-sufficiency in more and more light industrial goods is being achieved in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Bases like coastal Shanghai, Tientsin, Kiangsu, Kwangtung and Shantung are making full use of existing equipment and technical force to raise production continuously. Take Shanghai for instance. The present total output value of its light industry is more than 11 times what it was just after liberation. Since the founding of New China, it has set up factories making watches, cameras, photo-sensitive materials and plastic goods. Many of these new products are of advanced levels. It also helps the interior develop light industry by sending skilled workers and giving them material and technical aid.

Areas where heavy industry is fairly advanced also pay attention to expanding light industry. In the last two years Liaoning Province in the northeast has criticized the revisionist line of "developing heavy industry to the exclusion of light industry," and followed the principle of simultaneous development of heavy and light industries. Light industrial plants have been built in Shenyang and Anshan where heavy industrial enterprises are concentrated. There are 1,400 kinds of light industrial goods which the province now produces in quantities more than sufficient for its own use.

Big progress has also been made in light industry in remote regions and areas inhabited by minority peoples. In the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, sugar output now is five times what it was in 1957 and cloth output has more than doubled. Over 1,000 light industrial plants have been built there since the Great Cultural



One of the workshops in the Liaoning Watch Factory.

Revolution. The region is now self-sufficient or basically so in sugar, aluminium ware, enamel basins, caprone socks, silk and other products. Paper mills, sugar refineries, woollen textile mills, tanneries and match factories have been built on the Tibetan Plateau where no modern industry existed before liberation.

With big, modern enterprises as the mainstay, China's light industry is now strengthened by small and medium-sized factories all over the country. In old China light industry was concentrated in a few coastal cities far from raw material bases and markets. This irrational situation has been undergoing a swift change. Before liberation Shanghai had 47 per cent of the nation's cotton textile equipment and 75 per cent of its woollen textile equipment. Now almost every province, municipality or autonomous region has its own modern cotton textile mills. Regions far from the coast can now produce 45 per cent of the country's cotton cloth as against less than 15 per cent just after liberation. Modern woollen textile mills have been built in Inner Mongolia, Kansu, Sinkiang, Chinghai and Tibet, where wool is abundant. Woollen textile productivity in these and other areas in the interior has increased nearly sixfold as compared to the time of liberation. Salt production was concentrated in several big salt fields along the coast before 1949. Now many places inland are extracting salt from lakes, mines and wells.

While building light industry through her own efforts, China also studies the advanced experience and techniques of other countries to help spur its development.

Peking's Industry

UNDER a unified state plan, the working class and other working people of Peking have, since 1949, expanded and modernized pre-liberation factories and built many new ones by self-reliance and arduous struggle and with help from other parts of the country. They have brought about a tremendous change to the economic situation in line with Chairman Mao's instruction of transforming consumer-cities into producer-cities.

Peking produced no steel before 1949, except for a small, two-ton electric furnace that used scrap steel for occasional production. Today Peking produces more than eight times as much steel a year as the whole country did in 1949.

Although coal-mining started in the potentially rich Chinghsi Coal-Mine as early as in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), large-scale excavations began only after liberation. Peking's total output of coal rose nearly sixfold from 1949 to 1971.

No modern machine was produced in Peking before 1949. Now, in serial production are motor vehicles, machine tools, forging equipment and equipment for power stations, chemical factories and mines. Among the new products turned out during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution are heavy equipment for large mines and thermal power plants as well as heavy forging machines, heavy and precision machine tools. Peking's output of machine tools in 1971 was over four

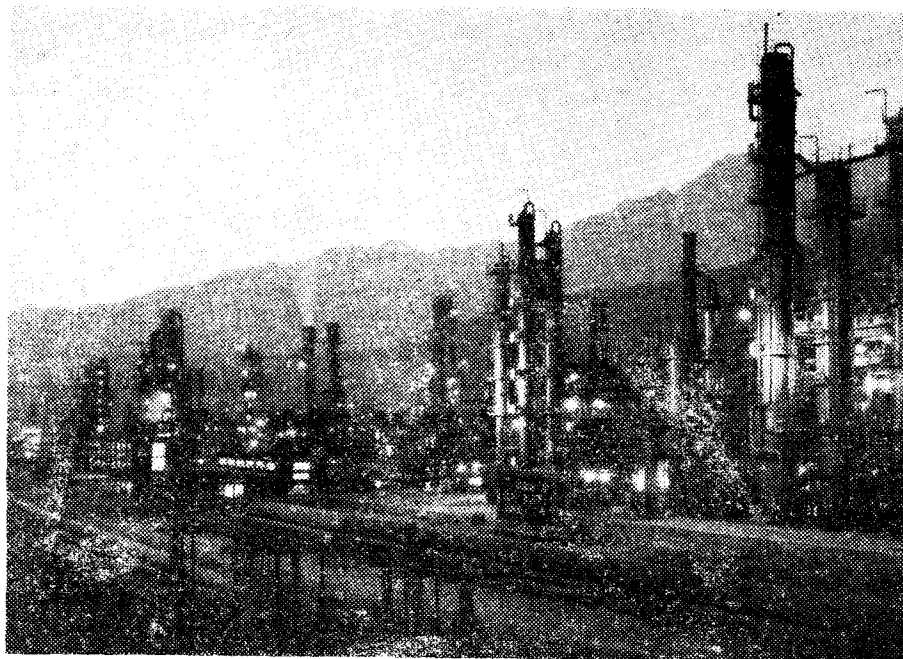
times that in 1965, the year before the Great Cultural Revolution started.

With many new factory buildings rising in the formerly desolate areas on the city's outskirts, Peking has built some of its outlying districts into industrial areas.

The city now has a fairly comprehensive industry covering many branches including metallurgy, coal-mining, power, machine building, instruments and meters, oil-refining, chemicals, textiles and light industry. The number of large factories, each employing 1,000 workers or more, is over 200. The city's 1971 total industrial output value was 93 times that of 1949, or 2.6 times that of 1965. Formerly a consumer-city, Peking has thus become a producer-city.

The rapid growth of Peking's industry stems from efforts made by the workers and other labouring people in the capital to carry out the general line formulated by Chairman Mao of **"going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."** During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, fallacies spread by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers — such as the slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, "experts alone should run the factories" and material incentives — were repudiated, thus liquidating interference by the revisionist line and making it possible for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to be carried out more effectively and freeing the productive forces more fully.

This is shown by the construction of the Peking General Petro-Chemical Plant, a large integrated enterprise designed and built by our own efforts. The first phase of the project, the building and installing of three sets of large refining equipment with an annual capacity of 2.5 million tons of crude oil and auxiliary structures, was started in October 1968 and completed and put into production in less than a year. This was immediately followed by phase two, that of making and installing 15 sets of equipment for refining oil and manufacturing chemicals. Gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, lubricants, synthetic rubber, polystyrene, phenol,



A corner of the Peking General Petro-Chemical Plant at night.

acetone and other products are now in mass production.

By emancipating the mind and breaking down fetishes and foreign conventions to speed up industrial development, Peking workers last year succeeded in completing 72 major projects ahead of schedule.

Peking's old factories have been renovated and the introduction of new techniques to tap their potential has brought about expanded production. The city's No. 1 Machine Tool Plant, which came into being after liberation through the merger of eight gun-repairing workshops left by the Kuomintang, had only a hundred or so pulley lathes to start with. State allocations made it possible to expand this plant into a big machine tool works during the First Five-Year Plan period (1953-57). "Three-in-one" technical innovation groups, consisting of workers, cadres and technicians, were organized in the plant's workshops during the Cultural Revolution to help introduce many technical innovations. The workers built special-purpose equipment, switched over to new production techniques and technological processes and made use of new materials. Production soared and the plant's designed annual capacity of making 2,400 milling machines was exceeded in 1969. More than 5,000 were produced in 1970 and last year the plant turned out more than 6,200. Among its other products were urgently needed heavy-duty machine tools.

Following the introduction of new techniques by the workers in the Cultural Revolution, the Peking "February 7" Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant, founded in 1901 to repair locomotives and coaches, has stepped up its output of locomotives and waggons. It designed and built a 6,000 h.p. diesel-hydraulic locomotive in one year and nine months.

Peking workers have criticized the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers which gave priority to the metallurgy and processing industry to the neglect of the mining industry and the production of raw materials. It was by implementing Chairman Mao's teaching "**Develop the mining industry**" that the iron and steel industry and other basic industries made rapid progress.

The Shoutu Iron and Steel Company (formerly, the Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Co.) used to get its ores from other parts of the country before the Cultural Revolution. In 1969, it put major efforts into opening mines and began to get its ores from closer sources. Within two and a half years, the company became basically self-sufficient in iron-ore and fine powdered ore. Its 1971 output of pig iron, steel and rolled steel was



Heavy-duty trucks made in China loading ore at a new, large-scale mine of the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company, Peking.

the highest in the company's history. Steel production that year was five times the 1965 figure and 99.2 per cent of the steel ingots were up to standard.

Peking has set up a number of rolling mills to increase rolled steel varieties. The Hungyeh Steel Plant, started in 1958 by 100 demobilized armymen, is now a medium-sized mill producing more than 100,000 tons of rolled steel in more than 1,500 types and specifications every year. In 1971, Peking produced nearly 10,000 types and specifications of steel, rolled steel and non-ferrous metals including alloy steels, special steel, alloys with special physical properties and rare metals as against less than 5,000 types and specifications before the Cultural Revolution.

Peking had no basic chemical industry at all before liberation. Now it has many factories producing acids and sodas, petro-chemicals, chemical fertilizer, insecticides and pesticides, plastics, synthetic fibres, medicine, dyestuffs, reagents, rubber goods and paints. Since the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, the city's output of chemicals has grown 4.7 times compared with 1965. The varieties have increased three times. Acids, sodas and basic organic chemicals are turned out in quantity.

With the construction of large modern factories as the backbone, Peking is also developing its small and medium-sized enterprises. The small factories in 1971 accounted for about one-tenth of Peking's total industrial output value and produced 1,800 varieties of goods. The Peking Chunshu Rectifier Factory, a neighbourhood workshop started by 20 housewives in 1960, has been developed with help from scientific research departments and big factories. It is now a producer of many kinds of silicon rectifiers. Apart from ordinary rectifier elements, components and equipment, it turns out many products of a fairly advanced

level such as high-speed, turn-off, bi-directional controlled rectifiers.

While giving priority to heavy industry to support the technical transformation of agriculture, Peking has also developed its light industry. Peking can now satisfy 71 per cent of the local market demand for textiles and light industrial goods. In 1965, only 48 per cent of the demand were met locally.

Before liberation, Peking had no spinning or printing mills, but with state investments after liberation, the capital has built a number of cotton spinning and weaving as well as printing and dyeing mills and woolen mills. Old equipment has been replaced by new, China-made machines. Peking textile mills now turn out several thousand varieties of cotton, woolen, silk, hemp and chemical fibre fabrics and knitwear.

Other light industrial products have increased to more than 6,000 varieties. Workmanship in jade carv-

ing, ivory carving, and the making of cloisonne and numerous other traditional art and craft works has been improved as a result of the efforts to weed through the old to bring forth the new.

At the time of liberation Peking had only two small pharmaceutical works which produced pills, injections and surgical cotton. Now there are 40 plants making Western medicines. The Peking Pharmaceutical Plant alone produces nearly 300 kinds of raw materials, drugs and medicines, of which 76 are new products successfully trial-produced during the Cultural Revolution. Many traditional Chinese medicines, both improved and new ones, are now available to the public. Before liberation, 90 per cent of all medical apparatuses and equipment were imported from abroad. Today, there are 30 factories in Peking manufacturing handy, light-weight equipment and apparatuses for improving medical facilities in the cities and countryside.

Normalization of China-Japan Relations

Fruit of Joint Protracted Struggle of Chinese and Japanese Peoples

THE normalization of China-Japan relations — the strong desire of the peoples of the two countries — has been realized with the publication of the September 29 statement of the Chinese and Japanese Governments which declared the end of the abnormal state of affairs that had hitherto existed between the two countries and the establishment of diplomatic relations.

The normalization of China-Japan relations is the result of the joint protracted struggle of the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

For various reasons, diplomatic relations between China and Japan, the close neighbours, had not been restored and the state of war had not ended after the founding of the People's Republic of China; but thanks to the unremitting efforts of the broad masses and people of all circles of the two countries, non-governmental contacts and economic and cultural exchanges have been going on all the time and steadily increasing. In their non-governmental contacts, the Chinese and Japanese peoples have worked constantly for normalization of relations between the two countries and laid a good foundation for the restoration of China-Japan diplomatic relations.

Token of Chinese People's Friendship

The aggressive war unleashed by the Japanese militarists against China in the past had caused millions of Chinese people to suffer disasters and make enormous sacrifice. The Japanese masses, too, were the victims of militarism. Following the teachings of Chairman Mao, the Chinese people have always made a strict distinction between a handful of militarists and the broad

masses of the Japanese people. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, though the state of war between China and Japan did not yet end, we released all Japanese war criminals, helped tens of thousands of Japanese nationals in China who were willing to do so to return to Japan, and sent back the remains of many Japanese nationals who had died in China, all for the promotion of friendship between the two peoples. Although there were no diplomatic relations between China and Japan, we kept inviting many Japanese friends to visit China. In the past ten years Japanese visitors outnumbered those from other countries every year. We invited many far-sighted personages in the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan to visit China. In the past twenty-odd years, Japanese workers, peasants, women, youth and students, personages in the political, economic and religious circles, public figures in the film, broadcasting, television, press, publication, literature and art, fine arts, education, physical culture, public health and fishery circles and representatives of former military men have paid friendship visits to China. Among these people were some who had the opportunity to visit China only after breaking through various obstacles, or raising money to cover the travelling expenses, or waging repeated struggles.

Important Role of Japan-China Friendship Organizations

Japan-China friendship organizations formed by Japanese people and personages in various circles have

played an important role in promoting non-governmental contacts and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Exhibitions, lectures and discussions to publicize China's socialist revolution and socialist construction were held in different parts of Japan under the auspices of friendship organizations including the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association and the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade, thus greatly promoting mutual understanding between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

The founding of organizations for Japan-China friendship with local chapters in all parts of Japan have pushed forward the movement for this friendship and restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations. These organizations include the Dietmen's League for Promoting the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations with Aiichiro Fujiyama as Chairman, the National Council for Normalization of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations with Michio Royama as the Representative of the Sponsors, and the National Congress for the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations with Kenzo Nakajima as Chairman.

Tremendous Efforts by Japanese Opposition Parties

Japanese opposition parties — the Japan Socialist Party, the Komei Party and the Democratic Socialist Party — have also made tremendous efforts to promote the normalization of relations between Japan and China.

In joint statements issued in 1957 and 1959 with Chang Hsi-jo, President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, Inejiro Asanuma, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, expressed the firm determination of the Japan Socialist Party to strive for the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and China and affirmed the party's fundamental stand towards Japan-China relations. To this, the Chinese side expressed its welcome. Former Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Kozo Sasaki and its present Chairman Tomomi Narita and many other friends from the party have made tremendous efforts and contributions to the normalization of Japan-China diplomatic relations.

A joint statement was signed in Peking by the Delegation of the Komei Party led by Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Chairman of the Party's Executive Committee, and the China-Japan Friendship Association in July 1971. In this statement the Komei Party clearly set forth the well-known five-point principles on the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations.

In April 1972, the Delegation of the Democratic Socialist Party led by Ikko Kasuga, Chairman of the Party's Central Executive Committee, signed a joint statement with the China-Japan Friendship Association, calling for an early termination of the state of war between Japan and China and for the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Not long ago, Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka said, "A favourable condition for the normaliza-

tion of Japan-China diplomatic relations is that the way has been paved to some extent as a result of the efforts made by the opposition parties and the Dietmen's League for Promoting the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations. Such hard work should be appreciated. We hope that they will offer their support in future too."

Contributions by Well-Known Japanese Personages

Around the time of the Bandung Conference, such well-known Japanese personages as Fusanosuke Kuhara, Shozo Murata and Saburo Nango visited China successively. For a long time, far-sighted personages within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party such as Tanzan Ishibashi, Tatsunosuke Takasaki and Kenzo Matsumura made active contributions to the promotion of Japan-China friendship and the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations.

Former Japanese Prime Minister Tanzan Ishibashi visited China on invitation in September 1959, and signed a communique with Premier Chou En-lai. The communique said, "The people of China and Japan should make efforts to promote mutual friendship, strengthen mutual trust, improve the existing relations between China and Japan and work together for an early restoration of normal relations between the two countries, on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence, and the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference." Tanzan Ishibashi said that far-sighted Japanese personages had never tolerated and would never tolerate hostility against China and the idea or acts of taking part in the creation of "two Chinas."

Seventeen years ago, Premier Chou En-lai exchanged views on China-Japan relations with Tatsunosuke Takasaki, Dietman of the Liberal-Democratic Party and Director of the Economic Planning Agency of the Japanese Government, who was then leading the Japanese Government Delegation at the Bandung Conference. Takasaki visited China twice in 1960 and 1962. Liao Cheng-chih and Takasaki signed in Peking on November 9, 1962, a memorandum on further development of non-governmental trade between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Mr. Takasaki had until his death devoted his efforts to the promotion of relations between the two countries. Kenzo Matsumura, Adviser to the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party, was one of the founders of the memorandum trade between Japan and China. He visited China five times after 1959 and met with the Chinese leaders on many occasions. In 1964 he attended the ceremonies in Peking for the exchange of notes between the Chinese and Japanese sides concerning the minutes of the talks between the Liao Cheng-chih office and Takasaki office on the exchange of representatives and establishment of the liaison offices, on the exchange of newsmen between China and Japan and on memorandum trade. He contributed to the promotion

of Japan-China friendship and normalization of relations of the two countries.

Chinese Delegations' Visits to Japan

At the invitation of the Japanese people of various circles, many delegations of Chinese workers, youth, and women and of economic, trade, science and technology, cultural and art, and sports departments have visited Japan in the past 20-odd years. The first Chinese delegation to visit Japan after the war was the Red Cross Delegation which, headed by Li Teh-chuan, toured Japan in 1954. Then the Chinese Science Delegation headed by Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, visited Japan in 1955. Wang Kuo-chuan, Vice-President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, went to Japan in August 1971 to attend the funeral of Mr. Kenzo Matsumura.

During their visits to Japan, the Chinese delegations were accorded warm welcome and hospitality by the Japanese people of various circles. Many workers, youth and students, literary and art workers, and friends from various friendship organizations worked day and night to help the visiting Chinese delegations or troupes and render them many services.

Trade Between the Two Countries

Many Japanese businessmen took part in the Sino-Japanese friendly trade, memorandum trade and non-governmental trade. Members of the Japanese eco-

nomie circles took an active part in the spring and autumn Chinese Export Commodities Fair in Kwangchow, making contribution to the promotion of trade, mutual understanding and restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

China held commodities and economic and trade fairs in Tokyo, Osaka, Kitakyushu and Nagoya on three occasions from October 1955 to December 1966. Some 8 million people visited the fairs. Japan held commodity and industrial exhibitions in Peking, Shanghai, Kwangchow, Wuhan and Tientsin nine times from October 1956 to April 1972. All this played an important role in promoting economic exchanges between the two countries.

* * *

The Chinese people will never forget the numerous Japanese friends who have paved the way for Sino-Japanese friendship and the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, just as "when one drinks water, one should never forget those who sank the well." Of course, difficulties of one kind or another will arise in future contacts after the restoration of diplomatic relations, but we are convinced that through the common effort of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, all difficulties will surely be surmounted and new progress made. In the new situation when the diplomatic relations between China and Japan are finally normalized, the Chinese and Japanese peoples will continue their effort to achieve the lofty goal of the two peoples living in friendship generation after generation.

Cadres Studying Marxism-Leninism

Theory Is the Guide to Practice

The Masses Are the Real Heroes

Chiang Hsiao-lien, political commissar of a regiment of the P.L.A. Kwangchow Units, is a diligent student of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works. In response to Chairman Mao's call to "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," he has redoubled his efforts in study over the past year and more. In order to criticize idealist apriorism spread by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers, he has conscientiously read Engels' *Anti-Duhring*, Lenin's *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism* and Chairman Mao's *On Practice and Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?* While studying, he has paid special attention to learning the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method and applying them to analyse and solve practical problems.

Where does man's knowledge (including theories, policies, plans or measures) come from? Marxist-Leninists hold that "the standpoint of life, of practice, should be first and fundamental in the theory of knowledge." Knowledge originates from practice and man's

correct ideas are not innate in the mind. Who are the makers of world history — the masses of the people or a few heroes? Marxist-Leninists maintain that "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."

Chiang Hsiao-lien not only theoretically has a good grasp of these basic viewpoints of dialectical and historical materialism, but has persisted in applying them to his practice.

He makes it a rule to go into the midst of the fighters in the companies. On one occasion when he arrived at a motor transport company which had not done its work as satisfactorily as the others, the cadres and fighters gathered round him and asked: "Commissar Chiang, how can our company improve its work? Please tell us how, and we'll do it without fail."

These words reminded him of an instance early in 1967 when he took up his post as regimental commissar. At a meeting which he called to discuss political work, he tabled a plan which he had prepared on the basis of past experience for carrying out political education:

But after the plan had been put into practice for some time, he found it impracticable. In the light of this, he studied time and again Chairman Mao's teachings "No investigation, no right to speak" and "The masses have boundless creative power." Later, after making deep-going investigations and study and consulting with the masses, he revised the plan which consequently produced good results. This made him realize the importance of upholding the materialist concept of history and doing away with idealism. Since then, whenever a new problem cropped up, he always reminded himself of the lesson he had learnt.

So, to the transport company's cadres and fighters he said: "Measures to improve your work are not in my mind; they have to come from your practice. Put your heads together and you'll have them."

The transport company is a unit which carries out its work at widely scattered places. To get to the bottom of things and concentrate the experience of the masses, Chiang went with the truck drivers when they were out on duty and joined the rank and file in making bricks and doing other work. In this way, he gained a great amount of first-hand information. He then asked the company Party branch to encourage every comrade to air his views and help analyse the reasons for the shortcomings in their work. With the masses fully mobilized, many good suggestions were put forward. Together with members of the Party branch he concentrated the advanced ideas and experience of the masses and used them to educate and inspire the whole company. As a result, the company's work surged ahead.

Chiang Hsiao-lien always bears in mind the truth that "the masses are the real heroes" as Chairman Mao has taught. He never fails to learn from the strong points and draw on the experience of others, whatever their rank.

Once new fighter Liu Ching wrote a letter to the regimental Party committee, making suggestions for improving its work and expressing the hope that it would not rest content with what had been achieved. Chiang was very happy to read the letter and immediately reported it to the Party committee. He commented: "That a recruit is able to give such good suggestions shows that he has a high level of political consciousness in the struggle between the two lines. We should heartily welcome and earnestly study his proposals." Most of the committee members agreed with him. But



On the way to a camping site, Chiang Hsiao-lien (first from right) sings revolutionary songs together with the fighters.

one member took exception: "Liu Ching came only a short time ago. What does he know?" Aware of what this comrade implied, Chiang studied together with him the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and what Chairman Mao has said concerning the correct attitude towards the masses. He related, as examples, how Marx praised the mass movement of the Paris Commune and how Chairman Mao supported the mass movement in his *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan*. He stressed that as leading cadres they must wholeheartedly welcome criticisms from the masses at all times. The regimental Party committee then called a special meeting to discuss Liu Ching's criticisms and suggestions, and with its comments attached to the letter, circulated it among the companies, calling on the cadres and fighters to voice their comments to help the committee improve its work.

Only those who have faith in the masses are trusted by the masses. Chiang Hsiao-lien has won the confidence of all the cadres and fighters in the regiment and they never fail to tell him what is on their mind. When the fighters have something troubling their mind, they always go to him even late at night after coming back from sentry duty and have a heart-to-heart talk with him. Many comrades who were demobilized one or two years ago still write to him.

Chairman Mao has said: "All our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people." Having been promoted from the grass-roots level, Chiang Hsiao-lien, now a leading cadre in a regiment, deeply realizes that to be a servant of the people or an overlord sitting high above them is an important feature distinguishing a genuine from a sham Marxist. In his notebook are these

words: "Now in a leading post, I must never divorce myself from the masses. My rank has changed, but I must always act as an ordinary soldier and keep the fine style of plain living and hard struggle." Since he became regimental political commissar, he has often lived together with the fighters, taking part in military drills, productive labour or clean-up activities just as an ordinary soldier. He attaches great importance to preserving the style of plain living and hard struggle, regarding it as a sign of whether one has really made the most radical rupture with the traditional ideas of the exploiting classes.

Step Up Production and Make The Market Flourish

Leading cadres at all levels integrate reading and studying the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works with the education in line. While helping the commercial workers in the education in line, leading members of the Chengchow Municipal Party Committee seriously studied Chairman Mao's teachings on work in socialist finance and economy.

As far back as 1942, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The general policy guiding our economic and financial work is to develop the economy and ensure supplies."** Later he further pointed out: **"We must oppose the wrong view which lays one-sided emphasis on finance and commerce and neglects agricultural and industrial production."** Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers, however, advertised "putting profits in command" and "going in for whatever brings in greater profit" — which was a line aimed at restoring capitalism, pure and simple. Just as Marx long ago incisively pointed out: **"The vocation of bourgeois society was the making of money."**

Through reading and study and the education in line, commercial workers have come to a clearer understanding that socialist commerce must make energetic efforts to support and promote industrial and agricultural production. They realize that only in this way can they be of greater service. In other words, it is imperative to implement in earnest the general policy guiding our economic and financial work.

Chengchow, capital of Honan Province, is a railway hub in central China. As the city is linked with other parts of the country by rail, some people in the trade departments thought they could do a good job of supplying the market simply by sending people out to purchase what was needed. But the education in line opened their eyes to the fact that it was wrong to depend solely on goods from outside. Efforts must be made to step up local production.

Many factories in Chengchow use wooden boxes for packing goods, but wood is in short supply in the locality. In the past no one saw anything wrong in getting the needed wood from elsewhere. After the education in line, leading members of the timber company went together with cadres and workers to make

investigations on the city's outskirts and found that twigs and branches could be used to make baskets which could replace wooden boxes for packing purposes. So they took active measures to help the rural people's communes grow those specific kinds of trees and organize their members to make baskets. This not only met the needs of the factories, but large quantities of wood were saved and the commune members' income increased. The instance was a great education to the commercial workers.

After the alkaline land in the city's outlying districts was planted to paddy rice, the local products company discovered that the rice stalks were not made use of. It sent its workers and staff members to carry out investigations in factories and enterprises, and got to know that they needed large quantities of straw ropes, mattresses and bags. Measures were then taken to organize rice-growing communes to make these things. As they did not have the necessary machines, the local products company helped the communes buy them or asked the factories concerned to make them. Thanks to these efforts, the communes increased their income from such side-line occupations and the factories no longer had to buy straw ropes, mattresses and bags from outside.

Local industries in Chengchow have developed considerably in recent years. As many small factories were newly built, their production costs were a bit high and the quality of their products not quite up to the standard. Because of this, some people in the commercial departments showed little interest in purchasing their products for fear that they might stand to lose. Seeing this, the municipal Party committee once again organized the commercial workers to study the principle of **"developing the economy and ensuring supplies."** After a correct understanding was arrived at, the commercial departments took effective measures to help these factories improve the quality of their products and reduce production costs.

When the city's department store found that the products of a fountain pen factory were not selling well due to outdated fashions and poor quality, it selected a number of new-type fountain pens favoured by the customers and sent them over as samples. With the co-operation of the department store, the workers succeeded in making new designs, improving technological processes, raising quality and increasing the variety of fountain pens which now sell in large numbers.

With help from the commercial departments, over 120 new small factories have been built in Chengchow since 1970. This has made the city more than self-sufficient in many goods which it used to depend on other places. Production of meat, fish, eggs and other non-staple foods in the suburban areas has gone up by a wide margin. In 1971 the city grew all the vegetables its population consumed. The amount of vegetables on the market in the first half of this year was 31 per cent more than in the same period of last year.

ROUND THE WORLD

CAMBODIA

People's Forces Attack Phnom Penh

The Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces attacked a Lon Nol puppet army camp in the centre of Phnom Penh early morning on October 7 and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

According to initial reports of Western news agencies, the C.P.N.L.A.F. destroyed the camp, seized or blew up 12 armoured cars, killed or wounded dozens of puppet troops.

"The roar of detonating vehicles shook the city" before dawn because the vehicles were loaded with ammunition, a report said. At the same time, a bridge over the Tonle Sap River was blown up.

The new victory of the people's forces in Phnom Penh dealt another blow to the crises-ridden Lon Nol traitors' clique.

THAILAND

Appeal to Stop U.S.-Thai Clique's Use of Chemical Weapons

The radio of the Voice of the People of Thailand, in its September 23 broadcast, said that U.S. imperialism and the Thanom-Praphas clique has recently time and again air-dropped plastic bags containing the eggs of insect pests, and poisonous chemical bombs on fields in Phitsanuloke, Loey and Phetchabun Provinces. The chemical poison, which makes the crops wither and die, also causes painful swellings which fill with pus on the human body. The effects of the poison can spread to other parts of the body with fatal results.

An article broadcast by the radio pointed out: "These crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists and the Thanom-Praphas clique against the people of our country have exposed their aggressiveness and their brutal and inhuman nature. This is a serious challenge to all patriotic and justice-

loving people. Their barbarous action is, at the same time, an open violation of international law and a challenge to the public opinion of all the people throughout the world who uphold justice."

The article said: "The U.S. aggressors used the same ecological-chemical weapons in Thailand which they had previously used to destroy the lives and property of Thai neighbours, the Vietnamese people and other Indo-chinese peoples, to slaughter the Thai people and destroy their properties. The U.S. imperialists have barbarously stepped up their oppression and suppression of the people of our country. Their purpose is to intimidate and obstruct our people in their opposition to U.S. imperialist aggression and the traitorous actions of the Thanom-Praphas clique so that they can control Thailand for ever and make it a base for their aggression. But the brutal nature of the U.S. aggressors and the Thanom-Praphas clique cannot shake the firm determination of our people to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and to overthrow the Thanom-Praphas clique and fight to the end for the genuine independence and democracy of the nation. The increased brutality of the U.S.-Thanom-Praphas clique is like oil poured on the raging fire of hatred, and will arouse the people to wage fiercer struggle against them until they are completely wiped out."

In conclusion, the article appealed to all justice-loving people in the world to expose, condemn, oppose and check the above-mentioned crimes of U.S. imperialism and the Thanom-Praphas clique.

CHILE

U.S. Copper Company Denounced For Violating Sovereignty

Chilean President Salvador Allende declared on October 4 that the action taken by the U.S. Kennecott Copper Company in preventing Chile from selling copper on the world market signified a violation of Chile's sovereignty.

It was reported that the manager of the U.S. Kennecott Copper Company had claimed early last month that copper produced by the Teniente Mine already nationalized by Chile still was the company's property and threatened that it would take pertinent actions in this respect. Not long ago, the U.S. company went so far as to ask a French court to order the freezing of the sum of a French company allocated for buying Chilean copper, thus impeding the shipment to France of the 1,250 tons of copper which Chile had sold to this French company.

The President added that the action of the U.S. company "not only implies an encroachment on the material interests, . . . but is also an aggression which is much more profound and which gives us more pain. We cannot but raise our protest once again so that our voice can be echoed correspondingly among the world's people who look upon our just struggle as necessary and indispensable."

Referring to the U.S. copper companies' aggression against and plunder of Chile, he said: "The foreign investments used to exploit our copper 43 years ago can be estimated at 50 million dollars, but up to now a total profit of 3,500 million dollars has been grabbed from Chile." He noted that "while, on a worldwide scale, the average profit of transnational companies is no more than 8 per cent, the profits made by these copper companies in our country was over 60 or 70 per cent."

President Allende pointed out that today Chile is united to answer the aggression by the United States.

Earlier, at a special meeting of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies and in a Chilean Senate's cable to U.N. Secretary-General, the U.S. copper company was condemned and the Chilean Government was supported in its stand against the company.

ALGERIA

Bouteflika's Statement on Mediterranean Situation

According to a report by *Rose El Youssef* on September 24, Algerian

Foreign Minister Bouteflika said, "The current situation of foreign military presence in the Mediterranean runs counter to the liberation of our peoples and their aspirations for progress and advancement."

In an interview with the weekly, Bouteflika said: "The call by Algeria, together with some Mediterranean states, for making the Mediterranean Sea a safe and peaceful lake, as well as a region of coexistence and fruitful co-operation for its peoples, proceeds from a realistic analysis of the real danger represented by foreign military presence which is exemplified by bases and fleets." He stated: "Proceeding from these facts and the continuance of Israeli aggression, it is urgent for the states overlooking the Mediterranean Sea, particularly those bound up with no pacts or blocs, to take a collective common action for studying the problems of the region. A meeting by the states of the region is rendered more important by the real risks or the explosive situation in the Middle East."

Emphasizing the role of the third world nations in defending their own national interests, the Algerian Foreign Minister declared: "However successful be the method of dialogue and negotiations between big powers, they would not be efficient so long as the third world nations which are primarily concerned with the fate of their problems do not take part in finding solutions to those problems, and so long as the balance of the international relations is not redressed."

CUBA

Progress in Education

In 1959, at the early stage of the victory of the Cuban revolution, 600,000 school-age children could not go to school and more than one million people, or 37.5 per cent of the population, were illiterate. In order to change the situation, a vigorous literacy campaign was launched by the Cuban Government. Schools were established in mountainous areas and the countryside, with priority given to the admission of children of worker and peasant ori-

gin. At the same time, preparatory classes were opened in the universities to help students from worker and peasant families enter higher educational institutions.

Statistics show that enrolments at the higher educational institutions for the school year 1971-72 are over 33,000, or 35 per cent more than that in the last year of Batista's dictatorship. The number of middle school students exceeds 113,400, or more than five times the figure in the year 1958-59. Primary school children total 1,664,600, or 2.3 times as many as in the days of Batista's rule.

Attention has been paid by the Cuban Government to the training of technicians. The enrolments at secondary technical schools at the end of 1971 increased to 57,000 from the meagre 5,300 before the downfall of Batista.

The literacy campaign and spare-time cultural and technical training have also registered a widespread development.

The Cuban educational institutions attach importance to organizing students to take part in productive labour so as to help them have a correct attitude towards labour. Every middle school student now spends 45 days a year working in the countryside and primary school children in the higher grades are also given a chance to do some manual work. As a result of encouragement by the Government since 1970, 12 rural middle schools have been established in which the students divide their time between study and working in the schools' own fields under the direction of farm workers. The system of students' participation in manual labour has also been introduced in the universities since 1971.

BRITAIN

Prime Minister Heath Visits Italy

British Prime Minister Edward Heath concluded his two-day official visit to Italy on October 3. During his visit, he had talks with Premier Giulio Andreotti and Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici and was received by President Giovanni Leone.

Leaders of the two countries held talks which were centred on questions related to the forthcoming Paris summit meeting of the enlarged Common Market countries. A communique issued after the talks said that there was a "close identity of views" between the two sides on "the prospects of European unity" and that both sides saw in the Paris summit meeting "an important step on the road to European unity." In the near future, the communique said, the community governments should formulate a "common line on developments to speed up the process of European unification." It added, "The two heads of government agreed on the necessity that the European community member countries adopt common positions in the negotiations for the reform of the world monetary system."

In his speech at a dinner given by Premier Andreotti on October 2, Prime Minister Heath declared that "the new Europe has important responsibilities as a political force in world affairs." "The voice of Europe in the world . . . should be raised," he added.

(Continued from p. 3.)

▲ Premier Chou En-lai on the evening of October 3 met all members of the Swiss Journalists' Delegation with Georges Duplain, General Manager of the Swiss Telegraph Agency, as leader and Peter S. Erni, Chief of the Information Service of the Political Department of the Federal Council, as deputy leader.

▲ Premier Chou and leading members of the Hsinhua News Agency, *Renmin Ribao* and Foreign Ministry on the evening of October 7 met all members of the Delegation of the American Society of Newspaper Editors led by J. Edward Murray, President, and Arthur C. Deck, Vice-President, of the Society.

▲ The Premier met American professor Owen Lattimore, his assistant Mrs. Fujiko Isono and his grandson Michael Lattimore on the evening of October 6 and gave a banquet in their honour.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Peking Man Exhibition

THE Peking Man (*Homo erectus pekinensis*) exhibition centre was opened to the public on October 1. The exhibition is at the site of discovery of the fossils of Peking Man (who lived some 500,000 years ago) on Lungku (Dragon Bone) Hill at Choukoutien, southwest of Peking. The Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology and Palaeoanthropology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has expanded and rearranged the exhibition. On display are Peking Man material and casts and reconstructed models of human fossils and the fossils of vertebrates discovered in various parts of China since liberation.

Skull caps, lower jaw bones (mandibles) and limb bones of the ape-man and numerous stone implements and animal fossils were excavated earlier from the deposits on Lungku Hill. There was also evidence of the use of fire by Peking Man. Such an abundance of ape-man fossils found at a single site is rare in the world. In another cave at the top of the hill were found fossils of Upper Cave Man (*Homo sapiens sapiens*) and other relics. He lived more than 10,000 years ago.

The exhibition centre is divided into three sections. The first section depicts the process of the emergence of living matter from inorganic matter, and the evolution of living matter from simple to complex and from lower to higher stages. The second section deals with the origin and evolution of mankind. The third section presents New China's research results in vertebrate palaeontology and palaeoanthropology under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Saving a Worker

ALL workers in state-owned factories and mines in China enjoy free medical service. Of greater import than free medical service is the

care devoted by the Party and the People's Government to the lives and health of the working people, and the selfless class love between comrades.

A worker, Chen Chung-sheng, of the Lunan Chemical Fertilizer Plant in Shantung Province was overcome by ammonia fumes when he rushed into the pump room to fix a hitch in the high-pressure liquid ammonia pump. He was unconscious when comrades found him. They quickly carried him to the plant's clinic where the doctors diagnosed his condition as extremely grave.

The clinic was not equipped to handle such a serious case, but to rush Chen Chung-sheng to the nearest large hospital would be running too big a risk. The plant's leadership immediately decided that everything possible must be done on the spot to save the worker's life. Meanwhile, urgent appeals went out to departments concerned for help.

Experienced doctors were sent from Tsinan, the provincial capital, and from the well-known Nanking Chemical Fertilizer Plant Hospital in neighbouring Kiangsu Province.

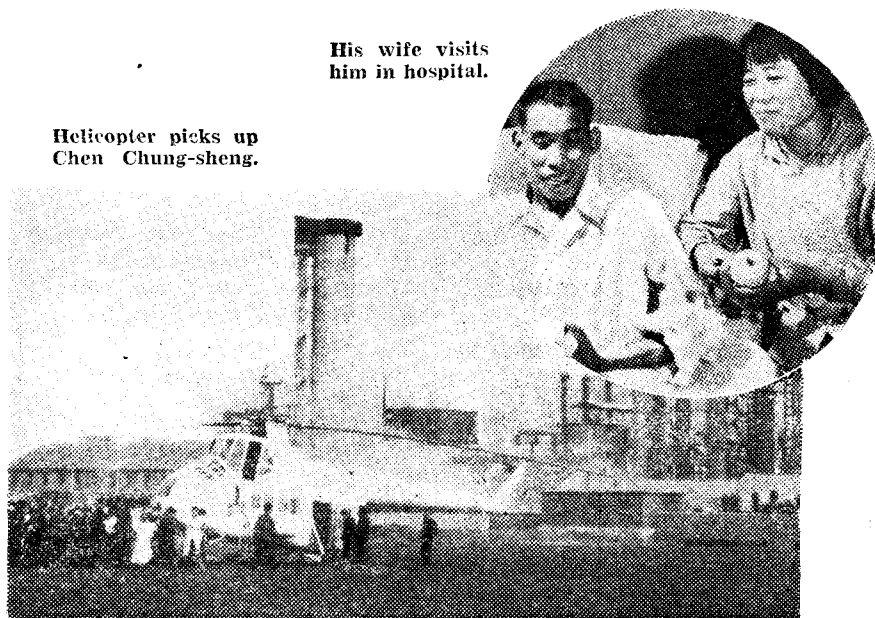
The Ministry of Fuel and Chemical Industry in Peking also sent doctors with experience in treating this kind of poisoning.

Emergency measures kept the stricken worker alive, but he did not come out of his coma. His condition was still described as critical. The doctors advised removing him as soon as possible to a high-pressure oxygen chamber. The nearest one was at a certain naval hospital some distance away.

People's Liberation Army leaders of the area and leading comrades of the provincial Party committee swiftly detailed off a team led by an experienced squadron leader to fly the sick man by helicopter to the naval hospital.

The doctors accompanied the patient into the pressurized oxygen chamber. Slowly, the worker regained consciousness. The navy doctors worked in close collaboration with their colleagues from other cities. They treated Chen Chung-sheng with a combination of traditional Chinese and Western medicine to steer the patient through crisis after crisis. The hospital pharmacists received swift and unstinted help from places near and far.

After eighty days, Chen Chung-sheng was out of danger and well on his way to full recovery.



His wife visits him in hospital.

Helicopter picks up Chen Chung-sheng.

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
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	22:00-23:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30	7120, 9780
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	20:00-21:00	07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9480, 11685, 15095
	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	42, 31, 30, 25, 19, 16	7120, 9460, 9780, 11650, 15060, 15385, 17735, 17855
	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	31, 25, 19, 16	9460, 11650, 15060, 15385, 17735, 17855
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)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11650, 15240, 15510
		19:30-20:30 (Singapore)		
		20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila)		
		18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)		
	21:00-22:00	20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15240, 15510
		20:30-21:30 (Singapore)		
SOUTH ASIA	22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	41, 40, 30, 19	7315, 7470, 9860, 15095
		19:00-20:00 (West Pakistan)		
		20:00-21:00 (East Pakistan)		
		19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)		
	23:00-24:00	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	41, 30, 19	7315, 9860, 15095
		20:00-21:00 (West Pakistan)		
		21:00-22:00 (East Pakistan)		
		20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)		
EUROPE	02:00-03:00	23:30-00:30 (Delhi)	248	1210
	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
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15045
		19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)		
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15045
		20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)		
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030
		19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown)		
		20:30-21:30 (Lagos)		
		21:30-22:30 (Cairo)		
	04:30-05:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030
		20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown)		
		21:30-22:30 (Lagos)		
		22:30-23:30 (Cairo)		

北京周报英文版第四十一期（一九七二年十月十三日出版）邮政代号二一九二二