

PEKING REVIEW

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August 3, 1973

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Chairman Mao Meets President N'gouabi

The 3,000-ri Land Must Be Reunified

— Commemorating 20th anniversary of victory of
Korea's Fatherland Liberation War

Training Worker-Cadres Is a Task Entrusted to Us by History

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Chairman Mao Meets President N'gouabi

CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, met Major Marien N'gouabi, President and Head of State of the People's Republic of the Congo, on July 29.

The meeting was Chairman Mao's fourth with an African head of state this year.

When President N'gouabi arrived at Chungnanhai in Peking, Chairman Mao happily shook hands with



him and expressed his warm welcome to the distinguished guest from the African continent which is constantly advancing in struggle.

Chairman Mao had a warm and friendly conversation with President N'gouabi in his study.

President N'gouabi extended cordial regards to Chairman Mao and said that he was very happy to meet Chairman Mao and the Congolese people would feel very happy, too.

President N'gouabi Visits China

Major Marien N'gouabi, President and Head of State of the Republic of the Congo, arrived in Peking July 27 on a state visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The 45-member presidential party included leading members of the Congolese Government, army and the Party of Labour as well as of trade union, women and youth organizations.

Greeting them at the airport were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chiamai, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme of the National People's Congress, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and his wife Hsu Han-ping, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Fang Yi and Chairman Wu Teh of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Some 5,000 people in the capital also were on hand to welcome them. Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Comrade Teng Ying-chao greeted the President, his wife and other distinguished Congolese guests at the Guest House.

Peking was in a jubilant mood and there was an atmosphere of friendship between the peoples of China and the Congo on July 27. Both countries' national flags fluttered over the airport. Huge placards reading "Warm welcome to President N'gouabi!" and "Firm support for the Congolese people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty!" stood in front of the welcoming crowds. When the special plane carrying the guests touched down,

Chairman Mao said: China and you African countries are similar, and all the imperialists in the world oppress us. We hope that each and every one of the African countries and regions will be independent and get united.

Present on the occasion were Premier Chou En-lai and staff members Chi Tsung-hua, Lo Hsu and Tang Wen-sheng.

Premier Chou and others stepped forward to warmly shake hands with them. A grand welcoming ceremony followed.

Accompanied by Premier Chou, the guests drove to the Guest House. When the motorcade entered the city area, a holiday scene prevailed everywhere: big red palace lanterns on the gate tower of Tien An Men; coloured bunting along Changan Boulevard; welcoming streamers on many tall buildings; thousands upon thousands of well-wishers flocking to both sides of the broad avenues to hail the eminent Congolese guests from the African continent.

Premier Chou gave a grand banquet in honour of the Congolese President and his wife the following day. Both the Premier and the President spoke (for excerpts of their speeches see pp. 6-7). Hosts and guests clinked glasses again and again at the banquet, toasting the friendship between the two peoples and the continuous development of friendship and relations of co-operation between the two countries and new victories in the Asian-African peoples' cause of unity against imperialism.

Talks between Premier Chou and President N'gouabi took place on July 28 and 30. An agreement on a loan from the Chinese Government to the Congolese Government was signed the day before the Congolese President and his party left Peking.

President and Madame N'gouabi gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People on July 30. "We are happy," said the President in his speech at the banquet, "to have come to China and had talks with the prestigious Chairman Mao Tsetung, with Comrade Premier Chou En-lai and their colleagues. The very posi-

five results of the talks will further strengthen Sino-Congolese friendship."

Brief as the visit was, the direct contacts the presidential party had with the Chinese people had surely enabled them to learn very useful lessons from their visit, the Congolese President said.

In reply, Premier Chou said: "President N'gouabi's visit to China is crowned with complete success and has added a new brilliant chapter to the history of friendly relations between China and the Congo." The Premier added: "It is nearly ten years since diplomatic relations were established between China and the Congo, and solidarity and friendly relations exist between our two countries. Solidarity and friendship between our two peoples shall continue from generation to generation."

Accompanied by Premier Chou and others, President and Madame N'gouabi and the other Congolese guests left Peking on July 31 for a visit to Luta in northeast China.

20th Anniversary of the Victory of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War

July 27 was the 20th anniversary of the victory of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War. In the last 20 years, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made more than 130 fair and reasonable proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Using various pretexts, however, the Pak Jung Hi clique has stubbornly opposed and rejected all these proposals. Ganging up with the U.S. imperialists, this clique has never ceased to violate the Korean Armistice Agreement and throw up all sorts of obstacles to peaceful reunification.

According to statistics, from the signing of the Armistice Agreement in 1953 to July 15, 1973, the number of enemy violations of the agreement has exceeded 124,840. Although 20 years have gone by since the armistice, there are more than 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in south Korea under the "United Nations" signboard and "the United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" still exists. Korea remains divided.

At a banquet he gave to mark this glorious festival, Korean Ambassador to China Hyun Jun Keuk said: As one nation with one culture and one language, Korea brooks no partition. U.S. imperialism must stop its aggression and interference against Korea and immediately withdraw from south Korea its troops of aggression wearing the helmets of the "U.N. forces," and "the United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" must be dissolved and the south Korean authorities must immediately stop their underhand activities to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate division of the nation by relying on foreign force.

Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, also made a speech at the banquet. Declaring the resolute support of the Chinese Government and people for the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, he expressed the conviction that the Korean people will surely win final victory in this just cause.

Among the guests were Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Wang Hung-wen, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

46th Anniversary of P.L.A. Celebrated

The Chinese Ministry of National Defence gave a grand reception in the banquet hall of the Great Hall

of the People on the evening of July 31 to warmly celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Among those present at the reception were: Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Hsu Hsiang-chien and Nieh Jung-chen, Vice-Chairmen of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wang Hung-wen and Wu Teh, Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Kuo Mo-jo, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme and Chou Chien-jen, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Fu Tso-yi, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council; Hsu Teh-heng, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C.; and Hsiao Ching-kuang, Su Yu and Wang Shu-sheng, Vice-Ministers of National Defence.

Also attending the reception by invitation were:

The vacationist group of the Korean People's Army with Lieutenant-General Chang Jong Hwan, Vice-Minister of the Korean People's Armed Forces, as its leader, and Major-General Chong Gyong Sik as its deputy leader;

Thiounn Prasith, Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; and

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China and military attaches of various embassies in Peking and their wives.

Toasting at the reception, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying extended a warm welcome and sincere thanks to the guests, friends and comrades present. He proposed a toast to the health and long life of Chairman Mao, the founder and commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the great leader of the Chinese people, to the splendid victories the P.L.A. has scored in the past 46 years, and to the friendship between the peoples of all countries in the world.

At the reception, representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers and of literary, art and sports circles chatted together about the excellent situation at home and abroad. They expressed the determination to unite still more closely under the leadership of the C.P.C. Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, heighten their vigilance, strengthen their preparedness against war and strive for still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament

Table tennis associations and sports organizations of more than 80 countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America have sent in their entries for the Asian-African-Latin American (A.A.A.) Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament scheduled to start in Peking on August 25. This was announced by a leading member of the Tournament's Organizing Committee in an interview with Hsinhua.

Leading members of the International Table Tennis Federation, the Asian Table Tennis Union, the African Table Tennis Federation and the Table Tennis Confederation of South America will attend the tournament as guests.

The representatives of the table tennis associations of Chile, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Japan, Mauritius,

(Continued on p. 9.)

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(Excerpts)

THE Congolese people have a glorious revolutionary tradition of opposing imperialism. After waging wave upon wave of heroic struggles over a long period of time, the Congolese people ultimately won their independence in 1960. This was followed by the victory of the August Revolution in 1963. In recent years, the Congolese Government and people, under the leadership of His Excellency President N'gouabi, have repeatedly frustrated subversive schemes engineered by imperialism and victoriously safeguarded their national independence and state sovereignty. The Congolese Government lays stress on self-reliance in developing the national economy and advocates the rejuvenation and development of national culture. We are very glad to see that your efforts have yielded gratifying results.

Externally, the Congolese Government pursues a policy of non-alignment, persistently opposes imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and barbarous racism, stands for African solidarity and vigorously supports the African national-liberation movements. The Congolese Government and people have also given active support to the just struggles of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, the Korean people and the three Indochinese peoples. The Congo holds that all nations should be equal irrespective of their size and that the people of each country should decide their own destiny. In taking the above-mentioned principled stand, the People's Republic of the Congo has made a valuable contribution to the Afro-Asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism.

The current excellent world situation is developing further in a direction favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism and reaction. An increasing number of countries, particularly third world countries, are uniting more closely in firm opposition to the hegemonism and power politics practised by the superpowers. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this has become an irresistible historical trend throughout the world. On the other hand, the contradictions between the superpowers and their contention are ceaselessly intensifying, and their temporary compromise and collusion entered into for selfish motives can only be a case of "same bed, different dreams" and

will by no means change the nature of either of them, which invariably seeks to overpower the other. As everybody can see, one of the superpowers, in order to supplant the other, is reaching out its grasping hand everywhere and worming its way in wherever possible; it is incessantly carrying out interference and subversion in other countries, and even brazenly taking part in the dismemberment of sovereign states. Because of the growing number of its evil deeds, it is increasingly revealing its expansionist features. The two superpowers alike are beset with troubles internally and externally and are on tenterhooks. They are increasingly besieged by the people of the whole world.

The present situation in Africa is also heartening. In the spirit of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, the independent African states are continuously enhancing their solidarity and co-ordinating their actions in directing the spearhead of their struggle squarely against Africa's common enemies — imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and big-power hegemonism. The people's armed struggles and mass movements for national liberation in regions which are not yet independent are continuing to surge forward. Africa belongs to the great African people, and it can surely win complete independence and liberation through its own unremitting heroic fight. As in the past, the Chinese Government and people will for ever stand firmly by the African people in their just struggle.

At present, the Cambodian people's fight to punish the traitorous Lon Nol clique is winning continuous new victories. The National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia have solemnly declared time and again that the Cambodian question must be solved in accordance with the five-point declaration of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, dated March 23, 1970. Recently the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia has convened a National Congress in the Liberated Zone of Cambodia and issued a declaration to all friendly countries and peoples the world over. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Cambodian people's just struggle and their solemn and righteous stand on a settlement of the Cambodian question. The

United States of America must immediately stop its bombing and all other acts of military intervention in Cambodia so that the Cambodian people may settle their own problems free from foreign interference.

Both China and the Congo belong to the third world. The Chinese and Congolese peoples are brothers and comrades-in-arms on the anti-imperialist front. They have always sympathized with and supported each

other and forged a profound militant friendship in the common struggle to safeguard national independence and build their own countries. We are sure that His Excellency President N'gouabi's current visit to China will further consolidate and develop the friendly relations and co-operation already existing between China and the Congo and make a new contribution to the Afro-Asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism.

President Marien N'gouabi's Speech

(Excerpts)

OUR people know that they have in your people one of the most faithful friends. We have known a similar past of humiliation and exploitation: the colonization, the foreign domination which was then imposed on us and against which we had to wage a fight often fierce and sanguinary, drew us nearer to each other, and even united us.

Today, we are waging a common struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism, for the freedom of the peoples, their independence and the development of the under-equipped countries.

Tomorrow, the Congolese people will be proud to participate, together with the valiant Chinese people and other peace-loving peoples, in the establishment of an international society of a new type, in which the relations between nations will be characterized by equality in the rights of states, respect for their independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, mutual benefit.

It was thus not by chance that, barely six months after the people's uprising of August 13, 14 and 15, 1963 in Brazzaville, we signed with you the Communiqué of Accra, establishing diplomatic relations between our two countries.

Since then, our relations based on the anti-imperialist struggle have blossomed and have been diversified and considerably reinforced.

We are very sincerely glad about this, just as we rejoice at the numerous internal and external successes achieved by the Chinese people, thanks to the correctness of the political line set for them by the Chinese Communist Party under the perspicacious leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of your people.

The array of your friends has considerably augmented and the wall of isolation which imperialism

built around the People's Republic of China has lamentably collapsed.

We are convinced that the People's Republic of China has a role of capital importance to play in the establishment of a durable world peace. The consistent and unconditional support which she has always given to the liberation movements, notably to our brothers in Viet Nam and Cambodia, has enabled the combatants to advance the struggle.

In Africa, your country's support is an important moral and material contribution to the freedom fighters.

Your policy, which is also ours and which unequivocally draws a distinction between unjust wars of aggression and just wars of liberation, is increasingly accepted by the people of the world.

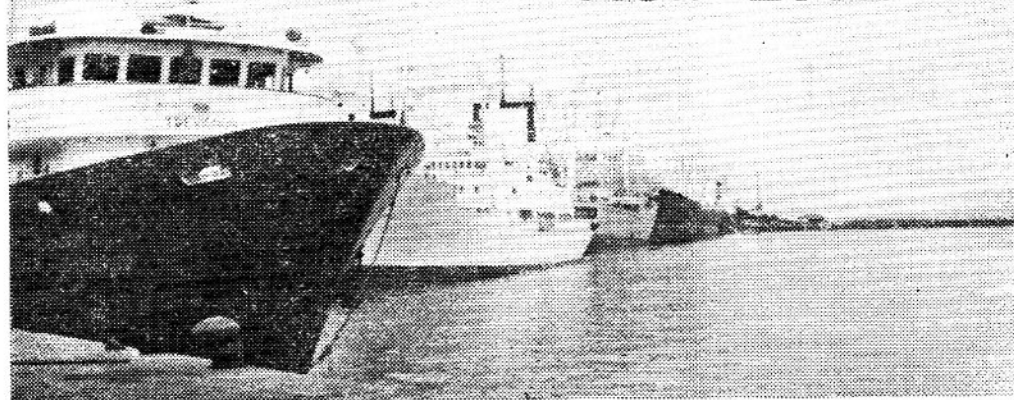
It is indeed impossible to realize a just and equitable universal peace so long as colonies still exist, racial prejudice and apartheid still hold sway, and might continues to eclipse right.

We solemnly reaffirm here our total and unconditional support, that our people have always given, to the liberation movements of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and the Cape Verde Islands, to the Palestinian people who have been deprived of their fundamental rights, to the just cause of our brothers in Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos and to the just proposals formulated by President Kim Il Sung for the peaceful reunification of the Korean fatherland.

On the matter of disarmament our country holds the simple view that the third world countries, which are constantly subjected to aggression, domination and plunder by imperialism, must of necessity defend themselves.

Report From the Congo

Pointe Noire's New Look



GOING 510 kilometres southwest of Brazzaville, capital of the People's Republic of the Congo, on the Congo-Ocean Railway brings you to Pointe Noire, the well-known industrial, mining and commercial centre of the country. Northwest of the city is the important Congolese port on the west African coast.

Beautiful Port

The Pointe Noire Harbour is 850,000 square metres in area and 8-10 metres deep, with an outlet 200 metres wide. Lapping the several-kilometre-long breakwater, the surf of the fuming Atlantic affords a magnificent view. In the harbour, however, the water is calm and the blue sea shimmers under the sun. Dozens of ocean liners and freighters were berthed at eight wharves in the harbour. Special wharves handled timber and transshipments of manganese from Gabon, and a long pier outside the harbour was for loading potash. There were numerous oil storage tanks, the largest having a capacity of 4,700 cubic metres. Rafts of okoume (a high-grade ebony), for which the Congo is famous, were awaiting shipment in the harbour.

On the wharves, workers skilfully operated loading and unloading machinery. At the far end of the harbour the expansion of wharves was under way with vehicles of all types moving in an endless stream. This was a busy port and everywhere the scene was one of activity.

More than 2,000 workers and staff members were employed by the harbour. The volume of cargo handled has increased from year to year. In 1972, imports and exports through the harbour amounted to a record 3.9 million tons and more than 1,100 ships called at the port that year.

The harbour at Pointe Noire not only handles imports and exports of the Congo, but also transships minerals and other cargoes from Gabon, Chad, Cameroon and the Central African Republic. It contributes extensively to the development of the Congo's economy and the promotion of economic cooperation and goods exchanges between the peoples of the central African countries.

History of Struggle

Like other parts of the country and Africa as a whole, Pointe Noire has a history of enslavement and exploitation by the Western colonialists and a history of struggle against aggression and oppression. The Portuguese colonialists began their invasion of the Congo as early as the 15th century. Then other Western colonialists followed. It was said that when a Portuguese explorer came to Pointe Noire on board a ship at the beginning of the 1870s he first sighted a black rock jutting out of the water and so called the place "Pointe Noire" (Cape Black). Towards the end of the last century, French colonialists got a foothold in Pointe Noire and turned it into a base for plundering the riches of the Congo and other countries in central Africa.

To penetrate the interior and step up their plunder of the central African countries, the colonialists forced the Congolese and other central African people to build the Congo-Ocean Railway in 1921-34 and Pointe Noire Harbour in 1934-43. The railway and the harbour were virtually built with the blood of the Congolese people. Their construction took a heavy toll of African labourers.

Where there is oppression, there is resistance. The local people began the struggle against colonial domination and enslavement at the very beginning of the construction of the Congo-Ocean Railway. According to historical records, an uprising broke out among the construction workers in 1928, which soon developed into a large-scale mass struggle. The fight against forced labour of the Africans paralysed construction several times. People in other parts of the country also rose in response. They refused to pay the poll-tax and tribute in goods to the colonialists and refused to serve as forced labour. No brutal suppression by the colonialists was able to stamp out the flames of the Congolese people's struggle against colonialism. In 1960 the

unyielding Congolese people finally won independence. Pointe Noire has played an ever more important role in the development of the Congo's national economy since the August Revolution in 1963 and particularly since the July 31 Movement in 1968.

On the Road of Advance

Pointe Noire today is known as the Congo's "economic capital." As the national economy develops, it shows ever-growing vitality.

Pointe Noire's Mayor M. Bouti told me that before the August Revolution, the harbour, railway transport and most of the industrial and mining enterprises were in foreign hands. After that revolution and particularly in recent years, the Congolese Party of Labour and the Congolese Government have attached great importance to the development of the national economy. In 1969 President Marien N'gouabi on behalf of the Congolese people solemnly declared the Congo's withdrawal from the colonialist-controlled "Trans-Equatorial Communications Agency" and the nationalization of all the agency's property in the Congo. The Trans-Congolese Communications Agency was set up to take care of the nation's land and water transport. Since then the harbour at Pointe Noire and the Congo-Ocean Railway which the colonialists utilized to plunder the wealth of the Congolese people have become important tools in developing the national economy. During my visit to the head office of the Trans-Congolese Communications Agency, the railway bureau and the harbour administration, Congolese friends recalled with emotion the scenes of jubilation in Pointe Noire when the "Trans-Equatorial Communications Agency" was nationalized. One friend said: "The move reflected the aspirations of the independent people for genuine economic independence. All of us were happy to see that."

There are large virgin forests and very rich potash and sea-bed oil around Pointe Noire. Since independence, the state-owned enterprises have increased year by year, now including the Timber Company, the Congolese Potash Company, the Elf-Congo Oil Company, the Congolese Okoume Office, the Rolling Stock Repair Plant of Pointe Noire, the Electrical Company, and the Trade Company. To fully utilize local oil resources, the Congolese Government has started carrying out its plan this year to build a modern state-owned petrochemical works.

The Congolese Government takes pains to train the Congolese technicians and cadres to meet the needs of national economic development. A technical training centre has been set up by the Trans-Congolese Communications Agency. Most teachers of the centre are Congolese and among the 100 students there are experienced workers. An official of the centre told me: "The centre's curricula are decided in accordance with the needs of the departments of the Trans-Congolese Communications Agency and the period of schooling is two years. We want to train our own technicians and cadres as rapidly as possible." Education is combined with productive labour. There were 50 graduates from this centre in 1972, the biggest number ever in a year. They have been playing an important role in the development of the national economy. Owing to the initiative of workers and the increase in the number of technicians, for instance, the Rolling Stock Repair Plant of Pointe Noire has raised production year by year. Before nationalization in 1970, it could repair only 1,400 coaches or wagons a year. In 1972 it repaired 2,000.

Like other parts of the country, the beautiful, prosperous port of Pointe Noire is steadily going forward on the path of independence and development.

— *Hsinhua Correspondent*

(Continued from p. 5.)

Nepal, Nigeria and Tanzania held a preparatory committee meeting for the A.A.A. Friendship Invitational Tournament in Peking last September. The meeting decided to entrust the Table Tennis Association of the People's Republic of China with organizing the tournament in Peking from August 25 to September 7 this year. The aim of the tournament is to enhance the friendship and unity among the people and players of countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America and to promote the development of table tennis on these continents.

It is anticipated that the tournament will be a magnificent gathering

demonstrating the unity and friendship among the people and players of the three continents.

Republic of Afghanistan Recognized

At the request of the new Government of Afghanistan, the Government of the People's Republic of China recognized the Republic of Afghanistan on July 28.

Mohammad Daoud, former Prime Minister of Afghanistan, declared in a speech over Radio Afghanistan on the morning of July 17 that the Kingdom of Afghanistan had been overthrown and the Republic of Afghanistan established.

Referring to the new government's foreign policy, Daoud said that "Afghanistan's foreign policy will be based on neutrality and non-alignment in military blocs," and that "the first pillar of the policy of Afghanistan is the desire for peace and friendship with all nations and peoples in the world."

Broadcast by Radio Afghanistan the following day, a declaration in the name of the Central Committee of the Republic of Afghanistan said that Mohammad Daoud had been elected President and Prime Minister of the Republic at the first meeting of the committee. He also holds the National Defence and Foreign Affairs portfolios.

The 3,000-ri Land Must Be Reunified

— Commemorating the 20th anniversary of victory of
Korea's Fatherland Liberation War

JULY 27 is the glorious festival of the 20th anniversary of victory of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War. The Chinese people extend warm greetings and lofty regards to the heroic Korean people.

U.S. imperialism brazenly unleashed a war of aggression against Korea in June 1950. Defying brute force, the Korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, waged a sublime and heroic war in defence of their country. The Chinese people, following the teachings of their great leader Chairman Mao, sent the Chinese People's Volunteers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people. After three years of valiant fighting, the Korean people, supported by the people throughout the world, eventually won a great victory in the war against aggression and forced the United States of America to sign the Korean Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953. The great victory of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War has not only defended the independence and security of the fatherland, but made an important contribution to the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and people all over the world.

After the Korean armistice, the industrious and courageous Korean people, bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, healed the wounds of war in a short time and achieved tremendous successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Korean people who are continuing to carry out the line of "independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence" are now advancing triumphantly towards the grandiose targets of fulfilling the Six-Year Plan for National Economy and the three major tasks of technical revolution by displaying the *Chollima* spirit and going along the course charted by the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Twenty years have elapsed since the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement, but the 3,000-ri land of Korea remains divided. That the provisions on the peaceful settlement of the Korean question in the Korean Armistice Agreement have not been put into effect because of the obstruction of the U.S. and south Korean authorities is well known. The U.S. troops and the

so-called "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" which are still in south Korea are playing the role of obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. This is entirely contrary to the desire of the Korean people and the people of all countries.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have long made unremitting efforts to end the national agony caused by the division and to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The day after the Korean armistice Comrade Kim Il Sung solemnly called on all the Korean people to join hands to achieve the reunification and independence of the fatherland. In May 1972, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity which led to the publication of the Joint Statement of North and South Korea and opened the way to contacts and negotiations between the north and the south. On June 23, 1973, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the five-point programme for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, once again pointing out the correct way to realize independent and peaceful reunification. But the Pak Jung Hi clique in south Korea, which has constantly sabotaged the Korean Armistice Agreement and violated the Joint Statement of North and South Korea, and aggravated tension, is taking the road of insisting on division and preparing for war. Recently, the south Korean authorities have been manoeuvring for position in an effort to create "two Koreas" and further deepen the division of Korea so as to obstruct its independent and peaceful reunification. This action by the Pak clique cannot but evoke the strong opposition of all the Korean people.

It is the popular desire and general trend to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Any attempt to go against this historical trend is doomed to failure. The U.S. troops should withdraw from south Korea and "the United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" should be dissolved. The question of Korean reunification should be settled by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference. The current interna-

tional situation is very favourable to the Korean people's just cause of independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. We are convinced that through prolonged and hard struggle the heroic Korean people can certainly overcome all difficulties on the road of advance and attain the sacred goal of independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

The Chinese and Korean peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe and going through thick and thin together. They united

closely and fought shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against the common enemy. The two peoples have encouraged and helped each other in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. As always, the Chinese people will unite closely with the Korean people and advance with them hand in hand. The blood-cemented militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples will definitely grow stronger daily and continue to develop.

(*"Renmin Ribao" editorial, July 27*)

Saigon Authorities Must Release All Detained Civilian Personnel Immediately

OVER six months have passed since the Viet Nam ceasefire. But hundreds of thousands of civilian personnel in south Viet Nam are still illegally detained in over a thousand prisons by the Thieu regime. They continue to be cruelly tortured and persecuted, freedom has not been restored to them and they cannot reunite with their families. This state of affairs is impermissible.

The Paris agreement on Viet Nam clearly stipulates that the two south Vietnamese parties must return Vietnamese civilian personnel captured and detained in south Viet Nam. The joint communique signed a month ago by the parties concerned on the Viet Nam issue reaffirms these provisions and pledges that "the two south Vietnamese parties shall do their utmost to accomplish this within 45 days from the date of signature of this joint communique." However, the Thieu regime has gone back on its word. It has tried its utmost to delay and evade the return of all civilian personnel it has captured and detained; it has continued to maltreat and massacre them. Even more, it has illegally arrested and imprisoned tens of thousands of patriots. All this is an open violation of the Paris agreement and the joint communique, and deserves bitter denunciation by world public opinion.

Like its other violations of the Paris agreement, this act by the Saigon authorities is aimed at hampering the reasonable settlement of the internal affairs of south Viet Nam and the realization of national reconciliation and concord in south Viet Nam. The illegal detention, arrest and cruel persecution by the Thieu regime of south Vietnamese people who love their

fatherland, peace and freedom and approve national reconciliation and concord only shows Thieu's stubborn hostility to the south Vietnamese people and cannot but receive universal condemnation by people of all strata in south Viet Nam. On July 18, 1973, Minister Nguyen Van Hieu, on behalf of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, put forward an important new proposal ensuring the right of the south Vietnamese people to democratic liberties at the consultative conference of the two south Vietnamese parties, which once again demands the immediate return of all Vietnamese civilian personnel captured and detained in south Viet Nam. Recently, the South Viet Nam Committee for the Release of Patriots and Peace-Loving People Still Detained by the Saigon Administration issued an urgent appeal, strongly denouncing the Thieu administration for continuing to illegally detain hundreds of thousands of civilian personnel and demanding that the administration strictly implement the Paris agreement and immediately release all patriotic and peace-loving people, including those who belong to the third political force, still detained in south Viet Nam. The Chinese people express their firm support for this. The Saigon authorities should strictly implement the provisions of the Paris agreement and the joint communique, accept the reasonable proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and stop persecuting detained civilian personnel and release all of them immediately.

(*"Renmin Ribao" Commentator, July 27*)

Our Days in Britain

by the Chinese Journalists' Delegation

FRIENDSHIP and hospitality from the British Government and people in all walks of life was the order of the day during the almost one-month stay in Britain by the Chinese Journalists' Delegation. The delegation members readily felt the true and sincere sentiments of the British people for the Chinese people.

From London to Cardiff

London is a city with a long history. At first sight, many things seem to remain in the same old tradition. But after scratching the surface, one finds many changes. Quite a number of tall buildings of 10, 20 and 30 storeys, for instance, have added to the skyline of the metropolis while motor traffic has increased considerably. This has further aggravated the problem of traffic jams and, of course, that of air pollution caused by exhaust. However, anti-pollution measures in recent years are beginning to take effect and the waters of the seriously contaminated Thames have been somewhat cleaner. The banning of bituminous coal as fuel in London and other big cities has reduced soot in the city area and the heavy smog which used to be practically a synonym of London has lessened.

In London, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, received and had a friendly talk with the delegation and showed satisfaction with the development of Anglo-Chinese relations. He also envisaged further development in the two countries' economic and cultural relations.

In London, the biggest centre of the British news media, the visiting Chinese journalists were warmly welcomed by people of the British press and invited to call at a number of newspaper offices and television stations. We had friendly and cordial talks with many friends in press circles, and during our stay, we found numerous reports on China and Sino-British cultural and economic ties in the leading dailies and saw and heard such reports on TV. We gathered that this represented the people's growing interest in what is going on in China.

At Cambridge which we visited, faculty members and students of the Department of Oriental Studies took us on a tour of the library which houses a valuable collection of Chinese books. Chinese language courses have been offered here since the last century. Some students in the department, talking to us in standard Chinese, spoke fluently and their pronunciation was excellent. Chinese philosophy, both ancient and modern,

Chinese literature and Chinese archaeology are also included in the curricula of the department. Friends at Cambridge have made useful contributions in promoting cultural exchanges between the peoples of China and Britain.

We also went to Stratford-on-Avon to see the birthplace of William Shakespeare, the world-renowned playwright and poet.

The five-starred red flag of China was flying atop an ancient castle when we came to Ruthin, a small mountain town in north Wales. In the Welsh capital, Cardiff, we were received by Secretary of State for Wales Peter Thomas who welcomed our visit. We made a trip to the Welsh National Museum there and were met at the entrance by Leonard Hone, a staff member. Though he is no longer young, Mr. Hone, who greeted us in Chinese, is making a determined effort to learn Chinese on his own.

Why Did Britain Join E.E.C.?

Britain became an official member of the European Economic Community last January 1. This has promoted and enlarged the unity of West European countries and stimulated the development of the situation in Europe. It has at the same time affected the political and economic as well as the daily life of the British people.

In talks with British officials and industrial circles we often heard the following point of view: To maintain the status she desires in the world, Britain had to join the Common Market and become part of the united Western Europe.

When we called on the Confederation of British Industry, an organization of the owners of British firms, deputy general secretary Mr. John Whitehorn answered the question straightforwardly: Why did we want to join the E.E.C.? Quite simple! We feel more and more that Britain in the second half of the 20th century is too small to become an economic power capable of competing with other big powers on its own.

Divided into small parts, as Mr. Francois Duchene, Director of the Institute for Strategic Studies in London, put it, the West European countries would be militarily insecure in the face of the Soviet Union and economically out of balance in the face of the United States.

After formally joining the E.E.C., the main problem confronting Britain today is: What is to be done in the new situation faced with new conditions of competition?

Foodstuffs, raw materials and petroleum together amount to nearly half of Britain's total imports. In exchange for this, Britain has to export a large quantity of manufactures, especially engineering products. Exports account for nearly 20 per cent of Britain's gross national product. That is why many people in Britain say that Britain "lives on trade."

After joining the Common Market, what really are the prospects for Britain in the capitalist world market where competition is becoming keener daily? Both government officials and representatives of big businesses showed their confidence in talks with the Chinese journalists. The same Mr. John Whitehorn of the Confederation of British Industry told us: In the capitalist world, with the exception of the United States, Britain is more or less on an equal status with Japan, West Germany and France in productive capacity. Therefore, his conclusion is that Britain can stand up to the competition within the Common Market.

Industrial Structure Being Reorganized

The first industrialized country in the world, Britain now is reorganizing her industrial structure. We were told that for years some older industries, such as coal mining, textiles, shipbuilding and railway transport, have been steadily on the decline while production of some newer industries, such as electronics, plastics, aircraft and chemicals, has been going up.

In Wales, we saw many abandoned coal mines and also some new oil tanks and refineries. Coal mining and steelmaking had long been the sinews of Welsh industry, but in the last three decades coal output has steadily dwindled. From 1963 to 1971, the number of coal miners was reduced by half and annual coal output by nearly 25 per cent. In this respect, Wales can be said to be a microcosm of Britain. Several large oil refinery centres have been set up in Wales in recent years and oil refining capacity is now 160 per cent higher than in 1963. Crude oil is entirely imported.

A different situation prevails in the iron and steel industry. At Port Talbot, we visited the largest British iron and steel combine with an annual output of three million tons of steel. We were told by its management that equipment had been recently renovated, including the installation of two pure oxygen top-blown converters each with a 300-ton capacity, and the building of a new port. The government decided last year to invest 3,000 million pounds in the iron and steel industry within ten years for the renovation of equipment, of which 900 million pounds will be allotted to Wales, with 300 million pounds going to this plant whose steel output capacity will double in ten years, turning out 6 million tons annually. We also learnt that three

steel plants in Wales which were considered uneconomical because of outdated equipment, were closed recently. It can be seen from this that a number of key industrial sectors are unsparingly making huge investments in order to compete in the international market. In the last 20 years, the average annual rate of growth of Britain's gross national product was much lower than that of Japan and the six original E.E.C. countries, and has also been slightly lower than that of the United States. The government and business circles are making efforts to raise the rate of economic growth and hope that Britain's participation in the E.E.C. will help change the situation.

Concern About European Security

Since joining the E.E.C., Britain has thrown in her lot with that of the West European continental countries and it is only natural for her to be concerned about European security. Britain took part in the preparations for the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and exploratory talks on balanced force reductions in Central Europe, but she still remains vigilant against the intention of the ruling clique of social-imperialism. In a defence White Paper published February 21, the British Government noted that it hopes to relax tension, but "the steady increase in the military capability of the Soviet Union underlines the importance for the West of clearly identifying and keeping in view its own policy objectives."

The White Paper adds that "only negotiation from strength is likely to produce equitable agreements, there must, therefore, be no unilateral reduction in defence capabilities in the West." Speaking at a press luncheon in London on May 1, Sir Alec Douglas-Home pointed out that the British Government was prepared to take part in any negotiations with the Soviet Union, but "there can be no short cuts, no glossing over of difficulties in meaningless generalizations and promises of good intent." "That would be a dangerous path to take, since it would give us the appearance of detente without the substance and might tempt us to relax our watchfulness and take unjustifiable risks with our security," he warned.

During our tour of Britain, an authoritative person in political circles talked to us about balanced force reductions in Central Europe. He said that force reductions could be considered only when they were really to be carried out in a balanced way. Nothing was more dangerous than sabotaging Europe's balance of power in the name of force reductions. A friend in press circles was of the opinion that Britain could not relax her defence efforts, and this was why Britain, in spite of her need for money, still spends 5 per cent of her GNP—which is a rate higher than that of ordinary West European countries—on defence.

Training Worker-Cadres Is a Task Entrusted to Us by History

by Wu Kung-wen

THE Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and the current deep-going movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work have trained and brought up large numbers of cadres for the proletarian revolutionary cause. That many fine worker-cadres have emerged is especially gratifying. The increase in the number of workers among the Party's cadres sets up a firm class basis for Party building, reform of state organs and implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With the healthy development of the cause of our socialist revolution and construction, our cadres, especially worker-cadres, are far from enough and more cadres are needed to suit the revolutionary situation. Paying special attention to selecting and training cadres from among the workers in the course of struggle, therefore, is a great task entrusted to us by history.

In leading the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao has always regarded training worker-cadres as an important matter in building the Party and political power. He has shown deep concern for the growth of worker-cadres and set an example for us in practice. When our Party was still in its infancy, Chairman Mao defied all hardships to set up the workers' evening schools for Changsha's workers and Anyuan's miners, which spread Marxism-Leninism among the workers and selected and trained a number of worker-cadres for the First Revolutionary Civil War. To strengthen the building of proletarian political power and consolidate the revolutionary base areas during the Second Revolutionary Civil War, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"We should increase the workers' representation in the government bodies."** During the War of Resistance Against Japan, Chairman Mao profoundly elaborated on the great significance of training worker-cadres, emphatically pointing out: **"It is necessary to educate many cadres from among the workers, knowledgeable and capable cadres who do not seek empty fame but are ready for honest work. It is impossible for the working class to attain liberation without large numbers of such cadres."**

Since the period of socialist revolution began, Chairman Mao has summed up in a comprehensive way both the positive and negative experience in the international communist movement and profoundly pointed out: **"In order to guarantee that our Party and country do not change their colour, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution."** By following Chairman Mao's consistent instructions, our Party has selected

and trained large numbers of cadres from among the workers and put them in leading departments at various levels, enabling the worker-cadres to play their role as the backbone in socialist revolution and construction. In response to Chairman Mao's inspiring call **"The working class must exercise leadership in everything"** issued in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we have selected and sent many fine representatives of the workers to occupy various spheres in the superstructure and this has enormously strengthened the all-round proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. In the Party's Ninth National Congress, many Party members from among the workers were elected to the Central Committee, which made our Party more vigorous and militant. The movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work further raised the workers' consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and helped the maturing of a still larger number of worker-cadres.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a great number of fine worker-cadres have emerged and matured in the past few decades. This is an indication of the successful development of our Party's cause and an important guarantee for the Chinese revolution to gain one victory after another.

Paying special attention to selecting and training cadres from among the workers is decided by the class status of the working class and its historical mission.

Any class in history that wants to go on the political stage as an independent political force must choose its own leaders, select and train its own cadres, and rely on them to set forth its own independent line and policies as well as lead all its members in seizing and consolidating its ruling position. Without exception, this applies to the working class too.

The working class is the greatest class in the history of mankind, and it is the most far-sighted, most selfless and thoroughly revolutionary. It not only achieves its own emancipation in the struggle against the bourgeoisie, but shoulders the great mission of abolishing the system of exploitation of man by man over the whole globe by which all mankind will be emancipated. This mission calls for the working class to produce its own Party and leaders and bring up its own cadres. In this way it can take action as a class.

The Chinese working class is the leading class today. To ensure the leadership of that class, it is necessary to send continuously to the Party and government leading groups at all levels the fine workers who keep close ties with the working class and other labouring people and have practical experience and revolutionary vigour. It is also necessary to resolutely carry

out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, transform society in the image of the working class, and remould all spheres of the superstructure with working-class ideology and style of work so as to make them correspond to the socialist economic base. Only in this way can we guard **"against this transformation of the state and the organs of the state from servants of society into masters of society"** and organizationally ensure that the revolutionary leadership is really in the hands of the proletariat.

The struggle between the two lines and between the two ideologies has always existed over the question of whether it is necessary to select and train worker-cadres. All enemies of Marxism and opportunists in the Party without exception are against training cadres from among the workers. In essence this involves a fundamental question of principle — on whom should the proletarian revolution rely. As early as the middle of the 19th century when the workers' movement was surging in Europe, some utopian socialists and bourgeois radicals left no stone unturned in peddling reformism and slinging mud at the workers' movement. Marx and Engels fought a bitter struggle against these so-called socialists who did not believe that the workers could liberate themselves. Both mercilessly exposed and criticized the whole lot as sects and social quacks who actually were **"outside the working-class movement, and looking rather to the 'educated' classes for support."** While leading the Bolsheviks to fight the Mensheviks, Lenin also criticized the Right capitulationists for relinquishing leadership over the revolution. He set great store by and had firm faith in the worker-cadres who played their role as the backbone in the proletarian revolution. He pointed out in 1918: **"One of the most important tasks today, if not the most important, is to develop this independent initiative of the workers, and of all the working and exploited people generally, develop it as widely as possible in creative organizational work. At all costs we must break the old, absurd, savage, despicable and disgusting prejudice that only the so-called 'upper classes,' only the rich, and those who have gone through the school of the rich, are capable of administering the state and directing the organizational development of socialist society."** Lenin trenchantly repudiated those flunkeys who prostrated themselves before the "upper classes." In his *Letter to the Congress* (December 1922), he pointed out: **"A few dozen workers, being members of the C.C. [Central Committee], can deal better than anybody else with checking, improving and remodelling our state apparatus."** Lenin's words are a high appraisal of the role of worker-cadres in strengthening the unity of the leading body and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Such struggle in our Party is very sharp too. Bent on opposing and sabotaging Chairman Mao's line on cadres, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi always interfered in and undermined our Party's work of training cadres from among the workers. Other political swindlers like Liu Shao-chi were all the more frenzied in opposing Chairman Mao's line on cadres.

While recruiting deserters and turncoats, forming cliques and creating splits, they hated, shoved aside and attacked peasant- or worker-cadres. In a vain attempt to inveigle the workers into paying no attention to proletarian politics, they spread the nonsense that "for workers politics means working well" so as to let a handful of class enemies climb to power and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. Whenever it came to the question of relying on whom and following which line, these termites in the revolutionary ranks immediately showed their ugly faces as flunkeys of the landlord and capitalist classes, though they were likely to disguise themselves at other times. By consistently implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our Party, however, has defeated interference by the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers and made unswerving efforts to train large numbers of cadres from among the workers. This is a telling blow to and an incisive criticism of the revisionist line.

Similarly, there also is a struggle around the question of how to train worker-cadres. Chairman Mao always advocates training and bringing up successors to the cause of the revolution in the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. He wants cadres to get a better knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and not divorce themselves from physical labour, reality and the masses. He calls on them to temper themselves in the storms of revolutionary struggles, uphold the materialist line on cognition and increase their ability and political consciousness in the course of struggle. He educates them to serve the people wholeheartedly, and to seek neither fame nor gain and to be able to work at both higher and lower levels both as "officials" and as ordinary people. In their bid to realize their wild ambition of restoring capitalism, Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers, however, were entirely opposed to training worker-cadres in the course of struggle.

Historical experience at home and abroad tells us: Training worker-cadres is not a personal affair, it is a matter related to an entire class. Whether large numbers of cadres can be trained from among the workers hinges on whether the correct line is followed. Needless to say, this cannot be achieved without effort. Only when we soberly realize the struggle between the two lines in regard to training worker-cadres and grasp the significance that this work has a bearing on the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the fulfilment of the proletariat's great historic mission can we, imbued with the boundless revolutionary enthusiasm of the proletariat, conscientiously do a good job of choosing and training worker-cadres. We should foster the sense of responsibility and honour in training large numbers of worker-cadres for the proletarian revolutionary cause. Following Chairman Mao's directives on bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause, we should pay constant attention to training cadres from among the workers and build up a mighty contingent of proletarian cadres so as to enable more and more outstanding worker-cadres to take part in leading the work of Party and state organs at all levels.

Visit to Heilungkiang Forest Regions

Evergreen Timberlands

by Our Correspondents

OUR 2,000-kilometre trip through the forest regions of Heilungkiang Province at the northeastern tip of China took place in late spring and early summer. We went from Mutankiang—the Peony River—valley in the eastern part of the province across the Lesser and Greater Khingan Mountains to the banks of the Heilung (Black Dragon) River on the province's northwestern boundaries.

More than a hundred species of trees, including the rare red pine and other pines and firs, as well as a variety of deciduous trees, grow on this vast stretch of green forest land. Northeast tigers, deer and sables are among the hundreds of rare animals and birds populating the forests. Ginseng and other valuable medicinal herbs abound. From the windows of a Peking-Harbin express we saw trainloads of timber flashing by, heading for other parts of China.

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, tsarist Russia penetrated China by building the Chinese Eastern Railway. This was the beginning of the destruction and plunder of Heilungkiang's primeval forests. In 1931, the Japanese aggressors occupied northeast China, and these forests were depleted on an even larger scale. Many dense woodlands along the railways and rivers were completely denuded.

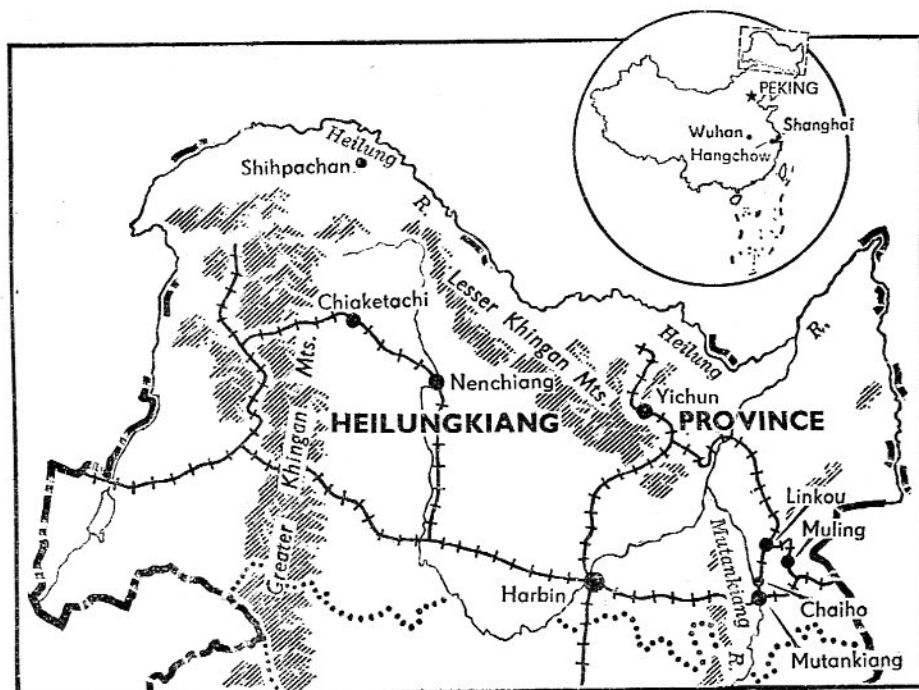
The province was liberated in 1945. State lumber centres and tree nurseries were subsequently set up by the People's Government, which carried on extensive lumbering while restoring and developing forest resources. Throughout the province as a whole, the rate of forest cover is now 39 per cent as against less

than 20 per cent in the early post-liberation period. The standing volume of timber rose 21 per cent over the same period. Conspicuous changes have taken place in production conditions in the forests and for the workers there.

Lumber Centre

We visited a lumber centre in Muling, not far from the city of Mutankiang. The whirl of a chain saw led us to where a hefty logger and his assistant were felling trees. We watched as they selected a 50-centimetre-diameter red pine, decided the side of fall and started to operate the saw. Ninety seconds later, the tree toppled to the ground.

The veteran lumberjack said that back in the 1950s, when he first got here, a two-man crosscut saw was



used and was replaced later by a one-man hand saw. Efficiency was pretty low then, and labour intensity was high. Later, they began using imported chain saws. Now, all the saws are made in China and power-driven.

The loggers cut a track through the forest, with the trees they had felled lying neatly on both sides. A young man drove a Chinese-made caterpillar tractor up the track spewing melted ice and mud and hauled the logs down the hills to a place by a road in the forest where they were loaded on to the waiting trucks by winches and transported to a timber depot.

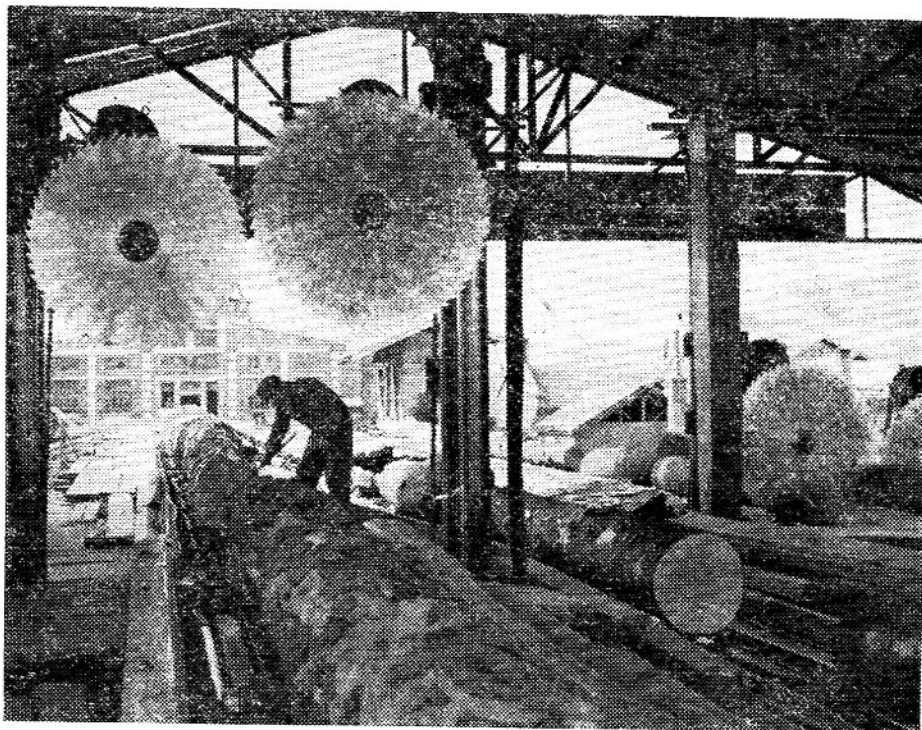
Before liberation, we were told, the logs could only be pulled down the slopes by horse or ox sleds in winter when the paths were frozen. Left by the river banks, they were floated downstream when the ice thawed in spring. There were only five logging railroads — total mileage 500 kilometres — in the whole province and floating was the major means of transport. Now, round-the-year production and transport is maintained by over 6,600 kilometres of logging railroads and truck roads totalling 13,800 kilometres.

We went on to the Chaiho timber depot. Before, logs weighing several tons were loaded and unloaded by manual labour. After liberation, the lumberjacks decided that, having become emancipated politically, it was time to free themselves from the heavy weight on their shoulders. A wave of technical innovations swept the place in 1958, and winches were made to lighten their labour. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, three-in-one technical innovation groups comprising workers, technical personnel and cadres were formed and they succeeded in trial-producing travelling overhead cranes. The whole process from unloading the logs to bucking, sorting, processing and loading the timber on to the trains is now mechanized. The workers' long-time hope has become a reality.

For Posterity

The workers are proud of their mechanization, a big step forward from former primitive production methods. They are still prouder that the more trees they fell the more trees grow up to take their place.

In Muling, a 1958 survey showed the standing timber volume to be 18 million cubic metres. In the 14 years since then 5 million cubic metres of timber were produced for the state, but a 1972 estimate showed



Bucking with self-designed saws at the Chaiho timber depot.

that the standing stock not only had not diminished, but had actually increased to 29 million cubic metres.

What was the reason for this? The key, we found, was that they had followed a correct policy and that the loggers had a high sense of responsibility to society and to posterity.

In a letter of greetings to the conference of model workers in the northeast's lumber industry in 1954, Chairman Mao pointed out that they must persist in rational felling. Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, however, pushed putting profits first and blindly copying the Soviet revisionists. In the lumber industry, this meant that they cut down large tracts of forests for immediate ends and left reforestation to nature. The devastation wrought in the Muntankiang forests by imperialist plunder plus the interference of the erroneous line over the years brought the problem of forest reserves into sharp focus.

Troubled by indiscriminate cutting, the lumberjacks strongly protested: "That's no way to build socialism — we have to provide for future generations."

Gradually, they evolved a rational system of selective logging — first cutting down mature or over-mature trees, or those whose growth has been stunted by disease. In forests where there were both conifers and broadleaf trees, they first cut down the latter and left the former, especially those which make for good-quality timber and were growing well. In logging operations, the loggers accurately gauged the direction of falls so that middling and small trees were not crushed. In hauling logs, tractor-drivers avoided

damaging other trees as much as possible. Their mottoes are: "Cherish the saplings" and "Spare the saplings today, they will be beams for communism tomorrow."

At another forest farm we went to — Lienho — we learnt the different results of two different political lines.

Workers at Lienho moved here from another farm, where six years of intensive cutting had practically denuded the area of trees. Recalling those times, they said: "We were devouring the forests like locusts, and we had to rove from place to place." After moving to Lienho, they had learnt their lesson and carried out the principle of rational felling in earnest.

They took us to the woods where they had worked ten years ago. Middling and small trees which had been spared were growing very well. Natural sowing had caused saplings, now nearly 4 metres high, to spring up beside the stumps of the felled trees. In another decade or so, another crop of fine timber will be ready for harvest.

A survey showed that before felling, timber growth here on each hectare is 1.8 cubic metres annually. After selective logging which left the middling and small trees intact and improved their conditions of growth — giving them better ventilation and light — the annual growth rate jumped to 4.28 cubic metres per hectare.



Workers in Muling cultivate saplings for reafforestation.

The loggers told us: "We're confident we'll not only provide a big supply for socialist construction, but we'll keep the timberlands evergreen so that they'll yield more and better timber in future."

Everybody Joins In

Afforestation is another way of expanding forest resources. As in other work, this is done in China not only by professionals, but by mobilizing the masses to join in.

The season was in full swing when we reached Linkou, north of Mutankiang city. A stream of trucks were taking students with their tents and bedrolls up the mountains to plant trees. Office workers, shop assistants and housewives, picks on their shoulders, were making their way up the slopes. At the foot of a hill, rows of bicycles glistened in the sun as their owners worked on the hill. Scanning the heights, we saw rows of saplings growing on what at first glance seemed to be barren slopes.

As we drove along the smooth forest truck road in our "Beijing" (Peking) jeep, our guides pointed out well-known local landmarks: "March 8th Forest" planted by women, "Little Red Soldier Forest" by children, and "White Smock Workers' Forest" by medical workers who usually wear long white smocks.

Our jeep stopped in a narrow mountain gully. Comrade Huo Pu, secretary of the Party committee of the forest bureau in Linkou, jumped down and asked us to follow him. We soon came to a flower-wreathed tomb in a retreat of green pines.

Comrade Huo told us this was the tomb of Comrade Pang Fu-li, head of a forest station under the forest bureau. A veteran revolutionary from the 1940s, he was disabled in action during the War of Liberation and demobbed to join forestry work in Heilungkiang in the early days of the People's Republic. In 1958, he and a dozen men drove up to this desolate spot in an ox cart to set up the forest station. The first pines here were planted by him. He dedicated himself to his work for more than a decade, cultivating forest resources for the country and for future generations. Four years ago, he died after an illness. At his request, his tomb was built here among the trees he had planted, facing the once-brown mountains which now have a new mantle of green.

The day after our arrival was May 1, International Labour Day, and we welcomed the chance to take part in the forest workers' activities. We joined militiamen headed by a demobbed P.L.A. man, a sharp shooter, in practising marksmanship in the morning. On the hill slope near the shooting grounds, we joined the forest bureau cadres doing voluntary labour in the afternoon and covered it with saplings.

(Continued on p. 23.)

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SAMDECH SIHANOUK IN PYONGYANG

Confidence in Victory Reaffirmed

"In a last desperate bid to save its neo-colonial system remaining in less than 10 per cent of Cambodian territory, the government of Richard Nixon is now conducting in certain big capitals in Europe and Asia political and diplomatic manoeuvres with a view to barring the National United Front of Cambodia, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia from picking the fruits of their struggle and sacrifices, a struggle which will soon reach total victory."

These words were said by Samdech Sihanouk at the banquet given by President Kim Il Sung in Pyongyang on July 21 marking the Samdech's successful visit to African and European countries.

The Cambodian Head of State pointed out: These manoeuvres are aimed, on the one hand, at obstructing the R.G.N.U.C., already recognized formally by 39 sovereign countries, from establishing itself soon in Phnom Penh and, on the other hand, at forming in place of the present Lon Nol government a new "coalition" or national "reconciliation" government in which some ministerial portfolios will be offered to the N.U.F.C. If the N.U.F.C. refuses this solution, an on-the-spot "ceasefire" will be imposed, which will result in dividing Cambodia in two.

Samdech Sihanouk explicitly declared: "This or that solution of the Cambodian question which the U.S.A. and certain West and East European powers want to 'offer' the Khmer people, like poisoned bait, is absolutely unacceptable. The Khmer people, the N.U.F.C., the R.G.N.U.C. and the P.A.F.N.L.C. will fight, with arms in their hands, to the end, that is, till the U.S. imperialists quit Cambodia

totally, irretrievably and unconditionally."

CAMBODIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Declaration to Friendly Countries and Peoples

Presided over by Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and attended by 294 representatives, a National Congress was held in the Liberated Zone of Cambodia from July 19 to 21. In conformity with the five-point declaration by Samdech Sihanouk on March 23, 1970 and the political programme of the National United Front of Cambodia, the congress decided to send to friendly countries and peoples, peace-loving peoples and personages, the American people and peace-loving personages in the United States a declaration signed by Khieu Samphan, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and Commander-in-Chief of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia; Hou Youn, Minister of Interior, Communal Reforms and Co-operatives; and Hu Nim, Minister of Information and Propaganda.

It expressed the conviction that the peoples of all countries, including the American people, and all peace-loving personages in the world, including those in the United States, will perceive and support the just stand of genuine peace and neutrality of the Cambodian nation and people, the N.U.F.C. and the R.G.N.U.C.

The declaration pointed out that the aim of the struggle of the Cambodian nation is:

First, to force U.S. imperialism and all its foreign lackeys to stop their aggression against and bombing of Cambodia, withdraw their troops and military personnel from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people settle their own internal affairs without any foreign interference;

Second, with regard to the traitorous Phnom Penh gang headed by

arch-anti-people, extreme fascist and most corrupt gangsters Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, In Tam, Cheng Heng and Sosthene Fernandez, the Cambodian nation and people will seal their fate and overthrow them under circumstances of no foreign interference;

Third, the N.U.F.C. with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Chairman and the R.G.N.U.C. with Samdech Penn Nouth as Prime Minister and Mr. Khieu Samphan as Deputy Prime Minister will control Phnom Penh and lead the genuinely independent, peaceful, neutral, sovereign and democratic state of Cambodia on the basis of territorial integrity.

PAKISTAN

Not to Submit to Hegemony

In a speech on July 24 at a luncheon given by the Foreign Press Association and the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers' Association during his visit to Britain, President Bhutto of Pakistan talked about the interdependent relations of south Asia, of which Pakistan is a part, and the adjacent Persian Gulf and expressed Pakistan's hope for stability for itself and for the region.

"All the states in the region share common problems of economic and social development. All need peace and tranquillity. All need to feel secure against the dangers of external subversion and irredentism. Let none think it is immune from them," President Bhutto said.

On the establishment of good-neighbour relations between Pakistan and India, the President said that it would take years of patient effort and determination to achieve that. He declared Pakistan's desire not to continue the confrontation between Pakistan and India.

"Yet it is extraordinary that India, though possessed of a vast military apparatus and diverting more than ten billion rupees annually to her military expenditures, should want Pakistan to be shorn of a credible defence capability. I ask, what explains this attitude? What except the desire to establish her dominance

over Pakistan and, thus, over the whole south Asian region with its proximity to the Persian Gulf?" Bhutto continued.

He stressed: "I must make it plain that in no case will Pakistan submit herself to any hegemony, Indian or other."

IRAN

Uneasy About Soviet Presence in Middle East

On a visit to the United States, the Shah of Iran confirmed at a July 25 press conference that Iran wants to buy U.S. fighter bombers to counter new-type Soviet Migs.

According to UPI quoting Iranian sources, these Soviet planes had recently flown over Iran several times.

A Reuter dispatch from Washington reported: "It was known that the Shah is concerned about growing Soviet influence in the Middle East and is anxious to improve Iran's military forces with more arms purchases from the United States."

Speaking in reply at President Nixon's White House welcoming ceremony the previous day, the Shah stressed the need for Iran to defend its sovereignty and independence. "We have to be firm, vigilant and patient, but also must have the strength to defend ourselves," he said.

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL

Middle East Debate Ends

The draft resolution which "explores Israel's continuing occupation of the territories occupied as a result of the 1967 conflict, contrary to the principles of the (U.N.) Charter" was vetoed by the United States when it was voted on at the U.N. Security Council.

The Security Council debate on the Middle East situation arising from the Israeli Zionist aggression in 1967 against Egypt and other Arab countries began June 6. The meeting adjourned on June 15 to facilitate consultation among the various parties. It was resumed on July 20 and concluded on July 26.

China did not participate in the vote. Huang Hua, the Chinese Representative, explaining the principled stand of the Chinese delegation, said: "At the Security Council meeting of June 14 for the examination of the situation in the Middle East, the Chinese delegation clearly pointed out that when the Middle East situation was being reviewed in its totality, the Security Council should truly act upon the principles of the Charter, draw a clear distinction between right and wrong, uphold justice and speak up for what is right. The Chinese delegation firmly maintains that a Security Council resolution must strongly condemn the Israeli Zionists for their prolonged aggression against the Palestinian people and other Arab countries and peoples; it must ask the Israeli authorities to immediately withdraw from the Egyptian, Syrian and all the other Arab territories they have occupied; it must call for the restoration of the Palestinian people's national rights; it must call upon all governments and peoples to give firm support to the Arab peoples and the Palestinian people in their just struggle to resist aggression, recover their lost territories and restore their national rights."

"The Chinese delegation," Huang Hua said, "has consistently held that the Middle East question is, in essence, a question of aggression versus anti-aggression, a question of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples striving for national independence and their national rights and a question of opposing the superpowers' interference and contention for spheres of influence in the Middle East.

"In view of the fact that the present draft resolution has failed to reflect fully the principles of the U.N. Charter and the afore-said position of the Chinese Government, the Chinese delegation has decided not to participate in the voting on the said draft resolution."

In his speech, Huang Hua once again pledged the Chinese people's firm support to the Palestinian and other Arab people in their just struggle.

LORD CHALFONT'S OPEN LETTER

Colonel, You're Wrong!

The Times of London published on July 13 an open letter by Lord Chalfont to Colonel Ponomarev of the Soviet Union. A Member of the House of Lords and formerly a minister in the Labour government, Chalfont has of late published a number of articles in *The Times* to expose the Soviet threat to European security and plead for strengthened defence co-operation by the West European countries.

Colonel Ponomarev is the author of an article which attacked and maligned Chalfont in the Soviet *Red Star*. Upset by the latter's exposure of Soviet arms expansion and war preparations, the colonel slandered him for having "invented" Soviet threat to European security.

Hence Chalfont's open letter in reply.

Chalfont pointed out that such attacks did not tally with the facts, for "I did not invent more than half a million Russian soldiers in the European theatre, nor did I invent the tanks, artillery and aircraft which now give your armed forces an overwhelming superiority over those of the West. This formidable concentration of military strength has presumably been deployed for some reason." Chalfont held that it was not convincing to explain that the concentration of large Soviet forces was merely to control Eastern Europe, or to explain it as the super-power game of arms control — building up more military strength than one really needs so that one can reduce it later as part of an agreement in the name of detente. He said: "Quite reasonable people, in Western Europe, . . . cannot help regarding the presence of large and growing Soviet forces on their doorstep as a potential threat."

In an article which appeared in the same paper on June 15, he had written that as the Soviet Union was rapidly achieving a substantial military superiority over the West, "some kind of European defence community is an almost essential prerequisite of European unity and security." "West Europeans," he said,

"must learn to regard themselves less as American satellites in a super-power confrontation, and more as a major element in the wider international spectrum."

In another article in *The Times* on June 1, Chalfont criticized the idea that the military threat to Western Europe has disappeared and therefore American troops can all go home and NATO can be dismantled, that there is no need for military defences at all, and that the West could now safely embark upon a massive programme of unilateral disarmament. He said: "As long as the Soviet Union keeps 20 divisions at a high state of combat readiness in East Germany, such a policy might contain a certain element of risk."

He also said: "The strategic arms limitation agreements so far concluded between the United States and the Soviet Union have turned out to be little more than measures by the two superpowers to preserve the nuclear balance at a lower cost to themselves. . . . No one should believe that they have any bearing on the security of Western Europe, still less anything to do with nuclear disarmament."

STOCKHOLM REPORT

Arms Race Has Not Slowed Down

The 1963 signing of the partial nuclear test ban treaty "has not slowed down the arms race between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. . . . both powers have continued intensive testing underground." The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute reported this in a recently published document.

Made public on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty (July 25), the document noted that even a complete cessation of tests should not be considered a disarmament measure since, according to its analysis, test explosions are not indispensable in developing warheads, especially for the United States and the Soviet Union.

The document pointed out that in the ten years since the signing of the treaty, the two superpowers have continued intensive underground

testing, and nearly 400 tests had been carried out by them.

F.R.G.-U.S.A.

Co-operation Within NATO Stressed

A communique published after the talks between Defence Minister Georg Leber of the Federal Republic of Germany and U.S. Secretary of Defence James R. Schlesinger said that the NATO would continue to pursue "the strategy of deterrence and flexible response, including forward defence." "Discussions focused on the balance of conventional forces in the central region of Europe, and the determination of both ministers to proceed with important force improvement within the framework of NATO plans."

Both sides held that "the presence of the American forces in Europe continues to be a factor of great military and political importance." The F.R.G. Defence Minister dealt with the need to strengthen co-operation by the European allies in NATO in "improving the European defence contribution," and the U.S. Defence Secretary stressed the U.S. interest in the development.

Leber, who made his visit to the United States on July 17 and 18, pointed out in recent statements that the Western countries cannot slacken their military efforts while the Soviet Union steps up arms expansion in Europe.

U.S.S.R.

A Ton of Gold a Day

A stupendous amount of gold from the Soviet Union is being flown daily into Zurich (Switzerland) which, next to London, is the capitalist world's biggest gold market. As the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* of the Federal Republic of Germany reported on July 12: "The Soviet Union ships on the average 35,000 ounces of fine Siberian gold from Moscow to Zurich by air every day, except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. This amounts to 20 tons a month. One hundred and twenty tons were sold in the first six months of 1973. If the sales keep on at the same rate till New Year's Eve, the Soviet Union

will have sold some 240 tons of gold in 1973." Last year, the Soviet Union took in 350 million U.S. dollars from the sale of roughly 6.5 million ounces of gold. It is estimated that it may sell 1,000 million dollars worth of gold to the West this year.

Why does the Soviet revisionist leading clique sell a large quantity of gold in the international bullion markets? Soviet Deputy Trade Minister Alkhimov spoke on this question when he was recently interviewed by the U.S. weekly *Business Week*. He said the Soviet foreign trade deficit was 800 million dollars or so last year and "we had to sell gold to cover it."

AFRICA

Youth Festival in Tunis

The one-week First Pan-African Youth Festival closed in the Olympic Stadium in Tunis on July 22 amidst an appeal for strengthening unity and the complete political liberation of Africa.

The festival took place in accordance with a decision at the Third Pan-African Youth Conference in Dakar, capital of Senegal, at the end of 1970. The battle cry at the festival was "independence, unification and unity." Taking part were over 3,000 delegates from 30 African countries, nine African liberation movements, the Organization of African Unity, and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The question of opposing racist and colonial regimes was discussed by the delegates. On the danger of Zionist penetration of Africa, the delegates called on Africa's youth to understand the Zionist expansionist policy in the Middle East and go into action and expose Israel's real scheme to threaten not only the Arab world but also Africa.

Speaking at the closing session, Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira said the festival would have achieved its main objective if the delegates went away with the feeling that they belonged to one big family. He added that Africa faced many problems and "for some of our brothers, these problems mean gaining liberty and independence."

Shanghai Industry Supports Agriculture

SINCE the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, Shanghai's workers have been making one new contribution after another in support of agriculture. Their efforts have been spurred on particularly by the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify working style. The city's output of farm machinery, chemical fertilizers and pesticides was far greater last year than in 1965, and showed more variety, better quality and lower costs.

For example, Fengshou-35 tractors registered an elevenfold increase, with a 30 per cent drop in production costs; walking-tractors quadrupled in output, their horse-power went up from seven to eleven and production costs down by 25 per cent. Output of chemical fertilizer went up 150 per cent, pesticides more than 60 per cent, with many new high-efficiency pesticides of low toxicity successfully trial-produced. From 1970 to 1972, by dint of large-scale co-operative endeavour among many factories, 300 sets of key components for small synthetic ammonia plants of 3,000-ton annual capacity were turned out. This boosted development of small chemical fertilizer plants in many parts of the country.

In supporting agriculture, workers and technicians go all out while at the same time adopting a serious scientific approach. The Fengshou-35 tractor mentioned above was originally made for work on dry land, but more and more peasants began calling for one that could be used in paddyfields too. Why not? Workers, technicians and cadres of the factory making the tractors carried out experiments on four test sites located both in the south and the north where conditions were extremely difficult as well as typical. Adjustments were made to take care of discrepan-

cies that cropped up, and in a little over a year, more than 40 improvements had been incorporated. That is how the present model was made. It can work on both dry and irrigated land. Peasants find that it is lighter and faster, does a better job of cultivation, harrows more evenly, uses less fuel and is much easier to handle than the old model.

Shanghai's industrial departments as well as other departments concerned have been steadily gaining experience in aiding agriculture and have been popularizing it across the land. They have gone about their work in a planned way by studying and conducting experiments on new techniques and equipment in suburban rural communes. Take the 300 sets of key components for small chemical fertilizer plants mentioned above as an illustration. The technological processes in making them have become more rationalized as a result of drawing on the practical experience of ten small chemical fertilizer plants on the city's outskirts.

Workers, technicians, members of the teaching staff and students of the Shanghai No. 3 Pharmaceutical Plant, the Plant Physiology Research Institute, the Shanghai Agricultural Science Institute and several universities in the city select-

ed a number of places in different counties around Shanghai for conducting tests and research related to the requirements of agricultural production. Rather good results were obtained in trials with microbiological pesticides, chemical fertilizers and plant hormones on various crops. At present more than ten pesticides, fertilizers and hormones are being used in the cultivation of cotton, paddy-rice, wheat, rape, maize, vegetables and gourds.

Shanghai has also launched an extensive movement for "taking technique out to the countryside." Many factories are sending experienced and skilled workers out to the rural areas to train technical personnel and pass on scientific knowledge and are taking in trainees from the countryside as well.

A "May 7" Cadre School

ROWS of neat new houses surrounded by farmland, vegetable plots and an orchard stand on what four years ago was a tract of sandy land on the east bank of the Chaopai River in Peking's northeast suburbs. This is the "May 7" cadre school run by the Hsuanwu District Revolutionary Committee of Peking. Each of the capital's four urban districts has its own cadre school.

Set up in October 1968, the school has enrolled more than 5,000 cadres, including leading cadres of the dis-



Students of the cadre school chatting with a local commune member.

trict Party committee and the district revolutionary committee, in the last few years. After their applications were approved by the departments they worked in and by the district Party committee, they came to the school in groups. Each school session lasts from six months to a year.

Students take part in productive labour while studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works.

During their stay at the school, they generally go to nearby people's communes for 15 days, living and working together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and learning from their class consciousness and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. The students also ask old peasants who suffered bitterly and had deep class hatred before liberation to contrast their experience in the new and old societies. This not only is a good class educa-

tion for the young cadres but helps increase the revolutionary vigour of many veteran cadres.

One veteran cadre who had risked his life many times for the cause of China's liberation began developing a taste for a comfortable life after working in the city. He got a good shake-up when he heard an old poor peasant woman's account of her past bitter experience and her present happy life. With deep feeling, he said: "Since I started working in the city and became an 'official,' I was influenced by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and became divorced from labour and the masses. Gradually the feelings I had as a labouring person faded away. The cadre school gives me a chance to study again and I must regain those fine qualities possessed by labouring people through study and hard work."

Whatever their rank before coming to the school, students eat, live, work and study together and carry

out criticism and self-criticism among themselves. Li Teng-chih, Party branch secretary of a big market in Peking, said: "Being the leading comrade in my place, I used to order people around. Now I'm an ordinary worker here. Like everybody else, I get up early to sweep the courtyard and fetch water, and then go to work in the fields. This greatly helps me discard my bureaucratic airs."

In the last few years the students have put up buildings with a total floorspace of nearly 10,000 square metres, reclaimed 67 hectares and afforested over 20 hectares. Except for what is used for seed and animal feed, all the grain produced is delivered to the state. The school is in the main self-sufficient in vegetables. It has also built a workshop to process and repair transport machine parts and farm machine and tool parts.

Sometimes the school has theatrical performances with items written and performed by the students.

(Continued from p. 18.)

Besides large-scale afforestation by state forestry farms, the government encourages people's communes to do this on their own hillsides, the proceeds going to the collective funds of its members. Trees planted by commune members around their houses belong to themselves.

The victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has added to the people's initiative to plant more trees for better-quality timber these last few years. Acreage afforested this past spring exceeded last year's, reaching 270,000 hectares.

Everybody Is Responsible

Guarding against forest fires is an important aspect of work in these regions, and this, too, has been turned into a mass effort. Comrades at the Tungtien No. 1 forestry farm told us of the various measures taken to prevent fires and animals from destroying the forests.

The farm often sends people to villages in the 110-square-kilometre area under it to publicize the importance of forest protection. It helps nearby production teams to form protection corps with the militia at their core, setting up a "joint defence" network. Production team shepherds, railway patrolmen and

Little Red Soldiers in local primary schools are asked to be voluntary forest protectors, putting into force a strict system of protection. Fine work from all quarters has enabled over 90 per cent of the saplings planted to survive, and no fires have ever been reported here.

Everywhere we went in this area, we saw big slogans reading: "Guard against forest fires — everybody is responsible!" In residential communities, a system of fire prevention signals is used. A small red flag is hoisted whenever there is a strong wind in a dry season. Seeing the flag, all the families around immediately extinguish all fires in their homes, and eat food they have already prepared, or buy cooked food at the grain stores.

The province has seven aerial forest protection stations which frequently send planes out on patrol. Whenever a fire is discovered, parachutists go into action with the help of the local inhabitants. We flew in one of those planes for over three hours at an altitude of 1,000 metres. The undulating green hills dotted with forest workers' dwellings and glinting streams here and there came into view, but no fires were detected.

It was clear that these rich and beautiful timberlands are heading for greater activity, and no question of the resources becoming exhausted will arise.

In English

ARTICLES BY MAO TSETUNG

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